

New and little-known Lauxaniidae (Diptera) from Asia

Новые и малоизвестные виды мух
семейства Lauxaniidae (Diptera) из АзииA.I. Shatalkin
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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Lauxaniidae, новые азиатские виды.

ABSTRACT: Descriptions of the following new species are given: *Eusapromyza martineki*, *Lauxania martineki*, *Luzonomyza sinica*, *Minettia hyrcanica*, *Pachycerina alutacea*, *Paroecus sapromyzina*, *Sapromyza arkitana*, *S. krivosheinae*, *S. laticincta*, *S. macrochaeta*, *S. nudiseta*, *S. zlobini*, *S. (Sapromyzosoma) talyshensis*, *Trigonometopus abnormis*, *Trypaneoides japonicus* and *T. poecilus* spp.n. *Sapromyza alazonica* Shatalkin, 1993 (Caucasus) is a junior synonym of *S. hermonensis* Yarom, 1990 (Israel).

РЕЗЮМЕ: Даны описания следующих новых видов: *Eusapromyza martineki*, *Lauxania martineki*, *Luzonomyza sinica*, *Minettia hyrcanica*, *Pachycerina alutacea*, *Paroecus sapromyzina*, *Sapromyza arkitana*, *S. krivosheinae*, *S. laticincta*, *S. macrochaeta*, *S. nudiseta*, *S. zlobini*, *S. (Sapromyzosoma) talyshensis*, *Trigonometopus abnormis*, *Trypaneoides japonicus* и *T. poecilus* spp.n. *Sapromyza alazonica* Shatalkin, 1993 (Кавказ) является младшим синонимом *S. hermonensis* Yarom, 1990 (Израиль).

Introduction

The present paper is one of the series of papers dealing with the Palaearctic fauna of lauxaniid flies. Most of the material examined was borrowed from museums and individuals. Thanks to assistance of Dr. V. Martinek (Czech Republic) I have received some interesting Iranian lauxaniids from Dr J. Jelinek from Czech National Museum (Praha). Additional Iranian material have been received from Dr. A. Norrbom (United States National Museum, Washington). Their study required an examination and clarification of lauxaniid materials from the neighbouring territories of the Middle Asia and the Transcaucasia. The study of non-Iranian materials is based on collections of the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Zoological Institute in St. Petersburg, and United States National Museum in Washington. In the list given below 16 new species

are described. Types of new species are deposited in four institutions mentioned above.

Genus *Eusapromyza* Malloch, 1923

Eusapromyza is a small genus of Mediterranean origin. It is clearly defined and easily separable from all others by R_{4+5} setose for part of its length and by wing pattern. The genus has been known until now as containing only 4 species, three of them from Europe, one from the Lebanon and Caucasus. In Iranian material the fifth species was found; its description is given below.

Eusapromyza martineki Shatalkin, sp.n.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, N.Iran, 8 km NE Ziara, 2400 m, 10-16.VII.1977. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality; 2 ♀♀, N.Iran, Kandovan, 2700-2900 m, 4-9.VII.1977; 1 ♀, N.Iran, Alborz Tochal, 2300-2500 m, 29-30.VI.1973.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle grey between ocelli. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment oval, short, about 1.3 times as long as its width. Arista brown, yellow basally, in short hairs: width of its feathering equal to its thickened basal part. Frons with very short (microscopical) hairs anteriorly. Height of frons about 1.4 times less than its width. Gena more high than that of other species, about 3.3 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.1 times more than eye length. Palpi black in apical half. Thorax yellow, slightly grey-pollinose and with a pair of brown stripes extending from anterior margin to first sometimes second dc . Legs yellow. Fore femur with anteroventral comb of spinules. Middle tibia with spur. Preapical bristles on all tibiae. Hind tibiae and tarsi unarmed. Wings yellowish with yellow veins. R_{4+5} with 2-3 hairs above for its basal part. R_{4+5} with 3 small rounded brownish spots dividing distal section of this vein into intervals in ratio 1:2:1.5:2.7. $r-m$ and $dm-cu$ (in upper part) dark brown and sometimes slightly brownish bordering. Section of M_{1+2} between $r-m$ and $dm-cu$ equal to previous one and about 1.4 times less than ultimate one. Last section of M_{3+4} about 1.4 times less than $dm-cu$. Halteres yellow.

Chaetotaxy. 1h, 1ph, 2npl, 1+3dc, ac in 2 rows with two pairs of long bristles before scutellum (next to last of them about 1.5 times shorter than prescutellar and about 2 times as long as other ac), 1 ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl, pteropleuron with few hairs.

Body length 3.9–4.2 mm. Wing length 4.3–4.8 mm. FEMALE very similar to male. Body length 4.2–4.6 mm. Wing length 4.7–5.0 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species can be distinguished from other members of *Eusapromyza* in having wing patterned with only 3 brownish spots on R_{4+5} . European species *E. balioptera* Czerny and *E. multipunctata* Fall. are characterized by a system of spots on apex of veins R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} , and also on merger R_1 и Sc .

I name this new species in honour of Dr. V. Martinek who has done so much to advance our knowledge of Palaearctic flies.

Genus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804

The genus *Lauxania* was known hitherto from the six Palaearctic species [Shatalkin, 1993b]. One of them, *L. minor* Martinek, was recorded from Far East in this paper. Preparing the key to the Palaearctic species of *Lauxania* I have done the preparats of genitalia of all species having at my disposal. It was found that series of Far-Eastern flies, determined by me [Shatalkin, 1993b] as *L. minor*, is characterised by distinct genitalia. Through the courtesy of Dr V. Martinek I was able to examine *L. minor* and have arrived at a conclusion that the flies mentioned above represent new species.

Lauxania martineki Shatalkin, sp.n.

Fig. 1.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk) 20.VI.1989 (Shatalkin). Paratypes: same locality as holotype, 4 ♂♂, 4–13.VI.1984; 1 ♂, 6.VIII.1988; 4 ♂♂, 4 and 20.VI.1989; 2 ♀♀, 29–30.V.1989 (Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head as in *L. minor*, with projecting fronto-facial angle (see Fig. 8a in Shatalkin [1993b]). Frons black, in anterior part above antennae sometimes dark brown; orbital plates broad, black and shining. Face black, glossy, without noticeable swelling on its upper part; parafacial and gena along eye dusted with silver. Antennae dark brown, second segment brown, third antennal segment with brownish yellow base. Basal antennal segments of equal length and about 4.5 times less than third segment, the latter about 4 times as long as its width. Arista white with yellowish base and with white hairs: width of its feathering a little more than thickness of its basal part. Mouthparts and palpi black. Thorax black. Legs black; fore tibia apically and fore tarsi brown. Mid and hind tibiae in apical quarter and also tarsi brownish yellow. Preapical bristles present on all tibiae. Wings infuscated at base. Section of M_{1+2} between $r-m$ and $dm-cu$ about 1.2 times less than previous one and about 2 times less than ultimate one. Halteres brownish with black knob. Abdomen black, slightly shining. Genitalia — Fig. 1: surstyli long, bilobate; aedeagus with three pairs of lateral teeth.

