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NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF THE FAMILY SCATHOPHAGIDAE (DIPTERA)

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Two species of Scathophagidae are described: *Gimnomera montana* Ozerov et Krivosheina, **sp. n.** from Armenia, Georgia, Russia and *Microprosopa paveli* Ozerov et Krivosheina, **sp. n.** from Chukotka (Russia). Lectotype is designated for *Gimnomera mellina* (Becker, 1900).

KEY WORDS: Diptera, Scathophagidae, *Microprosopa*, *Gimnomera*, new species, Russia, Armenia, lectotype designation.

А. Л. Озеров¹⁾, М. Г. Кривошеина²⁾. Новые и малоизвестные палеарктические виды двукрылых семейства Scathophagidae (Diptera) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2013. N 270. С. 1-6.

Описаны два новых вида двукрылых семейства Scathophagidae: *Gimnomera montana* Ozerov et Krivosheina, **sp. n.** по материалам из России, Армении и Грузии и *Microprosopa paveli* Ozerov et Krivosheina, **sp. n.** по самцу и самке с Чукотки (Россия). Обозначен лектотип для *Gimnomera mellina* (Becker, 1900).

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INTRODUCTION

During the repeated revision of the species of the genus *Gimnomera* Rondani in the collection of the Zoological Museum, Moscow State University initiated by the examination of syntype of *Gymnomera mellina* Becker, 1900 and new materials collected in Chukotka we discovered 2 new species. Their descriptions are given below. Besides lectotype is designated for *Gymnomera mellina* Becker and diagnosis for this species is presented.

The following abbreviations are used for depositories of the studied specimens: BMNH – The Natural History Museum [formerly British Museum (Natural History)], London, United Kingdom; MZH – Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki, Finland; ZMUM – Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

Terminology follows McAlpine (1981), Cumming *et al.* (2009), and Stuckenberg (1999). The following abbreviations for leg chaetotaxy are used: *a* – anterior; *d* – dorsal; *p* – posterior; *v* – ventral; and combinations of these latter four, all used. Other abbreviation: ALO – A.L. Ozerov.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES AND LECTOTYPE DESIGNATION

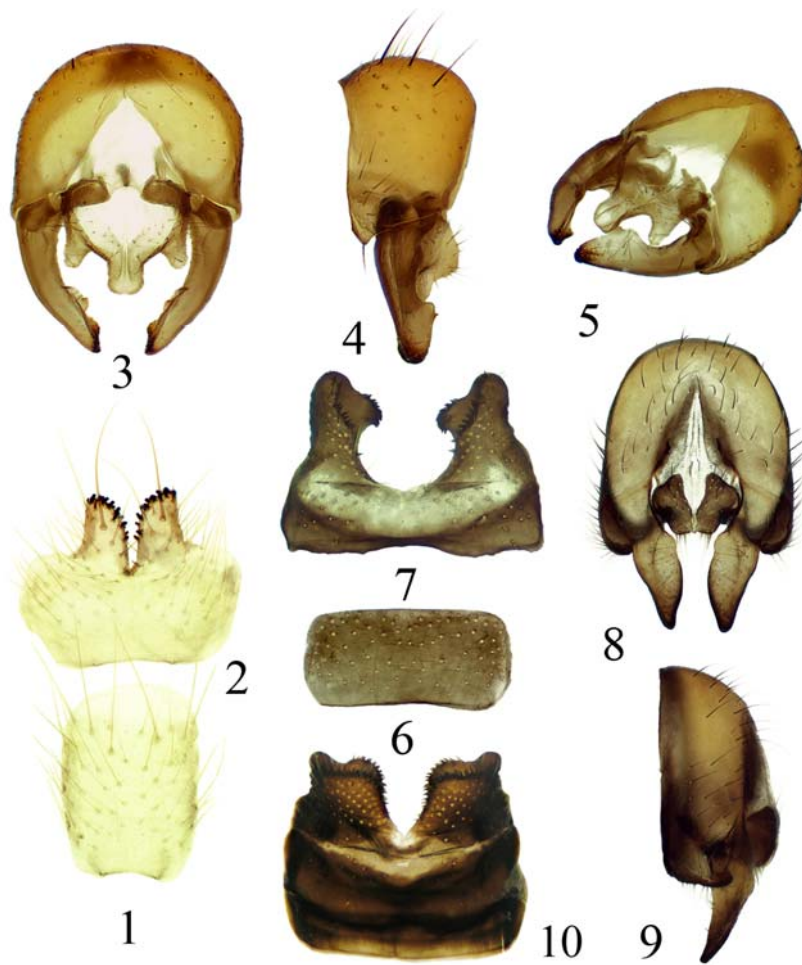
Gimnomera montana Ozerov et Krivosheina, sp. n.

