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7

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ЧЕТЫРЕ НОВЫХ ОТКЛОНЯЮЩИХСЯ
ВИДА ГАЛЛИЦ РОДА *Peromyia*
Kieffer (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae)

P. bikanata
P. palrosa
P. subcanadica
P. longicaulis

Пушкино - Pushkino
1997

Мамаев Б.М., Зайцев А.И. Четыре новых отклоняющихся ви-
да галлиц рода *Peromyia* (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae)
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В работе впервые описываются четыре новых вида из группы
свободноразвивающихся галлиц, которые отлавливаются ловушками
при изучении биоразнообразия видов - обитателей леса.

Предназначена для диpterологов - скотематиков и экологов,
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Four new aberrant species of gall midges of the genus *Peromyia*
Kieffer (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae)

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Introduction

Genus *Peromyia* now is one of the most interesting genus of
freedeveloping gall midges of the subfamily Lestremiinae. 27 va-
lid species were included in this genus by M. Skuhravá (1986).
Z.L. Berest (1994a, 1994b) on the base of description of many
new species of *Peromyia* proposed new classification and publi-
shed key to 41 species of this genus.

Recently M. Jasechhof (1996b) described 3 new species of *Peromyia*,
collected in Sweden, and I have found many new species
of this genus in my collection. Four of them are described in
this publication.

Problem of "artificial polymorphism"

I should like to comment briefly "Das Problem des artifiziel-
len Polymorphismus", which discussed by M. Jasechhof (1996b) in
connection with genus *Peromyia*.

It is real problem to select slide for holotype and to dis-
criminate other slides of the same species in spite of their
possible unsuccessful preparation. Investigator has to avoid
double description of the same species, incorrect identification
and invalid synonymization. But it is hardly possible to use
in this situation such terminology as "artificial polymorphism".

According to Biological Encyclopedia POLYMORPHISM - the
existence of sharply different forms of the same species, for
example, social polymorphism of bees, ants, termites etc. There
are polymorphic species of gall midges: in adult stage -
Wasmanniella, *Monardia*, *Valeonardia*, *Microptaremyia*, *Synaptore-*

myia (winged or wingless males or females), in larval stage - paedogenic genera (mother- and daughter- larvae). Polymorphism is natural (not artificial) mode of existence of species.

I should like to propose to change the term "artificial polymorphism" in correct terminology: artefact. On the other hand, it is very important to select slides of gall midges with artefacts in order to put them aside and to investigate only good uniform series. Investigation of variability of artefacts is not real scientific problem.

Description of new species

Species of *Peromyia* can be identified according to morphological peculiarities of male postabdomen (Borast, 1994a). New species, described below, in this respect somewhat aberrant, especially in the shape of gonostyle and 9th tergite; Costa of *P. longicaudalis* is longer, than usually.

† *Peromyia bihamata* Mamaev et Zaitsev, sp.n.

(Figs 1-3)

Holotype: male (on slide), Russia, Amur district, Reja, 26.06.1982 (leg. M.Krivosheina), deposited in B.Mamaev collection.

Male: brown, length of wing 1.5 mm. Eye bridge 3 facets wide. Palpi with 3 segments, first thick, subglobular, third nearly as long as second. Antennae brownish, scape and pedicel subglobular; flagellar segments with round basal enlargement and long stem, whole segments uniformly brown; basal enlargement covered with long hairs and thin bristle-like sensoriae.

Thorax brown. Femur and tibiae normal, not thick. Empodium 0.7 as long as claw. Wing 2.4 times as long as wide. Costa ending at the top of R_3 ; R_2 2.2 times as long as R_3 .

Ninth tergite of postabdomen with 2 weakly sclerotised lateral and large triangular median lobes. Gonocoxites slender, gonostyles ^{with} long, acute basal projections. Tegmen long, arrow-shaped.

Pegale: unknown.

† *Peromyia palposa* Mamaev et Zaitsev, sp.n.

(Figs 4-6)

Holotype: male (on slides), Kirghistan, Sary-Chelek reserve, 24.05.1965 (B.Mamaev leg.), deposited in B.Mamaev collection.

Male: thorax dark brown dorsally and yellowish on sides. Length of wing 1.0 mm. Eye bridge 3 facets wide. Palpi with 3 segments, first dilated, subglobular, second slightly longer, than third. Antennae light brownish, scape and pedicel subglobular; flagellar segments with somewhat elongated subglobular basal enlargement; stem distinctly longer than basal enlargement, which bears long black hairs and bristle-like sensoriae on distal part.

