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O. O. Maslova[1)], O. P. Negrobov[2, *)], O. V. Selivanova[2]. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *SYNTORMON* LOEW, 1857 (DIPTERA: DOLICHOPODIDAE) FROM PRIMORYE. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2017. N 334: 21-24.

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Summary. *Syntormon grootaerti* Maslova, Negrobov et Selivanova, **sp. n** is described from Primorye (Russia). New species is similar to *Syntormon pumilus* (Meigen, 1824), but differs by the ratio of postpedicel length to width and arista length, the color of fore femora, the form of the second segment of fore tarsi and the structure of hypopygium.

Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, *Syntormon*, taxonomy, new species, Primorskii krai, Russia.

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Резюме. Из Приморского края описан *Syntormon grootaerti* Maslova, Negrobov et Selivanova, **sp. n.** Новый вид близок к *Syntormon pumilus* (Meigen, 1824), от которого отличается отношением длины и ширины 3-го членика усиков и длины аристы, желтыми передними бедрами, формой 2-го членика передних лапок и структурой гипопигия.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Syntormon* Loew, 1857 is placed to the subfamily Sympycninae. It consists of more than one hundred species in the world fauna; 53 species and subspecies are known from the Palearctic region. The last revision of the genus *Syntormon* in Palearctic and the key of 35 species and 2 subspecies were provided by Negrobov (1975). A key to the species of *Syntormon* from North China was published (Wang *et al*., 2008). A review of the West Palearctic species of this genus was given recently (Grichanov, 2013).

Currently four species of this genus are known from the Primorye and Sakhalin: *Syntormon flexibilis* Becker, 1922, *S. pseudopalmarae* Negrobov et Shamshev, 1985, *S. monochaetus* Negrobov, 1975 and *S. violovitshi* Negrobov, 1975 (Negrobov, 1975; Negrobov & Shamshev, 1985). One new species is described below.

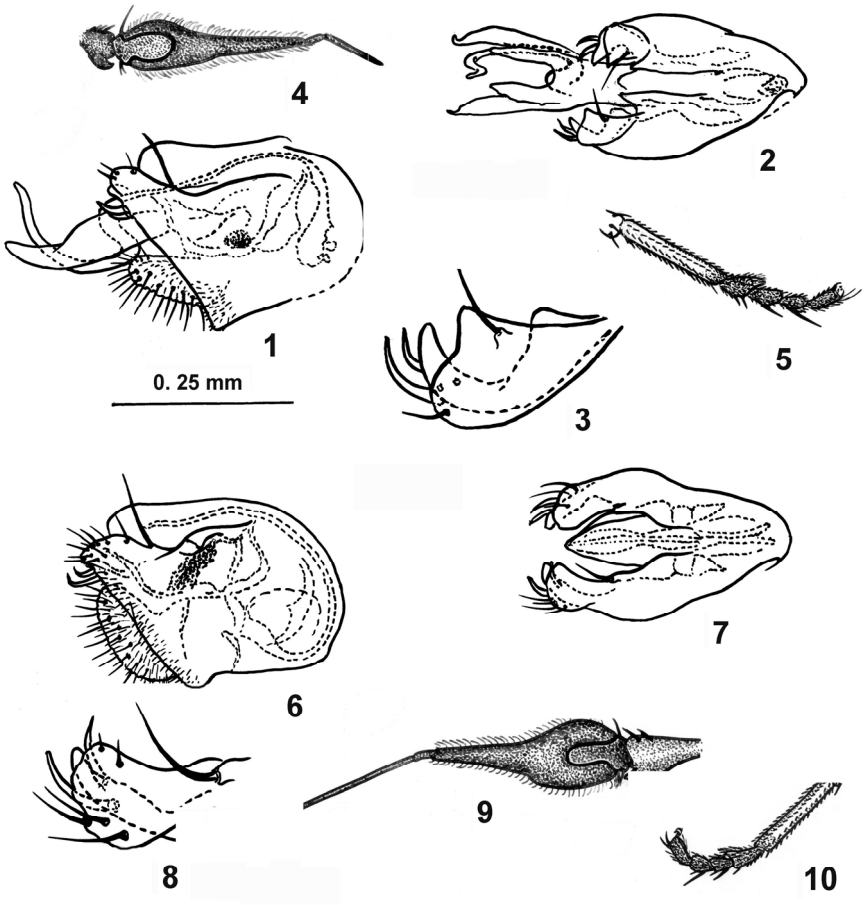
MATERIAL

Material for this study is found in the collections at the Department of Invertebrate Zoology, Voronezh State University. The specimen was collected by students during the field researches in Primorskii krai in 1969. Holotype of the new species is deposited in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

Syntormon grootaerti **Maslova, Negrobov et Selivanova, sp. n.**
Figs 1–5

MATERIAL. Holotype – male, **Russia**: Primorskii krai, "Suputinsky Reserve, Suputinka River" (now Kamenushka River in the Ussuriisk State Nature Reserve), 31.VI 1969, coll. Udovenko.



