

ANNOTATIONES ZOOLOGICAE et BOTANICAE

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NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *HILARA* MEIGEN (DIPTERA, EMPIDIDAE) FROM THE AMUR REGION OF THE U.S.S.R.

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Through the kindness of Dr. A. Shatalkin, Department of Entomology, Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, I had the opportunity to study the species of the genus *Hilara* from the Amur region, U. S. S. R. The material was collected in 1978 — 1982 in the environment of Zeya and in the Little Chingan Mts. Altogether 20 species have been found, nine of which are new to science and the remaining 11 species will be treated in a separate paper.

The genus *Hilara* is only inadequately-known from the Far East except for several species reported by Collin (1941) from the environment of the Ussuri River and by Frey (1915, 1935) from the eastern Siberia and Kamchatka.

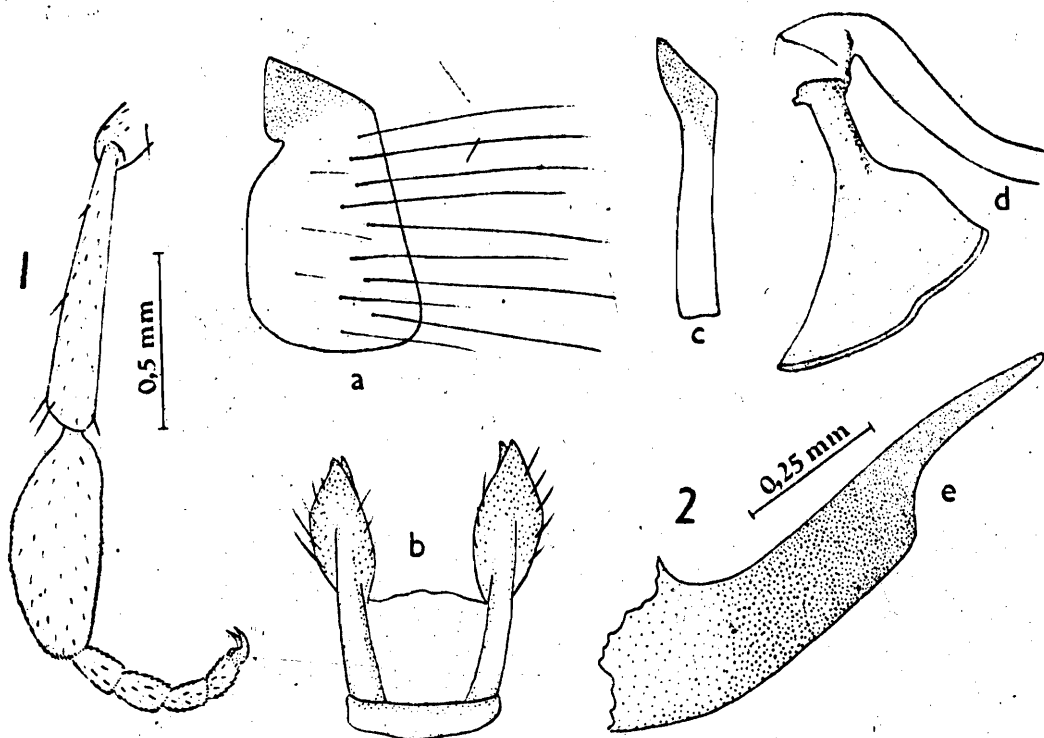
The documentary material is deposited in the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University (MSU), Department of Systematic Zoology, Charles University, Praha (CUP) and in the Museum of Andrej Kmet, Martin (MAKM).

Hilara aurea sp. n.

(Figs. 1 — 2)

Male. Head with occiput black, yellow round the neck and just behind ocelli. Postocular bristles long, black. Frons broad, yellowish-brown. Ocellar bristles black, about as long as the third antennal segment together with style. Frontal bristles half as long as ocellar bristles. Face broad, yellow. Palpi yellow, covered with relatively long black hairs and one prominent bristle near tip. Proboscis yellow, about as long as head is high; labrum brownish-black. Antennae yellow, style black, about as long as the third antennal segment.

Thorax yellow, mesotolum entirely golden-yellow with a darker longitudinal stripe below ac bristles. Pronotum with one long black bristle on each side. All bristles and hairs black. Thorax with a single long *h*, *ih* and



Figs. 1 — 2. *Hilara aurea* sp. n. ♂: 1 — Fore left leg. 2 — Genitalia, a — left gonopod, b — epandrium in anterior view, c — right paramera, d — base and apodema of penis, e — hypandrium (paratype)

ph bristles. Notopleural depression with 6 shorter hairs, 4 long pra, 1 sa and 1 pa bristle. The ac long, quadriserial; dc as long as ac, uniserial. Scutellum with 4 long bristles.

Legs pale yellow, mt_1 swollen, about as long as remaining four tarsal segments together. T_1 with short hairs, there are only 1 — 2 longer hairs in basal half in addition to 2 preapical bristles; f_1 thin, with rather long ventral hairs and with one long preapical bristle; t_2 thin, without bristles; f_2 thin, with 4—5 distinct hairs anteriorly; t_3 thin, with a row of bristles about as long as t_3 is thick; f_3 thin, with long black hairs.

Wings yellowish, veins yellow. Costal bristle very long, about as long as pa bristle. Costal ciliation relatively long, black. Hind wing-margin with long pale hairs. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen yellow, covered with black hairs, upper part of hypopygium blackish. Hind marginal bristles long, black. Hypopygium small, about 1/6 length of the rest of abdomen. Gonopods with long black bristles caudally.

Female. Similar to male but abdomen a little darker, yellowish-brown.

Length. Body 3.7 — 5.2 mm, wing 4.2 — 5.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. There is no similarly coloured species in the Far East. Other Palaearctic species, which are somewhat similar

to *H. aurea* sp. n., differ as follows: *H. thoracica* Macq. has biserial ac bristles and dull-brown abdomen, *H. flavitarsis* Straka possesses milk-white wings and abdomen with yellow hairs on its tergal part, and *H. magica* Mik differs in having two basal tarsal segments brown and the third is black. All these species differ from *H. aurea* sp. n. by the shape of male genitalia.

Holotype ♂. Zeya, Amur region, 24. 7. 1978, leg. Shatalkin, coll. MSU.