Chaetotaxy. Anterior *or* with perpendicular orientation; 1 *h*, 1 *ph*, 0+3 *dc* with anterior bristle short, *ac* in 4 rows, 1 *ppl*, 1 *mspl*, 2 *stpl*.

Body length 2.8 mm. Wing length 3.3 mm.

FEMALE resembles male. Body length 2.6 mm. Wing length 3.3 mm

DIAGNOSIS. *C. martineki* is very similar to *C. minor* and differs from it by the structure of male genitalia. Anterior *or* in *C. minor* are distinctly inclined.

I take great pleasure in naming this interesting fly in honor of Dr V. Martinek.

Genus *Luzonomyza* Malloch, 1929

The genus is distinguished by a series of parafacial hairs besides strong bristles along parafacial margin. It was known on a single species *L. bakeri* Bezzi from Philippines. Recently I have described *Trigonometopus (Tetroxyrhina) nigripalpis* [Shatalkin, 1997] which appears to belong *Luzonomyza*. The third species from this genus is described below.

Luzonomyza sinica Shatalkin, sp.n.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, China, Ta Hau, Hainan, 4.VII.1935. Paratype, ♀, same locality, 21.VII.1935 (Melander collection).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Frons brownish to hind ocelli with illegible brown middle stripe. Ocellar triangle black. Occiput and frontal portions around *vt* yellow. A black spot between eye and antenna. Face yellow, slightly convex, with small vertical keel on upper part, fovea without spot. Eyes with very short dispersed hairs which about 2 times shorter than those of *Trigonometopus frontalis* Mg. Gena with brown stripe just below eye. Antennae yellow; 3rd segment rounded apically. Arista brown with short hairs: width of its feathering equal to its thickened basal part. Frons slightly stretched: its length in profile from anterior margin to anterior margin of eye about 7 times less than length of eye; height of frons from anterior margin to hind ocelli about 1.7 times more than its width. Short bristles in anterior part of frons well developed. 2 *or*, anterior one located on level divided eye in two. Gena about 2.8 times less than height of eye, latter equal to eye length. Ocellar bristles developed, equal to height of ocellar triangle. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax brown; mesonotum with 3 narrow yellow stripes: middle one between inner *ac*; two lateral along *dc*. Pleura with narrow yellow stripe extending from lateral side of humeral callus, along upper margin of mesopleuron to upper margin pteropleuron; sternopleuron with yellow spot above bristle. Legs yellow; segments 3–5 of fore tarsi black. Preapicals on all tibiae. Wing darkened in anterior part; both cross veins with clouds. Section of M_{1+2} between $r-m$ and $dm-cu$ equal to or slightly less than previous one and about 1.9 times less than ultimate one. Halteres yellow with slightly brownish knob. Abdomen yellowish brown with narrow black fascia on hind margin of tergites. Epandrium with a pair of dorsal triangular lobes; surstyle with convex upper margin. Chaetotaxy: 1 *h*, *ph* absent, 2 *npl*, 0+3 *dc*, 4 *ac*, 1 *ppl*, 1 *mspl*, 1 *stpl*.

Body length 3.9 mm; wing length 3.6 mm.

FEMALE is similar to male.

DIAGNOSIS. Externally the species is almost identical to *L. bakeri* Bezzi. But genitalia are well diagnostic in both species which may be easily distinguished. In *L. bakeri* the surstyle with concave upper margin.

Genus *Lyciella* Collin, 1948 (sensu Shewell [1986])

This genus together with three other genera (such as *Aulogastromyia* Hendel, *Eusapromyza* Malloch, *Tricholauxania* Hendel) form a monophyletic group, characterized by the presence of pteropleural hairs, presutural pair of dorsocentrals, and two rows of long acrostichals. The

body coloration is mainly yellow. Genus *Lyciella* s.l., as including equally with yellow species also grey species not having pteropleural hairs, is at least a paraphyletic group. The distribution of mentioned group of genera is almost entirely West-Palaearctic; some species of *Lyciella* have penetrated eastwards to Pamir and to mountain area of West China. Only one species *L. rorida* Fallén is widespread; it was recorded from North America [Shewell, 1986]. Czerny [1932] and Stackelberg [1958] recorded this species from Siberia and Far East, but I did not see any specimens from these territories. My search in Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg) turned out to be unsuccessful. It is most likely this group has the European origin.

The key to identification of *Lyciella* species was given recently [Shatalkin 1993].

Lyciella nigripalpis Czerny, 1932

MATERIAL ♀, N.Iran, 20 km NNE Khalkha, 2160 m, 29.VI-1.VII.1977.

DIAGNOSIS. The species agrees with *L. rorida* in having the anteroventral comb of black spinules on fore femur. *L. nigripalpis* differs from second species in having third antennal segment almost entirely blackish brown and palpi black.

DISTRIBUTION. *L. nigripalpis* was known from a few North Caucasian localities, where it occur in the mass at an altitude of 1800-2500 m from May to September. This species is mentioned in Iran for the first time.

Genus *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

The genus is strongly represented in the Palaearctic region. A total of slightly more than 100 species have been referred to *Minettia* in the world fauna. Of this number, 53 species have been recorded for Palaearctic [Shatalkin, 1998]. In this list we add one more species described below.

Minettia hyrcanica Shatalkin sp.n.

Fig. 2.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, N.Iran, Kuhe-Tochal, 2000-3500 m, 16-25.VII.1977. Paratypes. 1 ♀, same locality as holotype; 1 ♀, N.Iran, 8 km NE Ziaran, 2400 m, 10-16.VII.1977; 1 ♀, S.Iran, Bishapur, Tange Chogan, 1000 m, 10.VI.1973.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle, frontal plates, occiput, face above thinly grey-pollinose. Antennae yellow, slightly moved apart; third antennal segment about 1.5 times as long as its width, rounded apically, almost straight dorsally and convex ventrally. Arista brown with long hairs: width of its feathering equal to or slightly more than width of 3rd antennal segment. Height of frons equal to its width. Gena very low, about 9 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.6 times more than eye length and about 3.2 times less than width of head. Facial index (ratio of width of face and of parafacial at border fovea) about 2. Hind margin of eye in lateral view triangular. Occiput in lateral view convex, its length from hind point of eye equal to half length of eye. Palpi yellow. Ocellars proclinate, slightly divergent and situated on line between anterior and posterior ocelli. Thorax yellow, slightly grey-pollinose. Legs yellow. Middle tibia with one long and two short spurs. Preapical bristles on all tibiae. Wings

yellowish. Section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* equal to previous one and about 1.2 times less than ultimate one. Last section of M_{3+4} about 2 times less than *dm-cu*. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Tergite V with a pair lateral black spots. Genitalia (Fig. 2): surstyle with interior apical tooth; dorsal aedeagal sclerite without lateral processes directed dorsally; parameres non chitinated; aedeagal apodeme equal to parameres.

