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New and little-known Palaearctic Diptera of the families Platypezidae, Psilidae, and Lauxaniidae.

Новые и малоизвестные палеарктические двукрылые семейств Platypezidae, Psilidae и Lauxaniidae.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Platypezidae, Psilidae, Lauxaniidae, таксономия, новые виды, Палеарктика.

ABSTRACT: The following taxa are described: Platypezidae - *Callomyia sonora* sp.n., *Chydaeopeza* gen.n. (type species *Agathomyia tibialis* Shatalkin); Psilidae - *Synaphopsila emiliae* sp.n., *S.pteropleuralis* sp.n., *Psila dichroa jakutica* ssp.n., *P.krivosheinae* sp.n., *P.mucrifera* sp.n., *P.ozerovi* sp.n.; Lauxaniidae - *Minettiella coracina* sp.n., *Poecilolycia atrifacies* sp.n., *Salebrifacies czurkini* gen. et sp.n., *Sapromyza abhorens* sp.n., *S.alazonica* sp.n., *S.amphibola* sp.n., *S.ardesiaca* sp.n., *S.bergi* sp.n., *S.clathrata* sp.n., *S.gorodkovi* sp.n., *S.insolita* sp.n., *S.pistaciphila* sp.n., *S.sexlituris* sp.n.

РЕЗЮМЕ: В работе описаны следующие таксоны: Platypezidae - *Callomyia sonora* sp.n., *Chydaeopeza* gen.n. (типовой вид *Agathomyia tibialis* Shatalkin); Psilidae - *Synaphopsila emiliae* sp.n., *S.pteropleuralis* sp.n., *Psila dichroa jakutica* ssp.n., *P.krivosheinae* sp.n., *P.mucrifera* sp.n., *P.ozerovi* sp.n.; Lauxaniidae - *Minettiella coracina* sp.n., *Poecilolycia atrifacies* sp.n., *Salebrifacies czurkini* gen. et sp.n., *Sapromyza abhorens* sp.n., *S.alazonica* sp.n., *S.amphibola* sp.n., *S.ardesiaca* sp.n., *S.bergi* sp.n., *S.clathrata* sp.n., *S.gorodkovi* sp.n., *S.insolita* sp.n., *S.pistaciphila* sp.n., *S.sexlituris* sp.n.

The present paper summarizes the results of the examination of some flies collected in recent years. The study is based on collections of the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University. I have also borrowed the psilid and lauxaniid materials from the Zoological Institute in St.Petersburg. In the list given below two new genera and twenty new taxa of the species level are described. Types of new species are deposited in both institutions mentioned above.

Family Platypezidae

Genus *Callomyia* Meigen, 1804.

The genus *Callomyia* contains 8 Palaearctic species. The description of one more species from the Far East is given below.

Callomyia sonora Shatalkin **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk), 15.VIII.1987 (Shatalkin). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 3.VIII.1984, 6-15. VIII. 1987 (Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Front and face brown black. Antennae black. Mouthparts and palpi yellowish brown. Mesonotum and scutellum velvet black. Pleurae black with greyish dusting. 2 subequal humeral bristles, 5 notopleurals, 9-10 dorsocentrals, including 2 large prescutellar bristles, 8 acrostichals, 2 pairs of strong marginal scutellars. Front and middle legs yellow; hind femur yellow except distal end which is blackish; hind tibiae and tarsi black. Front femur with ox-horn bristle in its base. Distinct midtibial bristle present. Wings brownish in apical half. Halteres yellowish orange. Abdomen velvet black with posterior silvery maculations on side of II-IV segments.

Length: holotype - 4.2 mm, paratypes - 3.1-4.2 mm.

FEMALE. Front and face silvery grey, occiput black. Antennae black. Mouthparts and palpi yel-

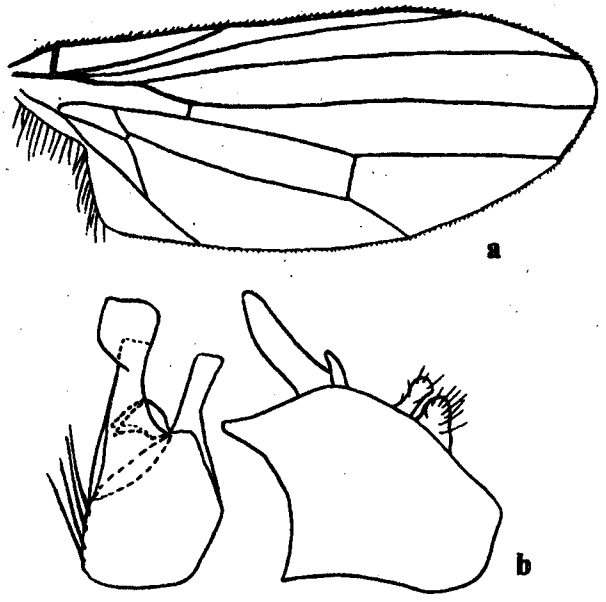

Fig.1. *Chydaeopeza tibialis* Shatalkin: (a) wing; (b) male terminalia, lateral view.

Рис.1. *Chydaeopeza tibialis* Shatalkin: (a) крыло; (b) гениталии, вид сбоку.

low. Mesonotum black with silvery bands laterad **dc** on side, a pair of triangular black spots above base of wings. Scutellum black. Pleurae black with yellowish grey dusting. In coloration of legs, wings and halteres similar to male. First two segments of abdomen yellow except black base of tergite I and black median stripe widening apically and occupying more then half tergite II but not quite reaching its anterior margin. Tergite III black with two silvery spots on side, tergite IV black with silvery band, wich may be narrowly divided on mid-dorsal line, tergite V black, tergite VI mainly silvery except band on posterior margin.

Length 4.0 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. Distinguishing feature of *Callomyia* is the sexual difference in the coloration of legs, which in the males of Palaearctic species are wholly dark with monotonous increase of the coloration to black from the anterior legs to posterior. *C.sonora* sp.n. demonstrates an example of the secondary monomorphism in the coloration of legs. In this respect *C.sonora* sp.n. bears a resemblance to *C.bertae* Kessel from North America. Of all the Palaearctic species of *Callomyia*, *C.sonora* sp.n. is most likely to be confused with *C.elegans* Mg. It is easily differentiated from this species by the pale brownish clouding on the apical half of the wings. The males of *C.sonora* sp.n. demonstrate a distinctive painting of mesonotum looking more like the same of *C.dives* Ztt. and *C.saibhira* Chandler. The females of *C.elegans* have mesonotum with a silver area on posterior margin and a silver dusted presutural spot on each side of the thorax. No silver bands laterad **dc** on the thorax.

Genus *Agathomyia* Verral,1901.

Agathomyia collini Verral,1901.

MATERIAL. 2 ♀♀, North Osetia, Alagir, 9.VII.1990 (Shatalkin).

DISTRIBUTION. This is the second record from the territory of our country. Before *A.collini* was collected by me in Primorskiy Kray [Shatalkin, 1985]. A rare species hitherto known from Western Europe.

Agathomyia zetterstedti (Wahlberg in Zetterstedt, 1844).

MATERIAL. ♂, Kurile Isls., Kunashir, Tretyakovo, 21.VII.1985 (Czurkin).

DISTRIBUTION. A rare Palaearctic species hitherto known from Europe and Siberia (Zeya, Amur region). This record widens its area to the Far East.

Genus *Chydaeopeza* Shatalkin, **n.**
Fig.1.

Type of genus: *Agathomyia tibialis* Shatalkin, 1985.

GENERIC DESCRIPTION. As in all the other genera of Platypezininae body slender. Eyes contiguous in male and separated in female. Head as broad as thorax. Thorax and abdomen velvet black with greyish dusting, no colour spots and spites. Single row of acrostichals and two rows of uniserial dorsocentrals, short supraalar bristles present. Legs simple, posterior tarsi not flattened. Anterior femur of male with ox-horn bristle arising from proximal part of segment. Middle tibiae and tarsi not armed. Posterior femur of male with weak bristle near its base. First longitudinal vein ($\mathbf{R}_1$) devoided of spines; fourth longitudial vein ($\mathbf{M}_{1+2}$) not forked. Second costal segment some 1.5 times less than following; first basal cell long, about 3/4 - 4/5 length of second costal cell; posterior crossvein (**tp**) at level which crossed costal segment limited end of $\mathbf{R}_1$ some 7/10 of latter's length from its base; **tp** more then its length removed wing margin on 5th longitudial vein ($\mathbf{M}_{3+4}$) (see Fig.1a).