Paratypes. The same locality, 19. — 25. 7. 1978, 4 ♂ + 2 ♀, 29. 7. — 2. 8. 1979, 2 ♀, 17. 7. 1981, 1 ♂; Dichun, Little Chingan Mts., 16. 7. 1979, 1 ♂, all leg. Shatalkin, coll. MSU, CUP, MAKM.

Distribution. The Amur region of the U. S. S. R.

Derivatio nominis. The name was derived from the golden-yellow colour of mesonotum.

Hilara zeyaensis sp. n.

(Figs. 3 — 4)

Male. Head black, covered with black bristles and hairs. Postocular bristles long, curved forwards. Ocellar bristles about as long as the third antennal segment, frontal hairs a little shorter. Frons and facial area broad, broader than base of antenna. Palpi black, ventrally greyish dusted, long black haired, and with a single very long bristle. Proboscis shorter than head is high. Antennae black, style half as long as the third antennal segment.

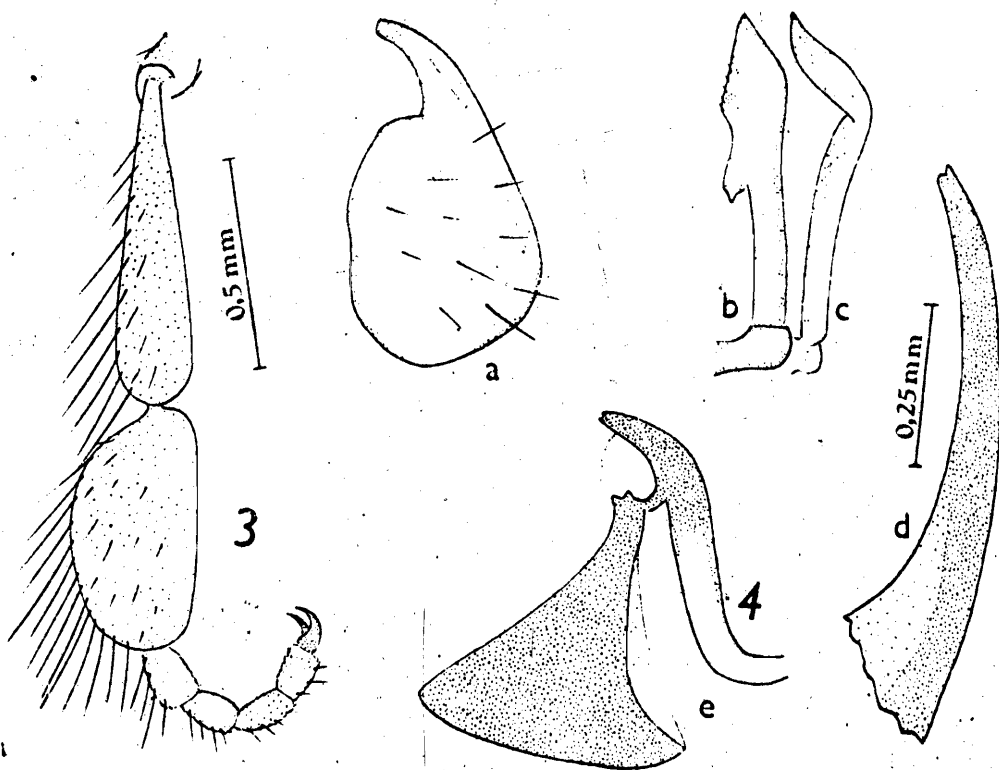
Thorax black, greyish-brown pruinose; mesonotum with three inconspicuous longitudinal stripes below *ac* and *dc*. Proepisternum with black hairs. Pronotum with one long bristle on each side. There are single long *h*, *ih*, and *ph* bristles. In notopleural depression there are 6—7 long hairs. Mesonotum with 3 *pra* unequal in length, 1 — 2 *sa* and 1 long *pa* bristles, *ac* quadriserial, *dc* uniserial. Scutellum with four bristles.

Legs black, covered with black bristles and hairs. *Mt*₁ swollen, broadly oval, with a number of bristles longer than *mt*₁ is thick, also the second fore tarsal segment with long hairs; *t*₁ slightly swollen, covered with dorsal bristles which are longer than *t*₁ is thick; *f*₁ with short hairs only; *t*₂ and *f*₂ thin, with short hairs; *t*₃ thin, with rather long hairs throughout; *f*₃ thin covered with hairs shorter than *f*₃ is deep.

Wings slightly brownish, veins brown. Costal bristle long. Hind wing-margin with black hairs. Squamae greyish-black, with black fringes, halteres black.

Abdomen black, greyish-brown pruinose, covered with black hairs; hind marginal bristles differentiated. Hypopygium 1/5 length of the rest of abdomen. Hypopygium closed, individual parts hidden. Hypandrium with a smaller basal part than is usual, gonopods with a distinct projection at tip.

Female. Unknown.



Figs. 3 — 4. *Hilara zeyaensis* sp. n. ♂: 3 — Fore left leg. 4 — Genitalia, a — left gonopod, b — right epandrium in posterior view, c — right paramera, d — hypandrium, e — base and apodema of penis (paratype)

Length. Body 3.9–4.4 mm, wing 4.0–4.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The above species may be easily differentiated from the others on the basis of the characteristically bristled fore legs and the general body colour. Similarly bristled fore legs occur in five Palearctic species: *H. matronella* Straka, *H. setipes* Straka, *H. matrona* Hal., *H. curtisi* Collin and *H. strobliana* Bezzi. However *H. matrona*, *H. curtisi* and *H. strobliana* have biserial ac bristles, *H. matronella* differs also in yellow base of f_1 and f_2 , and *H. setipes* may be separated by its yellow halteres. *H. zeyaensis* sp. n. is also darker, black in all parts of body, having body black coloured.

Holotype ♂. Amur region, Zeya, 10. 7. 1982, leg. Ozerov, coll. MSU.

Paratypes. The same locality, 7. 7. 1978, 1 ♂, leg. Shatalkin, 13. 8. 1981, 3 ♂, leg. Gordunov, 13. — 14. 8. 1981, 5 ♂, 3. 8. 1982, 1 ♂, leg. Shatalkin, coll. MSU, CUP, MAKM.

Distribution. The Amur region of the U. S. S. R.

