

A new species of the genus *Nemopoda* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1930 (Diptera, Sepsidae) from the Far East of Russia

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Nemopoda mamaevi sp. nov. from the Far East of Russia is described. A key to the species of Palaearctic *Nemopoda* R.-D. is given.

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Introduction

When preparing the keys for the Far East Sepsidae I have found several specimens of a new species. These specimens were previously determined as *N. nitidula* Fallen. The description of the new species is given below. The holotype and paratypes of the new species is kept in the collection Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University.

Nemopoda mamaevi sp. n.
(Figs 1—5, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17)

Material. Holotype. Male, with labels: “Южн[ое]. Приморье, 40 км Ю-В Уссурийска, А. Озеров”, “20.VIII.1984” [Maritime Territory, 40 km SO Ussuriysk (about 132°13'E and 43°37'N), 20.VIII.1984, coll. A. Ozerov].

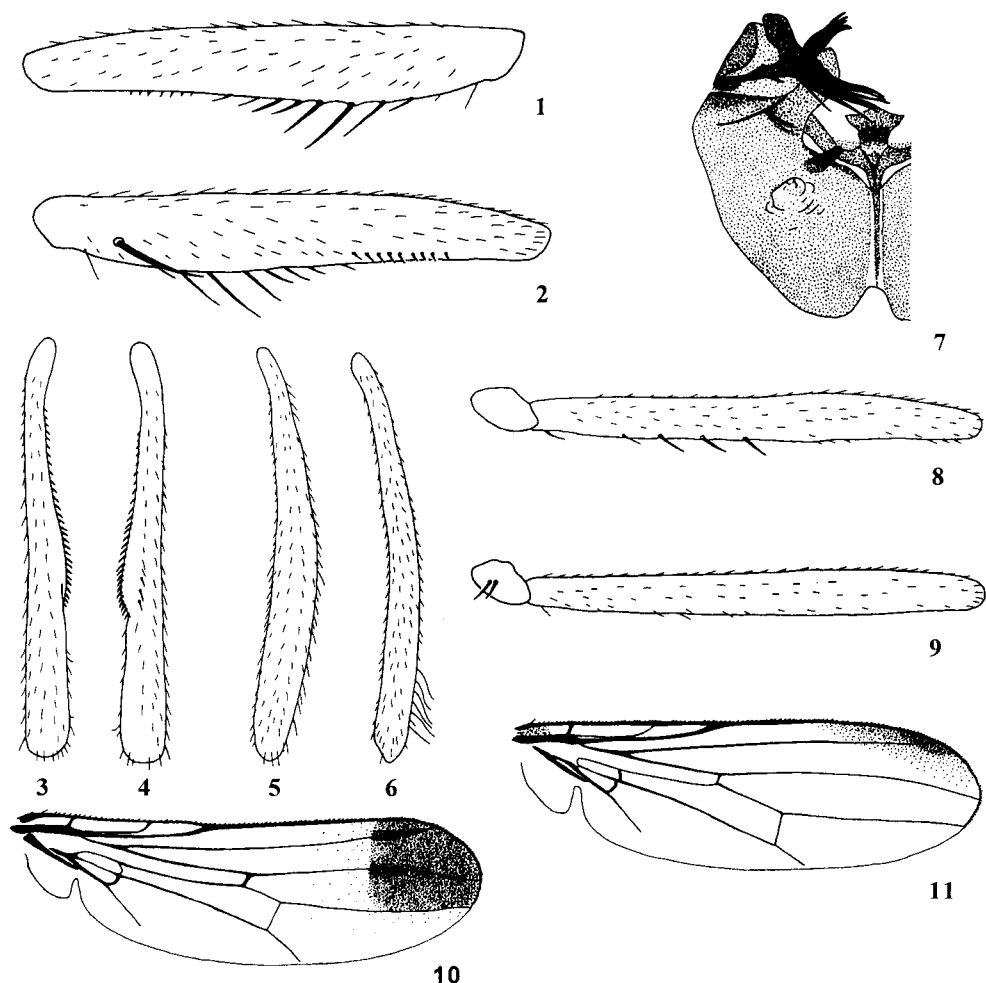
Paratypes. 4 males, same data as holotype, 26.VII.1983 (A. Ozerov); 2 males, same data, 8—10.VIII.1983 (A. Ozerov); 5 males, 1 female, same data, 6—7.VII., 28.VII., 26—27.VIII.1984 (A. Ozerov); 1 male, same data, 28.V.1985 (A. Ozerov); 1 male, 1 female, same data, 1984, No 161 (A. Ozerov); 1 male, same data, 1983 (A. Ozerov); 2 males, same data, 16.VIII.1985 (A. Antropov); 1 male, Maritime Territory, Ussuriysk Preserve, Kaymanovka, 25.VII.1982 (A. Antropov); 4 male, Maritime Territory, Kamenushka, 12—13 and