DIAGNOSIS. When I described *Agathomyia tibialis* from a single female I mentioned that it

agrees with *Bertamyia* Kessel in some generic characters. In due course I managed to collect males of *A.tibialis*. A close inspection of them showed that *A.tibialis* is not *Agathomyia* but is related to *Bertamyia*. The most impotant sinapomorphic feature is shifts of anterior crossvein (**ta**) and the end of the subcostal vein directed to the base of the wing. Due to this double shift, anterior crossvein situates at a level a little proximal to the end of the subcostal vein, as in *Grossoseta* Kessel & Kirby and *Platypezina* Wahlgren, seting an example of the plesiomorphic type of the wing. On the contrary the first basal cell of *Callomyia* and *Agathomyia* about 1/2 as long as the second costal cell owing to a single shift of **ta**.

New genus differs from *Bertamyia* and agrees with the other genera of Platypezininae in possessing the supraalar bristle and the bristle on the posterior femur of the males, situated near the base of this femur. The new genus agrees with *Bertamyia* and differs from *Agathomyia* and *Callomyia* in having the posterior crossvein of about or more than its length removed from the wing margin on the fifth longitudinal vein. Unlike *Chydaeopeza* gen.n. the two known species of *Bertamyia* (described from America and Africa) are marked with metallic greenish-blue maculations.

New genus can be specifically characterized by its male genitalia. The most noticeable difference is the presence in the male of the additional lobus on each side of epandrium, situated inside of the surstyle.

The new genus contains a single species *Ch.tibialis* Shatalkin.

Chydaeopeza tibialis Shatalkin, **comb.n.**

= *Agathomyia tibialis* Shatalkin, 1985.

In addition to the holotype, 19 specimens, all from the type locality were collected by me. Their data are as follows: 5 ♂♂, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk) 8-13.VIII.1984 (Shatalkin); 14 ♀♀, same locality, 9-15.VIII.1984 (Shatalkin).

The males of *Ch.tibialis* have hitherto been unknown. Here I give a description of the male.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head black. Antennae black, third antennal segment about 2.5 times as long as its width. Arista dark, equal to 0.8 antennal length. Mouthparts and palpi dark brown. Thorax velvet black with greyish dusting. 2 short humeral bristles, 1 **ph**, 4 **npl**, 15 **dc**, 7 **ac**, 1 **pa**, short supraalars present, 2 pairs of marginal scutellars. Femora and base of tibiae dark brown, remaining part of legs yellowish. Front femur with ox-horn bristle; no bristles on shaft of middle tibia; hind femur near its base with fine bristle as distinct from *Agathomyia* having stout prickle hemmed on top. Wings hyaline. Halteres with stems and knobs both black. Abdomen velvet black. Genitalia (Fig. 1b) grey dusting.

Length 2.3 mm.

Genus *Protoclythia* Kessel, 1949.

Protoclithia modesta (Zetterstedt, 1844).

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk), 15.IX.1987 (Shatalkin).

DISTRIBUTION. The genus *Protoclythia* contains two Palaearctic species which are not recorded from Asia. This record of *P.modesta* from Primorskiy Kray widens its area to Far East.

Genus *Metaclythia* Kessel, 1952.

This genus is recorded from Palaearctic region for the first time.

Metaclythia currani Kessel, 1952.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk) 28.VI.1984 (Shatalkin).

DIAGNOSIS AND DISTRIBUTION. *Metaclythia* differs from most genera of Platypezinae in having M_{1+2} not forked. The other two forms of this subfamily which lack the forked fourth longitudinal vein are *Lindneromyia africana* Kessel and *Pamelamyia stuckenbergorum* Kessel & Clopton from Africa. *Metaclythia* contains a single species hitherto known from North America. The male of *M.currani* is not known. Our specimen of the female agrees with the description of *M.currani* and previously I placed it as this species.

Genus *Platypeza* Meigen, 1803.

Platypeza coeruleoceps Matsumura, 1916.

MATERIAL. 2 ♀♀, Kurile Isls., Kunashir, "Mendeleyeva" Volcano, 23 and 27.VII.1985 (Czurkin).

DIAGNOSIS AND DISTRIBUTION. The genus *Platypeza* (sensu Kessel & Maggioncalda, 1968) contains ten Palaearctic species. Nine of them were recorded from Russia [Shatalkin, 1985]. Tenth species, *P.coeruleoceps* was hitherto known from Japan. Thanks to the kindness of Dr.T.Saigusa of Kyushi University I got an opportunity to study the

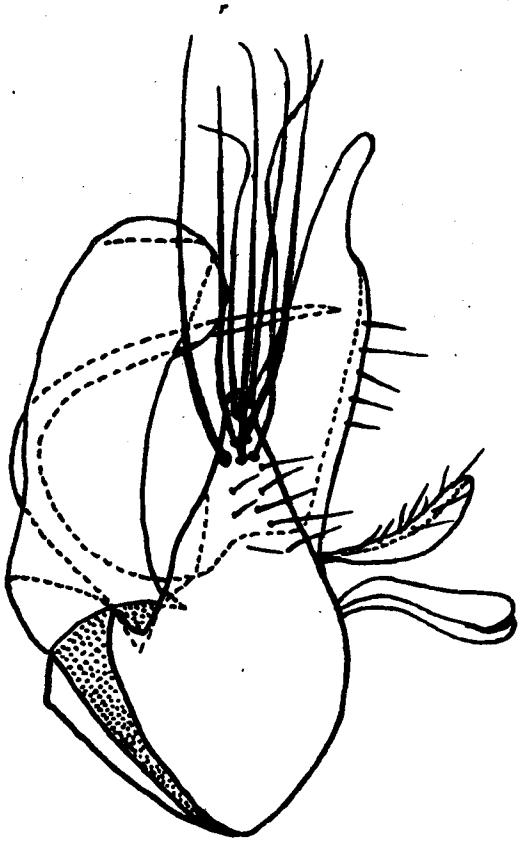

Fig.2. Male terminalia of *Grossovena ussuriensis* Shatalkin, lateral view.

Рис.2. Гениталии *Grossovena ussuriensis* Shatalkin, вид

male and the female of *P.coeruleoceps*. The males of this species are mainly black with grey fasciae on the abdomen. The other two Palaearctic species which demonstrate an example of the secondary monomorphism in the coloration of the abdomen are *P.eoa* Shatalkin and *P.tephrura* Shatalkin from Siberia. The females of *P.coeruleoceps* are mainly grey with black fasciae on the abdomen tergites I-V. The tergite V with very narrow fascia along its posterior margin.

Thus *P.coeruleoceps* is also an element of our fauna.

Genus *Grossovena* Kessel & Maggioncalda, 1968.

Fig.2.

This genus is recorded from Palaearctic region for the first time.

Grossovena ussuriensis Shatalkin, **nom.n., comb.n.**

= *Paraplypeza angustifrons* Shatalkin, 1982, nec *Clythia angustifrons* Oldenberg, 1916.

DIAGNOSIS. Oldenberg [1916] described *Cl.angustifrons* from Paraguay. This species is close to Cl.atra Mg. In that case *Cl.angustifrons* Oldenberg should be placed in *Paraplatypeza* Kessel & Maggioncalda and my species will become a junior homonym of Oldenberg's species.

My species was described from a female collected in the Far East. In the following years a series of the males was taken. Their data are as follows: 18 ♂♂, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk) , 6-15.VIII.1984 (Shatalkin); 1 ♂, same locality, 22.VIII.1987 (Shatalkin). The male agrees with *Grossovena* in having the second costal cell essentially symmetrical in shape and first basal cell only about half as long as the second costal cell. In the female the first character is variable and in a number of speciments the second costal cell is asymmetrically scalpelblade-shaped. It is quite probable that my species belongs to *Grossovena*.

I give a description of the male of *Grossovena ussuriensis* below.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Frons and face black with greyish dusting. Facial hairs and long hair tuft on frons absent. Facial index (ratio of width of head and of face on level of antennae) is 3.5. Antennae dark grey. Bristles on second antennal segment very short. Mouthparts and palpi dark brown. Thorax velvet black with greyish dusting laterally. Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 3 **npl**, row of about 14 uniserial dorsocentrals on each side, 6 delicate intraalars, 1 postalar bristle, 2 pairs of marginal scutellars. Legs black with greyish dusting; knees, distal part of tibia, fore and middle tarsi yellowish brown.

Wings faintly brown tinted. Second costal cell symmetrical in shape; first basal cell about half as long as second costal cell. Posterior crossvein about 2/7 its length distant from wing margin on 5th longitudinal vein. Anal cell short. Halteres black with paler reflections.

Abdomen velvet black, tergite VI entirely grey dusted. Genitalia (Fig. 2) large, surstyles and hypandrium yellowish, epandruium dark grey.

Length 3.3 - 3.8 mm.

Family Psilidae.

Genus *Psila* Meigen, 1803.

The Eastpalaeaarctic fauna of *Psila* is still relatively little known. Recently Iwasa [1991] described seven new species from Japan extending the list of the Palaearctic fauna to 74 species and subspecies. Descriptions of five more species and subspecies are given below.