Derivatio nominis. The specific name was derived from the name of the type locality.

Hilara amurensis sp. n.

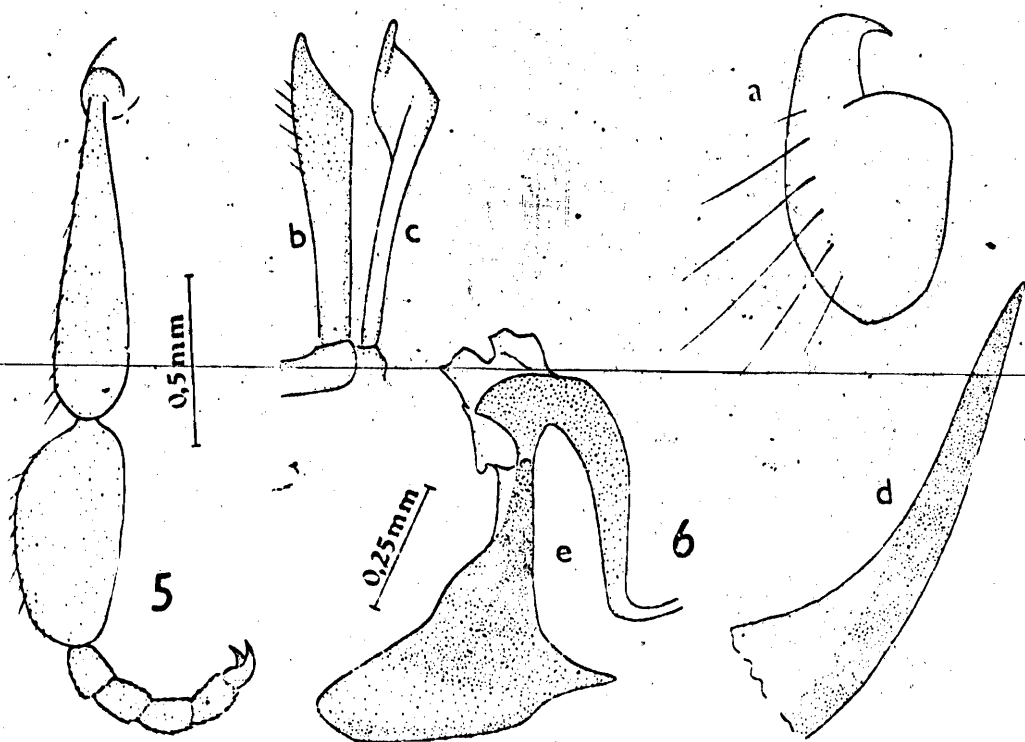
(Figs. 5 — 6)

Male. Head black, occipital bristles black on upper part of occiput, pale below neck. Frons broad, black, greyish pruinose. Ocellar bristles fine, about as long as the third antennal segment. Frontal bristles half as long as ocellar bristles. Facial area broad, greyish pruinose. Palpi black, grey dusted, covered with pale hairs. Proboscis shorter than head is deep. Antennae black, style about as long as the third antennal segment.

Thorax brownish-black, grey dusted, covered with short pale bristles and hairs, some bristles may be blackish. Pronotum with one bristle on each side. Propleurae bare. There are no *h*, *ih* and *ph* bristles. Notopleural depression with a group of 3 — 4 long pale hairs. Mesonotum with 2 long black *pra*, 1 *sa*, and 1 *pa* bristles. *Ac* quadriserial, *dc* uniserial, both short and scarcely differentiated. Scutellum with 4 bristles.

Legs brownish-black, greyish pruinose, "knees" yellow. Legs, including coxae, covered with short pale hairs; *mt*₁ swollen, *t*₁ slightly swollen, with 1 — 2 preapical bristles; other parts of legs thin, with short hairs.

Wings brownish, veins brown. Costal bristle short, scarcely differentiated



Figs. 5 — 6. *Hilara amurensis* sp. n. ♂: 5 — Fore right leg. 6 — Genitalia, a — right gonopod, b — right part of epandrium in posterior view, c — right paramera, d — hypandrium, e — base and apodema of penis (paratype)

from the short brownish-black costal ciliation. Hind wing-margin with pale hairs. Squamae pale, covered with pale fringes, halteres brownish-black.

Abdomen brownish-black, grey pruinose, and covered with pale hairs. Hind-marginal bristles short and pale. Hypopygium large, about as long as 1/4 length of the rest of abdomen. Upper part of hypopygium with a few long black bristles. Gonopods with long dark bristles and a broad crooked projection.

Female. Similar to male but thorax and abdomen more greyish coloured, mesonotum with four black stripes. Occiput with a distinct grey triangle-shaped spot just behind ocelli, frons grey. Otherwise as in male.

Length. Body 2.9–3.6 mm, wing 3.3–3.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *H. amurensis* sp. n. is easily to be distinguished from the other species having no *h*, *ih* and *ph* bristles, and in the body colour and chaetotaxy. As far as the Palaearctic species are concerned, only *H. media* Collin has somewhat similar characters. However, *H. media* has a polished black abdomen and black coloured legs.

Holotype ♂. Amur region, Zeya, 17. 6. 1978, leg. Shatalkin, coll MSU.

Paratypes. The same locality, 27. 7. 1979, 1 ♂, 8. 8. 1981, 1 ♂, leg. Shatalkin, coll. MSU, MAKM.

Distribution. Amur region, U. S. S. R.

Derivatio nominis. The species is named after the type locality.

