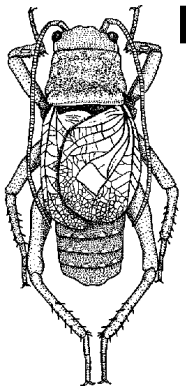

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A NEW SUBGENUS OF THE GENUS *MICROPEZA* MEIGEN (DIPTERA, MICROPEZIDAE)

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A new subgenus *Soosomyza* **subgen. n.** (type species – *Tylos tibetanus* Hennig, 1937) of the genus *Micropeza* Meigen is described. It differs from nominative subgenus by the presence of long processes on the male abdominal sternite 5 and the presence of long hairs in basal third of mid and hind femora of male.

KEY WORDS: Diptera, Micropezidae, taxonomy, new subgenus.

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В роде *Micropeza* Meigen описан новый подрод *Soosomyza* **subgen. n.** (типовой вид – *Tylos tibetanus* Hennig, 1937), характеризующийся наличием длинных выростов на V стерните брюшка самца и длинных волосков на бедрах средних и задних ног у самца.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 differs from the other genera of Micropezidae by the presence of bristles on katepisternum, by a row of dorsal bristles on hind tibia, by the absence of *bm-cu* cell of wing and frontal bristles. The representatives of the genus are registered in Palaearctic (19 species), Nearctic (20 species) and Neotropical Region (46 species). Nearctic *Micropeza* are divided in two subgenera: *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 and *Neriocephalus* Enderlein, 1922, which differ by the number of notopleural bristles and by the venation of wing (Steyskal, 1987). Palaearctic *Micropeza* is not divided into subgenera (Soys, 1985), and the species with the characters of *Neriocephalus* are not registered. However there are 3 species, sharply differing from other Palaearctic *Micropeza*, which have long projections on the male abdominal sternite 5 and long hairs on male mid and hind femora. This is a reason for the uniting of these species in separate subgenus, the description of which is given below.

GENUS *MICROPEZA* MEIGEN, 1803

Soosomyza Ozerov, subgen. n.

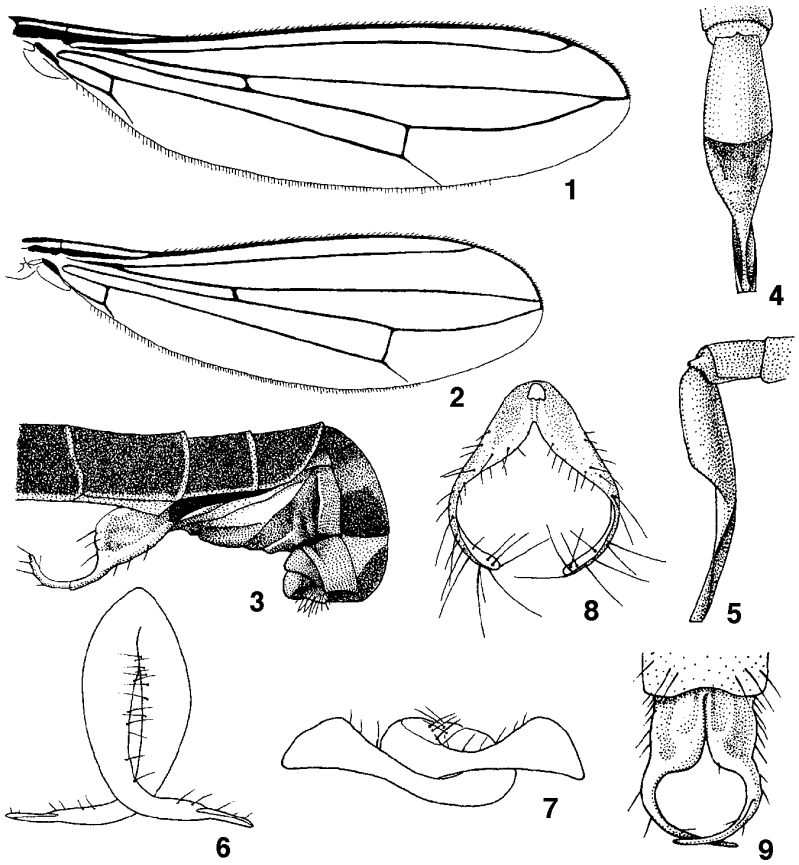
Type species — *Tylos tybetanus* Hennig, 1937: 50.