Figs 1–5

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Russia**: North Ossetia, 10 km SE of Alagir, range Bakhty Laparyrag (42.938333°N, 44.287222°E), 1770m, 30.V 1983, leg. A.L. Ozerov (in ZMUM). The holotype is glued to write trapeziform card and in excellent condition. Paratypes: ♂, with same place as holotype (abdomen dissected and stored in glycerol in microvial pinned with the specimen), 26.VI 1990, leg. A. Shatalkin (in ZMUM); ♀, **Georgia**: environs of Kazbegi (now Stepantsminda, 42.6645°N, 44.6295°E), 13.VII 1988, leg. A.L. Ozerov (in ZMUM); ♂, **Armenia**: Lori, River Chichkhan near Geghasar, 1600m, 40°51'N, 44°12'E, 22.V 2012, leg. A.C.Pont (in BMNH).

DESCRIPTION. MALE, FEMALE. Yellow in ground colour; ocellar tubercle black; scutum yellow completely or brownish in central part, or with black stripe between dorsocentral setae; female abdominal tergites narrowly black near posterior margin. Head and thorax, also male abdomen matt, female abdomen shining.

Head with 2 orbital, 2 frontal, 1 ocellar, 1 postocellar (short and thin, divergent), 1 inner vertical, 1 outer vertical setae; 1 pair of vibrissae. Postpedicel rounded apically, approximately 2.0 times as long as wide. Arista black, very short haired on whole length. Palpus filiform, without apical seta.



Figs 1–10. *Gimnomera montana* sp. n., male paratype (1–5), *Microprosopa paveli* sp. n., male holotype (6–9) and *Microprosopa zlobini* Ozerov, male (10). 1, 6 – 4th abdominal sternite; 2, 7, 10 – 5th abdominal sternite; 3, 8 – epandrium, cerci and surstyli, dorsal view; 4, 9 – epandrium, cerci and surstyli, lateral view; 5 – epandrium, cerci and surstyli, dorsolateral view. (Fig. 10 after Ozerov, 2009).

Thorax. Scutum with 1 postpronotal, 2 notopleurals, 1+2 intra-alars, 2 postalars, 2+2 dorsocentrals (anterior margin of scutum also with 2 erect black setae); postpronotal lobe anteriorly with erect spines; 1 proepisternal, 1 proepimeral, 1–2 anepisternal (near posterior margin) and 1 long katepisternal (in upper posterior corner) setae present. Proepisternum with pale hairs. Anepisternum with hairs along dorsal margin and in posterior part only. Anepimeron without hairs. Postmetacoxal bridge absent. Scutellum with 2 pairs of strong setae.

Legs. Fore femur with 4–6 *pd*. Fore tibia with 1 *p*, 1 *d* at middle, 1 *pd*, 1 preapical *d* and apical *p*. Mid femur with rows of *ad* and *pv*, with 1 preapical *p*. Mid tibia with 1 *pd*, 1 *p*, 1 *ad* in centre, 1 preapical *d* and ring of apical setae. Hind femur with row of *ad* and 2 preapical *av*. Hind tibia with 1 *pd*, 2 *ad*, 1 preapical *d*, and apical *av* and *ad*.

Wing clear, with brownish veins. R_1 bare or with 1–4 setulae on apical half of dorsal surface. Calypters and their margins yellow. Haltere yellow.

Male sternites 4 and 5 as in Figs 1, 2; epandrium and surstyli as in Figs 3–5, cerci as wide as long. Female ovipositor typical for species of genus *Gimnomera*: short, compressed laterally, with proctiger shifted dorsally.

MEASUREMENTS. Length of body 4.8–6.1 mm. Length of wing 4.6–5.2 mm.

COMPARISON. The new species is more similar to *Gimnomera kirgizica* Ozerov, 2009 by structure of male cerci and surstyli. Nevertheless *G. kirgizica* has shining scutum and only 1 strong pair of postsutural dorsocentral setae, while *G. montana* has matt scutum and 2 strong pairs of postsutural dorsocentral setae.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia, Armenia, Georgia.

***Gimnomera mellina* (Becker, 1900)**

Gymnomera mellina Becker, 1900: 57. (Type-locality: Russia, Dudinka).