Psila (*Synaphopsila*) *emiliae* Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Sakhalin, Shebunino, 27.V.1968 (Nartshuk).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle black; frontal triangle brownish, as wide as ocellar one. Occiput with black spot below **vt** and black stripe going from ocellar triangle to occiputal spot. Face with median short brownish stroke in its middle part. Antennae yellow, third antennal segment with antero-dorsally darkish margin, about 2.6 times as long as its wide. Arista white, finely pubescent, almost bare. Eye about 1.7 times as high as gena. Palpi dark.

Mesonotum brownish yellow, in its anterior part between humeral calli black, with black longitudinal stripe, and a pair of postsutural oval brownish black spots on each side. Scutellum brownish yellow. Propleuron, pteropleuron, and upper part of sternopleuron brownish yellow; mesopleuron, sternopleuron in its interior part, hypopleuron, and metanotum black. Legs yellow. Wings hyaline, tinged with yellow; veins yellow. Halteres whitish yellow. Abdomen back with brownish shade.

Chaetotaxy: 2 **vt**, **or** (?), **pvt** absent, **npl** absent, 1 **sa**, 1 **dc**, scutellum with 2 marginal setae. All setae black.

Length 4.9 mm.

MALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The general appearence of the new species is very similar to *Psila* (*Synaphopsila*) *hummeli* Hendel from China. *P.hummeli* differs from our species in having yellow pleural stripe on each side of thorax, in lacking of a pair of postsutural spots on the side. In addition *P.hummeli* lacks the dorsocentrals.

I have great pleasure in dedicating this species to Dr. Emilia Nartshuk.

Psila (*Synaphopsila*) *pteropleuralis* Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Kurile Isls., Kunashir, Alyokhino, 6.VI.1968 (Nartshuk).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head yellow. Ocellar black. Occiput with black spot below **vt** and black stripe going from ocellar triangle to occiputal spot, which more wide than that of *P.emiliae* sp.n. (Margin of this spot locates laterad **vt** on each side of occiput). Face with narrow black median stripe. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment with antero-dorsally darkish margin, about 1.9 times as long as wide. Eye about 2.6 times as high as gena. Palpi yellow with darkish top.

Thorax and abdomen black with brownish shade. Pteropleuron yellowish brown. Legs yellow. Wings hyaline, tinged with yellow; vein yellow. Halteres whitish yellow.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **or**, 2 **vt**, **pvt** absent, **npl** absent, 1 **sa**, 1 **dc**, scutellum with 2 marginal setae. All setae black.

Length 4.5 mm.

MALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. There are two more species of the subgenus *Synaphopsila* with the back coloration of body: *P.(S.) maritima* Shatalkin from Far East and *P.(S.) pullata* Iwasa from Japan. The new species differs from them in having yellow pteropleuron and in possessing **dc**.

Psila (*Freyopsila*) *dolichocera* Shatalkin, 1986.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Primorskiy Kray, Svetlovodnaya, 16.VIII.1976 (Zherikhin).

DISTRIBUTION. *P.(F.) dolichocera* was described from a single male caught in Zeya (Amur Area). Sorting the undetermined dipterological material I have found the female of this species which was collected in Far East. In general appearance the female is like the male.

Psila (*Psila*) *amurensis* Shatalkin, 1986.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk),30.V.1989 (Shatalkin); 5 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, Primorskiy Kray, Ryazanovka (Khasan Distr.), 6-8.VI.1989 (Shatalkin).

DISTRIBUTION. This species was described from the two specimens (male and female) from Zeya where it is rare. It appears to be commoner in the oaky forests of the Far East where it occurs with close *P.(P.) kaszabi* Soos.

Psila (*Psila*) *dichroa jakutica* Shatalkin, **ssp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Yakutiya, Kutana (Suntarskiy Distr.), 3.VII.1987 (Zlobin). Paratypes:

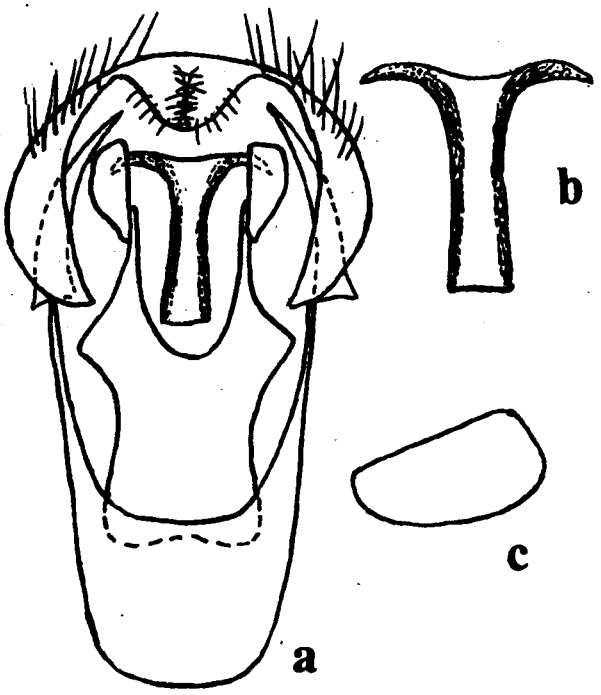

Fig.3. Male terminalia of *Psila krivosheinae* sp.n.: (a) ventral view; (b) aedeagus; (c) paramere, lateral view.

Рис.3. Гениталии *Psila krivosheinae* sp.n.: (a) вентральный вид; (b) эдеагус; (c) парамера, вид сбоку.

2 ♂♂, same locality as holotype, 2.VII.1987 (Zlobin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle black. Frons posteriorly laterad ocellar triangle darkish brown, on vertex almost black; occiput black. Basal segments of antennae brownish yellow; third antennal segment black, its base yellow ventrally. Arista brownish yellow, micropubescent. Palpi yellow.

Thorax black. Legs yellow. Fore femur at back and middle femur at front with brownish marks. Wings hyaline with yellowish veins. Halteres light yellow. Abdomen black.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **or**, 2 **vt**, **pvt** present, 1 **npl**, 2 **dc**, scutellum with 2 marginal setae. All setae yellow to brownish.

Length 3.5 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The nominative subspecies was described from Zeya. The new form differs from it in having wholly black thorax, black ocellar triangle and occiput. The general appearance and especially the genitalia of both being very similar.

Psila (*Psila*) *kaszabi* Soos, 1974.

MATERIAL. 14 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk),, 21.VI.1989 (Shatalkin); 2 ♂♂, Primorskiy Kray, Ryazanovka (Khasan Distr.), 6 and 9.VI.1989 (Shatalkin).

DISTRIBUTION. This species was described from Mongolian material. I also recorded it from Zeya. The new finding widen its area to Far East.

Psila (*Psila*) *krivosheinae* Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig.3.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Tadjikistan, Dzhilikul, "Tigrovaya balka" Reserve, 20.XI.1988 (M.Krivosheina). Paratypes: 12 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 20.XI.1988 (M.Krivosheina).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head black. Antennae black; its basal segments darkish brown. Arista dark, practically bare. Eye about 1.7 times as high as gena. Palpi black. Thorax black. Legs black; tibiae brownish; knees, tops of tibiae yellowish; tarsi dark with light basal segments. Wings hyaline. Halteres whitish yellow. Abdomen black. Genitalia as in Fig.3.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **or**, 2 **vt**, **pvt** present, 1 **npl**, 2 **dc**, scutellum with 2 marginal setae. Setae black, dorsocentrals light.

Length 3.1 mm.

FEMALE very similar to male. Coloration of legs darker. Length 2.8 - 3.2 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. In our key of Palaearctic species of *Psila* [Shatalkin, 1986] the new species will get to *P.sardoa* Rond., but it is readily distinguished by the wholly black head and the darker legs. The male genital structures in both are different. In general appearance *P.krivosheinae* sp.n. closely resembles species of the *atra* group, but can be separated from them by the presence of only two pairs of dorsocentrals.

I dedicate this new species to Dr. M.G.Krivosheina.

