

New exotic species and new synonyms of hover-flies (Diptera, Syrphidae) from the Russian Far East

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Two new species from the Southern Primorye: *Sphegina* (*Asiosphegina*) *anatolii* sp. n. and *Melangyna* *macromaculata* sp. n. are described, and two new synonyms: *Melangyna* *arsenjevi* Mutin, 1986 = *Melangyna* *motodomariensis* (Matsumura, 1917) and *Criorhina* *monticaga* (Violovitsh, 1973) = *Criorhina* *takaoensis* (Shiraki, 1952) are established.

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Key words. Diptera, Syrphidae, *Sphegina* (*Asiosphegina*), *Melangyna*, Palaearctic, new species, new synonyms.

Introduction

In the result of author revision of the Far Eastern fauna of hoverflies there are established two new species — *Sphegina* (*Asiosphegina*) *anatolii* sp. n. and *Melangyna* *macromaculata* sp. n. from the Southern Primorye, and two new synonyms: *Melangyna* *arsenjevi* Mutin, 1986 — a junior synonym of *Melangyna* *motodomariensis* (Matsumura, 1917), and *Criorhina* *monticaga* (Violovitsh, 1973) — a junior synonym of *Criorhina* *takaoensis* (Shiraki, 1952). The holotype of *Sph.* (*A.*) *anatolii* sp. n. is located in the Zoological Museum (Moscow University) in Moscow (ZMMU), the holotype of *Melangyna* *macromaculata* sp. n. is kept in the collection of author.

Sphegina (*Asiosphegina*) *anatolii* sp. n. (Figs 1–4)

Type locality: environs of the Ussuri Reserve, Southern Primorye, the Far East of Russia.

Holotype. ♂, “Приморский край, Каменущка” (Russia, Primorsky Terr., Kamenushka), 11.VII.1988 (A. Shatalkin leg.) (deposited in ZMMU).

Diagnosis

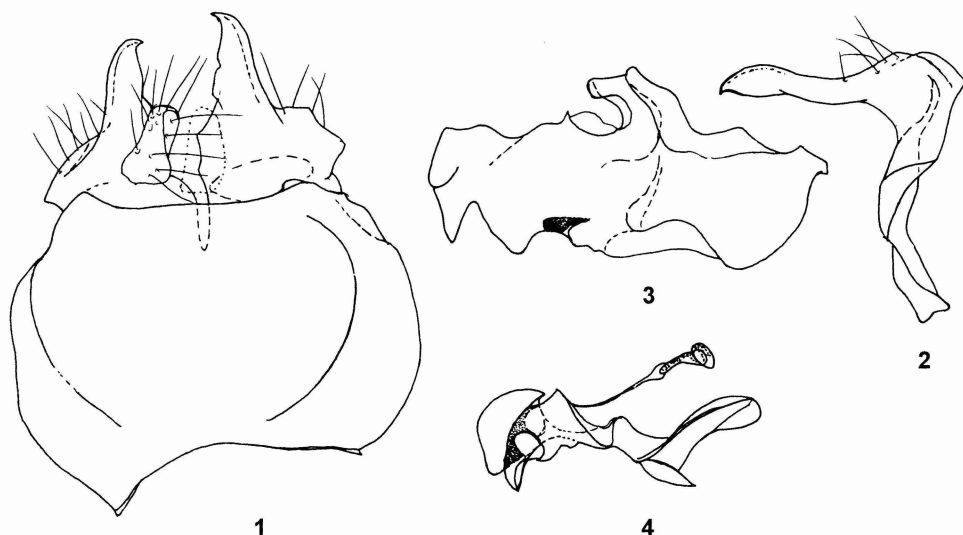
Similar to *Sphegina* (*Asiosphegina*) *grunini* Stackelberg, 1956, from which it is easily distinguished by the tergite 7 with large callus and by the structure and form of male genitalia, as well as by sternite 4 with clearly separated from hind margin dent.

Description

Male. Body length 6.8 mm, wing length 5.3 mm.

Face strong concave under antennae, black, grey pollinose; its lower part yellow, slightly projected forward. Frontal projection weakly expressed. Front black, with large maculae of pollinosity along eyes and small shining triangular spot over antennae, connected by very narrow undusted fascia with brightly shining posterior part of front and vertex. Front and vertex with white rather short pile slightly depressed forward. Antennae yellow, with darker first and second joints. Arista yellow, with distinct short pile.

Thorax mainly black, except yellow postalar callus and small part of scutum over wing base, with short depressed yellow pile, longer on scutellum. The latter with a pair apical long pale setae. Scutum laterally



Figs 1—4. *Sphegina (Asiosphegina) anatolii* sp. n.

1, epandrium, dorsal view; 2, right sustylus, lateral view; 3, theca of hypandrium, lateral view; 4, aedeagus, lateral view.

and between humeri slightly pollinose. Sternopleuron with large brightly shining patch; adjoining pleura with smaller shining spots.

