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## THREE NEW PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF CURTONOTIDAE (DIPTERA) FROM THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

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Three new species *Curtonotum amurensis* **sp. n.**, *C. maritimum* **sp. n.**, and *C. shatalkini* **sp. n.** are described from the Russian Far East. Holotypes and paratypes of the new species are deposited in Zoological Museum, Moscow State University.

**KEY WORDS:** Diptera, Curtonotidae, new species, Russian Far East.

**А.Л. Озеров. Три новых палеарктических вида двукрылых семейства *Curtonotidae* (Diptera) с Дальнего Востока России // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2007. N 174. С. 1-5.**

С территории Дальнего Востока России описаны три новых вида: *Curtonotum amurensis* **sp. n.**, *C. maritimum* **sp. n.** и *C. shatalkini* **sp. n.** Голоотипы и паратипы новых видов хранятся в коллекции Зоологического музея МГУ.

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### INTRODUCTION

Three new species were found during the study of Curtonotidae collection in the Zoological Museum, Moscow University (ZMMU). The descriptions of these species are given below. The holotypes are deposited in the ZMMU.

***Curtonotum amurensis* Ozerov, sp. n.**

Figs 1, 3, 5

**MATERIAL.** Holotype – ♂, Russia: Amurskaya oblast', town Zeya, 4.VIII 1981 (coll. A. Ozerov) (ZMMU: registration No Di0271). Paratypes (all from the same locality as holotype): 1♂, 2.VIII 1979 (coll. A. Shatalkin); 2♂, 1♀, 18.VII 1981 (coll. A. Ozerov, A. Shatalkin); 1♂, 3.VIII 1981, A. Ozerov; 3♀, 4.VIII 1981 (coll. O. Gorbunov, A. Ozerov).

**DESCRIPTION. MALE, FEMALE.** Frons broad in both sexes, about half of head width; velvety tawny, nearly parallel sided, with two grey-white pollinosity lines in centre; eye margins narrowly and ocellar triangle grey-white pollinose. Face, gena and postcranium tawny, white pollinose. Gena narrow, below eye approximately equal to postpedicel. Clypeus tawny. Palpus tawny, slender. Antenna tawny; postpedicel may be darkened, approximately 2.5 times as long as wide, rounded apically; arista with about 10–11 dorsal and 5–6 ventral long branches. Reclinate orbitals strong, 2 times as long as proclinate orbitals, and a minute seta present or not in front of reclinates. One long upper vibrissa, succeeding one very short.

Scutum tawny with large grey point in centre, greyish pollinosity; with numerous setulae, 2 postpronotals, 2 notopleurals, 1+1 supra-alars, 2 postalars, 0+2 dorsocentrals, 1 acrostichal present; scutellum tawny with two darkened points laterally, grey-white pollinose, with numerous setae over the discal surface and 4 strong setae. Pleural sclerites tawny, whitish pollinose; anepimeron with two strong setae along posterior margin and some short setae in posterior part; katapisternum with one strong seta.

Wings brownish, with brown veins; crossveins *r-m* and *dm-cu* slightly darkened; costa with 6–9 prominent spines, gradually shortened towards apex. Halteres yellow.

Legs entirely yellow; front femur with a row of about 15 short anteroventral spines at approximately distal half and 4–5 stronger postero-posterodorsal setae; mid femur with a row of stronger setae anteriorly, with 1 anteroventral apical and 1 posteroventral apical setae; hind femur with strong anterodorsal seta apically.

Abdominal tergites tawny in ground colour, grey-white pollinose; tergite 1+2 with 4 blackish points: 2 dorsally and 2 near lateral margins; tergites 3–5 each with 5 blackish points: 3 dorsally and 2 near lateral margins. Male sternites 2–5 as in Fig. 5; sternite 5 with two rows of setae. Male genitalia as in Fig. 1. Female with 2 spermathecae (Fig. 3).