Psila (*Psila*) *mucrifera* Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 4.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂ Primorskiy Kray, Ryazanovka (Khasan Distr.), 6.VI.1989 (Shatalkin). Paratype: ♂, Primorskiy Kray, "Kedrovaya Pad" Reserve (Khasan Distr.), 14.VI.1962 (Nartshuk).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle and occiput black. Basal segments of antennae yellow; third antennal segment black with vertrally yellowish margin in its base. Arista light,

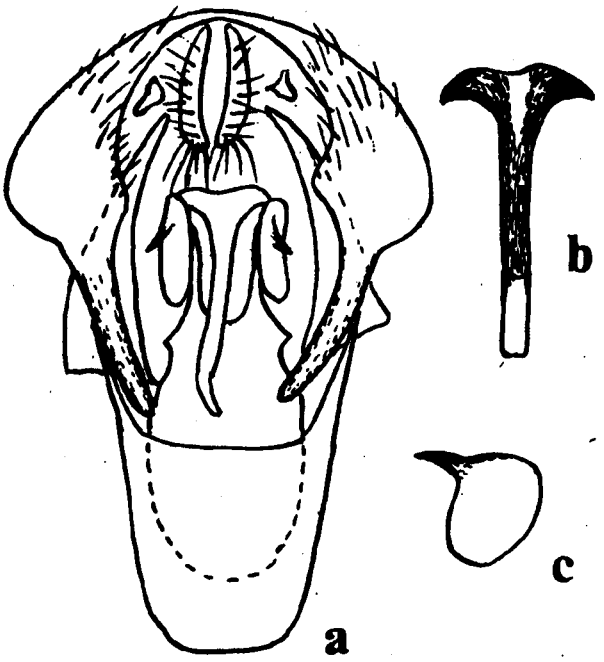

Fig.4. Male terminalia of *Psila mucrifera* sp.n.: (a) ventral view; (b) aedeagus; (c) paramere, lateral view.

Рис.4. Гениталии *Psila mucrifera* sp.n.: (a) вентральный вид; (b) эдеагус; (c) парамера, вид сбоку.

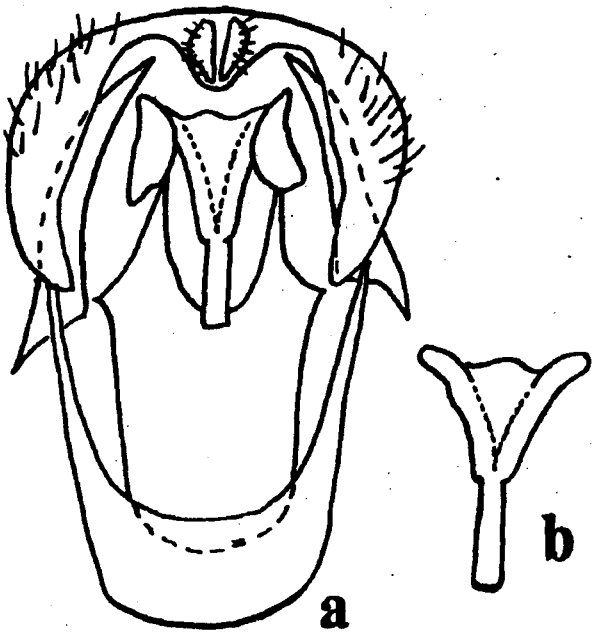

Fig.5. Male terminalia of *Psila ozerovi* sp.n.: (a) ventral view; (b) aedeagus.

Рис.5. Гениталии *Psila ozerovi* sp.n.: (a) вентральный вид; (b) эдеагус.

pubescent, feathering of arista smaller then its basal thickness. Eye about 1.3 times as high as gena. Palpi yellow. Thorax black. Legs yellow. Wings yellowish hyaline with yellowish veins. Halteres whitish yellow. Abdomen black. Genitalia as in Fig.4.

Chaetotaxy: 2 **or**, 2 **vt**, **pvt** present, 1 **npl**, 2 **dc**, scutellum with 2 marginal setae. All setae bronze.

Length 3.2 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *P.mucrifera* sp.n. belongs to the *orientalis* group, but differs from all species of this group by the structural details of the gypopygium. The most impotant difference in the male genitalia is the presence of a long and sharp process on each side of the epandrium (Fig.4). In general appearance *P.mucrifera* sp.n. is similar to *P.fulviseta* Iwasa from Japan, but the third antennal segment is black in *P.mucrifera* sp.n., being yellowish in *P.fulviseta*.

Psila (*Psila*) *ozerovi* Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 5.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Caucasus, North Osetia, Buron, Tsey gorge, 2500 m, 23.VII.1988 (Ozerov). Paratypes: 9 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 32.VII.1988 (Ozerov); ♂, ♀, same locality, 8.VIII.1984 (Richter); ♀, same locality, 6.VII.1990 (Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle and occiput between **vt** backish brown. Antennae yellow, third antennal segment on dorsal margin and at top black. Arista yellow, short-haired: feathering of arista equal to its basal thickness. Eye about 1.4 times as high as gena. Palpi yellow. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum with a median black stripe terminated on level of anterior (or posterior) **dc** and a pair of lateral short stripes which sometimes are devided into presutural and postsutural oval spots. Legs yellow. Wings yellowish hyaline with yellowish veins. Halteres whitish yellow. Abdomen black. Genitalia as in Fig.5.

Chaetotaxy: 2 **or**, 3 **vt**, **pvt** present, 1 **npl**, 2 **dc**, scutellum with 2 marginal setae. All setae yellow.

Length 3.5 mm.

FEMALE very similar to male. Length 2.8-3.3 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *P.ozerovi* sp.n. belongs to the *pectoralis* group, but it can be easily distinguished from them by the coloration of the thorax. The male genital structures of new species are also different.

I name this new species in honour of my colleague Dr. A.L.Ozerov.

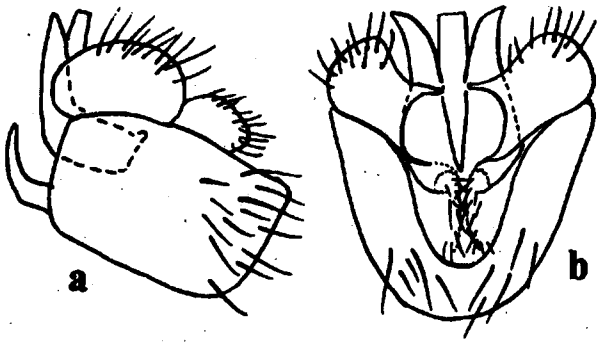

Fig.6. Male terminalia of *Sapromyza alazonica* sp.n.: (a) lateral view; (b) dorsal view.

Рис.6. Гениталии *Sapromyza alazonica* sp.n.: вид сбоку (a) и с дорсальной стороны (b).

Family Lauxaniidae.

Genus *Sapromyza* Fallen, 1810.

Sapromyza abhorens Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Chita Area, Kalga, Polyany, 13.VII.1975 (Richter). Paratypes: ♀, same locality as holotype, 13.VII.1975 (Richter); ♂, Primorskiy Kray, Chapingou River (tributary of Shufan), 3.VII.1962 (Nartshuk).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Antennae yellow. Basal portion of arista brownish yellow, its apical part black; feathering of arista equal to its basal thickness. Height of eye about 1.2 times as long as its length; gena about 4.7 times as short as height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax yellow. Legs yellow. Front femur with an anteroventral comb of 10-11 tiny spines; middle femur with frontal row of 3-4 bristles on its apical half. Preapical bristle of hind tibia equal to its thickness. Wings infuscated, blackened on frontal half and clouded around both cross-veins. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Genitalia large.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, 0+3 **dc**, **ac** in 6 rows, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl**.

Length 2.6-2.7 mm.

FEMALE. In general characters as male. Length 3.0 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species may be easily recognised from all other Palaearctic species by its unique characters: infuscated wings and anteroventral row of the spines beneath front femora. *S.abhorens* sp.n. is most close to *P.amphibola* sp.n., but may be differentiated by characters listed under that species.

Sapromyza alazonica Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig.6.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Caucasus, Zakataly, Alazani River, 22.V.1980 (Ozerov).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Frons fulvous with a pair of black spots placed in insertion of anterior orbitals. Antennae fulvous; third antennal segment about 1.8 times more than its basal width, narrowed towards tip, which orbiculate, without sharp upper angle; it deep black in apical half with line between black and yellow surfaces removed to top of segment on its dorsal margin. Arista dark brownish with microscopic light hairs. Height of eye about 1.2 times more than its length. Gena about 1/4 height of eye. Mouthparts brownish yellow, palpi black. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum except humeri and notopleurae brownish yellow with brown bordering along humerus calli. Legs yellow; anterior femur with apical dark patch in front; middle tibia with one spur. Preapical bristles on hind tibia short. Wing hyaline, veins yellowish. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow, fulvous above. Genitalia large, as in Fig. 6.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, 0+3 **dc**, **ac** in 4 rows, strong **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl**, anterior of them shorter.

Length 3.8 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is easily recognizable from the known species of *Sapromyza* by the frontal black spots. By this character *S.alazonica* sp.n. is similar to *S.clathrata* sp.n. and *S.pistaciphila* sp.n., but may be differentiated from them by characters listed under those species.

Sapromyza albiceps Fallen, 1820.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk), 30.V.1989 (Shatalkin).

DISTRIBUTION. It is a rare species with only one pair of orbitals and the white frons and face. It was hitherto known from Europe. New to the Asiatic fauna of the Palaearctic region.

