SHORT COMMUNICATION

O. P. Negrobov[1)], I. Ya. Grichanov[2)]. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *SCIAPUS* ZELLER (DIPTERA: DOLICHOPODIDAE) FROM CAUCASUS. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2010. N 204: 6-8.

О. П. Негробов, И. Я. Гричанов. Новый вид рода *Sciapus* Zeller, 1842 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) с Кавказа // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2010. N 204. С. 6-8.

The mainly Holarctic genus *Sciapus* Zeller, 1842 needs revision in the Palearctic Region [1-4]. A new species from the Caucasian Mountains is described below. The holotype and most paratypes of new species are deposited in the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg (ZIN), one paratype – in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Russia (ZMU). Morphological terminology follows Robinson & Vockeroth [6], Stuckenberg [8], and Sinclair [7]. Body length is measured from the base of the antenna to the tip of abdominal segment 7. Wing length is measured from the base to the wing apex. The relative lengths of the tarsomeres should be regarded as representative ratios and not measurements. Male genitalia were macerated in 10% KOH. Figures showing the male genitalia in lateral view are oriented as they appear on the intact specimen (rotated 180° and lateroflexed to the right), with the morphologically ventral surface of the genitalia facing up, dorsal surface down, anterior end facing right and posterior end facing left.

We would like to thank Dr E. Nartshuk (St. Petersburg) and Dr A. Ozerov (Moscow) for the loan of specimens. This research was partly funded by a research grant to O.P. Negrobov (Russian Foundation for Basic Researches, No 08-04-01623). Bradley Sinclair (CNC) kindly commented on earlier drafts of the manuscript.

***Sciapus richterae* Negrobov et Grichanov sp. n.**
Figs 1-5

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Azerbaijan**: Zakataly, 21 km NW river Kamekh gorge, 24.VI 1979, V. Richter [ZIN]. Paratypes: 3♂, 1♀, the same locality as holotype, 8,25.VI 1979, V. Richter [ZIN]; 1♂, **Russia**: Adygea, Dakhovskaya env., river Belaya valley – river Doguako, 44.199ºN, 40.170ºE, 465 m, 18-31.VIII 2009, K. Tomkovich, [ZMU]. Additional material. 1♂, **Russia**: Krasnodar Terr., Arkhipo-Osipovka, 8-16.VII 1992, I. Grichanov.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length: 5.0-5.3 mm, wing length: 4.4-4.5 mm, wing width: 1.7 mm, antenna length: 1.2 mm, hypopygium length: 0.6 mm. Frons violet, shining metallic green, weakly silvery pollinose. A strong long front vertical bristle bends forward, 2 long black postverticals. Face violet, shining, weakly white pollinose, under antennae 3 times wider than postpedicel height. Face and convex epistome separated by distinct transverse suture. Proboscis brownish; palpus yellowish-brown, with black and yellow hairs. Antenna with scape and pedicel yellow, postpedicel brown, higher than long; pedicel with short setae; stylus dorsal, long, shortly haired. Postocular setae entirely white. Thorax metallic green, grey pollinose; mesonotum with black setae; six long dorsocentrals; acrostichals biseriate along whole mesonotum length; scutellum with 2 strong median and 2 fine lateral setae. Legs yellow; mid coxa with black spot in basal half; hind coxa brown at base; tarsi brown from tip of basitarsus; 5th segments black. Coxae with long yellow hairs; fore coxa with a few yellow

setae at base and at apex. Fore femur with antero- and posteroventral rows of long white hairs, longer than femur height; fore tibia and tarsi devoid of setae; 5th segment of fore tarsus ovate, flattened dorsoventraly. Mid femur with row of short black anteroventral setae, not longer than femur height, and with long fine white ventral cilia, twice longer than femur height; no anterior preapical seta. Mid tibia with 1 small anterodorsal and 1 small posteroventral setae, short apicals; tarsomeres simple, with short ventral and apical setae. Hind femur with row of black elongate anterodorsal and several white elongate posterior cilia; hind tibia and basitarsus with short black setae. Fore leg length ratio (from tibia to tarsomere 5): 52/65/28/18/9/9, mid leg: 77/61/24/14/8/6, hind leg: 100/36/31/18/10/5. Wing hyaline; costa almost straight. Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to that between R_{4+5} and M_1: 25/4 Crossvein *m-cu* straight. M_2 and *CuA* distinct. Anal lobe well developed; anal angle acute. Lower calypter with yellow cilia. Halter yellow. Abdomen metallic green, with violet bands at tergal basal margins, with mainly black hairs of moderate length; 1st tergum with long yellowish-white hairs; sterna with yellowish-white hairs. Hypopygium dark; hypandrium short, oval at base, not longer than wide; surstylus deeply bifurcated, with ventral (outer) arm strongly curved, broad, widened at apex, and ventral (inner) arm thin, weakly curved, both with apical setae as figured; cercus free, long, 5 times longer than wide at base, with long hairs; no ventral projection ("Organ X").