DESCRIPTION. Head conical, elongate. Eyes rounded. Antenna bare, subbasal; flagellum rounded. 1 *poc*, 1 *i vt*, and 1 *o vt* paired bristles present. Thorax strongly elongate. One pair of notopleural bristles present. Katepimeron with hairs. Legs long and slender. Mid and hind femora in basal third anteriorly with long hairs. Mid and hind tibiae dorsally with row of short black bristles. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent, but cell r_{4+5} opened in margin. Abdomen elongated. Sternite 5 of male with long forceps-like processes (Figs 3, 6-9). Surstylus bifurcate. Female abdominal segment 8 flattened dorsoventrally (Fig. 4, 5).

COMPARATIVE NOTES. *Soosomyza* subgen. n. differs from nominative subgenus by the presence of long processes on the male abdominal sternite 5 and long hairs in basal third of mid and hind femora of male. The new subgenus differs from *Neriocephalus* by one notopleural bristle and opened cell r_{4+5} (Fig. 2). All species of *Neriocephalus* have 2 notopleural bristles and closed and often petiolate cell r_{4+5} (Fig. 1).

ETYMOLOGY. New subgenus named in honor of the famous hungarian dipterologist Dr. Бrpad Soys who made considerable contribution to the study of Palaearctic Micropezidae.

SPECIES INCLUDED. Based on recent papers (Merritt & Peterson, 1976; Steyskal, 1987; Hoebeke & Wheler, 1994) it is possible to suppose that all Nearctic species of the subgenus *Micropeza*, except *M. corrigiolata* (Linnaeus), may be referred to *Soosomyza*. However I have not examined Nearctic species, therefore I included in the subgenus *Soosomyza* three Eastern Palaearctic species only: *M. (Soosomyza) tibetana* (Hennig, 1937),
M. (Soosomyza) pilifemur (Soys, 1975) and *M. (Soosomyza) soosi* (Ozerov, 1991). A key to species of subgenus *Soosomyza* is given below.



Figs. 1-9. Wings and abdomen of *Micropeza* ssp. (after Soys, 1975, Ozerov, 1991 and original). 1) *M.* (*Neriocephalus*) *appendiculata*, wing; 2) *M.* (*Soosomyza*) *soosi*, same; 3-5) *M.* (*Soosomyza*) *pilifemur*: 3) abdomen, laterally, 4) female abdominal segment 8, dorsally, 5) same, laterally; 6-7) *M.* (*Soosomyza*) *tibetana*: 6) male sternite 5, dorsally, 7) same, anteriorly; 8) *M.* (*Soosomyza*) *soosi*, male sternite 5, dorsally; 9) *M.* (*Soosomyza*) *pilifemur*, same.

1. Scape and pedicel yellow or yellowish-brown. Male sternite 5 as in Figs 3, 9 . . . . . ***M. (Soosomyza) pilifemur*** (Soys)

NOTES. *M. (Soosomyza) pilifemur* was described from from Northern and Central Mongolia (Soys, 1975) and still unknown from other parts of the Palaearctic Region.

– Scape and pedicel dark brown to black 2

2. Mid and hind tibiae black. Male sternite 5 as in Figs 6, 7 . . . . . ***M. (Soosomyza) tibetana*** (Hennig)

NOTES. *M. (Soosomyza) tibetana* was described by Hennig (1937) as *Tylos tibetanus* from male and female syntypes, both in the Natural History Museum,

London. Lectotype male (by present designation) is labelled: "Type", "*Tylos tibetanus* Hennig. Examined & det. W. Hennig, 1936", "Typus!", "Tibet: Gyan[g]tse, [now = Gyangzu, China] 13,000 ft. 28.VI 1928, Lt. Col. F.M. Bailey, B.M. 1928-409", "*Tylos tibetanus* n. sp.". Female syntype has the same geografical label, and designated herewith it as paralectotype of *T. tibetanus*. Also I found 3 specimen (1♂, 2♀) from China with labels: "Сычуань, Тацзинлу, [коллектор] Потанин" [prov. Sichuan, Tatsienlu (=Kangting, also Luchan), coll. Potanin], 27.V 1893, 10.VI 1893, 16.VII 1893 in the collection of the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg.

– Mid and hind tibiae yellow to brown, only base and apex black. Male sternite 5 as in Fig. 8 . . . . . ***M. (Soosomyza) soosi*** (Ozerov)

NOTES. *M. (Soosomyza) soosi* is known from Russian Far East: Amurskaya oblast' and Primorskii krai (Ozerov, 1991).

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