Sapromyza amphibola Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk), 1.VII.1988 (Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head yellow. Basal segments of antennae yellow; third antennal segment black with yellow dorsal spot placed in

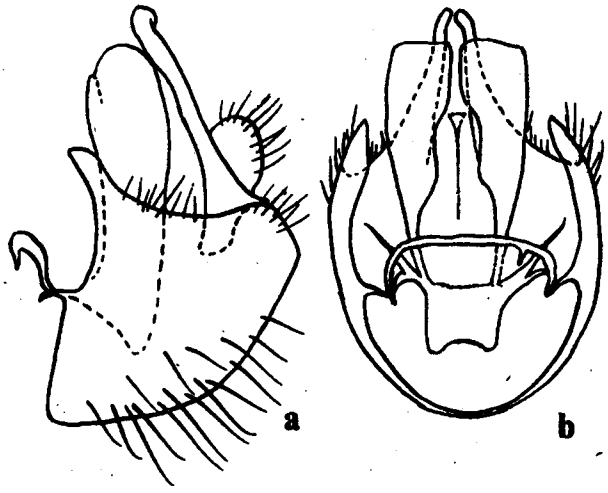

Fig.7. Male terminalia of *Sapromyza ardesiaca* sp.n.: (a) lateral view; (b) ventral view.

Рис.7. Гениталии *Sapromyza ardesiaca* sp.n.: вид сбоку (a) и с вентральной стороны (b).

insertion of arista. Arista yellow with microscopic light hairs. Height of eye about 1.3 times more than its lenght; gena about 4.2 times lower than eye. Mouthparts yellow, palpi yellow, slightly darken at top. Thorax yellow, Legs yellow. Front femur with anteroventral comb of 6 tiny spines; middle tibia without spur; preapical bristle of hind tibia relatively long. Wings infuscated, blackened on frontal half. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, 0+3 **dc**, anterior acrostichals in 4 rows but in 2 rows on posterior part of mesonotum behind level of 2nd **dc**, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 1 **stpl**.

Length 2.1 mm.

MALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.amphibola* sp.n. is most likely to be confused with *S.abhorens* sp.n. closely resembling it in general appearance. Both are completely yellowish flies with similarly infuscated wings, their fore femora having anteroventral comb. The last peculiarity is not typical to the Palaearctic species of *Sapromyza*. *S.amphibola* differs from *S.abhorens* in having the black instead of yellow third antennal segment and also in having acrostichals arranged in 4 rows.

Sapromyza ardesiaca Shatalkin, sp.n.
Fig.7.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Amur Area, Zeya, 14.IX.1981 (Shatalkin). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 18.VIII - 14.IX.1981 (M.Krivosheina, Ozerov, Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head dull grey. Anterior part of frons narrow yellowish; face brown in upper part; parafacial brownish. Antennae deep black; third antennal segment about 1.4 times as long as its basal width. Eye roundish, about 2.7 times as high as gena. Mouthparts and palpi black. Thorax dull grey. Mesonotum with a median dark brown stripe slightly overlapping acrostichal rows, brown stripe along line of **dc** on each side, and a similar but shorter stripe laterad **dc**. Legs grey, base of tibia brownish. Wings hyaline, with dark brown veins. Halteres yellow. Abdomen dull grey. Genitalia large (Fig.7) .

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, dorsocentrals setae arranged 0+3 with anterior seta shorter than behind it, acrostichal hairs short except for a pair of relatively long presutural setae and for a pair of a similar prescutellar setae, arranged in 2 rows, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl**, anterior of them short.

Length 3.3 mm.

FEMALE. In general character as male. Length 2.8-3.2 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.ardesiaca* sp.n. can easily be distinguished by the grey coloration of the body. The only Palaearctic species with the similar grey body is *S.pseudovirilis* Shewell from Mongolia which differs from *S.ardesiaca* sp.n. in possessing 4 rows of the acrostichals and also in having aeneous frons and the upper part of occiput. Besides this the tibiae and tarsi are more light and third antennal segment is conspicuously reddish beneath in *S.pseudovirilis*.

Sapromyza bergi Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig.8.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Middle Asia, mouth of Syrdarya, Kazalinsk, 29.VI.1900 (Berg). Paratypes:

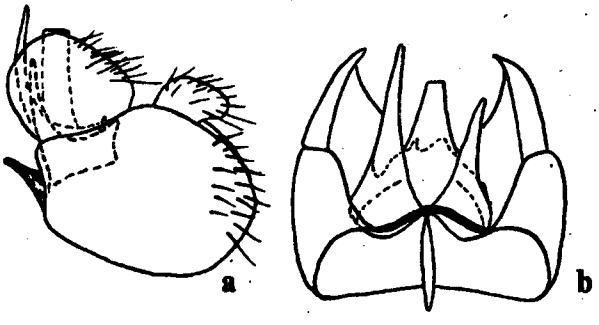

Fig.8. Male terminalia of *Sapromyza bergi* sp.n.: (a) lateral view; (b) ventral view.

Рис.8. Гениталии *Sapromyza bergi* sp.n.: вид сбоку (a) и с вентральной стороны (b).

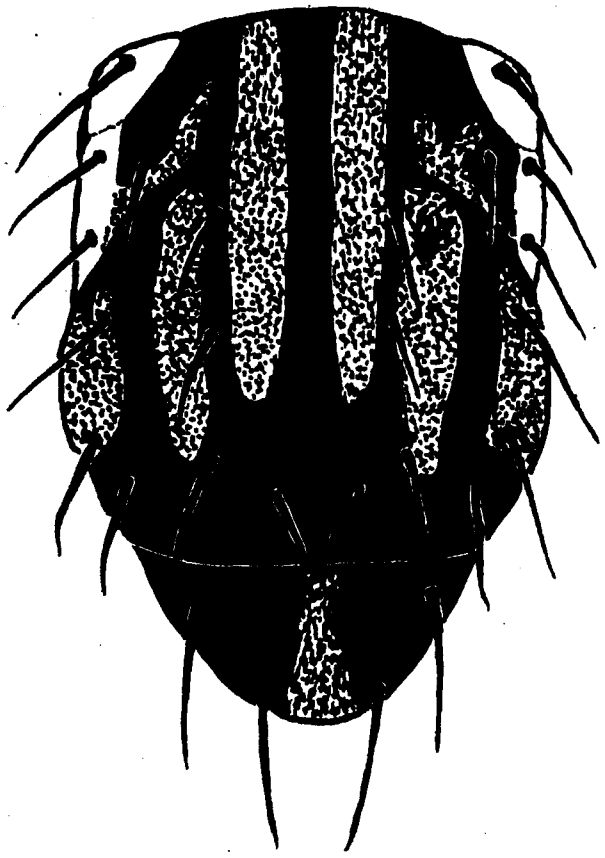

Fig.9. Thorax of *Sapromyza clathrata* sp.n., dorsal view.
Рис.9. Грудь *Sapromyza clathrata* sp.n., дорсальный вид.

11 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 28-29.VI.1900 (Berg).

DIAGNOSIS. Head yellow, frons shining. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment comparatively porrect, about 2.5 times as long as its basal width, narrowing towards top and slightly concave on its dorsal margin. Arista thickened, blackish with dense seated short black hairs. Height of eye about 1.5 times more than its length; gena about 1/5 height of eye. Palpi yellow with blackish top. Thorax yellow. Legs yellow. Wings slightly yellowish with yellow veins. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Genitalia as in Fig.8.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, 0+3 **dc**, **ac** in 2 rows, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl**, middle femur with row of 3 bristles apically.

Length 3.8 mm.

FEMALE resembles male. Length 3.4-4.1 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.bergi* sp.n. is easily recognizable from the known species of *Sapromyza* by the porrect flagellomere and the thickened arista.

This new species is named after L.S.Berg who was a famous geographer and zoologist.

Sapromyza clathrata Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Figs. 9-10.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Turkmeniya, Kushka, Kepele ("Badhyz" Reserve), 13.VI.1991 (Shatalkin).

