

## Correspondence

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**A. L. Ozerov. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PARADRYOMYZA* OZEROV (DIPTERA: DRYOMYZIDAE) FROM KYRGYZSTAN. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2017. N 329: 9-12.**

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**Summary.** *Paradryomyza kirgizica* sp. n. is described from Kyrgyzstan. The new species is clearly distinguished from other representatives of the genus *Paradryomyza* Ozerov, 1987 by mid femur with two rows of short black setae ventrally in apical third and by the micropubescent arista.

**Key words:** Diptera, Dryomyzidae, new species, *Paradryomyza*, Kyrgyzstan.

**А. Л. Озеров. Новый вид рода *Paradryomyza* Ozerov (Diptera: Dryomyzidae) из Киргизии // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2017. N 329. С. 9-12.**

**Резюме.** Из Киргизии описан новый для науки вид *Paradryomyza kirgizica* sp. n. Новый вид ясно отличается от других видов рода *Paradryomyza* Ozerov, 1987 наличием двух рядов щетинок на голених средних ног снизу в апикальной трети и почти голой аристой.

## INTRODUCTION

Genus *Paradryomyza* Ozerov, 1987 is one of the small genera within the family Dryomyzidae, which until the present time has comprised four species (1 Holarctic, 1 Palaearctic, 2 Oriental) (Mathis & Sueyoshi, 2011). Adults of the majority of species are commonly found in forests in shady humid places with low vegetation. Imagoes of *P. spinigera* Ozerov, 1987 was mentioned on human faeces, and carrion of small rodents (Ozerov, 1987).

During examination of the material from the collection of Dryomyzidae in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (ZISP), one undescribed species was recognized, and the description of this species is given below.

Terminology follows McAlpine (1981) and Cumming *et al.* (2009), except that "post-pedicel" is used for antennal flagellomere 1 (third antennal segment) (Stuckenberg, 1999) and "anterior epandrial process" for posterior surstylus (Steyskal & Knutson, 1978).

## DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES

***Paradryomyza kirgizica* Ozerov, sp. n.**

Figs 1, 2, 4–6

**MATERIAL.** Holotype – male, **Kyrgyzstan:** Teskey Ala-Too, River Chon-Kyzyl-Suu (ca. 42.3083° N, 78.0804° E), 2.V 1963, V. Sychevskaya (ZISP). Holotype is pinned, in good condition, only the abdomen has been removed by me and the terminalia dissected; these are, and additionally right mid leg, in a microvial of glycerine pinned with the specimen.



