

SHORT COMMUNICATION

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A. L. Ozerov¹⁾, M. G. Krivosheina²⁾. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CORDILURA* FALLÉN (DIPTERA, SCATHOPHAGIDAE) FROM VIETNAM. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2013. N 265: 16-19.

Summary. *Cordilura tatianae* Ozerov et Krivosheina, **sp. n.** is described from Vietnam. Holotype of new species is deposited in the Zoological Museum, Moscow State University.

Key words: Diptera, Scathophagidae, *Cordilura*, new species, Vietnam.

А. Л. Озеров¹⁾, М. Г. Кривошеина²⁾. Новый вид рода *Cordilura* Fallén (Diptera, Scathophagidae) из Вьетнама // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2013. N 265. С. 16-19.

Резюме. Из Вьетнама описан *Cordilura tatianae* Ozerov et Krivosheina, **sp. n.** Голо-тип нового вида хранится в коллекции Зоологического музея МГУ.

INTRODUCTION

Scathophagidae is a family distributed mainly in Northern Hemisphere. Oriental fauna includes 8–11 genera and 20 described species, most of which are known from high altitudes (Feng, 2002; Šifner, 2002, 2010; Ozerov, 2009, 2012; Ozerov & Krivosheina, 2011). Four species of *Cordilura* Fallén, 1810 are registered in Oriental fauna.

Five species from three genera of Scathophagidae are recorded from Vietnam (Ozerov & Krivosheina, 2011), including a single species of the genus *Cordilura* (*C. pulchra* Ozerov et Krivosheina, 2011). Recent collecting trip of T.V. Galinskaya to Vietnam in April–May 2013 yielded one new to science species. Its description is given below. The holotype of the new species is kept in the Zoological Museum, Moscow State University (ZMUM).

Terminology follows McAlpine (1981) and Cumming *et al.* (2009). The following abbreviations for leg chaetotaxy are used: *a* – anterior; *d* – dorsal; *p* – posterior; *v* – ventral; and combinations of these latter four, all used.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

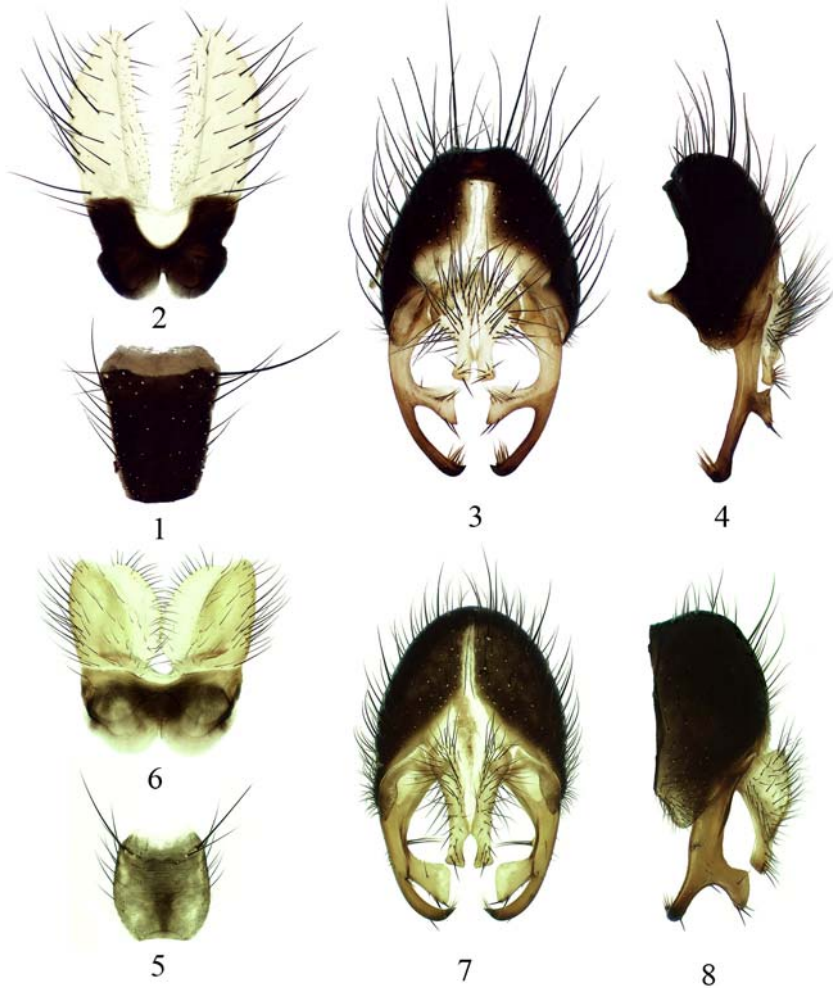
Cordilura tatianae* Ozerov et Krivosheina, **sp. n.*