Thorax on sides with membranous spots anteriorly. Femur and tibiae somewhat dilated; claws thin, evenly curved; empodium 0.7 times as long as claw. Wing narrow, 2.2 times as long as wide; Costa ending at tip of R_3 ; R_1 3.0 times as long as R_2 .

Ninth tergite of postabdomen bilobed, with strongly sclerotised margin; gonocoxites thick, gonostyles tapering to apex, tegmen long and thick with round apex.

Female: unknown.

† *Peromyia submatina* Mamaev et Zaitsev, sp.n.

(Figs 7-10)

Holotype: male (on slide), Sweden, Bladåker, Binnebol, 16.07.1999; paratype: 1 male, Sweden, Hås, Tjörnberget, larva collected in decayed wood of *Praxinum*, adult emerged 29.05.1993 (leg. B.Mamaev), deposited in B.Mamaev collection.

Male: brown, length of wing 1.0 mm. Eye bridge 3 facets wide. Palpi with 3 segments, first subglobular, third as long as second. Antennae brownish; scape and pedicel subglobular; flagellar segments with subglobular basal enlargement and long thin stem; basal enlargement with whorl of bristle-like sensoriae and long hairs.

Thorax dark brown dorsally. Femur and tibiae thick; claws sickle-shaped; empodium 0.7 times as long as claw. Wing about 2.2 times as long as wide. Costa reaching distinctly beyond tip of

R_5 ; R_1 2.3 times as long as R_2 .

Ninth tergite of postabdomen with median triangular lobe; gonocoxites slender, gonostyles dilated with beak-shaped interval projection; tegmen finger-shaped.

Female: unknown.

Peromyia longicostalis Mamaev et Zaitsev, sp.n.

(Figs 11-13)

Holotype: male (on slide), Sweden, Övergren, Biscops-Arnö, 17.07.1993 (leg. B. Mamaev), deposited in B. Mamaev collection.

Male: dark brown, including antennae; length of wing 0.9 mm. Eye bridge 4 facets wide. Palpi with 4 segments, first somewhat dilated, second slightly longer than third, terminal segment small. Scape of antennae truncate, pedicel subglobular; flagellar segments with round basal part and slender stem, which nearly as long as basal enlargement; whole segment uniformly brown; basal enlargement covered with long hairs and bristle-like sensoriae on distal part of basal enlargement.

Thorax intensive brown; femur and tibiae slender; claws sharply bent; empodium as long as claw. Wing 2.3 times as long as wide. Costa reaching beyond tip of R_5 on the distance comparable with length of R_5 ; R_1 2.2 times as long as R_2 .

Postabdomen with thick gonocoxites and gonostyles, finger-shaped tegmen and round 9th tergite.

Female: unknown.

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Explanation to figures

Genus *Peromyia* Kieffer:

1-3 - *P. binomata*, sp.n.; 4-6 - *P. palposa*, sp.n.; 7-10 - *P. subanatina*, sp.n.; 11-13 - *P. longicostalis*, sp.n.
1, 4, 7, 11 - male postabdomen (9th tergite removed); 2, 5, 8, 12 - 9th tergite; 3, 6, 9, 13 - 6th flagellar segment of antenna; 10 - terminal segments of antenna.



