SHORT COMMUNICATION

- A.L. Ozerov¹⁾ and M. Iwasa²⁾. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *TOXOPODA* MACQUART, 1851 (DIPTERA: SEPSIDAE) FROM INDIA. Far Eastern Entomologist. 2008. N 182: 10-11.
- A.Л. Озеров¹⁾, М. Iwasa²⁾. Новый вид рода *Toxopoda* Macquart, 1851 (Diptera: Sepsidae) из Индии // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2008. N 182. C. 10-11.

At the present time the Oriental fauna of the genus *Toxopoda* Macquart, 1851 contains 6 species [1], only one of which, *Toxopoda viduata* (Thomson, 1869), is registered in the both Australian and Oriental Regions [2]. A new species was collected by Dr. Nikita Vichrev in India. The description of this species is given below. The holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Zoological Museum, Moscow University (ZMUM).

Toxopoda vikhrevi Ozerov et Iwasa, sp. n. Figs 1, 2

MATERIAL. Holotype – σ , INDIA: Goa Calangute, 19.I 2008 (coll. N. Vikhrev) (ZMUM, registration number Di0277). Paratypes: 2 σ , with the same label as holotype (ZMUM).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body black with greyish tomentum, only scutellum anteriorly, tergite 1+2 in centre and tergite 3 posteriorly with velvety black reflection.

Head in lateral view slightly flattened dorsoventrally; eye in lateral view roundish. Gena narrow. Postpedicel in profile long-oval, approximately 3 times as long as wide. Arista bare. 1 oc, 1 or, 1 poc, 1 ovt; ivt absent. Occipital sclerite with several setae.

Thorax. Scutum with the following paired setae: 1 pprn, 2 npl, 1 spal, 1 pal, 0+1 dc. Proepisternum with several hairs near lower margin. An episternum with a seta near posterior margin. Scutellum with well-developed apical setae, basal setae absent. Metepimeral bridge present: posteroventral area of thorax behind and above hind coxae between metepimera sclerotized.

Legs. Coxa of foreleg long and simple, with several setae apically. Femur of foreleg with 3 anteroventral setae and 3-4 posteroventral setae. Fore tibia with two rows of short setae ventrally. Coxa of midleg bare in upper half. Femur of midleg curved at middle. Tibia of midleg with 1 ν in apical third, a row of short anterior setae and with apical d, av and pv. Femur of hindleg with a row of short setae dorsally. Tibia of hindleg without osmeterium or osmeterium-like area, with 3-4 short setae dorsally.

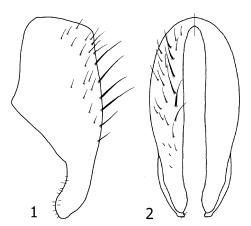
Wing longer than abdomen, with well-developed anal lobe. Cells bm and br separate. Alula with microtrichia. Margin of upper calypter without hairs. Margin of lower calypter with hairs.

Abdomen constricted after syntergite 1+2. Tergites without setae. Surstyli symmetrical, fused to epandrium. Epandrium and surstyli as in Figs 1, 2.

MEASUREMENTS. Length of body 4.1-5.1 mm. Length of wing 2.7-3.1 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. By structure of genitalia new species is closely related to *T. shinonagai* Iwasa 1986, described from Papua New Guinea [2], but differing from it by the presence of seta on postpronotal lobe and by the details of structure of male genitalia.



Figs 1, 2. *Toxopoda vikhrevi* sp. n.: 1 – epandrium and surstylus, laterally; 2 – epandrium and surstyli, dorsally.

- 1. Ozerov, A.L. 2005. World Catalogue of the family Sepsidae (Insecta: Diptera). Zoologicheskie issledovania, 8: 1-74.
- 2. Iwasa M. 1986. Notes on the genus *Toxopoda* in the Oriental Region and Papua New Guinea with descriptions of two new species (Diptera, Sepsidae). Kontyû, Tokyo 54(4): 654-660.

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