23.VII.1983; 1 male, same data, 27.VIII.1989 (S. Czurkin); 1 male, Maritime Territory, Kedrovaya Pad', 23.VIII.1980 (A. Shatalkin); 1 male, Maritime Territory, GTS [Gorno-Tayezhnaya Stancia], Suputinka, 26.VII.1948 (Gussakovsky); 1 male, Maritime Territory, Lazo Preserve, 25 km SO Lazo, 16.VII.1986 (A. Ozerov).

Description

Male, female.

Color and entigument structure. Frons light brown to brown; face and gena yellow or light yellow; postcranium black; antenna yellow to dark brown; arista black. Mesonotum black; pleural sclerites from brown to dark brown, but posterior half of anepisternum, katapisternum, katatergite, anatergite, and mediotergite always darker than other pleural sclerites. Legs yellow, but mid and hind femora dorsally, mid tibia in basal quarter, hind tibia, second tarsomere of all legs on basal third or half, and tarsomeres 3—5 of all legs black. Wing clear with big blackish spot in male (Fig. 10) and slightly darkened along *C* between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} in female; veins brown; calypters white; margin of upper calypter white, margin of lower calypter blackish; halter yellowish. Abdomen black.



Figs 1—11. *Nemopoda* sp.

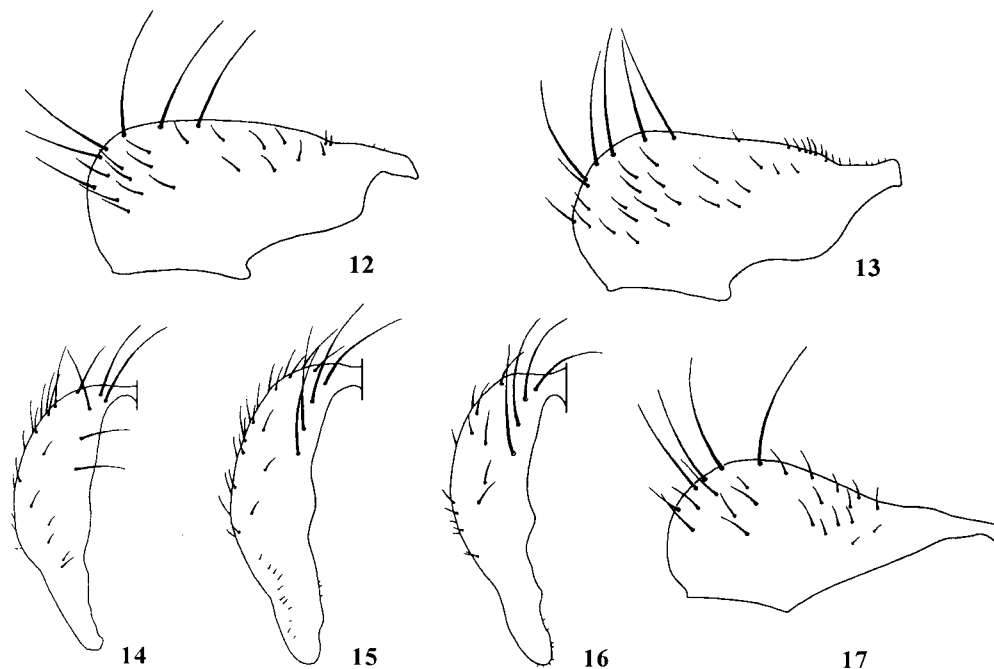
1—5, 7, 9, 10, *N. mamaevi* sp. n.: 1, male fore femur (left), anterior view; 2, same, posterior view; 3, male fore tibia (left), anterior view; 4, same, posterior view; 5, male hind tibia (left), anterior view; 7, male sternites 4 and 5; 9, male trochanter and hind femur (right), posterior view; 10, wing. 6, 8, *N. pectinulata*: 6, male hind tibia (left), anterior view; 8, male trochanter and hind femur (right), posterior view. 11, *N. nitidula*, wing.