Chaetotaxy. 1 *h*, 1 *ph*, 2 *npl*, 0+3 *dc*, *ac* in 6 rows, *ia* equal to or slightly more than half *dc*, 1 *ppl*, 1 *mspl*, 2 *stpl*. Body length 4.8 mm. Wing length 4.8 mm.

FEMALE very similar to male. Body length 5.0 mm. Wing length 5.2 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is of interest as it is one of few recorded from Middle Asia. There are two more species collected from Turkmenia: *M. flaviventris* Costa and *M. tetrachaeta* Loew. *M. hyrcanica* sp.n. resembles *M. punctiventris* Rd. which has lateral black spots on tergites V and VI, long aedeagal apodeme, and untoothed surstyli.

Genus *Pachycerina* Macquart, 1835

The genus contains the six Palaearctic species including one described below.

Pachycerina alutacea Shatalkin sp.n.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Japan, Kyushu, Kita-Kyushu, Kagamihaga, 29.XI.1981 (E. Sugonyaev).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Frons dark brown and black on side between anterior *or* and anterior part of frons; occiput dark brown. Face black, narrowly yellow on side along mouth; parafacial dusted with silver; gena yellow. Antennae with brownish yellow basal segments, third antennal segment dark brown with brownish yellow base. First antennal segment about 1.7 times more than second and about 3.5 times less than third segment, the latter about 6 times as long as its width. Arista slightly thickened, white with yellowish base and with microscopic hairs. Height of frons about 1.3 times less than its width. Palpi yellow, black in apical half. Thorax brownish yellow; mesonotum with 3 greyish stripes: middle one between inner rows of *ac*; two other laterad *dc*. Legs yellow; fore tibia and tarsi darkened. Hind trochanter only with blackish low protuberance. Preapical bristles present on all tibiae. Wings greyish. Section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* equal to previous one and about 1.4 times less than ultimate one. Halteres yellow with slightly darkened knob. Abdomen brownish yellow.

Chaetotaxy. Anterior *or* inclinate; 1 *h*, 1 *ph*, 0+3 *dc*, *ac* in 4 rows with setulae of external rows very short, 1 *ppl*, 1 *mspl*, 1 *stpl*.

Body length 3.3 mm. Wing length 3.3 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *P. alutacea* sp.n. is very similar to *P. pulchra* Lw. and differs from it by yellow body. The male trochanter without black long lobe in the form of blade.

Genus *Paroecus* Becker, 1985

Until recently the genus *Paroecus* Becker as traditionally maintained monotypic group with a single species *P. signatipes* Loew was characterized by a thickened arista, the presence of a pair of black spots in

place of insertion of the anterior *or*, 1+3 *dc*. It is clearly defined from all others on these characters. Situation have changed with discovering of the new species [Yarom, 1991]. *P. tibialis* Yarom and *P. simplicipes* Yarom haven't the frontal spots. In addition, the last species is distinguished by the absence of the presutural *dc* bristles and in this respect it is similar to true species of *Sapromyza*. Some members of last genus, specifically *S. bergi* Shatakin, *S. clathrata* Shatakin, partly *S. hermonensis* Yarom (= *S. alazonica* Shatakin) have a thickened arista while *Paroecus sapromyzina* described below unlike other *Paroecus* differs by slightly thickened arista and 0+3 *dc* and this connection it is fitted to *Sapromyza*. Actually the genus *Paroecus* may be outlined only on the basis of the structure of genital apparatus.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *PAROECUS*

1. 3rd antennal segment yellow, not elongate and without conical narrowing. 1+3*dc*. Hungary, Ukraine, Kazakhstan *P. simplicipes* Yarom
- 3rd antennal segment black in apical part 2
2. 1+3 *dc*. Frons with a pair of deep black spots in place of insertion of anterior orbitals. *ac* in 4 rows. Legs yellow. Male hind tibia apically and hind 1st tarsomere with patches of dense black setae. Europe, Ukraine, European part of Russia *P. signatipes* Loew
- 0+3 *dc*. Fore femur on its interior side with apical washed brownish spot. At most male hind tibia with patch of dense black setae 3
3. Arista slightly thickened. 3rd antennal segment shorter, not conically narrowing. Epandrium without lobate appendages. Middle Asia 4
- 3rd antennal segment elongate conically narrowing. Arista strongly thickened. Male hind tibia with patch of dense black setae apically. Epandrium with lobate appendages. Israel *P. tibialis* Yarom
4. 3rd antennal segment black in apical half. Male hind tibia with patch of dense black setae. Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya *P. gorodkovi* (Shatakin)
- 3rd antennal segment narrowly black in apical part. Male hind tibia simple unarmed. Kirghizia *P. sapromyzina* Shatakin

Paroecus sapromyzina Shatakin sp.n.

Fig. 3.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Kirghizia, Ak-Terek, 12 km W Arslanbob [Киргизия, Ак-Терек, 12 км 3 Арсланбоба, Базар Кург. р-н Ошской обл.], 2000 m, 3–15 VIII. 1986 (Tanasijtshuk). Paratype ♀, same as holotype.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle yellow. Antennae yellow, slightly moved apart; third antennal segment about 2.3 times as long as its width, slightly concave dorsally and convex ventrally; it narrowly black apically. Arista dark brown, slightly thickened in basic third and with short black hairs; width of its feathering slightly more than its thickened basal part. Frons with short hairs anteriorly and along frontal plates. Height of frons equal to its width. Gena moderately high, about 4 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.4 times more than eye length. Facial index (ratio of width of face and of parafacial at border fovea) about 2.2. Occiput in lateral view convex, its length about 2.1 times less than length of eye. Palpi black in

apical half. Thorax yellow, slightly shining. Legs yellow. Fore femur on its interior side with apical washed brownish spot. Fore tarsi brownish apically. Middle tibia with one spur. Preapical bristle on hind tibia very short. Hind femur without 2–3 bristles placed on interior side apically. 2–4 segments of fore tarsi entirely, first segment apically brownish. Hind tibia and hind metatarsus without dense brush of black spinules ventrally. Wings yellowish. Section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* slightly more than previous one and about 1.9 times less than ultimate one. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Tergite III and followings without long marginal bristles. Genitalia (Fig. 3).

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

Body length 3.3 mm. Wing length 3.6 mm.