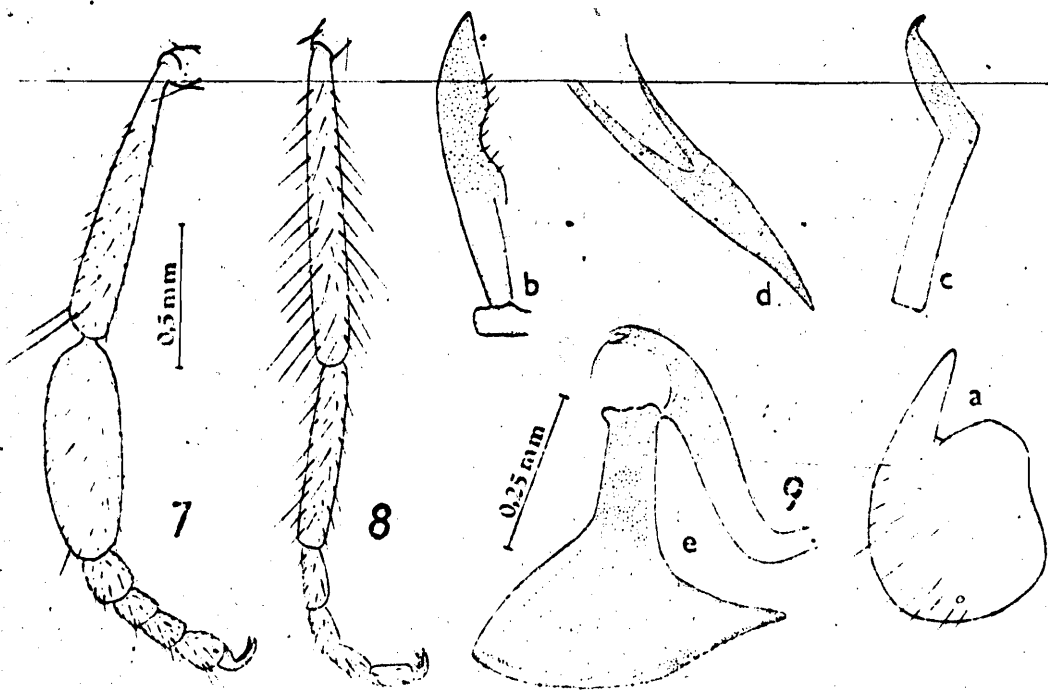
Hilara chinganensis sp. n.

(Figs. 7 – 9)

Male. Head black, distinctly greyish-pollinose. Postocular bristles long, black, curved forwards. Both ocellar and frontal bristles about as long as the third antennal segment together with style. Frons broader than base of antennae. Facial area broader than frons; grey pruinose. Palpi yellow, with long black hairs. Proboscis shorter than head is deep. Basal two antennal segments brownish-black, the rest of antennae black; style about as long as the third antennal segment.

Thorax black, mesonotum and pleurae distinctly pruinose, without stripes, humeral calli yellowish-brown. Pronotum with one long bristle on each side; *h*, *ih* and *ph* bristles long, black. Notopleural depression with 3 – 4 short hairs. Mesonotum with 3 long *pra*, 2 – 3 *sa*, and 1 *pa* bristles. The *ac* are long, regularly biserial, *dc* uniserial. Scutellum with four bristles.

Legs including coxae yellow, tips of tibiae brown, tarsi brownish-black; *mt*₁ slightly swollen, about as long as the remaining tarsal segments combined. *Mt*₁ with hairs a little shorter than *mt*₁ is thick; *t*₁ thin, covered with dorsal bristles which are somewhat longer than *t*₁ is thick; *f*₁ thin, covered with long hairs, but without distinct bristles; *t*₂ and tarsal segments with long hairs, those on *t*₂ are rather longer than *t*₂ is thick; *f*₂ thin, the ci-



Figs. 7 - 9. *Hilara chinganensis* sp. n. ♂: 7 - Fore left leg. 8 - Mid tibia and tarsus. 9 - Genitalia, a - right gonopod, b - left part of epandrium in anterior view, c - right paramera, d - hypandrium, e - base and apodema of penis (paratype)

liation is relatively long, but in apical portion it is longer than f_2 is deep; t_3 and f_3 slender, covered with long hairs which are somewhat shorter than legs are thick, in addition to 3 - 5 ventral bristles on f_3 .

Wings very slightly smoky, veins brown. Costal bristle extremely long, about as long as antennae, also costal ciliation long, black. Hind wing margin with black hairs. Squamae yellow with pale fringes, halteres yellow.

Abdomen brownish-black, grey-pruinose, covered with pale hairs on basal portion and black hairs on apical portion. Hind marginal bristles long, black. Hypopygium small, about $1/6$ length of the rest of abdomen. Gonopods with a short blunt process.

Female. Similar to male, but mesonotum with indistinct darker stripes between the rows of ac and dc bristles and legs covered with short hairs only.

Length. Body 3.2 - 4.6 mm, wing 3.2 - 4.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *H. chinganensis* sp. n. may be differentiated from the allied species by the characteristically bristled legs. Also similarly coloured *H. shatalkini* sp. n. has different arrangements of bristles and hairs on legs, and a much larger hypopygium. Females of *H. chinganensis* sp. n. have basal two antennal segments darker than females of *H. shatalkini* sp. n. *H. strobliana* Bezzi possesses longer bristles on

fore metatarsus, and bristles on the second fore tarsal segment are longer than the segment is thick. *H. longeciliata* Strobil is also somewhat similar to *H. chinganensis* sp. n., but has quadriserial ac.

Holotype ♂. Dichun, Little Chingan Mts., 7. 7. 1979, leg. Shatakin, coll. MSU.

Paratypes. Amur region, Zeya, 27. 6. 1978, 1 ♂, 22. 7. — 30. 8. 1979, 12 ♂ + 1 ♀, 29. 7. — 16. 8. 1981, 7 ♂, 30. 8. 1982, 1 ♀, leg. Shatakin, 18. — 19. 8. 1981, 2 ♂, 6. 7. — 14. 8. 1982, 2 ♂, leg. Ozerov, coll. MSU, CUP, MAKM.

Distribution. The Amur region of the U. S. S. R., Little Chingan Mts.

Derivatio nominis. The name was derived from the name of the type locality.

Hilara laeta sp. n.

(Figs. 10 — 11)

Male. Head black, greyish pruinose behind ocelli and in lower portion of occiput. Postocular bristles long, pale, curved forwards. Frons grey, about as broad as the base of antenna in lower part. Ocellar and frontal bristles difficult to differentiate from other long pale ciliation of frontal area of head. Face grey, broad. Palpi black, greyish-pruinose, covered with pale hairs. Antennae black, style reaching $2/3$ length of the third segment of antenna. Proboscis about as long as head is high.

Thorax grey, mesonotum with four polished longitudinal stripes. All bristles and hairs pale yellow. Pronotum with one bristle on each side; *h*, *ih*, and *ph* bristles not differentiated. Notopleural depression with a number of long bristles. Mesonotum with 2 *pra*, 1 *sa*, and 1 *pa* bristles. Ac irregularly 4 — 6 serial, dc irregularly 3 serial. Scutellum with four bristles.