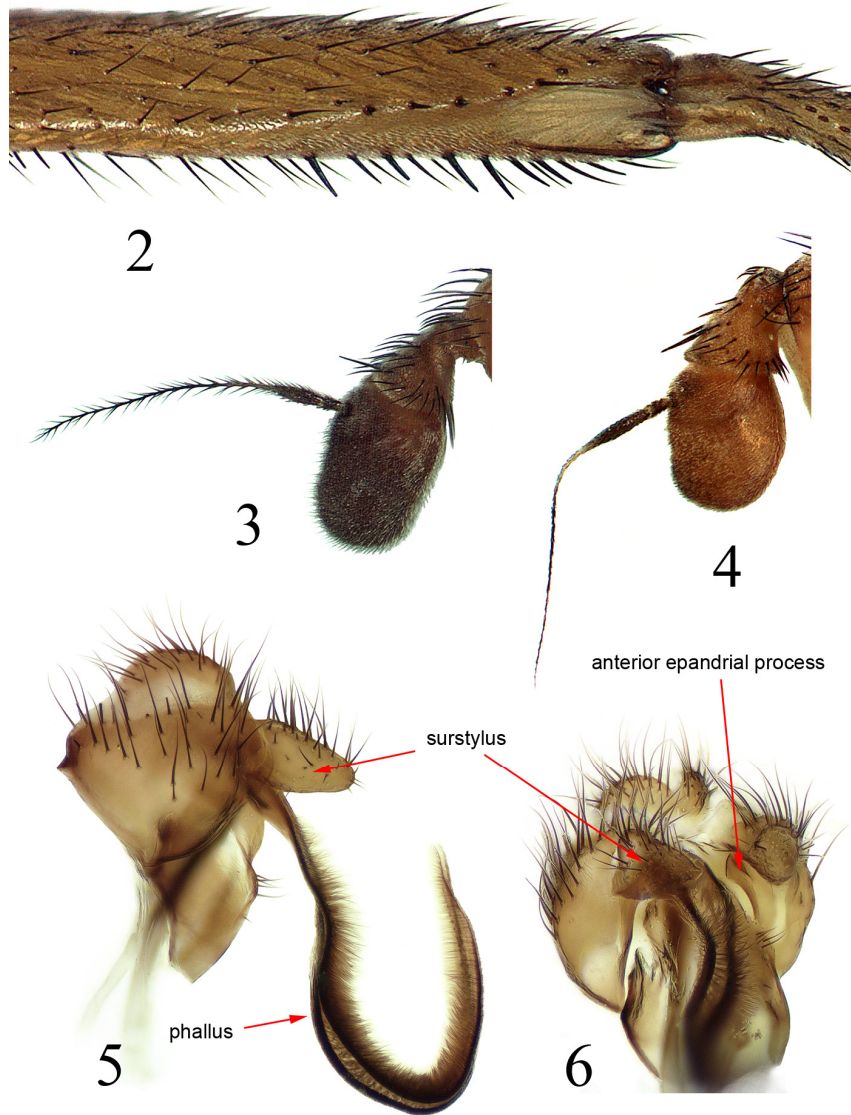
Fig. 1. *Paradyomyza kirgizica* sp. n., adult, holotype before the abdomen is removed.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Frontal vitta matt; fronto-orbital plate grey dusted. Gena approximately 1/2 as high as eye. 2 orbital, 1 ocellar, 1 postocellar, 1 inner vertical, 1 outer vertical; postgena with 2 distinct setae. Antenna yellow (Fig. 4). Postpedicel long-oval, approximately 1.3 as long as wide. Arista micropubescent (Fig. 4). Palpus yellow completely.

Thorax yellow. Acrostichals absent, dorsocentrals 0+2, intra-alars absent, supra-alars 1+1, postpronotals 1, notopleurals 2, postalars 2. Proepisternum with long seta near lower margin. Katepisternum covered with rare black hairs, with 3 setae in posterodorsal corner. Anepimeron bare. Scutellum with a pair of basal scutellar and a pair of apical setae.

Legs yellow, only all tarsi blackish. Fore femur with 3–4 distinct dorsal setae in apical half. Fore tibia with preapical dorsal seta. Mid femur with 2 rows of short black setae ventrally in

apical third (Fig. 2). Mid tibia with 1 distinct posterior seta at middle, 1 preapical dorsal seta, and a ring of apical setae. Hind femur in apical third with 2 rows of short black setae ventrally (as in mid femur), also with 2–3 posterodorsal setae in apical third. Hind tibia with 1 preapical dorsal seta, and a ring of apical setae.



Figs 2–6. *Paradryomyza kirgizica* sp. n., holotype (2, 4–6) and *P. setosa* (Bigot, 1886) (3). 2 – mid femur, posteroventrally; 3, 4 – antenna; 5 – postabdomen, lateral view; 6 – same, ventral view.

Wing slightly tinged with pale brown, lacking dark markings, entirely covered with microtrichia (Fig. 1). Veins pale brown. Vein R<sub>1</sub> setulose on apical third of dorsal surface.

Abdomen. Tergites 1–4 black, tergites 5–7, all sternites and postabdominal structures pale brown; tergites 1–5 covered with short black setulae and syntergite 1+2 with 2–3 long distinct setae on lateral sides; sternites 2–4 oval and sternite 5 trapezoidal. Postabdomen: epandrium saddle-like in shape in posterior view; surstylus triangular (Figs 5, 6); anterior epandrial process flat and broad at apex (Fig. 6); pregonite with 4–5 setae ventrally; phallus long, covered with numerous hairs posteriorly (Fig. 5).

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length of body 7.0 mm, length of wing 7.3 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is clearly distinguished from other representatives of the genus *Paradryomyza* by mid femur with two rows of short black setae ventrally in apical third and by the micropubescent arista (Fig. 4). All other species of *Paradryomyza* has mid femur without 2 rows of short black setae ventrally in apical third and pubescent arista (Fig. 3).

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