Wing clean. Apical portion of vein $M1+2$ forms accurate arc and right angle with $R4+5$. Apical part of vein Cu forms sharp angle with $M1+2$; its bend without spur.

Front and middle legs yellowish, except tarsi with two apical segments black. Hind leg mainly brownish black, except femur in basal 1/3, tibia in basal 1/3 and in 1/4 over the middle yellow. Hind femur and hind basitarsus normal, moderately thick. Hind tibia without apico-ventral spur. Hind femur outside with short depressed pile, yellow on yellow surface and brownish on dark one, and with two ranges of long spines and numerous short spines between them ventrally.

Abdomen black, with yellow fascia in anterior half of tergite 3 and yellowish touch along lateral margin of tergite 2.

Genitalia, Figs 1—4.

Distribution. Primorye, the Far East of Russia.

Etymology. The name "*anatolii*" devotes to Russian entomologist Dr. A. Shatakin (ZMMU).

Melangyna (Melangyna) macromaculata sp.n. (Figs 5, 6)

Type locality. Sedanka, environs of Vladivostok, the Far East of Russia.

Holotype. ♂, "Южное Приморье, окр. Владивостока, Седанка" (Russia, Southern Primorye, environs of Vladivostok, Sedanka), 12.V.1986 (V. Mutin leg.) (Deposited in author collection).

Diagnosis

M. macromaculata belongs to *M. lasiophthalma* group and from the other known Palearctic species it is distinguished by the exceptional colour pattern of abdominal tergites: tergite 3—4 with very large spots.

Description

Male. Body length 8.8 mm, wing length 8.5 mm.

Face mainly yellow, pale pollinose, black rather dense pilose, with very narrow dark stripe, which does not reach base of antennae. Facial stripe less than 1/6 times as wide as width of face. Frons black, pollinose, with long black pile. Frontal angle near 120°. Antennae black. Eyes with rare rather long pile.

Thorax, including scutellum, with long dense pale pile. Scutum black, weakly pollinose. Scutellum yellow, with dark margin.

Wing membrane entirely trichose.

Legs mostly dark, with apical 1/3—1/4 front and mid femora, apical 1/6 hind femur and all tibia, except middle, yellow. All basitarsi dorsally brownish, paler than apical segments of tarsi.

Abdomen black, with yellow maculae, which very small and incorrect form near posterior corners of

tergite 2, and very large subtriangular on tergites 3—4, where they almost touch lateral abdominal margin by wide basis. Anterior corners of tergite 5 and posterior margin of tergite 4 distinctly yellow. Maculae and lateral margins of tergite 2 pale pilose. Sitergosternum black, with black pile.

Distribution. Primorsky Terr., the Far East of Russia.

***Melangyna (Melangyna) motodomariensis*
(Matsumura, 1917)**

Stenosyrphus motodomariensis Matsumura, 1917: Ent. Mag., Kyoto, 2 (4): pl. VI, fig. 24; Ent. Mag., Kyoto, 3(1): 15. Type-location: "Saghalie (Motodomari)" [Sakhalin, Vostochnyi] (Russia).

Melangyna arsenjevi Mutin, 1986, **syn. n.**: Ent. Obozr., 65(4): 828. Type-location: "Южные Курилы, Кунашир" [Southern Kuril Is., Kunashir] (Russia).

Examination of the original description and the drawing of *Melangyna motodomariensis* (Matsumura, 1917) has shown that *Melangyna arsenjevi* Mutin, 1986 is the junior synonyms of former, that is confirmed by collection date both species. Latter fact points to mistaken opinions of T. Shiraki (1930) and L. V. Peck (1988) about synonymy of *Melangyna barbifrons* (Fallén, 1917), which is spring species unlike later summer *M. motodomariensis*.

***Criorhina takaoensis* (Shiraki, 1952)**

Penthesilea takaoensis Shiraki, 1952: Mushi, 23 (1): 6. Type-location: "at the Mount Takao, near Tokyo" [Honshu] (Japan).

Criorhina montivaga Violovitsh, 1973, **syn. n.**: 114. Type-location: Sakhalin, environs of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (Russia).

Examination of the types of *Criorhina montivaga* (Violovitsh, 1973) and numerous specimens of *Criorhina brevipila* Loew, 1871 from the continental part of Russia has shown distinct differences of these taxon. The appearance of *C. montivaga* correspond completely to the original description of *Criorhina takaoensis* (Shiraki, 1952). This species differs from *C. brevipila* by long black pile of ventral surface of hind femur and strong pollinose scutum as well as by absence of reddish-brown coloration of male tergite 4.

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Figs 5—6. *Melangyna (Melangyna) macromaculata* sp. n. Foto: Sergey Kuznetsov.

5, habitus, lateral view; 6, abdomen, dorsal view.