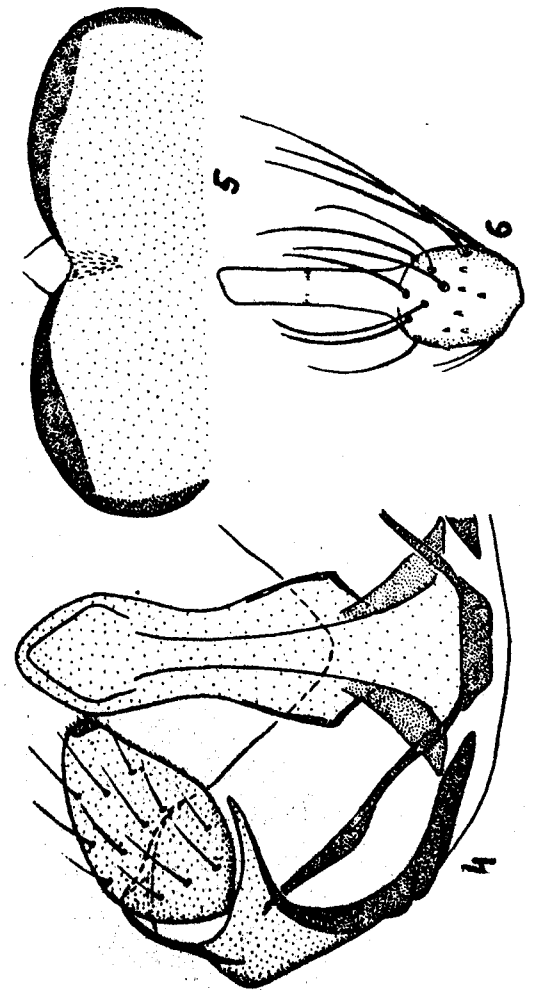
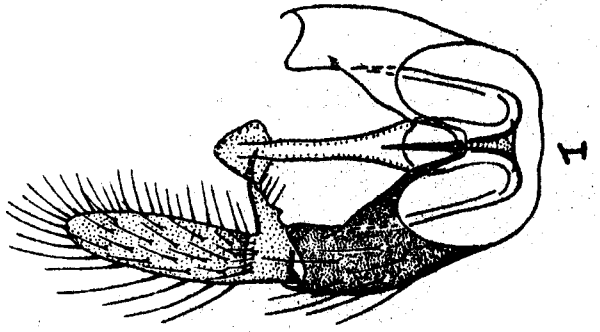
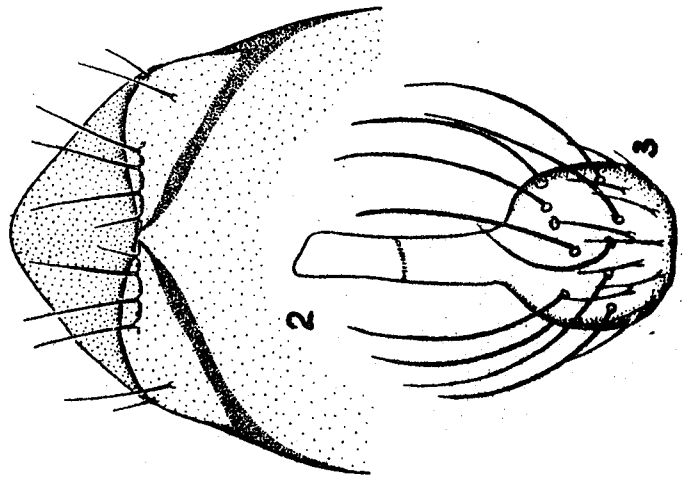
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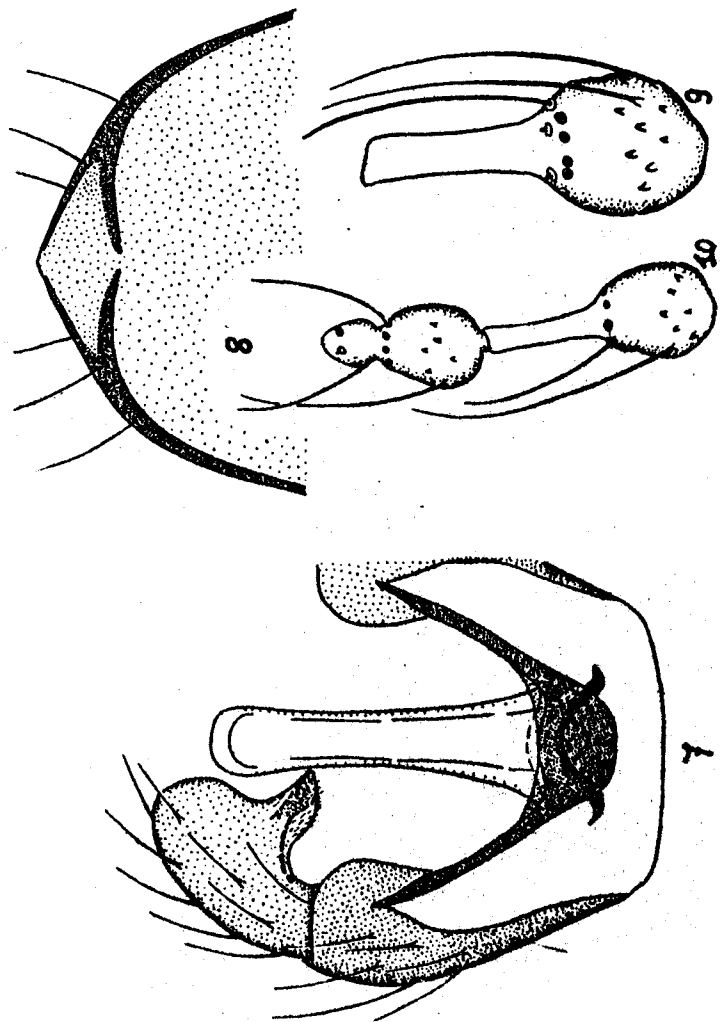
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Figures 11-13