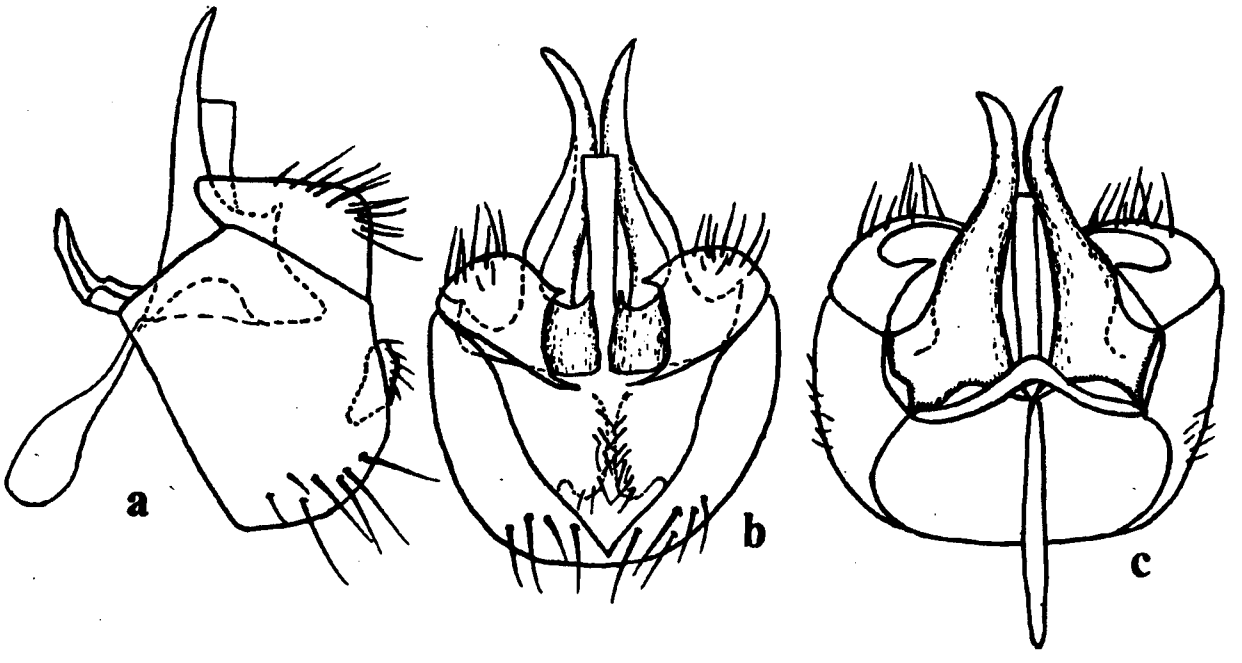

Fig.10. Male terminalia of *Sapromyza clathrata* sp.n.: (a) lateral view; (b) dorsal view; (c) ventral view.
Рис.10. Гениталии *Sapromyza clathrata* sp.n.: вид сбоку (a), с дорсальной (b) и вентральной (c) сторон.

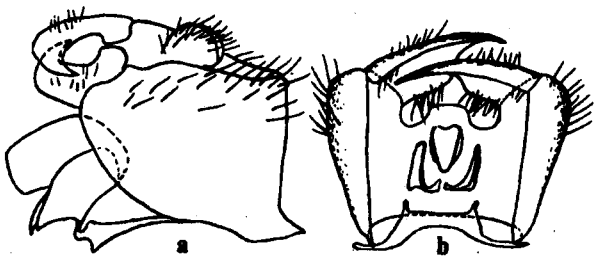

Fig.11. Male terminalia of *Sapromyza gorodkovi* sp.n.: (a) lateral view; (b) dorsal view; (c) ventral view.

Рис.11. Гениталии *Sapromyza gorodkovi* sp.n.: вид сбоку (a), с дорсальной (b) и вентральной (c) сторон.

Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 11-13.VI.1991 (Ozerov, Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Frons fulvous with a pair of deep black spots placed in insertion of anterior orbitals; ocellar tubercle black; occiput with two triangular black spots laterad **pvt**. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment comparatively porrect, about 2.7 times as long as its basal width, gradually narrowing towards tip; it black in apical half beneath and apical quarter of upper (dorsal) margin. Arista thickened, blackish with dense seated short black hairs. Height of eye about 1.3 times more than its length; gena about 1/4 height of eye. Mouthparts brown, palpi black. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum except humeri and notopleurae brownish yellow with system of black stripes as in Fig.9, wholly very shining. Scutellum brownish black, shining with median yellowish brown stripe. Legs yellow; fore femur with frontal dark patch at top; fore metatarsus darkened at top. Middle tibia with one spur; preapical bristles on hind tibia about 2 times as short as thickness of segment. Wings hyaline with yellowish veins. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellowish brown. Genitalia as in Fig.10.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, 0+3 **dc**, **ac** in 2 rows, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl** with anterior of them half length of posterior.

Length 3.7 mm.

FEMALE resembles male. Length 3.7-4.1 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.clathrata* sp.n. is very similar to *S.alazonica* sp.n. and *S.pistaciphila* sp.n., its closest East-Mediterranean relatives, in having a pair of the black spots on the frons placed in insertion of the anterior orbitals. This new species differs from them in having the thickened arista and the conspicuously striped mesonotum. For detailed comparison, see the discussion under *S.pistaciphila* sp.n.

Sapromyza gorodkovi Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 11.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Tyan Shan, Kainda Mt.Ridge, 30 km E from Naryn River, 2500 m, mixed forest, VIII.1969 (Gorodkov).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment not concave dorsally, gradually narowing towards top which rounded without sharp upper angle as in *S.apicalis* Lw.; it black in apical half beneath and apical third of upper margin; its lenght about 1.7 times more than its basal width. Arista comparatively thickened, black with dense seated short black hairs. Height of eye about 1.3 times more than its length; gena about 1/4 height of eye. Mouthparts brown, palpi yellowish. Thorax yellow. Legs yellow; anterior femur with brown frontal spot apically; anterior tibia brownish apically; fore tarsi darkish brown. Hind tibia with short preapicals and ventral brush of black hairs apically. Wings yellowish hyaline with yellow veins. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Genitalia as in Fig. 11.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, 0+3 **dc**, **ac** in 4 rows, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl**, anterior shorter than posterior.

Length 3.3 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.gorodkovi* sp.n. may be easily recognized by the shape of the third antennal segment. Other characteristic peculiarity is the thickened arista. *S.bergi* sp.n. and *S.clathrata* sp.n. have also the similar thickened arista. The first differs from *S.gorodkovi* sp.n. in having wholly yellow antennae; the second is distinct in having the black spots on frons.

I dedicate this new species to Dr. K.B.Gorodkov who has done so much to advance our knowledge of Palaearctic dipterology.

Sapromyza insolita Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Kirgiziya, Alayskiy Mt.Ridge, Gulcha River 20 km downstream from Akbosad, 6.VIII.1965 (Nartshuk).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head yellow. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment black in apical half, asymmetrical scalpelblade-shaped owing to its ventral margin being arched; it comparatively short, only about 1.5 times as long as its basal width. Arista brownish, bare. Frons about 1.3 times wider than long and more than half width of head; eye small, rounded, slightly higher than long; gena about half

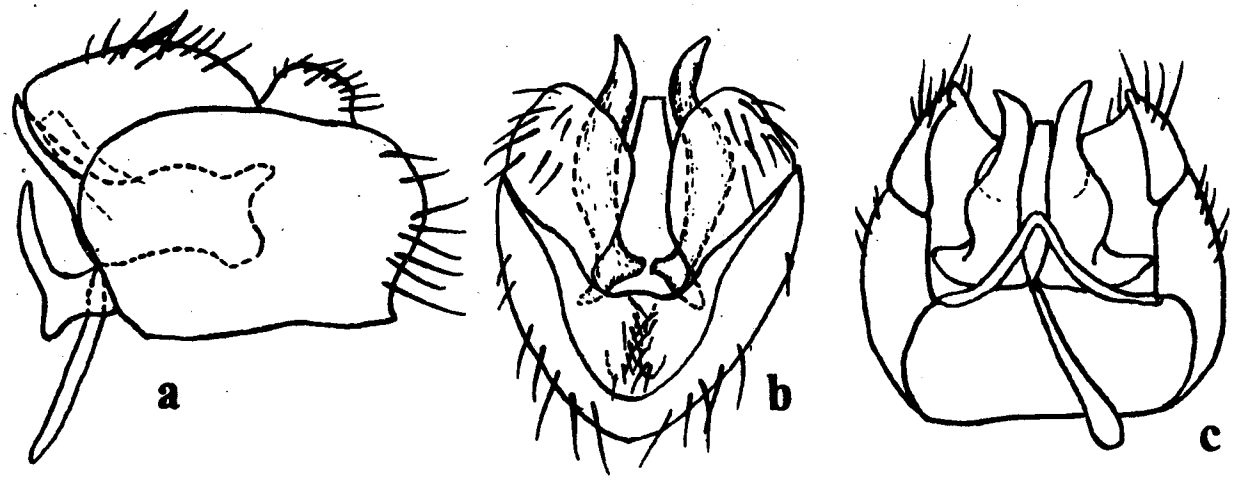

Fig.12. Male terminalia of *Sapromyza pistaciphila* sp.n.: (a) lateral view; (b) dorsal view; (c) ventral view.
Рис.12. Гениталии *Sapromyza pistaciphila* sp.n.: вид сбоку (a), с дорсальной (b) и вентральной (c) сторон.

height of eye. Mouthparts yellowish brown, palpi yellowish with blackish tip. Thorax ash-grey; humeri, scutellum, propleuron, anterior part of mesopleuron (round anterior spiracle) yellow; pteropleuron slightly yellow. Legs yellow; fore tibia with group of 2-3 ventral bristles apically; tips of middle and hind tibiae with ventral hemming of black spinules. Wings hyaline with yellow veins. Halteres yellow. Abdomen ash-grey with slightly yellowish posterior margins of tergites; abdominal sternites yellowish.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, 0+3 **dc** with anterior of them shorter, **ac** in 4 rows, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl** with anterior of them shorter than posteror.