FEMALE very similar to male. Body length 3.8 mm. Wing length 4.2 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *P. simplicipes* Yarom which has yellow antennae and 1+3 *dc*. *P. sapromyzina* sp.n. can be easily separated from *P. gorodkovi* Shatakin occurring in the same localities by smaller antennal darkening and by the male simple unarmed hind leg. Surstyle of *P. sapromyzina* is of stick-shaped as distinct from lamellar one of all other species.

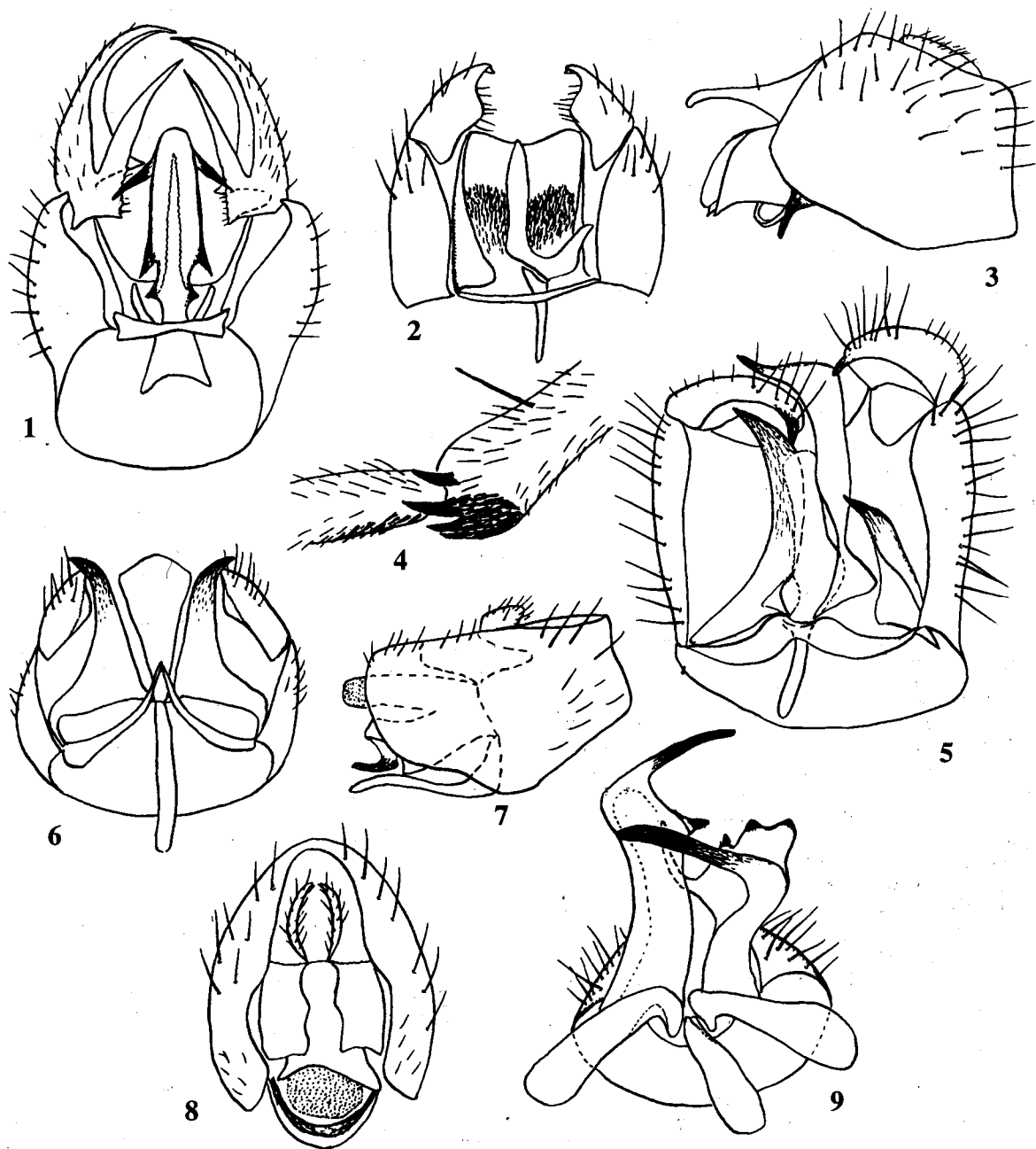
Genus *Sapromyza* Fallén 1810

The genus *Sapromyza* was erected by Fallén [1810] with *S. obsoleta* Fallén as the type-species. The genus includes a little more than 200 known species of world fauna and is beyond doubt the most large group in the Palearctic region comprising here more than 90 species. The genus attains its greatest development in xeric or arid areas of Palearctic.

The basic generic classification of the Sapromyzidae was outlined by Stuckenberg [1971]. This author adhered to traditional conception of the genus *Sapromyza*, as characterized by the following combination characters: (1) wing with a sapromyziform costa – small black spines on the costa do not attain apex of R_{4+5} ; (2) face flat or slightly concave; (3) 0+3 *dc*; (4) intra-alar bristles are absent. This diagnosis presents certain difficulties, since it was based on the plesiomorphic characters. In this connection the genus *Sapromyza* is a basic paraphyletic group, formed as a result of discerning the genera showing the specific (apomorphic) differences. Firstly, there is a problem of a natural division of the traditionally defined groups, differing on the basis of isolated characters. The genus *Lyciella* s.l. differing from *Sapromyza* by the presence of a presutural *dc* bristle is a significant example. Another difficulty is connected with the mosaic nature of character distribution. Thus, discriminating characteristic for *Paroecus* include a thickened arista which is known to be in some *Sapromyza* species (*S. bergi*, *S. clathrata*). Another demonstrative example is *Protrigonometopus sexlituris* Shatakin, described in *Sapromyza* originally.

Through the courtesy of Dr. I. Yarom from Israel I was able to examine the paratypes of *S. hermonensis* Yarom, 1990. Comparison of this species showed it to be identical with my *S. alazonica*. *S. alazonica* Shatakin, 1993 is a junior synonym of *S. hermonensis* Yarom, 1990.

In all seven species of *Sapromyza* are described here as new.



Figs 1-9. Apical part right hind tibia (4) of *Sapromyza arkitana* sp.n. and male terminalia (1-3, 5-9) of Lauxaniidae: *Lauxania martineki* sp.n. (1); *Minettia hyrcanica* sp.n. (2); *Paroecus sapromyzina* sp.n. (3); *Sapromyza krivosheinae* sp.n. (5); *S. nudiseta* sp.n. (6); *S. zlobini* sp.n. (7-8, lateral and dorsal); *S. (Sapromyzosoma) talysheensis* sp.n. (9).