NOTES. *Gymnomera mellina* was described by Becker from two females taken from "Dudinka"[Krasnoyarskiy kray, RUSSIA]. One syntype of them (from MZH labelled 1) "Dudinka", 2) "J. Sahlb." [= Sahlberg, collector], 3) "687" 4) "Spec.typ." 5) "*Gimnomera mellina* Beck", 6) "Mus. Zool. H:fors Spec. typ. No 4064. *Gymnomera mellina* Beck.", 7) "*Gymnomera mellina* Becker Lectotype Designated by J.R. Vockeroth 19" was examined by ALO. Designation by J.R. Vockeroth was not published. ALO has labeled it and designated it herewith as lectotype of *Gymnomera mellina* Becker. Type-locality: Dudinka (ca. 69.3998°N, 86.1836°E, Krasnoyarskiy kray, Russia). Lectotype is pinned. Condition is very good, only mid left leg missing.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is distinguished from congeners by the following combination of characters: scutellum with apical pair of setae (basal scutellar pair absent), postpronotal lobe without strong seta(e), R_1 bare, tarsi yellow.

CURRENT NAME. *Gimnomera mellina* (Becker, 1900).

***Microprosopa paveli* Ozerov et Krivosheina, sp. n.**

Figs 6–9

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Russia**: Chukotka, Meynipyl'gino (62.5385°N, 177.0519°E), 5.VII 2013, leg. P.S. Tomkovich (in ZMUM). The holotype is pinned, abdomen dissected and stored in glycerol in microvial pinned with the specimen. Paratype – ♀, with same label as holotype (in ZMUM).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. FEMALE. Head. Frons black in upper half and reddish-yellow in lower half, matt. Fronto-orbital plate and ocellar triangle black, with whitish

microtrichia. Parafacial, gena and face reddish-yellow. Postcranium black, with whitish microtrichia. Setae: 3 orbitals, 2–3 frontals, 1 ocellar, 1 postocellar (short, divergent), 1 inner vertical, 1 outer vertical; 1 pair of vibrissae and 1–2 pairs of short subvibrissae present. Antenna black. Postpedicel rounded apically, approximately 1.5–2.0 times as long as wide. Arista black, bare. Clypeus and proboscis black. Palpus broadened towards apex, yellow.

Thorax and scutellum black, covered with whitish microtrichia. Scutum with following setae: 2 postpronotals, 2 notopleurals, 1+2 supra-alars, 1+2 intra-alars, 2 postalars, (3–5)+(3–4) dorsocentrals (including erect black seta on anterior margin of scutum), acrostical hairs in two rows; 1 proepisternal (pale), 1 proepimeral (pale), 2–3 anepisternal (black, near posterior margin) and 1 katepisternal (black, in upper posterior corner) setae present. Proepisternum with hairs in anterior half. Anepisternum with pale hairs in posterior half. Katepisternum with pale hairs, which are absent in upper anterior part. Anepimeron without hairs. Scutellum with 2 strong basal and 2 strong apical setae.

Legs. Fore coxa black, but yellow inside; mid and hind coxae black. Femora yellow in ground color, fore femur darkened posteriorly, mid femur with dark spot posteroventrally in basal half, tibiae and tarsi of all legs yellow. All femora with numerous yellow hairs ventrally. Fore tibia with irregular rows of short black spines ventrally on whole length, with 1 *d* near middle, with preapical *d* and *p*. Mid femur with row of short *ad* and with 2 preapical *p*. Mid tibia with 1 *ad* near middle and ring of apicals. Hind femur with row of *ad*. Hind tibia with 2 *ad*, 1 *pd*, preapical 1 *d* and 0–1 *p*, and apical *ad* and *av*.

Wing clear; veins black. R_1 bare. Haltere, calypters and their margins yellowish.

Abdomen black, with whitish microtrichia, covered with black hairs; tergites 5–7 in male and 3–6 in female along posterior margin with a row of thin black setae; female tergites 7–8 brownish. Male sternites 4 and 5 as in Fig. 6, 7. Epandrium and surstyli as in Figs 8, 9.

MEASUREMENTS. Length of body 4.6–4.9 mm. Length of wing 4.1–4.5 mm.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to *Microprosopa zlobini* Ozerov. These species differ from each other clearly in the structure of the male abdominal sternite 5 (Figs 7, 10). Besides this frons of *M. zlobini* is yellow completely, while in *M. paveli* is darkened in upper part.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the collector, Pavel S. Tomkovich.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (Chukotka).

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