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A new species of *Coenosia* Meigen (Diptera, Muscidae) from Kunashir Island

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Abstract

A new species, *Coenosia polina*, is described from Kunashir – the southernmost island of the Kuril archipelago. It is related to *Coenosia xanthopleura* Shinonaga, 2003, described from Honshu Island, Japan.

Keywords

new species, *Coenosia polina*, Muscidae, Diptera, Kunashir Island, Kuril Islands

Introduction

Among the Diptera material collected with the aid of yellow-tray traps in Kunashir Island by Igor Melnik, I found two species of *Coenosia* Meigen: 1 male of *C. mollicula japonica* Hennig, 1961 and 3 males and 1 female of an almost entirely yellowish *Coenosia*, which is related to *Coenosia xanthopleura* Shinonaga, 2003, described from Honshu Island, but clearly belongs to a new species.

Material

Holotype: male – Russia, Kunashir Island, Grozovoe env., Ivanovsky Cape, 43°50'22.7"N 145°24'39.9"E, leg.I.Melnik 8-15.VIII 2008.
Paratypes: 2 males and 1 female with same labels.
Holotype and paratypes are in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University.

Description

Coenosia polina **Vikhrev, sp. n.**
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Male. Length: body about 3.25mm; wing about 3.5mm. An entirely yellow species with only central part of scutum grey dusted.

Head. Eyes bare. Interocular space about 1/3 of head-width. Ground-colour brownish-yellow. Fronto-orbital plate, parafacial, gena and face densely white dusted, occiput light-grey dusted. Frontal vitta not dusted, yellow-brown in lower 2/3 and brownish-black in upper 1/3. Frontal vitta about 2.5-3 times as wide as each fronto-orbital plate. Parafacial narrow, slightly wider than diameter of anterior ocellus. Gena 1.5 times as wide as postpedicel. Frontal triangle whitish, weakly expressed, extending to level of upper frontal seta or slightly more. 3 pairs of strong inclinate frontal setae, median pair distinctly weaker (one male has a fourth pair of hair-like median frontal setae), and 1 pair of reclinate orbital setae. Antenna yellow, inserted slightly above mid-level of eye. Postpedicel short, 2 times as long as wide, its tip rounded. Arista basally whitish and thickened, the longest aristal hairs almost half as long as width of postpedicel. Palpus whitish-yellow. Prementum of proboscis yellow, glossy.

Thorax. Entirely yellow, only central part of dorsum of scutum grey dusted and anterior part of anepimeron with a small grey dusted subtriangular spot (Fig 1.). Dusted area on scutum restricted within the lines between presutural and intraalar setae; post-

Figure 1. *Coenosia polina* sp. n. – paratype; ds – grey dusted spot on anepimeron.

pronotal lobe yellow, undusted. Two brown vittae running through dorsocentral rows. Scutellum grey dusted, yellow in apical 1/3.

Ground-setulae very sparse, short. Acrostichal setulae weak, in 1-2 irregular rows in anterior and posterior 1/3 of scutum, absent in median 1/3. Dorsocentrals 1+3, presutural strong; 1-2 weak intraalars, only 1 proepisternal seta. Katepisternals 1:1:1. Scutellum with strong basal and apical setae, disc almost bare, with 1-2 short setulae.

Legs. All coxae, femora, tibiae and tarsi yellowish-white, only apical tarsomeres of all legs blackish. Tarsomeres not enlarged. Fore tibia with a weak submedian posterior seta. Mid femur with 3-4 anterior setae in basal 2/3 and 4 stronger posteroventral in basal 2/3; 0 anterior and 2 posterior preapical setae. Mid tibia with 1 short submedian posterodorsal. Hind femur with rows of 5-6 anteroventral and 5-6 stronger anterodorsal setae and 3 long and thin posteroventrals. Hind tibia with anterodorsal slightly above middle, anteroventral in apical 1/3, preapical dorsal in apical 1/4, in apical 1/3 with 4 long and thin posteroventral setae.

Wing. Clear. Veins yellow. Costal spine not distinct. Costa continuing to vein M1+2, though very thin in last section. Cross-vein r-m placed at level or slightly beyond the point where vein R1 enters costa. Calypters and halteres white. Lower calypter only slightly projecting beyond upper calypter.

Abdomen. Entirely yellow in ground-colour. Tergites 3 to 5 each with a pair of strong lateral discals, tergite 5 also with pair of medial marginal setae. Tergites 4 and 5 each with pair of blackish-brown spots, tergite 3 with the same, but the spots only weakly distinct.

Male terminalia as shown in Fig.2. Cercal plate small, apically bifurcate, with weak sclerotization.

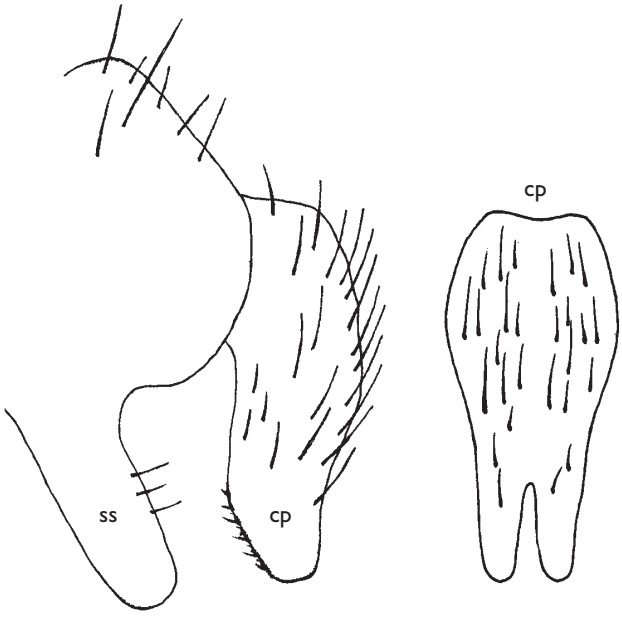

Figure 2. Male terminalia and cercal plate. ss – surstylus, cp – cercal plate.

Female. Length: body about 3.8mm, wing about 4.1mm. Similar to male. Leg colour more dirty yellowish, so that the blackish colour of apical tarsomeres of all legs is less conspicuous than in male. All tibial setae stronger than in male. Mid tibia with strong anterodorsal. Hind tibia without long and thin posteroventral setae in apical 1/3.

Diagnosis. The new species can be easily separated from almost all Palaearctic *Coenosia* by the yellow pleura. The only exception is *C. xanthopleura* Shinonaga, described from Honshu Island, Japan.

The following key couplets will separate *C. polina* from other *Coenosia* so far recorded from Japan and Kunashir Island:

1 Thorax with yellow pleura and postpronotal lobe..... **2**

– Thorax with dark pleura ..... **all other species of *Coenosia***

2 Scutum densely grey dusted, pleura yellow with grey dusted spot on anepimeron, pedicel and palpi yellow, apical tarsomeres of all legs blackish (less distinct in ♀), male hind tibia with 4 long and thin posteroventrals in apical 1/3..... ***C. polina* sp. n.**

– Scutum without dense dust, pleura entirely yellow, pedicel and palpi black, legs entirely yellow, male hind tibia without posteroventrals ..... ***C. xanthopleura* Shinonaga**

Habitat. All specimens were collected in yellow-tray traps which were placed at the edge of a deciduous (mostly oak) forest at almost sea level (25 m).

Etymology. The new species is named after my daughter Polina.

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