Legs brownish-black, "knees" yellow. All bristles and hairs including those on coxae, yellow. Coxae pollinose, *mt*₁ strongly swollen. *T*₁ thin, with short hairs and two preapicals; other parts of legs without bristles.

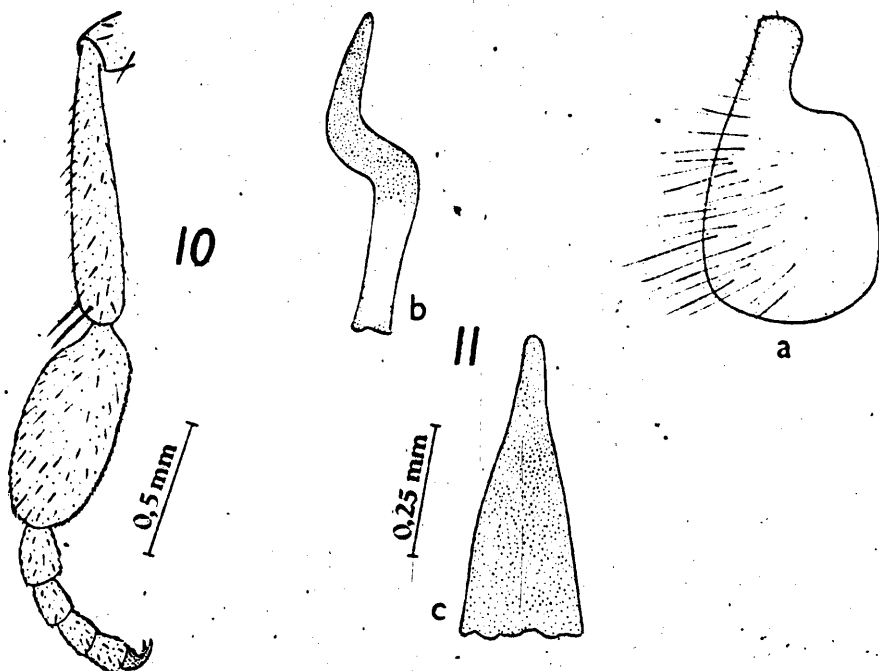
Wings clear, veins brown. Costal bristle long, pale, distinctly differentiated from costal ciliation. Hind wing margin with pale hairs. Squamae yellow with pale fringes, halteres yellow.

Abdomen silvery-grey including hypopygium, only gonopods polished black. Abdomen covered with pale hairs, hind marginal bristles not differentiated. Hypopygium about $1/5$ length of the rest of abdomen. Base of hypandrium small with a blunt edge. Gonopods with a somewhat shorter but strong projection.

Female. Identical with male with the exception of sexual differences.

Length. Body 5.0 — 5.6 mm, wing 4.9 — 5.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *H. laeta* sp. n. differs from other species of *Hilara* in having triserial ac bristles. This character occurs also in



Figs. 10 — 11. *Hilara laeta* sp. n. ♂: 10 — Fore left leg. 11 — Genitalia, a — right gonopod, b — right paramera, c — hypandrium in posterior view (paratype)

some species of *H. maura* — group. However species of this group have pronotum without a long bristle.

Holotype ♂. Amur region, Zeya, 15. 6. 1978, leg. Shatakin, coll. MSU.

Paratypes. The same locality and date, 2 ♀, leg. Shatakin, coll. MSU. MAKM.

Distribution. The Amur region of the U.S.S.R.

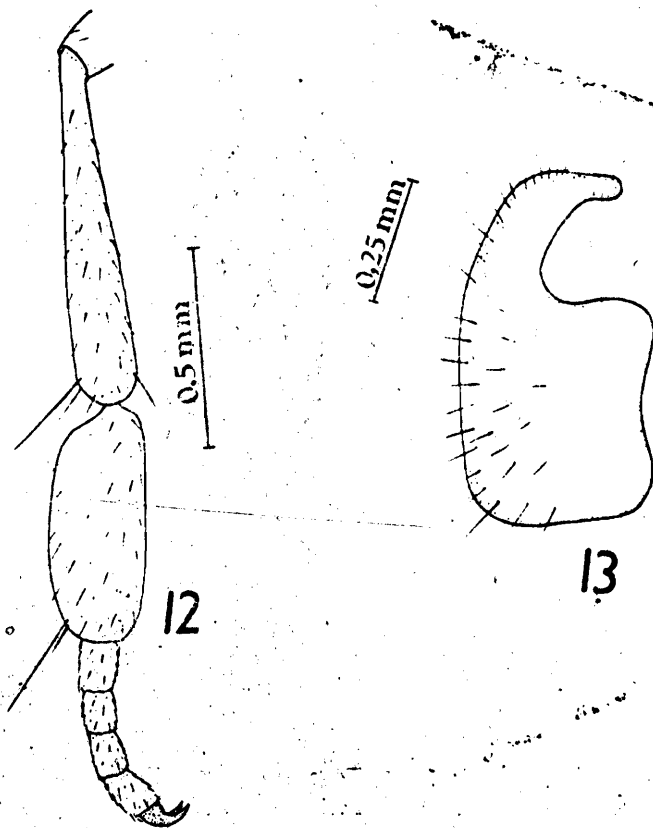
Derivatio nominis. The name of this species indicates the conspicuously thick body.

Hilara shatakini sp. n.

(Figs. 12 — 13)

Male. Head black, grey pollinose. Postocular bristles long, black. Frons black, greyish pruinose, somewhat broader below than base of antennae. Facial area greyish-pollinose, about as broad as the lower part of frons. Palpi yellow, covered with pale hairs and one prominent black bristle. Proboscis shorter than head is deep. Antennae black, style about as long as the third segment of antennae.

Thorax pale brown, greyish pruinose. Pronotum with one long bristle on each side. All bristles and hairs black. Thorax with 1 *h*, 1 *ih*, 1 long *ph*,



Figs. 12 — 13. *Hilara shataalkini* sp. n. ♂: 12 — Fore left leg. 13 — Genitalia, right gonopod (holotype)

3 *pra*, 1 *sa*, and 1 *pa*. Notopleural depression with a group of 5 — 6 short hairs. *Ac* biserial, *dc* uniserial. Scutellum with four bristles.

