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## A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF THE FAMILY RHAGIONIDAE (DIPTERA) FROM THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

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*Pseudoglutops marinae* **gen. et sp. n.** is described from the south of Primorskii  
krai. Systematic position of the new genus is discussed.

KEY WORDS: Lower Brachycera, Rhagionidae, taxonomy.

**В.Н. Макаркин, В.С. Сидоренко. Новый род и вид семейства Rhagionidae (Diptera) с Дальнего Востока России // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2000. N 82. С. 1-6.**

С юга Приморского края описан *Pseudoglutops marinae* **gen. et sp. n.**  
Обсуждается систематическое положение нового рода.

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### INTRODUCTION

The Rhagionidae is one of the most archaic groups among the Recent Diptera-Orthorrhapha. The family has been abundant already in the Jurassic period. The

taxonomic diversity of the rhagionids at that time was even apparently higher than recently (Kovalev, 1982; Kalugina & Kovalev, 1985). Twenty one genera are recognised in Recent fauna (Nagatomi, 1982). One new species representing a new genus was found in Primorskii krai, Russian Far East. The holotype is deposited in Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Vladivostok.

**Genus *Pseudoglutops* Makarkin et Sidorenko, gen. n.**

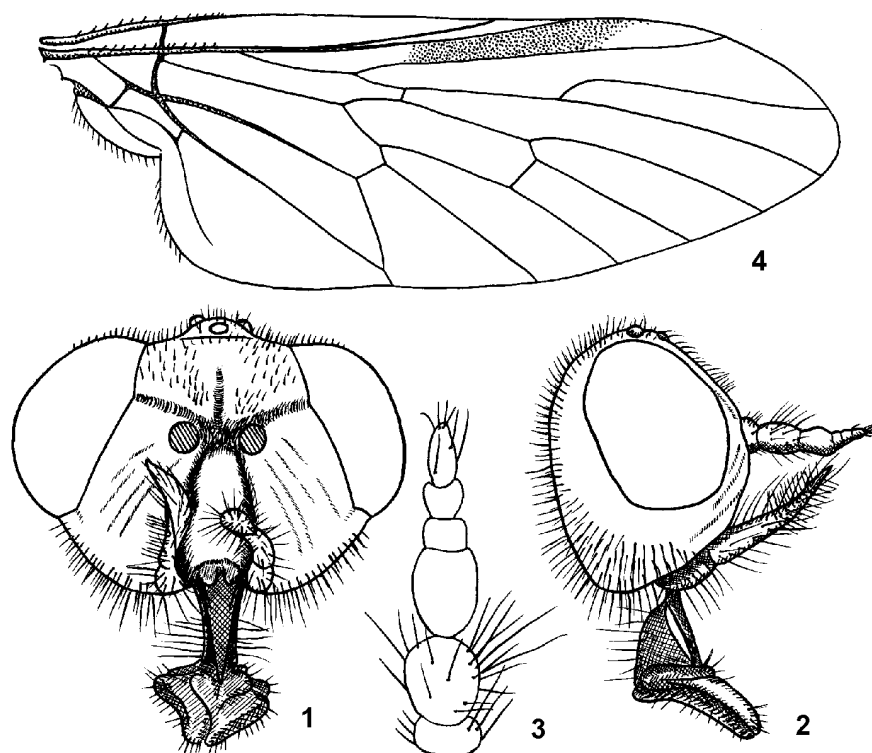
TYPE SPECIES. *Pseudoglutops marinae* Makarkin et Sidorenko, sp. n.

ETYMOLOGY. Pseudo- (from Greek *pseudos*, lie) and -glutops (from *Glutops*, a rhagionid genus-group name).

GENDER. Masculine (Article 30a [ii], International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 3rd ed.).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head narrower than thorax. Frons slightly expanded downwards. Face expanded toward proboscis. Clypeus not swollen (at least, not seen from a lateral view). Genae very high, as high as about a half of the eye high. Antenna of moderate length; flagellum 4-segmented. Palpus 2-segmented; segment 1 short; segment 2 very long (extending the base of antenna), gradually tapering distally and pointed at tip. Postpronotal lobe (humeral calli) distinct, its posterior margin raised; a fissure between postpronotal lobe and mesonotum absent. Small postscutellum present. Metapleura bare. Anal cell closed, with relatively long petiole. Abdominal tergites wider than sternites; ovipositor (abdominal segments 5-8) distinct. Tergite IX rather short and almost rectangular. Tergite X well developed, short, rectangular, divided in two halves. Sternite VIII with mid-posterior and mid-anterior margins deeply and narrowly concave. Sternite X rounded apically. Cercus 2-segmented; segment 1 dilated outwards as a long lobe gradually tapering toward tip; segment 2 circular. MALE. Unknown.