**MEASUREMENTS.** Length of body 5.1–6.2 mm, length of wing 4.8–5.8 mm.

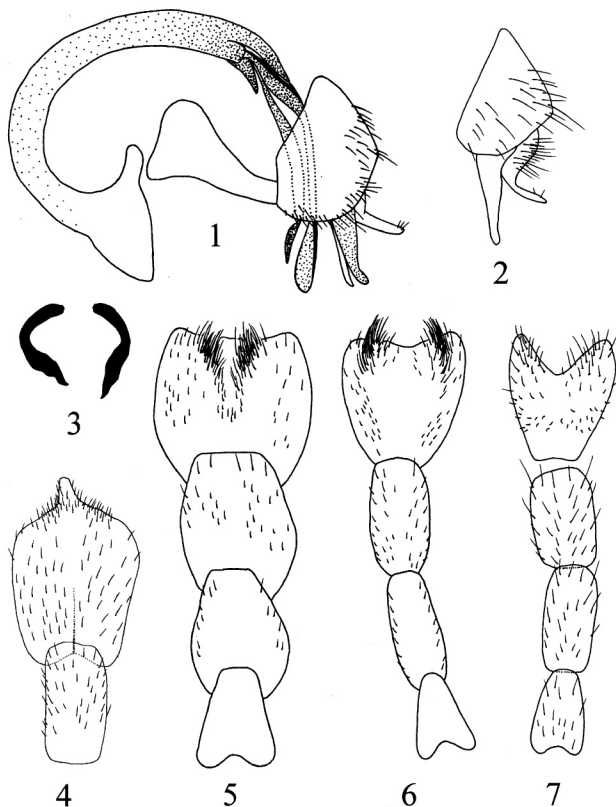
**DIAGNOSIS.** The new species differs easily from well known Palaearctic species *C. anus* (Meigen, 1830) by the structure of male sternite 5, which possesses two rows of setae. Sternite of *C. anus* with conoid apex and without rows of setae (Fig. 4).

***Curtonotum maritimum* Ozerov, sp. n.**

Fig. 6

**MATERIAL.** Holotype – ♂, Russia: Primorskii krai, Gorno-Taezhnaya stantsia (43.696466°N, 132.153812°E), 22.VII 1948 (coll. Gussakovsky) (ZMMU: registration No Di0270). Paratypes: 1♂, 2♀, the same locality as holotype, 18, 26.VII 1948

(coll. Gussakovsky); 1 ♂, the same locality as holotype, 25. IX 1980 (coll. A. Shatalkin); 2 ♀, Primorskii krai, Kamenushka, 23. VIII 1987 (coll. A. Shatalkin); 2 ♀, Primorskii krai, Spassk, 22. VII and 3. VIII 1961 (coll. Zhelochovtsev); 1 ♂, the same locality, 23. VII 1962 (coll. L. Zimina).



Figs 1-7. *Curtonotum amurensis* sp. n. (1, 3, 5), *C. anus* Meigen (4), *C. maritimum* sp. n. (6) and *C. shatalkini* sp. n. (2, 7): 1 – male genitalia, lateral view; 2 – epandrium, cercus and surstylus, lateral view; 3 – spermathecae; male sternites 2-5 (5-7) and 4-5 (4).

3

**DESCRIPTION. MALE, FEMALE.** Frons broad in both sexes, about half of head width; velvety tawny, nearly parallel sided, with two grey-white pollinosity lines in centre; eye margins narrowly and ocellar triangle grey-white pollinose. Face, gena and postcranium tawny, white pollinose. Gena narrow, below eye approximately equal to postpedicel. Clypeus tawny. Palpus tawny, slender. Antenna tawny; pospedicel may be darkened, approximately 2.5 times as long as wide, rounded apically; arista with about 8-11 dorsal and 5-6 ventral long branches. Reclinate orbitals strong, 2 times as long as proclinate orbitals, and a minute seta present or not in front of reclines. One long upper vibrissa, succeeding one very short.

Scutum tawny with large grey point in centre, greyish pollinosity; with numerous setulae, 2 postpronotals, 2 notopleurals, 1+1 supra-alars, 2 postalars, 0+2 dorsocentrals, 1 acrostichal present; scutellum tawny with two darkened points laterally, grey-white pollinose, with numerous setae over the discal surface and 4 strong setae. Pleural sclerites tawny, whitish pollinose; anepimeron with two strong setae along posterior margin and some short setae in posterior part; katapisternum with one strong seta.

Wings brownish, with brown veins; crossveins *r-m* and *dm-cu* slightly darkened; costa with 6–9 prominent spines, gradually shortened towards apex. Halteres yellow.

Legs entirely yellow; front femur with a row of about 15 short anteroventral spines at approximately distal half and 4–5 stronger postero-posterodorsal setae; mid femur with a row of stronger setae anteriorly, with 1 anteroventral apical and 1 posteroventral apical setae; hind femur with strong anterodorsal seta apically.

Abdominal tergites tawny in ground colour, grey-white pollinose; tergite 1+2 with 4 blackish points: 2 dorsally and 2 near lateral margins; tergites 3–5 each with 5 blackish points: 3 dorsally and 2 near lateral margins. Male sternites 2–5 as in Fig. 6; sternite 5 with two rows of setae. Male genitalia are very close to *C. amurensis* by structure. Female with 2 spermathecae, very close to those in *C. amurensis*.

MEASUREMENTS. Length of body 4.7–6.0 mm, length of wing 4.5–5.6 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is very close to *C. amurensis*, differing easily by the structure of male sternites: the rows of setae on sternite 5 are distant, sternite 4 is narrower than in *C. amurensis*.