Legs yellow, tarsi brownish-black. Coxae yellow, covered with black hairs: *mt*₁ swollen, about as long as $\frac{2}{3}$ length of *t*₁. *Mt*₁ as well as the second segment of fore tarsus with two preapical bristles; *t*₁ thin, with two very long preapical bristles, ciliation short; *f*₁ thin, without bristles; *t*₂ thin, with two preapical bristles; *f*₂ thin, with two bristles below "knee"; *t*₃ thin, with two preapicals and relatively long ciliation; *f*₃ thin, with 1 preapical bristle and somewhat longer hairs ventrally.

Wings clear, veins brown. Costal bristle very long, longer than antennae. Costal ciliation short, hind wing margin with long pale hairs. Squamae yellow with pale fringes, halteres yellow.

Abdomen brown, greyish pruinose. All bristles and hairs black; hind marginals long. Hypopygium extremely long, about $\frac{1}{4}$ length of the rest of abdomen. Hypopygium closed, individual parts hidden. Gonopods with conspicuous long processes.

Female. Similar to male but head and thorax more greyish, abdominal pubescence shorter, pale, hind marginal bristles not differentiated.

Also pubescence of legs shorter. Basal two segments of antennae brown.
Length. Body 2.8 — 3.4 mm, wing 3.4 — 3.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Males of *H. shatalkini* sp. n. differ from other species in having an extremely long hypopygium. *H. platyura* Loew, with similarly elongate hypopygium, has quadriserial ac and much darker legs. Also female of *H. platyura* is much darker in comparison with *H. shatalkini* sp. n.

Holotype ♂. Amur region, Zeya, 12. 6. 1978, leg. Shatalkin, coll. MSU.

Paratypes. The same locality, 25. 7. — 18. 8. 1978, 2 ♀, 9. 8. 1981, 1 ♀, leg. Shatalkin, coll. MSU, MAKM.

Distribution. The Amur region of the U. S. S. R.

Derivatio nominis. This species is named in the honour of A. Shatalkin.

Hilara tarda sp. n.

(Figs. 14 — 15)

Male. Head black, slightly greyish-pruinose. Postocular bristles long, black. Frontal bristles about as long as the third antennal segment, ocellar bristles a little longer. Both frons and face about as broad as the base of antennae. Palpi black, with black hairs and one prominent bristle. Antennae black, style about as long as the third antennal segment.

Thorax brownish-black, grey dusted, mesonotum with inconspicuous longitudinal stripe below ac. Pronotum with a bristle on each side. Thorax with 1 *h*, 1 *ih*, 1 *ph*, 3 *pra*, 1 *sa*, and 1 *pa* bristles. Notopleural depression with a group of 3 — 4 short hairs in addition to one longer bristle. Ac biserial, dc uniserial. Scutellum with 4 bristles.

Legs brown, covered with dark bristles and hairs; *mt*₁ swollen, almost as long as *t*₁. *T*₁ thin, with two preapical bristles; *f*₁ thin, without long bristles; *t*₂ thin, posterior ciliation rather long, and two distinct preapical bristles; *f*₂ thin, with a row of 5 — 6 anterior bristles; *t*₃ thin, with a row of long posterior hairs; *f*₃ thin, with relatively long ciliation.

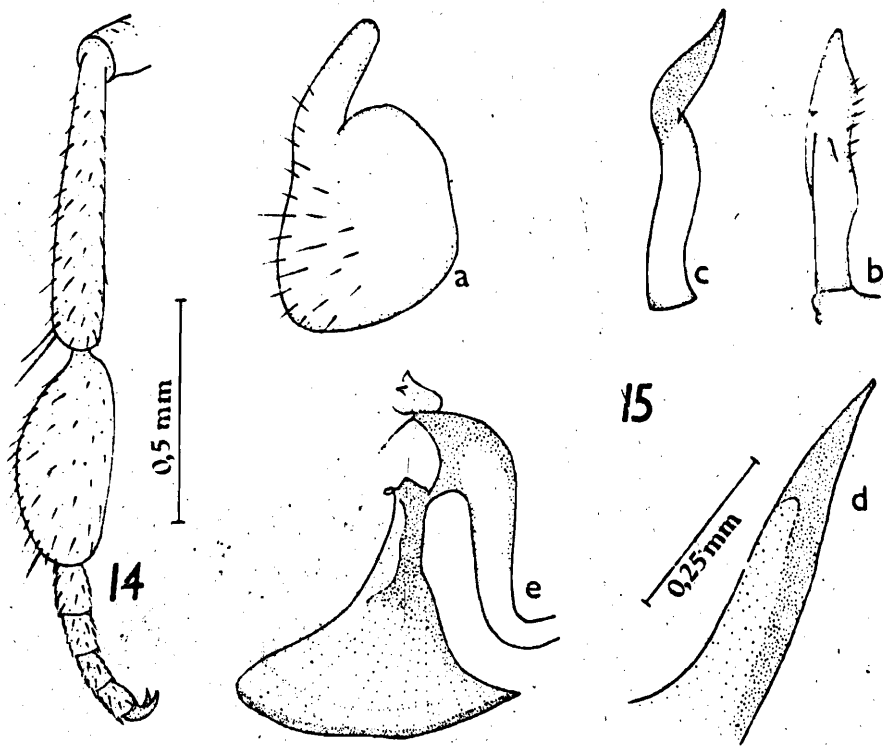
Wings clear, veins dark-brown. Costal bristle about as long as the third antennal segment without style. Hind wing margin with long pale hairs. Squamae brown with long pale fringes, halteres brownish-black.

Abdomen brownish-black, covered with long black hairs and bristles, hind marginal bristles distinct. Hypopygium small, about 1/5 length of the rest of abdomen, polished-black on the upper part.

Female. Unknown.