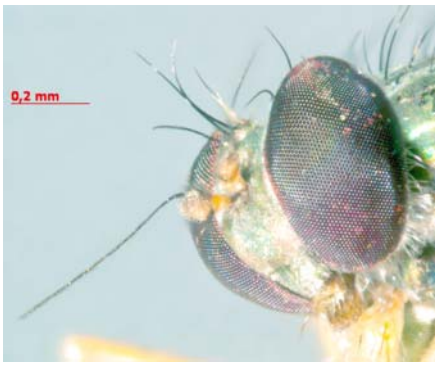
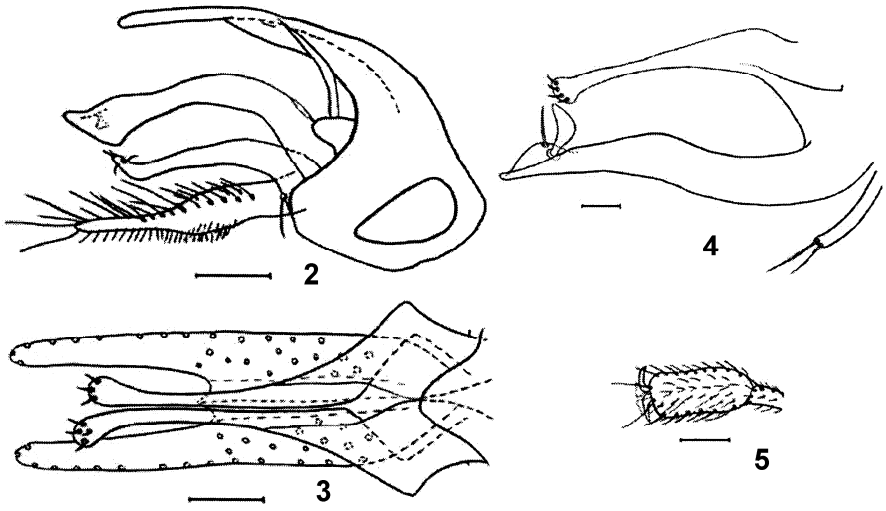


Fig. 1. Head of *Sciapus richterae* sp. n., fronto-lateral aspect.



Figs 2-5. *Sciapus richterae* sp. n. 2) hypopygium, left lateral aspect; 3) cerci and inner lobes of surstyli, ventral aspect; 4) surstylus and epandrial lobe, ventral aspect; 5) last segment of fore tarsus. Scale bars: 2 – 0.2 mm, 3-5 – 0.05 mm.

FEMALE. Similar to male except secondary sexual characters. Fore leg simple.

DISTRIBUTION. Azerbaijan (Zakatala) and Russia (Adygea and Krasnodar Territory).

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after one of the collectors, Dr. Vera Richter (ZIN, St. Petersburg, Russia).

DIAGNOSIS. Based on the presence of simple segment 4 and modified segment 5 of fore tarsus the new species keys to *S. calceolatus* (Loew, 1859) and *S. contristans* (Wiedemann, 1817) [2, 5], strongly differing in setation of femora and morphology of hypopygium. Nevertheless, having free cerci and lacking ventral cercal projection ("Organ X"), new species is related to *S. frater* Parent, 1927, and its relatives that have simple fore tarsus, different leg setation and podomere ratio. In contrast to other species of the genus, *S. richterae* sp. n. has no true anterior preapical setae on mid and hind femora.

NOTES. New species was earlier mentioned for Caucasus by authors of this paper under the names *S. frater* and *S. spiniger* (Zetterstedt, 1859), so, both species must be excluded from the fauna of Caucasus.

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© **Far Eastern entomologist (Far East. entomol.)** Journal published since October 1994.
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