Figs 1–4

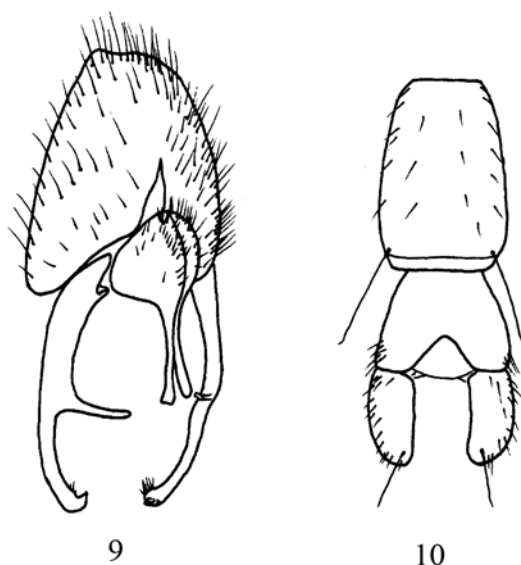
MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Vietnam:** Lai Chau Province, Hoang Lien National Park, 22.33768°N, 103.77922°E, 2068 m, 30.IV 2013, leg. T.V. Galinskaya (in ZMUM). The holotype is pinned and in excellent condition. Paratypes (kept in ZMUM): 1 ♂, with same label as holotype (abdomen dissected and stored in glycerol in microvial pinned with the specimen); 1 ♀, with same label as holotype, but taken 7.V 2013.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Frons black or dark brown, with whitish microtrichia. Ocellar triangle black. Fronto-orbital plate, face, parafacial and gena yellow, with whitish microtrichia. Postcranium black in upper third or half, with black setae and setulae, and yellow in lower part, with yellow hairs. Setae: 2–3 orbitals (if 3 — then upper small), 4 frontals, 1 ocellar, 1 inner vertical, 1 outer vertical (approximately 0.25 times as long as inner vertical); postocellar

setae parallel or divergent; 1 pair of strong vibrissae and 1–2 pairs of short subvibrissae present. Antenna yellow. Postpedicel with roundish apical corner, approximately 2 times as long as wide. Arista blackish, plumose. Palpus long, yellow, with long apical seta. Clypeus and proboscis yellow.



Figs 1–8. *Cordilura tatianae*, sp. n. (1–4) and *Cordilura pulchra* Ozerov et Krivosheina (5–8), males: 1, 5 – abdominal sternite 4; 2, 6 – abdominal sternite 5; 3, 7 – epandrium, cercus and surstylus, dorsal view; 4, 8 – epandrium, cerci and surstyli, lateral view. (Figs. 5–8 after Ozerov & Krivosheina, 2011).



Figs 9–10. *Cordilura lautereri* (Šifner), male (after Šifner, 2002): 9 – epandrium, cercus and surstyli; 10 – abdominal sternites 4 and 5.

Scutum black in ground colour, with greyish stripe in centre, shining along dorsocentral lines and subshining at sides; postalar area yellowish. Lateral pleural sclerites yellow, but anepimeron in posterior half, katatergite, anatergite, and mediotergite black. Scutum with following setae: 1 postpronotal, 2 notopleurals (posterior small), 1+2 supra-alars, 2 postalars, and 3+3 dorsocentrals; no developed intra-alars and acrostichals. Proepisternum and propimeron each with 1 seta. Anepisternum covered with yellow hairs in posterior half and with 2–3 black setae along posterior margin. Katepisternum with 1 strong seta in posterodorsal corner. Anepimeron bare. Scutellum black, with pair of strong discal setae.

Legs yellow. Fore femur with rows of long *pv* setulae. Fore tibia with long 2 *pd*, 1 *d* and 2 *p* at middle, and ring of long apical setae. Mid femur with 1 preapical *pd* and 0–1 preapical *pv*. Mid tibia with 2 *pd*, 1–2 *p*, 1 *a* or *ad*, and ring of apical setae. Hind femur with 3–4 *ad*, 1 preapical *a*, 1 preapical *av*, and 1 preapical *pv*. Hind tibia with 2 *ad*, 2 *pd*, and ring of apical setae.

Wing tinged with brownish, blackish in apical quarter; veins blackish. Calypteres, margin of lower calypter, and halteres yellowish; margin of upper calypter blackish.

Abdomen black, with whitish microtrichia, covered with black setulae. Syntergite 1+2 with ring of long setae at middle. Tergites 3–6 with row of marginal setae. Sternite 4 black, as in Fig. 1. Sternite 5 with pale yellowish lobes, as in Fig. 2. Epandrium, cerci and surstyli as in Figs 3, 4.

FEMALE. Similar to male. Presutural intra-alar seta small. Scutum with whitish microtrichia. Posterior part of anepisternum and anepimeron blackish. Mid and hind tibiae each additionally with 1 *v*. Tergites 3–5 without marginal setae dorsally; tergite 6 with row of marginal setae.

MEASUREMENTS. Length of body 8.1–8.6 mm. Length of wing 6.6–7.1 mm.

COMPARISON. New species is closely related to Oriental species *C. pulchra* Ozerov et Krivosheina and *C. lautereri* (Šifner, 2002), but is readily distinguished from these species by the structure of male sternites 4 and 5 and by apex of surstylus (see Figs 1–4, Figs 5–8 and Figs 9–10).

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the collector, Tatiana Galinskaya.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam: Lai Chau Province.

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