Рис. 1-9. Вершинная часть правой задней голени (4) *Sapromyza arkitana* sp.n. и строение гениталий самцов (1-3, 5-9) Lauxaniidae: *Lauxania martineki* sp.n. (1); *Minettia hyrcanica* sp.n. (2); *Paroecus sapromyzina* sp.n. (3); *Sapromyza krivosheinae* sp.n. (5); *S. nudiseta* sp.n. (6); *S. zlobini* sp.n. (7-8, вид сбоку и с дорсальной стороны); *S. (Sapromyzosoma) talysheensis* sp.n. (9).

Sapromyza afghanica Papp, 1979

MATERIAL. ♂, N.Iran, 8 km NE Ziara, 2400 m, 10-16.VII.1977; 1♂, N.Iran, 8 km NE Ziara, 10-16.VII.1977; 1♂, N.Iran, Kuh-e Tochal, 2000-3500 m, 16-25.VII.1977.

DIAGNOSIS. Head yellow. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment about 1.5 times as long as its width, scalpel-shaped, but slightly concave dorsally; it deep black in apical third. Arista brown in short hairs: width

of its feathering equal to its thickened basal part. Height of frons slightly less than its width. Gena high, about 3 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.1 times more than eye length. Palpi black. Thorax yellow, slightly shining. Legs yellow, fore tarsi blackish. Middle tibia with one spur. Precapical bristles on all tibiae. Male hind tibia with dense apical brush of black spinules ventrally; mid and hind metatarsi with a similar brush anteroventrally. Wings yellowish. Section of M_{1+2} between $r-m$ and

dm-cu about 1.2 times more than previous one and about 1.2 times less than ultimate one. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Chaetotaxy. 1 *h*, 1 *ph*, 2 *npl*, 0+3 *dc*, *ac* in 4 rows, 1 *ppl*, 1 *mspl*, 2 *stpl*. Body length 3.0 mm. Wing length 3.5 mm.

Besides these I have before me the materials from many other localities. All of them are almost identical in general appearance and in leg pattern differing only by the genital structure. Specifically, the parameres are subject to the modification of shape, size and their ratio. Whether these distinctions are constant to propose local species cannot be confirmed from the limited material.

Sapromyza apicalis Loew, 1847

MATERIAL. 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, N.Iran, 8 km NE Ziaran, 2400 m, 10–16.VII.1977; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, N.Iran, Kuh-e Tochal, 2000–3500 m, 16–25.VII.1977; ♂, S.Iran, 25 km N Birjand, 2000 m, 6–7.VI.1977; ♂, ♀, NE.Iran, Mosh Hud, 9–11.VI.1977; 2 ♀♀, NE.Iran, Kalat, 17.VI.1977.

DISTRIBUTION. The species occurs in Europe and Middle Asia. The Iranian specimens are certainly the same as those from other territories.

Sapromyza arkitana Shatalkin sp.n.

Fig. 4.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Kirghiziya, Chatkal'skiy Khr., Arkit [Чаткальский хребет, Аркит] 1200 m, 4.VI.1952 (A. Zhelochovtsev). Paratype ♂, Kirghizia, Ak-Terek, 12 km W Arslanbob [Киргизия, Ак-Терек, 12 км 3 Арсланбоба, Базар Кыр. р.-н Ошской обл.], 2000 m, 3–15.VIII.1986 (Tanasijtschuk).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle yellow, slightly brownish. Frons shining. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment about 1.7 times as long as its width, rounded apically, and without dorsal angle as in *S. apicalis*; it deep black in apical half. Arista brown, in short hairs: width of its feathering equal to its thickened basal part. Frons with short hairs anteriorly. Height of frons about 1.3 times less than its width. Gena moderately high, about 4 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.3 times more than eye length. Facial index (ratio of width of face and of parafacial at border fovea) about 2. Palpi black. Thorax yellow, slightly shining. Legs yellow. Middle tibia with one spur. Preapical bristles on all tibiae. Hind femur without 2–3 bristles placed on interior side apically. 2–4 segments of fore tarsi entirely, first segment apically brownish. Hind tibia with dense apical brush of black spinules ventrally, this brush with 3 apical thickened spines outwardly (Fig. 4); mid and hind metatarsi with a similar brush anteroventrally. Wings yellowish. Section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* about 1.2 times more than previous one and about 1.3 times less than ultimate one. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Tergite III and followings without long marginal bristles.

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

Body length 3.5 mm. Wing length 3.7 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. New species can be distinguished from other members of *S. afghanica* group by the presence of additional thickened spines on external side of tip of hind tibia.

Sapromyza biordinata Czerny, 1932

MATERIAL. 8 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, N.Iran, 8 km NE Ziaran, 2400 m,

10–16.VII.1977; 10 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, N.Iran, Kandavan 2700–2800 m, N slope, pass, 9–10.VII.1977; ♂, N.Iran, Kuh-e Tochal, 2000–3500 m, 16–25.VII.1977; ♂, SE.Iran, 40 km SW Zaboli, 31.III.1973.

DISTRIBUTION. In Turkmenia and Uzbekistan *S. biordinata* is mass species occurring on herbs and grasses along rivers and aryks. Iranian materials show this species to occur also in the mountain areas.

Sapromyza krivosheinae Shatalkin sp.n.

Fig. 5.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Tadzhikistan, Dzhilikul, "Tigrovaya balka" Reserve [Таджикистан, низовья Вахша, Тигровая балка], 21.IV.1988 (M. Krivosheina). Paratypes: 16 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 21.IV.1988 (M. Krivosheina).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle yellow, slightly brownish. Frons shining. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment about 2 times as long as its width, scalpel-shaped, almost straight dorsally; it deep black in apical half. Arista brown, almost black in short dark hairs which are longer than these of other member of *S. afghanica*: width of its feathering distinctly more than its thickened basal part. Frons with short hairs anteriorly. In contrast with *S. apicalis* antennae slightly moved apart. Parafacials broad. Height of frons almost equal to its width. Gena low, about 7–8 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.1 times more than eye length. Occiput in lateral view convex, its length about 5 times less than length of eye. Facial index (ratio of width of face and of parafacial at border fovea) about 2.3. Palpi black. Thorax yellow, slightly shining. Legs yellow. Middle tibia with one spur. Preapical bristles on all tibiae but bristle on hind leg smaller, equal to half of thickness of tibia. Hind femur without 2–3 bristles placed on interior side apically. Hind tibia with dense apical brush of black spinules ventrally; mid and hind metatarsi with a similar brush anteroventrally. Fore tarsi slightly darkened. Wings yellowish. Section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* equal to or slightly more than previous one and about 1.4 times less than ultimate one. Last section of M_{3+4} about 1.8 times less than *dm-cu*. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Tergite III and followings without long marginal bristles. Genitalia (Fig. 5) with very short apodeme.