Length 3.1 mm.

MALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.insolita* sp.n. is distinct in having the unique coloration of body. Its structures of the head and the antennae are similar to those of *S.simplex* Lw.

Sapromyza kabuli Papp, 1979.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Kazakhstan, Chimkent, Aksu-Dzhabagly Reserve, 1.VI.1965 (Zimina).

DIAGNOSIS AND DISTRIBUTION. *S.kabuli* was described from a few specimens from Afghanistan [Papp, 1979]. It is similar to *S.simplex*. Both have the unique arrow-like black spot on the frons. The most noticeable difference between these two species is in the shape of the genital structures. *S.kabuli* is new for the fauna of Middle Asia.

Sapromyza pistaciphila Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig.12.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Turkmeniya, Kushka, Kepele ("Badhyz" Reserve), 12.VI.1991 (Shatalkin). Paratypes: 19 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 11-13.VI.1991 (Shatalkin); 2 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 11.VI.1991 (Ozerov).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Frons fulvous with a pair of deep black spots placed in insertion of anterior orbitals; ocellar tubercle yellowish brown; vertex between **vt** and ocellar tubercle with dark brown stroke on each side. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment only in its apical 1/3 black, shorter than that of *S.clathrata* sp.n., about 2.1 times as long as wide basally. Arista blackish, micropubescent. Height of eye about 1.2 times more than its length; gena about 2/7 height of eye. Mouthparts brown, palpi black at tip. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum except humeri and notopleurae brownish yellow without legible stripes as in *S.clathrata* sp.n. Scutellum yellow. Legs yellow; fore femur with frontal dark patch at top; fore metatarsus darkened at top. Middle tibia with one spur; preapical bristle on hind tibia about half thickness of segment. Wings hyaline with yellow veins. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Genitalia as in Fig. 12.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, 0+3 **dc**, **ac** in 2 rows, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl** with anterior of them half length of posterior.

Length 4.0 mm.

FEMALE resembles male. Length 3.7-4.3 mm.

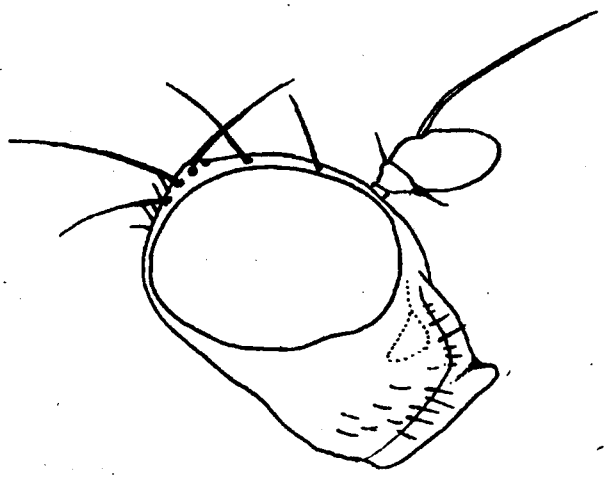

Fig.13. Head of *Salebrifacies czurkini* gen. et sp.n.
Рис.13. Голова *Salebrifacies czurkini* gen. et sp.n.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.pistaciphila* sp.n. is very similar to *S.alazonica* sp.n. and *S.clathrata* sp.n. in having a pair of the black spots on the frons. *S.pistaciphila* sp.n. differs from *S.clathrata* in having the normal (not thickened) arista, the brownish yellow mesonotum without stripes. *S.pistaciphila* sp.n. differs from the Caucasian species in having the elongate third antennal segment, only two rows of acrostichals instead of quadri-ranged **ac** as in *S.alazonica* sp.n. *S.pistaciphila* sp.n. differs also by the details of male genital structure.

Sapromyza sexlituris Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk), 15.IX.1987 (Shatalkin). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀, 21.VI - 15.VII.1984; 8 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, 2-20.IX.1987; 3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, 30.VI - 9.VII.1988; ♂, 14.VI.1989, all from the same locality as holotype (Shatalkin); 3 ♀♀, Primorskiy Kray, "Kedrovaya Pad" Reserve, 17-19.IX.1980 (Shatalkin); ♂, 3 ♀♀, Primorskiy Kray, Ryazanovka (Khasan Distr.), 6-7.VI.1989 (Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Frons with median pair of brown stripes beginning between anterior **or** and diverging over their posterior third in direction **vti**. Ocellar triangle black. Occiput brownish grey. A pair of clear brownish black spots between antennae and eyes present. Face with two median diffuse grey brown spots under antennae and above mouth, a pair of similar spots on ptilinal fissure. Antennae yellowish brown; third antennal segment oval, about 1.1 times as long as its wide, with more dark upper margin. Arista dark brown with microscopic hairs. Eye rounded, about 4.8 times as high as gena. Parafacial with four comparatively long bristles on each side of head. Mouthparts brown, palpi black. Thorax grey; mesonotum with a pair of median diffuse brownish stripes between **ac** and **dc**, a similar but shorter stripes interrupted by suture between **dc** and **ial**. Humeri, notopleurae in posterior parts yellow; scutellum grey with yellowish margin. Legs yellowish brown. Middle tibia with one stark spur; preapical on hind tibia slightly more than thickness of segment. Wings hyaline; crossveins darkened. Halteres yellow. Abdomen brownish yellow; tergites with a pair of large subquadrate dark brown spots; sometimes these spots broadened, narrowly or broadly confluent medially and forming an entire band. Genitalia brownish yellow.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, 0+3 **dc**, **ac** in 2 rows, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl** with anterior of them shorter than posterior.

Length 3.3 mm.

FEMALE resembles male. Length 2.8-3.5 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.sexlituris* sp.n. is distinct in having the dark spots on the head. In general appearance it resembles the grey species of the genus *Lyciella* Collin.

Genus *Salebrifacies* Shatalkin **n.**
Fig.13.

Type of genus: *Salebrifacies czurkini* Shatalkin sp.n.

GENERIC DESCRIPTION. Head (Fig.13) of characteristic shape, about 1.6 times higher than long. Frontofacial angle about 140°. Frons practically parallel-sided, slightly wider than long, slopely concave at median line with a few microscopic hairs anteriorly; orbital plates distinct. Face with one median and two lateral sloping convexities. Parafacial wide with two comparatively long bristles among row of short hairs and with sloping dimple under eye. Occiput very concave. Gena very high, about 2/3 height of eye. Antennae normal. Thorax without unusual features; scutellum flat. Posthumeral and intraalar bristles absent; prosternum and pteropleuron (anepimeron) bare. Wings sapromyziform: black spinules on costa not reaching apex of third vein; anterior crossvein (**ta**) at level which crosses discal cell about 3/5 of latter's length from its base; last segment of fourth vein about 2.3 times more than preceding one. Legs simple; fore femur without anteroventral comb of black spinules. Abdomen about 1.2 times as long as thorax which more narrow than head and abdomen; basal segments of

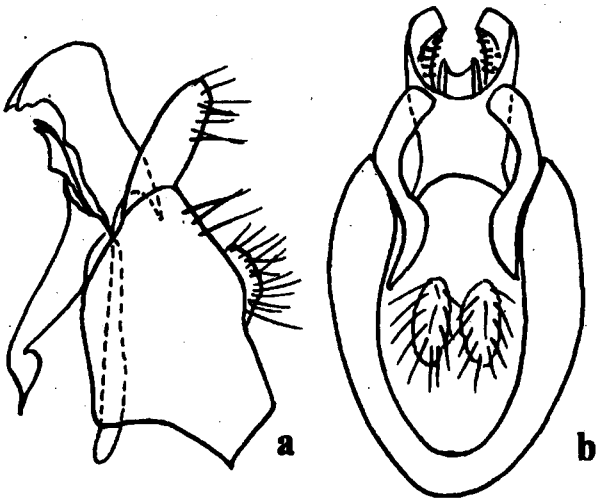

Fig.14. Male terminalia of *Minettia (Minettiella) coracina* sp.n.: (a) lateral view; (b) dorsal view.

Рис.14. Гениталии *Minettia (Minettiella) coracina* sp.n.: вид сбоку (a) и с дорсальной стороны (b).

abdomen compressed dorsoventrally. In other respects abdomen without special features.