Length. Body 3.2 — 3.5 mm, wing 3.3 — 3.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *H. tarda* sp. n. differs from the allied *Hilara* species of the Far East in having a dark stripe on mesonotum. There are three Palaearctic species with similarly pale legs and biserial ac bristles: *H. manicata* Meig., *H. rejecta* Collin, and *H. veletica* Chvála. However, *H. manicata* has conspicuously long bristles on sides



Figs. 14 — 15. *Hilara tarda* sp. n. ♂: 14 — Fore left leg. 15 — Genitalia, a — right gonopod, b — right part of epandrium in posterior view, c — left paramera, d — hypandrium, e — base and apodema of penis (paratype)

of hypopygium, *H. rejecta* Collin differs in having three long bristles on fore metatarsus, and *H. veletica* may be differentiated by one long bristle on fore metatarsus.

Holotype ♂. Amur region, Zeya, 20. 8. 1979, leg. Shatalkin, coll. MSU.

Paratypes. The same locality, 14. — 20. 8. 1979, 2 ♂, 8. — 10. 8. 1981, 2 ♂, leg. Shatalkin, coll. MSU, MAKM.

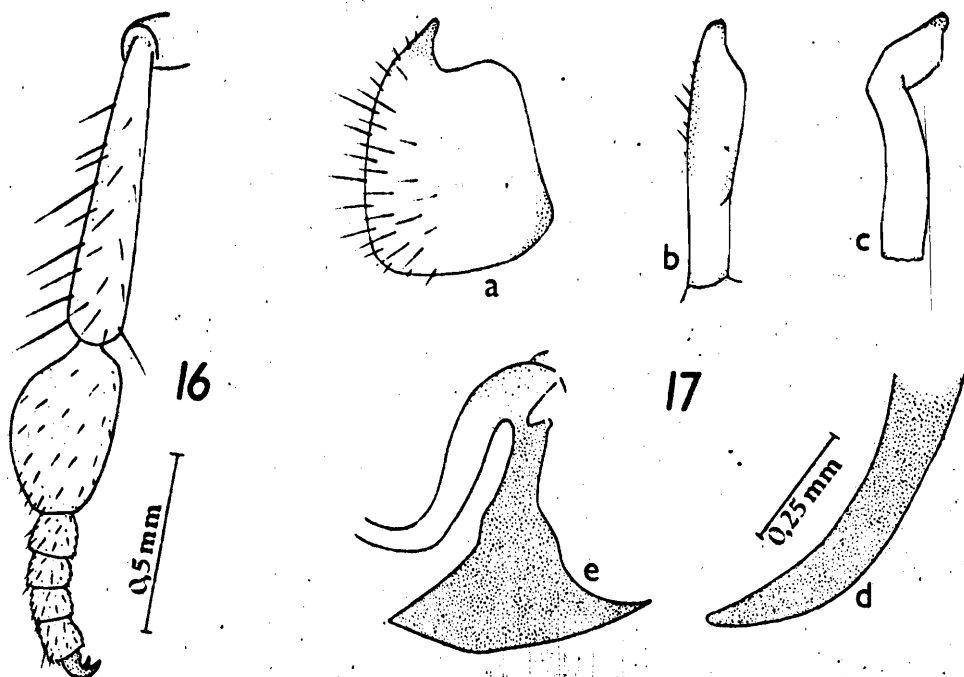
Distribution. The Amur region of the U. S. S. R.

Derivatio nominis. The name of this species indicates its late occurrence.

Hilara ozerovi sp. n.

(Figs. 16 — 17)

Male. Head black, slightly grey-pruinose. Postocular bristles long, black. Frontal bristles a little longer than ocellar bristles, both being about as long as the third antennal segment together with style. Frons about as broad as the base of antennae, facial area a little broader than the lower part of frons. Palpi black, grey pollinose, covered with long black



Figs. 16 — 17. *Hilara ozerovi* sp. n. ♂: 16 — Fore left leg. 17 — Genitalia, a — right gonopod, b — right epandrium in posterior view, c — left paramera, d — hypandrium, e — base and apodema of penis (paratype)

hairs in addition to one long bristle. Proboscis about as long as head is deep. Antennae black, style about as long as the third segment.

Thorax black, grey-pruinose, mesonotum with an inconspicuous darker stripe below *ac*. Pleurae bare, pronotum with one long bristle on each side. Thorax with 1 *h*, *ih*, and *ph*, 3 *pra*, 1 *sa* and 1 long *pa* bristles. Notopleural depression with a group of 6 — 7 hairs. *Ac* bristles biserial, *dc* uniserial. Scutellum with 4 bristles.

Legs brownish-black with yellowish "knees". Tarsal segments of fore legs about as long as broad, *mt*₁ about as long as *t*₁. *Mt*₁ with short hairs throughout; *t*₁ slightly swollen, with rather long ciliation in addition to 4 — 5 dorsal bristles rather longer than *t*₁ is thick; *f*₁ slightly swollen, with a long preapical bristle; *t*₂ thin, without bristles; *f*₂ thin, with rather long hairs anteriorly; *t*₃ thin, with long hairs posteriorly; *f*₃ slightly swollen, with a row of ventral bristles.

Wings clear, veins brownish-black. Costal bristle about as long as the third antennal segment together with style. Costal ciliation long, dark, hind wing margin with long pale hairs. Squamae yellowish-brown, with pale fringes, halteres yellow.

Abdomen black, strongly grey pruinose. Bristles and hairs black, hind marginal bristles distinctly differentiated. Hypopygium reaching 1/5 length

of the rest of abdomen. Individual parts of hypopygium hidden. Gonopods with a somewhat shorter but strong projection.

Female. Similar to male but the mesonotal stripe less distinct and bristles and hairs generally shorter.

Length. Body 2.6 – 2.8 mm, wing 2.6 – 3.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *H. ozerovi* sp. n. may be confused only with *H. commiscibilis* Collin, but the latter has longer bristles on t_2 and females have swollen hind legs. From the other Palaearctic species with yellow halteres, *H. ozerovi* may be differentiated by the short fore metatarsus. *H. beckeri* Strobl differs in having more distinct stripes on mesonotum and quadriserial *ac* bristles.

Holotype ♂. Amur region, Zeya, 17. 6. 1982, leg. Ozerov, coll. MSU.

Paratypes. The same locality, 13. 7. – 6. 8. 1978, 1 ♂ + 1 ♀, 29. 7. 1981, 1 ♀, leg. Shatakin, 21. 7. 1981, 1 ♀, leg. Gordunov, 6. 7. 1982, 1 ♂, leg. Ozerov, coll. MSU, MAKM.