Chaetotaxy. 1 *h*, 1 *ph*, 2 *npl*, 0+3 *dc*, *ac* delicate in 4 rows, 1 *ppl*, 1 *mspl*, 2 *stpl*.

Body length 3.0 mm. Wing length 3.6 mm.

FEMALE very similar to male. Body length 3.2–3.4 mm. Wing length 3.3–3.6 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. The species is close to *S. afghanica* and *S. arkitana* sp.n. in most respect. All of them have armed hind tibiae and middle and hind metatarsi. *S. krivosheinae* sp.n. is certainly separated from allied species by the arisal hairs being longer and by genital structure. The aedeagal apodeme is very short in *S. krivosheinae*.

I have great pleasure in dedicating this species to Dr. M.G. Krivosheina.

Sapromyza laticincta Shatalkin sp.n.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Japan, Kyushu, Kita-Kyushu, Kagamihaga, 22.XI.1981 (E. Sugonyaev). Paratype: ♀, Primorskiy Krai, "Kedrovaya Pad'" Reserve (Khasan Distr.), 15.X.1968 (Gorodkov).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle dark grey. Frons with a pair of brownish stripes. Occiput with a pair of brownish spots. Antennae yellow;

two basal segments brownish; third about 1.6 times as long as its width, oval, with rounded tip and slightly brownish dorsally. Arista brown, in microscopic hairs. Frons with short hairs anteriorly. In contrast with *S. apicalis* antennae slightly moved apart. Height of frons almost equal to its width. Gena low, about 6.5 times less than height of eye, latter almost equal to eye length. Facial index (ratio of width of face and of parafacial at border fovea) about 3.1. Palpi black. Thorax yellow, mesonotum with a pair of brownish stripes along *ac*, and a similar pair of lateral stripes along humeral calli and posthumeral. Scutellum yellow with a pair broad dark stripes, yellow area between these stripes widened apically to apical bristles. Pleura yellow with four dark brown spots in upper part of mesopleuron (under notopleural bristles), in upper anterior corner of sternopleuron, on hypopleuron and anatergal area. Legs yellow. Fore tibiae entirely and femora apically, and also all tarsi darkened. Middle tibia with one spur. Preapical bristles on all tibiae. Hind femur without 2-3 bristles placed on interior side apically. Wings yellowish with *r-m* and *dm-cu* darkened. Section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* slightly less than previous one and about 1.8 times less than ultimate one. Last section of M_{3+4} slightly less than *dm-cu*. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Tergites II-VI each with a single (broad on tergites II-IV) blackish brown band interrupted in the middle.

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

Body length 3.1 mm. Wing length 3.2 mm.

FEMALE very similar to male. Pleura without distinct spots; fore legs yellowish. Body length 3.6 mm. Wing length 3.9 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. This is one of few species *Sapromyza* having the entire or divided black band on the abdominal tergites. *S. cinctiventris* Czerny from Japan has a single entire band on tergite II. *S. multimaculata* Yarom from Israel has divided bands on the tergites II-IV and in addition is distinguished by the unmarked wings and by the hind femur with apical brownish spot on its each side. The latter species from this group, *S. fuscidula* Shatalkin (Kuril Islands) is characterized by the very narrow bands on tergites II-IV and by *dm-cu* without darkening.

Sapromyza macrochaeta Shatalkin sp.n.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Tashkent, 12.V.1925 (A. Zhelochovtsev). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality as holotype; 1 ♂, Ak-Tash, district Tashkent, 12.VI.1925; 1 ♀, Ak-Tash, district Tashkent, 30.VI.1925 (Emeljanova).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle yellow, slightly brownish. Frons shining. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment as in *S. biordinata*, narrowed apically, about 2 times as long as its width, rounded ventroapically, slightly cutted dorsally and with dorsal angle; it deep black in apical one third. Arista dark brown, almost black, in short hairs: width of its feathering equal to its thickened basal part. Frons with short hairs anteriorly. Height of frons about 1.4 times less than its width. Gena less than in *S. biordinata*, about 4 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.3 times more than eye length. Facial index (ratio of width of face and of parafacial at border fovea) about 2. Palpi black. Thorax yellow, slightly shining. Legs yellow. Middle tibia with one spur. Preapical bristles on all tibiae. Hind femur without 2-3 bristles placed on interior side apically. 2-

4 segments of tarsi slightly brownish. Hind tibia without apical brush. Wings yellowish. Section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* equal to previous one and about 1.3 times less than ultimate one. Last section of M_{3+4} about 2 times less than *dm-cu*. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Tergite III with four pairs of very long marginal bristles going behind end abdomen (they almost about 2 times as long as hind metatarsus).

Chaetotaxy. 1 *h*, 1 *ph*, 2 *npl*, 0+3 *dc*, *ac* in 2 rows anteriorly and in 4 rows posteriorly behind 2nd *dc* as in *S. biordinata*, 1 *ppl*, 1 *mspl*, 2 *stpl*.

Body length 3.8 mm. Wing length 4.2 mm.

MALE differs from female by moderately long bristles on abdominal tergites. Fore tarsi slightly grey. Hind metatarsus on interior side with short golden bristles and on exterior side with more longer black bristles. Body length 4.0 mm. Wing length 4.3 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. Externally and on the genital structure *S. macrochaeta* sp.n. is closely related with *S. biordinata*. Both are characterized by the presence of long surstylar bristles placed apically in *S. macrochaeta* and dorsally in *S. biordinata*. Male of new species differs by aedeagus looking like broad tube tapering apically. It is also characterized by abdominal tergite III with marginal bristles more longer than these of *S. biordinata*; tergite IV of male of *S. macrochaeta* with also long bristles which are less than these of tergite III. Female may be easily recognized from all other species on the basis of the extraordinarily long abdominal bristles; in *S. biordinata* marginal bristles of tergite III is equal to or shorter than length of hind metatarsus.

Sapromyza nudiseta Shatalkin sp.n.

Fig. 6.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Kirghiziya, Ak-Terek, 12 km W Arslanbob [Киргизия, Ак-Терек, 12 км 3 Арсланбоба, Базар Кург. р-н Ошской обл.], 1800 m, 22.VIII.1986 (Tanasijtshuk).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle yellow, slightly brownish. Frons slightly shining with a pair of washed brownish spots in place of insertion of anterior orbitals. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment about 1.8 times as long as its width, scalpel-shaped, but slightly concave dorsally; it deep black in apical third. Arista brown, bare. In contrast with *S. apicalis* antennae slightly moved apart. Height of frons slightly less than its width. Gena moderately high, about 4.5 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.4 times more than eye length; Occiput in lateral view convex, its length about 2.5 times less than length of eye. Facial index (ratio of width of face and of parafacial at border fovea) about 2. Palpi black. Thorax yellow, slightly shining. Legs yellow. Middle tibia with one spur. Preapical bristles on all tibiae but bristle on hind leg smaller, equal to half of thickness of tibia. Hind femur without 2-3 bristles placed on interior side apically. 2-4 segments of fore tarsi entirely, first segment apically brownish. Wings yellowish. Section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* slightly more than previous one and about 1.3 times less than ultimate one. Last section of M_{3+4} about 2.6 times less than *dm-cu*. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Tergite III and followings without long marginal bristles. Genitalia - Fig. 6.