DIAGNOSIS. New genus can be specifically characterized by its head shape. One more noticeable difference is the absence of the posthumeral bristle. The other genus known from Palaearctic region which lacks this bristle is *Trigonometopus* Mcq. The last has the subtriangular head, usually 0+3 **dc** instead of 1+3 **dc** as in *Salebrifacies* gen.n.

The new genus contains a single species *S.szurkini*.

Salebrifacies szurkini Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Kurile Isls., Kunashir, "Mendeleyeva" Volcano, 17.VII.1985 (Czurkin). Paratype: ♀, same locality as holotype, 27.VII.1985 (Czurkin).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Frons dark brown with yellow spot above antennae; its anterior part beginning from posterior **or** narrow yellow along eyes: posterior frontal half except for ocellar triangle and spots placed in insertion **vt** with grey dusting. Face dark brown with a pair of lateral yellow spots above mouth. Parafacial yellowish. Gena dark brown. Basal segments of antennae yellowish brown; third antennal segment brown with yellowish base, about 1.2 times longer than wide. Arista dark brown with microscopic hairs. Height of eye about 1.3 times more than its length; gena 2/3 height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi black. Thorax grey. Mesonotum with a pair of brown stripes between **ac** and **dc**, not reaching level of posterior **dc**, a similar but shorter stripes laterad postsutural **dc**, a similar spots placed in insertion **dc**. Mesopleuron with brown longitudinal stripe at inferior margin. Scutellum grey, its apical third yellow. Coxa yellowish brown; fore and hind femora dark brown with bases and tops yellow; middle femora and all tibiae yellowish brown with two blackish rings which diffuse on femur and clear on tibia; tarsi yellowish brown with more darkish apical tarsomeres. Wings slightly brownish, more smoky in anterior half with dark costal section between **sc** and R_1. Halteres yellow. Abdomen blackish brown with latero-anterior yellow spot on each side of tergites II-V.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, **ph** absent, 2 **npl**, 1+3 **dc**, **ac** in 2 rows, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl**.

Length: holotype - 3.5 mm, paratype - 3.0 mm.

MALE unknown.

It is my pleasure to name this species after S.V.Czurkin, an excellent collector of Diptera.

Genus *Poecilolycia* Shewell, 1986.

Poecilolycia atrifacies Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Kurile Isls., Kunashir, "Mendeleyeva" Volcano, 29.VII.1985 (Czurkin). Paratypes: ♀, same locality as holotype, 29.VII.1985 (Czurkin).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Frons fulvous anteriorly and dark brown posteriorly with median pairs of redish brown stripes beginning from antennal base and diverging in direction **vti**, a pair of short silver grey stripes between anterior and posterior **or**. Face black except for narrow yellow spot under antennae. Parafacial and gena yellow. Upper occiput slightly convex, black. Vertex rounded with **pvt** placed on level of **vt**. Antennae brown; third antennal segment with ventral yellow spot in base, about 1.2 times as long as its wide. Arista brown, pubescent. Eye rounded, about 5 times as high as gena. Mouthparts and palpi black. Thorax black with close grey dusting; humeri, pteropleurae, and scutellum yellow. Fore legs black with yellow knees; middle femur black except for its basic yellow one third; hind femur, middle and hind tibiae yellow with black apical one third; middle and hind tarsi dark brown. Wings yellowish with yellow veins. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, 1+3 **dc**, **ac** in 4 rows,prosternum bare, 1 **ppl**, 1 **mspl**, 2 **stpl** with anterior of them shorter, pteropleuron bare.

Length: holotype - 3.1 mm, paratype - 3.3 mm.

MALE unknown.

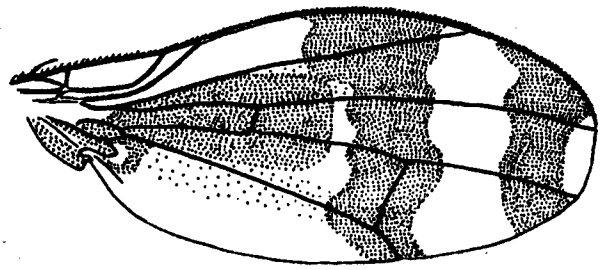

Fig.15. Wing of *Homoneura kolthoffi* Hendel.
Рис.15. Крыло *Homoneura kolthoffi* Hendel.

DIAGNOSIS. The genus *Poecilolycia* was proposed [Shewell, 1986] for the species of *Lyciella* which has the pteropleuron (anepimeron) bare. *P.atrifacies* sp.n. differs from the known species of *Poecilolycia* in having the occiput slightly convex, in lacking the mesonotal stripes and the dark brown mark below eye. The most noticeable difference is the lack of the black on the face and legs of *P.atrifacies* sp.n. contrary to most species of *Poecilolycia*.

Genus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

Minettia (Minettiella) coracina Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig.14.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Primorskiy Kray, Lazovskiy Reserve, Ta-Chingouz (20 km S from Valentin), 21.IX.1948 (Gussakovskij). Paratypes: 3 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 30.IX - 9.X.1948 (Gussakovskij).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head black. Frons shining, brownish yellow in 1/5 anterior part and on median line terminated by ocellar triangle posteriorly. Face grey dusty, in its upper part brownish; parafacial brownish. Basal segments of antennae dark grey; third antennal segment brown, more dark in apical half, about 2.6 times longer than wide. Arista dark brown with microscopic hairs. Height of eye about 1.4 times more than its length; gena about 1/7 height of eye. Mouthparts brown, palpi black. Thorax shining, black, slightly grey dusty. Legs black; base of fore tibia yellowish; middle and hind tibiae yellowish brown except for apical quarter; fore metatarsus, middle and hind tarsi yellowish. Wings slightly yellowish with yellow peculiar structures as in Fig.14.

Chaetotaxy: 1 **h**, 1 **ph**, 2 **npl**, intraalar bristle present, 0+3 **dc**, **ac** in 2 rows, 1 **ppl**, mesopleuron with posterior and discal (which more shorter) bristles as in *Trypetisoma* Malloch, sternopleuron with but one distinct bristle, ocellar pair of bristles placed on ocellar triangle not outside a line connecting outer eages of anterior and posterior ocelli.

Length 4.1 mm.

FEMALE not differs from male. Length 3.9 - 4.6 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. The subgenus *Minettiella* was proposed [Malloch, 1929] for the two Oriental species. *M.coracina* sp.n. is the first finding of this subgenus in the Palaearctic region. In appearance *M.coracina* sp.n. resembles the black species of *Sapromyza* (subgenus *Shumannimyia* Papp). The type-species of *Minettia* - *M.atratula* Meijere, has the diskal **mspl** bristle and differs from *M.coracina* sp.n. in possessing 1+3 **dc**.

Minettia (Minettia) punctata Sasakava, 1985.

MATERIAL. 15 ♀♀, Kurile Isls., Kunashir, "Mendeleyeva" Volcano, 12-29.VII.1985 (Czurkin).

DIAGNOSIS AND DISTRIBUTION. This yellow species described from the female specimens from Japan [Sasakava, 1985] is distinct in having the scutellum with a pair of the dark brown to black spots between basal and apical bristles. New for the fauna of Russia.

Genus *Homoneura* van der Wulp, 1891.

Homoneura crucifera Sasakava & Ikeuchi, 1983.

MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Kurile Isls., Kunashir, Alyokhino, 6.VI.1968 (Nartshuk).

DIAGNOSIS AND DISTRIBUTION. *H.crucifera* described recently from Japan [Sasakava, Ikeuchi, 1983] is characterized by having yellow body, clear wings, pubescent arista, **ac** in 6 rows. The males may be distinguished by the structure of the 6th abdominal sternite which is slightly bilobate posteriorly with the two groups of the stout spinules. New for the fauna of Russia.

Homoneura kolthoffi Hendel, 1938.
Fig.15.

MATERIAL. 3 ♀♀, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk), 15.VIII.1984 (Shatalkin).

DIAGNOSIS AND DISTRIBUTION. This species is related to *H.albomarginata* Czerny and differs from the latter in having the peculiar wing pattern (Fig.15). *H.kolthoffi* was described from a single specimen from South China. Papp [1984] recorded this species for the fauna of North Korea. Our finding of *H.kolthoffi* widens its area to the north. New for the fauna of Russia.

Homoneura tenera (Loew, 1846).

MATERIAL. 2 ♀♀, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk),, 9.VII.1984 (Shatalkin).

DIAGNOSIS AND DISTRIBUTION. It is a rare species characterized by having the marked wings: brown spots on end of radial and fourth veins, on both crossveins, an extra spot on R_{4+5} placed on line passing through apex of second vein and posterior crossvein. This species was hitherto known from central Europe. New to the Asiatic part of the Palaearctic region.

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