### ***Curtonotum shatalkini* Ozerov, sp. n.**

Figs 2, 7

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, Russia: Primorskii krai, Kamenushka (43.634295°N, 132.222080°E), 01.VIII 1987 (coll. A. Shatalkin) (ZMMU: registration No Di0275). Paratype: 1 ♂, with the same label as holotype.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Frons broad, about half of head width; velvety tawny, nearly parallel sided, with two greyish pollinosity lines in centre; eye margins narrowly and ocellar triangle greyish pollinose. Face, gena and postcranium tawny, white pollinose. Gena narrow, below eye approximately equal to width of postpedicel. Clypeus tawny. Palpus tawny, darkened basally, slender. Antenna tawny; postpedicel may be darkened, approximately 2.5 times as long as wide, rounded apically; arista with about 8–11 dorsal and 4–6 ventral long branches. Reclinate orbitals strong, 2 times as long as proclinate orbitals, and a minute seta present or not in front of reclinates. One upper vibrissa, succeeding one very short.

Scutum tawny with large grey point in centre, greyish pollinosity; with numerous setulae, 2 postpronotals, 2 notopleurals, 1+1 supra-alars, 2 postalars, 0+2 dorsocentrals, 1 acrostichal present; scutellum tawny with two darkened points laterally, grey-white pollinose, with numerous setae over the discal surface and 4 strong setae. Pleural sclerites tawny, whitish pollinose; anepimeron with two strong setae along posterior margin and some short setae in posterior part; katapisternum with one strong seta.

Wings brownish, with brown veins; crossveins *r-m* and *dm-cu* slightly darkened; costa with 6–7 prominent spines, gradually shortened towards apex. Halteres yellow.

Legs entirely yellow; front femur with a row of about 15 short anteroventral spines at approximately distal half and 3 stronger *a* setae; mid femur with a row of stronger setae anteriorly, with 1 anteroventral apical and 1 posteroventral apical setae and strong 1 *a* и 1 *p* apically; hind femur with strong anterodorsal seta apically.

Abdominal tergites tawny in ground colour, grey-white pollinose; tergite 1+2 with 4 blackish points: 2 dorsally and 2 near lateral margins; tergites 3–5 each with 5 blackish points: 3 dorsally and 2 near lateral margins. Male sternites 2–5 as in Fig. 7; sternite 5 with cut at apex. Male genitalia are very close to *C. amurensis* by structure (Fig. 7).

MEASUREMENTS. Length of body 3.2–3.9 mm, length of wing 3.2–4.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is based on the collector, Dr. Anatoly I. Shatalkin, who caught the specimens of this species.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is very close to *C. amurensis*, differing easily by the structure of male sternite 5 which without rows of setae but with cut at apex; apex of surstylus not strongly curved upwardly and cercus more slender.

## SHORT COMMUNICATION

**A. L. Ozerov. ON SCATHOPHAGIDAE SPECIES (INSECTA: DIPTERA), DESCRIBED BY F. HENDEL FROM THE MATERIALS OF THE SWEDISH KAMCHATKA EXPEDITION 1920-1922. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2007. N 174: 5-8.**

**А. Л. Озеров. О видах Scathophagidae (Insecta: Diptera), описанных Ф. Генделем по материалам Шведской экспедиции на Камчатку в 1920-1922 гг. // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2007. N 174. С. 5-8.**

Dr. Friedrich Hendel, German dipterologist, recorded 18 species within 5 genera of Scathophagidae on Kamchatka peninsula, basing on the materials of Swedish Kamchatka expedition in 1920-1922, and described nine new species and one subspecies in this paper [2]. All type material are deposited in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden (RMS). This material was studied in 1953-1954 and 1961-1962 by Dr. J.R. Voekeroth. He re-determined these species, and designated lectotypes for 6 species, described by Hendel from more than two specimens, but this designation was not published. In present paper the lectotypes are designated for 5 species: *Amaurosoma kamtschatkense*, *Amaurosoma variofemoratum*, *Cordylura apicata*, *Cordylura latigenis* and *Gonatherus fumipennis*. The new synonyms are established: *Cordilura fuscipes* (Zetterstedt, 1838) = *Cordylura apicata* Hendel, 1930, **syn. n.** = *Cordylura ochracea* Hendel, 1930, **syn. n.** = *Cordylura nigrithorax* Hendel, 1930, **syn. n.**; *Cordilura picticornis* (Loew, 1864) = *Cordylura latigenis* Hendel, 1930 **syn. n.**; *Gonatherus planiceps* (Fallén, 1826) = *Gonatherus fumipennis* Hendel, 1930, **syn. n.**