DISCUSSION. The genus *Pseudoglutops* belongs to a group of the genera having multisegmented flagellum (or third antennal segment annulated). Multisegmented flagellum occurs in seven extant rhagionid genera of 3 subfamilies: Austroleptinae (*Austroleptis* Hardy, 1920), Rhagioninae (*Arthroceras* Williston, 1886, *Arthroteles* Bezzi, 1926, *Atherimorpha* White, 1915, *Bolbomyia* Loew, 1850) and Glutopinae (*Glutops* Burgess, 1878, *Pseudoerinna* Shiraki, 1932) (Nagatomi, 1982). The genera of latter subfamily is sometimes elevated to family rank (Krivosheina, 1971; Krivosheina & Zaitsev, 1989) or considered in the family Pelecorhynchidae (Teskey, 1970; 1981; Krivosheina, 1999). According to the classification of Nagatomi (1982) the new genus belongs to the subfamily Rhagioninae because mainly of the presence of well developed tergite X. On the other hand, the structure of cercus of *Pseudoglutops* is most resembles that of the genera of Glutopinae. By our opinion the subfamilial classification of Rhagionidae needs in a serious revision. *Pseudoglutops* may be distinguished from all genera of Rhagionidae by having of the very long palpi extending the base of antennae and the very high genae. By combination of characters *Pseudoglutops* is most closely related the genera *Arthroteles* (South Africa) and *Atherimorpha* (South America, South Africa and Australia). The new



Figs. 1-4. *Pseudoglutops marinae* sp. n.: 1) head, anterior view, 2) head, lateral view, 3) right antenna, dorsal view, 4) wing.

genus similar to these genera by the presence of the closed anal cell (anal cell sometimes narrowly open), by the same number of tibial spurs (0:2:2), by well developed tergite X and by the structure of sternite VIII (with mid-posterior and mid-anterior margins concave) (Nagatomi & Iwata, 1976). However, in *Arthroteles* antennal flagellum is 8-segmented, in *Atherimorpha* that is in the form of multi-segmented arista (with 3-6 flagellomeres), and anal cell in these genera has not petiole. *Pseudoglutops* is also closely related to *Arthoceras*, which resembles the new genus by the absence of a fissure between postpronotal lobe and mesonotum, by well developed tergite X and by the structure of sternite VIII. Finally, the new genus resembles the genus *Glutops* by the presence of small postscutellum, by bare metapleura and by the structure of cercus. *Pseudoglutops* may be easily distinguished from *Glutops* and *Arthoceras* by other number of tibial spurs (in *Glutops* and *Arthoceras* 0:2:1), by closed anal cell (in *Glutops* and *Arthoceras* always open) and by fewer number of flagellar segments (in *Glutops* and *Arthoceras* 7-8, very rarely 5-6). Other genera with a multi-segmented flagellum (*Pseudoerinna*, *Austroleptis* and *Bolbomyia*) have a markedly different characters and is far related to *Pseudoglutops* (see: Nagatomi & Iwata, 1976 and Nagatomi, 1982).

Almost similar high genae there are in monotypic *Alloleptis* Nagatomi et Saigusa in Nagatomi, 1982 described from Sulawesi (Celebes). However, antennae of single known male of *Alloleptis* are missing and female terminalia unknown. Nevertheless it may be distinguished from the genus *Pseudoglutops* by very short palpi and by swollen clypeus.

***Pseudoglutops marinae* Makarkin et Sidorenko, sp. n.**

Figs 1-7

HOLOTYPE. ♀: Russia: Primorskii krai [Primorye], Khasan District, 8 km W Ryazanovka Village, bank of Ryazanovka River, on young trees of *Chosenia arbutifolia* among lowland broad-leaved forests, 23.VI 1987 (V. Makarkin leg.).

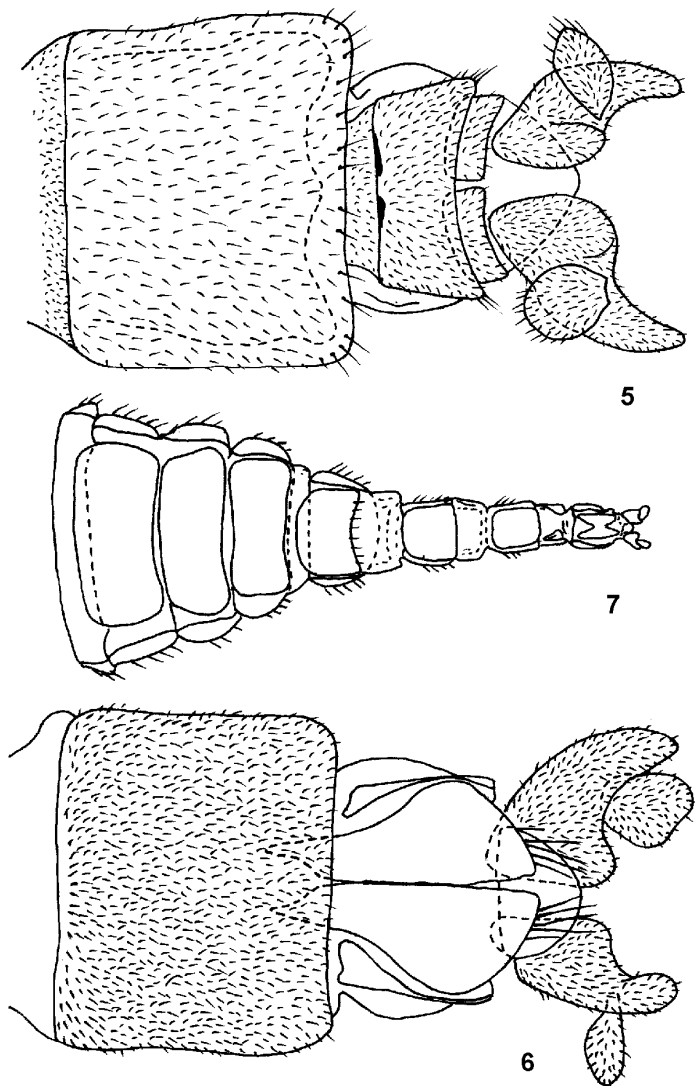
ETYMOLOGY. This species dedicated to Marina Kozyrenko.