Figs. 1–10. Details of morphology of the *Syntormon* species. 1–5 – *S. grootaerti* sp. n.: 1 – hypopygium, lateral view; 2 – the same, ventral view; 3 – surstylus, ventral view; 4 – antennae; 5 – fore tarsus; 6–10 – *S. pumilus*: 6 – hypopygium, lateral view; 7 – the same, ventral view; 8 – surstylus, ventral view; 9 – antennae; 10 – fore tarsus.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Face silvery-white, middle part narrower than postpedicel. Proboscis and palpus dark-brown. Front bright purple, without pollinosity. Antennae black. Postpedical elongated ovoid, with acute apex, almost 3 times as long as width. Arista placed near apex of postpedical, shortly pubescent. Ratio of postpedicel length to width and arista length: 3.3 : 1.0 : 1.7. Lower postocular setae white, upper postocular setae black.

Thorax. Metallic green, bright with bronze longitudinal strips, with insignificant grey pollinosity. Pleura with white-grey pollinosity. Propleuron with 3 white setae bellow and small white hairs in upper part. Scutellum with 2 black lateral setae.

Legs. Fore coxa yellow with white hairs. Mid and hind coxae dark with dark setae and hairs. Femora, tibia and base of tarsi yellow. All tarsi excluding the base of the first segment dark. Fore femur with 4 strong brown ventral setae at base, its length more than femur width. Fore tibia with 1 short posterodorsal seta and row of short dense anterodorsal setae in apical 2/3 of tibia. 2nd-4th segments of fore tarsus short, 2nd segment with oval process on ventral side. 3rd-4th segments of fore tarsus with 1 strong black seta on dorsal side. Ratio of fore tibia and tarsus (from 1st to 5th): 3.4 : 1.7 : 0.5 : 0.4 : 0.4 : 0.5. Mid femur with 4 strong ventral brown setae and 1 strong outer preapical seta. Mid tibia with 2 anterodorsal, 1 posterodorsal and 1 anteroventral setae. 1st segment of mid tarsus with several small ventral setae. Ratio of mid tibia and tarsus (from 1st to 5th): 4.4 : 2.1 : 0.8 : 0.6 : 0.4 : 0.5. Hind femur without long hairs below, with 1 strong black outer seta at apex. Hind tibia not curved and not thickened, with 2 dorsal and 1 anterodorsal setae. 1st segment of hind tarsus without strong setae. Ratio of hind tibia and tarsus: 5.5 : 1.6 : 1.3 : 0.9 : 0.7 :0.6.

Wing. Membrane slightly darkened. Costa without thickening. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent and parallel at apex. Ratio of costal section between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} to that between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} – 1.5: 0.7. Apical part of M_{3+4} longer dm-cu – 1.9: 1.1. Anal angle absent. Calypter yellow with black cilia. Halter yellow.

Abdomen. Metallic green, without yellow spots, bright with black hairs, white-silvery pollinose laterally. Epandrium oval with long wedge-shaped process on dorsal side. Surstylus wide in the middle part, with wedge-shaped process on ventral side, with strong apical setae. Cercus oval, with dense hairs.

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Body length 1.9 mm, wing length 1.7 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named for our friend and famous dipterist Dr. Patrick Grootaert from Belgium.

COMPARISON. In the keys to Palearctic species of the genus *Syntormon* (Negrobov, 1985; Grichanov, 2013) the new species runs to *S. pumilus* (Figs 6–10), and can be distinguished from the latter by following characters:

1. Length of arista almost equal to postpedicel length. Surstylus wide, their length approximately equal to the width. Postpedicel almost 2.5 times as long as width. 2nd segment of fore tarsus with wedge-shaped enlargement on ventral side ..… ***S. pumilus*** (Meigen, 1824)
– Arista almost 2 times shorter than postpedicel. Surstylus narrow and their length is approximately 1.5 times the width. Postpedicel more than 3 times as long as width. 2nd segment of fore tarsus with oval enlargement at apex on ventral side ...…… ***S. grootaerti* sp. n.**

Key to males of the genus *Syntormon* from the Russian Far East

1. Segments of mid and hind tarsi or only segments of hind tarsi widened and modified 2
– Segments of tarsi simple, not modified ……..……..……..…….. 3
2. Segments of mid and hind tarsi widened ……..……..……..…….....
……..……..……..…… ***S. pseudopalmarae*** Negrobov et Shamshev, 1985
– Segments of hind tarsi widened ……. ***S. flexibilis*** Becker, 1922

3. 1st segment of hind tarsi with 1 long seta. 3rd and 4th segments without strong dorsal setae. 2nd–4th segments of fore tarsi not shortened …. ***S. monochaetus*** Negrobov, 1975
– 1st segment of hind tarsi without strong seta …… 4
4. 3rd and 4th segments of fore tarsi without strong dorsal setae. 2nd–4th segments of fore tarsi not shortened ……..…. ***S. violovitshi*** Negrobov, 1975
– 3rd and 4th segments of fore tarsi with 1 strong dorsal setae. 2nd–4th segments of fore tarsi shortened ..……...… ***S. grootaerti*****, sp. n.**

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