Distribution. The Amur region of the U. S. S. R.

Derivatio nominis. *H. ozerovi* sp. n. is named in honour of A. Ozerov.

Hilara dichunensis sp. n.

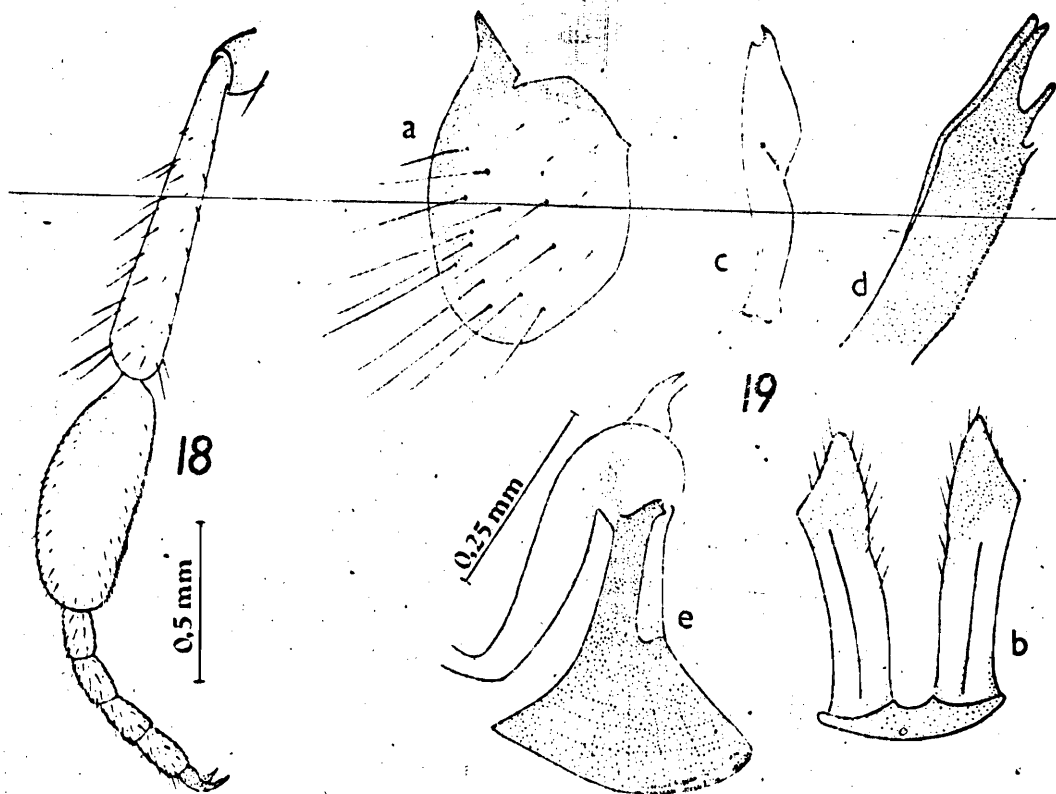
(Figs. 18 – 19)

Male. Head black, postocular bristles long, black, curved forwards. Frons pollinose above antennae, broader than base of antennae. Both ocellar and frontal bristles a little longer than the third antennal segment together with style. Facial area about as broad as the lower part of frons, grey pollinose. Palpi yellow, covered with pale hairs and one black bristle. Proboscis shorter than head is high. Basal two segments of antennae yellowish-brown, the third segment black. Style about as long as the third antennal segment.

Thorax black, humeri yellowish-brown, grey pruinose throughout, mesonotum with indistinct stripes between *ac* and *dc*. Pleurae bare. Pronotum with one bristle on each side. Thorax with 1 *h*, 1 *ih*, and 1 *ph*, 3 *pra*, 1 *sa*, and 1 long *pa* bristles. Notopleural depression with 6 – 7 long bristles. *Ac* 4 – 6 serial, *dc* uniserial. Scutellum with 4 bristles.

Legs black with yellowish "knees". Coxae black pollinose, covered with black bristles and hairs; *mt*₁ swollen, being about as long as 2/3 length of *t*₁. *Mt*₁ without bristles; *t*₁ thin, with relatively long ciliation, but without bristles; *t*₂ thin, with 2 preapicals; *f*₂ thin, with 6 long bristles anteriorly; *t*₃ thin, with long bristles dorsally; *f*₃ with two long preapical bristles ventrally.

Wings brownish, veins brownish-black. Costal bristle very long, black, about as long as antennae; costal ciliation short, black. Hind wing margin with short pale hairs. Squamae yellowish-brown with pale fringes; halteres brownish-black with pale stem.



Figs. 18 — 19. *Hilara dichunensis* sp. n. ♂: 18 — Fore left leg. 19 — Genitalia, a — right gonopod, b — epandrium in anterior view, c — left paramera, d — hypandrium. e — base and apodema of penis (paratype)

Abdomen yellowish-brown, black apically. All bristles and hairs black, hind marginal bristles long, black. Hypopygium small, about 1/6 length of the rest of abdomen, polished-black, covered with extremely long bristles.

Female. Similar to male in all characters with the exception of sexual differences.

Length. Body 5.8 — 6.2 mm, wing 5.9 — 6.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. It is not possible to mistake the above species for any other *Hilara* species from the Far East considering the body size and the colour of abdomen. There is only one Palaearctic species with a similarly coloured abdomen, *H. lurida* (Fall.), but this has yellow legs, 6 scutellar bristles, and is known to occur only in Europe.

Holotype ♂. Dichun, Little Chingan Mts., 7. 7. 1979, leg. Shatakin, coll. MSU.

Paratypes. The same locality, 7. — 9. 7. 1979, 2 ♂ + 1 ♀, leg. Shatakin, coll. MSU, MAKM.

Derivatio nominis. The name of this species was derived from the name of the type locality.

List of abbreviations used in the text

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ic | = acrostichal bristles |
| lc | = dorsocentral bristles |
| f _{1, 2, 3} | = front, middle, hind femur |
| h | = humeral bristle |
| ih | = intrahumeral bristle |
| mt ₁ | = front metatarsus |
| pa | = postalar bristle |
| ph | = posthumeral bristle |
| pra | = prealar bristles |
| sa | = supraalar bristles |
| t _{1, 2, 3} | = front, middle, hind tibia |

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