BODY, antennae, palpi and legs dark brown or black, grayish pollinose. Body length about 8.0 mm, wing length 6.6 mm, wing width 2.4 mm.

HEAD (Figs 1, 2). Face expanded downwards, bare, with rather short and sparse rugae running more or less parallel to clypeus. Clypeus not swollen. Frons and face are separated by a rather deep and broad furrow, which is situated just above antennal pits; between antennae this furrow is absent. Frons divided anteriorly by a broad longitudinal middle furrow; covered with sparse short bristles. Ocellar triangle slightly raised. Occiput broad, covered with dense bristles, shortermost in upper portion of the occiput and gradually becoming longer toward genae. Genae covered with dense long bristles. Eyes brown; width of one eye measured in the middle from a direct frontal view as long as distance from antennae to median ocellus, 0.93 times width of face in lower portion, 0.4 times width of frons just over antenna. Ocellar triangle 1.3 times as wide as long. Distance from proboscis to antenna 0.94 times distance from antenna to median ocellus. Distance between antenna 0.64 times width of ocellar triangle. Total length of antenna 1.38 times distance from antenna to median ocellus. Palpus 5.16 times as long as wide and 1.72 times as long as distance from proboscis to antennae. Palpus 2-segmented; 2nd segment 4 times as long as maximal wide, covered with very dense and long bristles. Antenna: scapus short with rather long bristles; pedicellus relatively large, with long and dense bristles; flagellum 4-segmented, three proximal segments without bristles, apical one with sparse and rather long bristles (Fig. 3).

THORAX. Mesonotum strongly arched; covered with dense and relatively long yellowish bristles. Praescutellum almost not developed. Postscutellum weakly developed. Mesopleura with sparse yellowish hairs. Halter dark brown with almost black knob.

LEGS. Foreleg: coxa gray pollinose, anteriorly with pale rather long sparse hairs; femur grayish pollinose, covered rather densely with pale bristles which longest posteriorly; tibia grayish pollinose at the base, covered densely with short recumbent black bristles; tarsus with black bristles. Midleg as foreleg. Hindleg as foreleg, but femur with shorter bristles. Relative length of segments of legs (femur: tibia: 1st to 5th tarsal segments): foreleg – 86: 110: 46: 16: 14: 10: 18, midleg – 100: 120: 45: 17: 13: 6: 18, hindleg – 133: 155: 54: 18: 15: 7: 17 (1=0.143 mm).



Figs. 5-7. *Pseudoglutops marinae* sp. n.: 5) female abdomen, ventral view, 6) apex of female abdomen, dorsal view, 7) same, ventral view.

WINGS (Fig. 4). Membrane brownish; stigma dark brown extending wing margin, about 7 times as long as wide. Veins dark brown; proximal half of *R* and part of *Cu* paler. Petiole of anal cell as long as about *S* of crossvein *m-cu*.

ABDOMEN (Fig. 5). Entirely gray-brownish pollinose; basally covered with dense long yellowish hairs, caudally mainly with very dense short setae (microtrichia). Maximal width of abdomen equals approximately to that of thorax.

FEMALE TERMINALIA (Figs 6, 7). Tergite VIII almost square; covered with long bristles at posterior margin. Tergite IX almost rectangular, with long bristles at postero-lateral margins. Tergite X without long bristles. Sternite VII almost square, without long bristles. Sternite VIII expanded in distal portion, without microtrichia, at apex with very long bristles; the proximal concavity very narrow, almost fissure-like for entire length, the distal concavity proximally wide, caudally fissure-like. Sternite X bare. Cercus covered with dense microtrichia, segment 2 additionally with sparse short bristles.

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