Chaetotaxy. 1 *h*, 1 *ph*, 2 *npl*, 0+3 *dc*, *ac* in 2 rows uneven in middle part of mesonotum, 1 *ppl*, 1 *mspl*, 2 *stpl*.

Body length 3.4 mm. Wing length 3.8 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The species agrees with *S. biordinata* in having two-rowed *ac*. The most noticeable difference is the lack hairs on arista. Preapical bristle on hind tibiae is shorter than that of *S. biordinata* (it is almost equal to thickness of tibia in last case); each row of *ac* is biserial in middle part of mesonotum. The male genitalia are distinctive and do not suggest a relationship with *S. biordinata*.

Sapromyza pistaciphila Shatalkin, 1993

MATERIAL. ♂, N.Iran, 8 km NE Ziara, 2400 m, 10-16.VII.1977; ♂, N.Iran, Kuh-e Tochal, 2000-3500 m, 16-25.VII.1977; ♂, ♀, NE.Iran, 20 km N Sabzevar, 1800 m, 16.VI.1977; ♂, ♀, S.Iran, Zagros, Sisakht, 2400 m, 13-15.VI.1973; 2 ♀♀, C.Iran, Qanat Marvon, 2850 m, 22-24.V.1977.

DISTRIBUTION. The species was described from Turkmeniya (Kushka). It is second finding of this species. *S. pistaciphila* is characterized by a pair of black spots located in place of insertion of anterior orbitals and this respect it comes nearest *S. clathrata* Shatalkin, which has the thickened arista and the striped mesonotum.

Sapromyza transcaucasica Czerny, 1932

MATERIAL. 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, N.Iran, Kandavan 2700-2800 m, N slope, pass, 9-10.VII.1977.

DISTRIBUTION. *S. transcaucasica* was described from Transcaucasia. It is second finding of this species. Most likely it doesn't occur in Middle Asia. In general appearance *S. transcaucasica* is very similar to *S. apicalis* differing by smaller size (body length 3.0-3.3 mm; wing length 3.4-3.8 mm) and by genitalia.

Sapromyza zlobini Shatalkin sp.n.

Fig. 7-8.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Kazakhstan, Talgar, "Alma-Atinskii" Reserve [Казахстан, Талгар (Алма-Атинский заповедник)], 8.VII.1990 (Zlobin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle yellow, slightly brownish. Frons shining. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment about 1.7 times as long as its width, concave dorsally and convex ventrally with dorsal angle; it deep black in apical half. Arista brown almost black with microscopic hairs. Frons with short hairs anteriorly. Antennae slightly moved apart. Parafacials broad. Height of frons about 1.2 times less than its width. Gena high, about 2.5 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.3 times more than eye length; Occiput in lateral view convex, its length about 2.4 times less than length of eye. Facial index (ratio of width of face and of parafacial at border fovea) about 2. Palpi black. Thorax yellow, slightly shining. Legs yellow. Middle tibia with one spur. Preapical bristles on all tibiae. Hind femur without 2-3 bristles placed on interior side apically. Hind tibia with dense apical brush of black spinules ventrally; but mid and hind metatarsi unarmed. Fore tarsi slightly darkened. Wings yellowish. Section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* equal to previous one and about 2 times less than ultimate one. Last section of M_{3+4} about 2 times less than *dm-cu*. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Genitalia (Fig. 7-8) complicated with surstyli hidden within epandrium.

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

Body length 3.0 mm. Wing length 3.1 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. Morphologically the species is most like *S. strigillifera* Shatalkin from Far East. These two species share in common certain character such as armed hind tibia (but simple metatarsus) in male, coloration of body, head, and antennae. *S. strigillifera* differs from *S. zlobini* sp.n. by being larger (4 mm), having 6-rowed *ac* in anterior part of mesonotum, third antennal segment without dorsal angle, more longer hairs of arista, structure of genitalia.

It is my pleasure to name this species after V.V. Zlobin.

Sapromyza (Sapromyzosoma) talyshensis Shatalkin sp.n.

Fig. 9.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Azerbaydzhan, Biljasar (20 km W Pensar) [Азербайджан, Билясар на реке Вашару-чай], 15.VII.1932 (Znojko). Paratypes: ♂, ♀, N.Iran, 20 km NW Doshi Golestan forest, 500 m, 19-21.VI.1977.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle yellow. Frons lustreless. Antennae yellow, broadly moved apart; third antennal segment short oval, about 1.3 times as long as its width. Arista brown with short hairs: width of its feathering equal to its thickened basal part. Frons with short bristle-shaped hairs anteriorly. Ocellars placed outside triangle formed ocelli. Height of frons equal to its width. Gena about 4.6 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.3 times more than eye length. Occiput in lateral view convex, its length about 3.5 times less than length of eye. Facial index (ratio of width of face and of parafacial at border fovea) about 1.9. Palpi yellow. Thorax yellow. Legs yellow. Middle tibia with two spurs. Preapical bristles on all tibiae. Wings yellowish. Section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* equal to previous one and about 2 times less than ultimate one. Last section of M_{3+4} about 2.4 times less than *dm-cu*. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Tergite VI with a pair lateral black spots. Genitalia (Fig. 9) with long lobes on both left and right parameres.

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

Body length 5.3 mm. Wing length 4.9 mm.

FEMALE very similar to male. Body length 4.7 mm. Wing length 5.0 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. This subgenus occurs in Europe and contains young species hardly distinguishing. *S. talyshensis* sp.n. is certainly separated from allied species only by the genital structure. The genitalia suggest a closer affinity with *S. quadricincta* Becker, which may be separated by the outline of the right paramere having long sickle-shaped lobe. In the male of *S. talyshensis* the left paramere is crowned by sickle-shaped lobe. The right paramere of *S. talyshensis* has also long lobe which is not homologous to that of *S. quadricincta*.

Genus *Trigonometopus* Macquart, 1835

3 species have been recorded for Palaearctic [Shatalkin, 1997]. One more species is described below.

Trigonometopus abnormis Shatalkin sp.n.