Frons delicately greyish pruinose; face, gena, and postcranium pruinose. Mesonotum pruinose; propisternum whitish pruinose in upper half and shiny in lower half; katepisternum shiny, but extensively silvery-greyish pruinose in posterior half along upper margin; proepimeron, anepisternum, anepimeron (within presutural part), katepimeron, meron, metepisternum, metepimeron, and mediotergite shiny; katatergite and anatergite greyish pruinose. Abdomen delicately grey pruinose in male and shiny in female.

Head and eye rounded from lateral view. Frons bare, weakly narrowed below. Width of gena (with

subgena) approximately 10 times as long as vertical diameter of eye. Flagellum oval, approximately 2 times as long as wide. Head with following paired setae: 1 very small orbital, 1 ocellar, 1 postocellar, 1 inner vertical, and 1 outer vertical; gena with a row of setulae along lower margin; 1—2 vibrissae; postgena with a seta near lower margin; lateral occipital sclerite with several setulae; arista bare.

Thorax. Scutum with following paired setae: 1 postsutural, 2 notopleural, 1 supra-alar, 1 postalar, and 1 postsutural dorsocentral; posterior half of anepisternum with hairs and a seta near posterior margin; katepisternum usually with a hair-like seta



Figs 12-17. Epandrium and surstylus of *Nemopoda* sp.

16-17, *N. mamaevi* sp. n.; 13, 15, *N. nitidula*; 12, 14, *N. pectinulata*. 12, 13, 17, lateral view; 14-16, dorsal view.

in posterior upper corner, without setae near anterior margin; scutellum with long apical scutellar setae and basal scutellar setulae. Posteroventral area of thorax behind and above hind coxae between metepimera membranous.

Legs. Fore coxa with a dorsal seta near apex; mid femur with a row of small setulae anteriorly; mid tibia with 1 v in apical third and apical av and pv; hind femur without setae. Male: fore femur and tibia as in Figs 1-4; hind trochanter from inside with 2 spines (Fig. 9); hind femur without setae in basal posterior third (Fig. 9); hind tibia slightly flattened laterally (Fig. 5), without setae, but posteriorly with a group of short and dense yellow hairs near apex; osmeterium posterodorsally hardly visible on lower half. Female: fore femur with a row of 7-8 short ventral spines near apex; hind tibia not flattened laterally.

Wing normal, longer than abdomen. Crossvein *bm-cu* present; anal vein ending before wing margin; alula broad, entirely covered with microtrichiae; margin of upper calypter with hairs; margin of lower calypter without hairs.

Abdomen constricted after tergite 1+2 in male, not constricted in female; all tergites with black hairs;

tergites 4 and 5 with a row of marginal setae in male, not setose in female; sternites 4 and 5 of male as in Fig. 7. Surstyli symmetrical, fused to epandrium (Figs 16, 17).

Length of body 3.4-4.8 mm. Length of wing 2.3-3.5 mm.

Note. It is a pleasure to name this species after Dr. B. M. Mamaev, Russian dipterologist, who made large contribution to the study of Palaearctic Diptera.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from two known palaearctic species of *Nemopoda*: *N. nitidula* (Fallen) and *N. pectinulata* Loew, by the absence of setae near anterior margin of katepisternum, presence of large blackish apical spot on the wing of male, absence of setae on male hind femur, and by the structure of male epandrium. Palaearctic species differ by the next characters:

1. Katepisternum without setae near anterior margin. Male wing near apex above *M* with big blackish spot (Fig. 10). Male hind femur without setae in basal posterior third (Fig. 9) *N. mamaevi* sp. n.
- Katepisternum with 1-4 setae near anterior margin. Male wing completely clear

- or slightly darkened near apex of R_{2+3} (Fig. 11). Male hind femur with 1—4 setae in basal posterior third (Fig. 8) 2
2. Katepisternum usually with 1—2 setae near anterior margin. Male hind trochanter from inside with 2 spines (as in *N. mamaevi*, Fig. 9). Male and usually female wing slightly darkened near apex of R_{2+3} (Fig. 11). Epandrium and surstylus as in Figs 13, 15 *N. nitidula* (Fallen)
- Katepisternum usually with 3—4 setae near anterior margin. Male hind trochanter from inside without spines (Fig. 8). Wing completely clear. Epandrium and surstylus as in Figs 12, 14 *N. pectimulata* Loew

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