MATERIAL. Male and female in copula. Holotype: ♂, China, Hong San, SE, Kiangsi, 27.VI.1936. Paratype, ♀.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Frons brownish yellow with 3 brown stripes, middle long and two lateral short, extending from anterior margin of frons to anterior *or*. Ocellar triangle dark brown. Occiput brownish. A very small dark brown spot right anterior margin of eye and a vague brownish stroke between this spot and eye. Face yellow with small vertical keel on upper part, fovea without spot. Eyes with very short dispersed hairs. Antennae yellow; 3rd segment rounded apically. Arista brown with microscopical hairs. Frons slightly stretched: its length in profile from anterior margin to anterior margin of eye about 6 times less than length of eye; height of frons from anterior margin to hind ocelli about 1.3 times more than its width. Short bristles in anterior part of frons well developed. 2*or*, anterior one located on level divided eye in two. Ocellar bristles developed, equal to height of ocellar triangle. Palpi yellow. Thorax yellow; mesonotum brownish with vague stripes, scutellum yellowish with a pair of washed broad stripes. Legs yellow. Preapicals on all tibiae. Last section of wing vein M_{1+2} with stump; section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* equal to previous one and about 1.3–1.4 times less than ultimate one. Wings grey; *r-m*, *dm-cu* and stump with clouds. Halteres yellow with slightly brownish knob. Abdomen dark brown. Epandrium without triangular lobes, as it is characteristic of species of *Luzomyza* and *Tetroxyrhina*. Chaetotaxy: 1*h*, *ph* absent, 2*npl*, 0+3*dc*, 4*ac*, 1*ppl*, 1*mspl*, 2*stpl*.

Body length 3.4 mm; wing length 3.0 mm.

FEMALE differs from male by yellowish tergites of abdomen. Body length 3.4 mm; wing length 4.0 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. Morphologically the species occupies isolated position within genus. *T. eborifacies* is also characterized by the presence of a very small dark brown spot near the anterior margin of eye but differs by the 3rd antennal segment pointed apically. Another significant character is the presence of stump on last section of wing vein M_{1+2} . By way of exception this character is mentioned in *T. frontalis* Mg. [Hendel, 1908] bearing no resemblance to *T. abnormis* sp.n. The male of new species differs from species of *Luzomyza* and *Tetroxyrhina* by the epandrial structure without a pair of peculiar triangular lobes.

Genus *Trypaeoides* Tonnoir & Malloch, 1926

The genus is of the tropical distribution. Two species described below are found in Palaearctic part of Japan.

Trypaeoides japonicus Shatalkin sp.n.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Japan, Honshu, Ofune, 14.VI.1936 (Zhenzhurist) [Япония, Хонсю, Офунэ, (Женжурист)]. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality as holotype; 1 ♀, Tokio, Takao-San, 15.VI.1936 (Zhenzhurist).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Frons grey, narrowly yellow anteriorly, with a pair of brown stripes, extending from yellow area of anterior margin of frons and ending on each side of ocellar triangle on the level of hind ocelli. Occiput grey. Face yellowish grey with brown transversal stripe in its below part. Parafacial yellowish grey with a pair of brown spots: one on margin of mouth, another between eye and antenna. Antennae brown; 3rd segment very short oval, about 1.1 times as long as its width. Arista brown in short hairs: width of its feathering equal to its

thickened basal part. Height of frons equal to its width. Gena about 9 times less than height of eye, latter equal to or slightly less than eye length. Palpi brown. Thorax grey with numerous dark brown spots; besides, mesonotum with a pair of dark brown stripes between *ac* and *dc* extending to posterior *dc*. Scutellum one-colourally brownish grey. Legs yellow; femora brown, yellow only apically; hind tibia with a pair of washed brownish rings. Middle tibia with two spurs. Preapical bristles on all tibiae. Wings dark brown patterned with numerous hyaline spots: 4 spots in r_1 ; in r_{2+3} one spot in base, two in apical third and two small spots between apical and basal spots, situated one under another; in r_{4+5} 10 spots besides a large apical spot; in *dm* 4 spots. Wings with homoneuriform costa; section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* equal to or slightly less than previous one and about 2 times less than ultimate one. Halteres yellow with dark brown knob. Abdomen entirely black. Chaetotaxy: 1*h*, 1*ph*, 2*npl*, 1+3*dc*, 2*ac* (very large), 1*ppl*, *mspl* with two bristles, 2*stpl*.

Body length 2.6 mm; wing length 2.7 mm.

FEMALE very similar to male.

DIAGNOSIS. The species is very closely allied to *T. pulchripennata* Shewell and *T. fenestrata* (Meijere), both from Java. It may be distinguished from the first by the colour pattern of legs (brown femora, brownish rings on hind tibiae) and in possessing five (instead of two) hyaline spots in r_{2+3} . The second species differs well from Japanese species by wing pattern in its apical half with hyaline spots formed in two transverse series.

Trypaeoides poecilus Shatalkin sp.n.

MATERIAL. Holotype, 1♀, Japan, Tokio, Takao-San, 15.VI.1936 (Zhenzhurist).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Frons yellow, with a pair of brown stripes, extending from the level of insertion of anterior *or* and ending on each side of ocellar triangle on the level of anterior ocellus. Ocellar triangle, adjacent portion of frons and occiput grey. Face, parafacials and genae yellowish grey. Parafacial with three brown spots: one on margin of mouth, other between eye and antenna, third in the middle between first two. Face with two brownish transversal stripes under antennae and above mouth. Antennae yellow; 3rd segment oval, about 1.4 times as long as its width. Arista brown in short hairs: width of its feathering equal to its thickened basal part. Height of frons equal to its width. Gena about 10 times less than height of eye, latter about 1.2 times more than eye length. Mouthparts brownish yellow, palpi yellow, on lower side apically slightly brownish. Thorax grey with numerous dark brown spots; besides, mesonotum with a pair of dark brown stripes between *ac* and *dc* extending to anterior *dc*. Scutellum grey with brownish spots. Legs yellow; hind femora brown, yellow only apically. Middle tibia with two spurs. Preapical bristles on all tibiae. Wings dark brown patterned with numerous hyaline spots: 4 spots in r_1 ; in r_{2+3} three large spots and 11 dots; in r_{4+5} 16 spots besides a large apical spot; in *dm* 9 spots. Wings with homoneuriform costa; section of M_{1+2} between *r-m* and *dm-cu* about 1.5 times less than previous one and about 2 times less than ultimate one. Halteres yellow with dark brown knob. Abdomen with first two tergites yellowish grey; remaining part dark brown with conspicuous grey spots on posterior margin of tergites.

Chaetotaxy: 1 *h*, 1 *ph*, 2 *npl*, 1+3 *dc*, 2 *ac* (very large), 1 *ppl*, mesopleuron (besides bristle on hind margin) with two discal bristles situated one under another, 2 *stpl*.

Body length 2.5 mm; wing length 2.8 mm.

Male unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The species is close affinity to *T. tephritina* (de Meijere) from Java well differing by the number of hyaline spots in the wing cells.

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