

A review of Palearctic *Teuchophorus* Loew (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) with an updated catalog and revised key to species

Обзор палеарктических видов рода *Teuchophorus* Loew (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) с уточнённым каталогом и переработанным определителем видов

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Dolichopodidae, *Teuchophorus*, Палеарктика, новый вид, определитель.

ABSTRACT. The genus *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857 in the Palearctic Region is reviewed. It comprises 21 species including a new species *Teuchophorus israelensis* Grichanov, Negrobov et Selivanova **sp.n.** from Israel. The species is very close to *T. chaetifemoratus* Pollet et Kechev, 2007, differing from the latter in presence of 3–4 strong ventral bristles on mid tibia and ventral row of bristly hairs on hind tibia. An updated catalog and revised key to species of Palearctic *Teuchophorus* are provided.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Дан обзор палеарктических видов рода *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857. Он включает 21 вид, в том числе *Teuchophorus israelensis* Grichanov, Negrobov et Selivanova **sp.n.** из Израиля. Новый вид близок к *T. chaetifemoratus* Pollet et Kechev, 2007, отличаясь от него хетотаксией средних и задних голеней. Приведён каталог и определитель палеарктических видов рода.

Introduction

The *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857 contains about 120 mainly Oriental species and one species described from Namibia, but also some Nearctic and Australasian species. The Palearctic fauna of the genus totals more than 20 species [Grichanov et al., 2011] inhabiting mainly temperate, Mediterranean and subtropical natural zones.

Negrobov et al. [1984] illustrated and keyed 13 then known Palearctic species of *Teuchophorus* with the exception of doubtful *T. tenuemarginatus* Strobl, 1909. Later four new species were described from Italy

[Meuffels & Grootaert, 1992], Algeria [Grootaert et al., 1995], Bulgaria [Pollet & Kechev, 2007] and Turkey [Naglis, 2009]. In addition, three new species were described from Chinese provinces located at the latitude 30°N, i.e. near the border between Palearctic and Oriental Regions [Yang & Saigusa, 2000; Yang, 2002]. *Sympycnus hygropetricus* Vaillant, 1952, was transferred to *Teuchophorus* and placed in synonymy to *T. simplex* Mik, 1880 [Meuffels & Grootaert, 1986, 1992]. Female holotype of *Sympycnus balearicus* Tsacas, 1960 was examined and considered a member of *Teuchophorus* [Grichanov, 2008]. On the contrary, *T. tenuemarginatus* was recombined with *Sympycnus* Loew, 1857 and synonymized with *S. simplicipes* Becker, 1908 [Grichanov & Tomkovich, 2009].

It is worth noting that some Chinese species (e.g., *T. sinensis* Yang et Saigusa, 2000, reported also from Korea) were described with relatively simple legs and with simple wing costa behind R₁, a key character of *Suschania* Negrobov, 2003, an endemic genus in the Russian Far East (Primorskii Territory). Those species may belong to *Suschania* that has also such synapomorphy as distinct anterior curve at base of distal section of vein M. Some Oriental and Australasian *Teuchophorus* species with simple costa and/or modified legs are apparently paraphyletic to the typical *T. spinigerellus* clade, as it was already supposed recently [Lim et al., 2010; Grichanov et al., 2011]. They may belong to *Suschania*, *Sympycnus*, *Telmaturgus* Mik, 1874, to *Mastigomyia* Becker, 1924, and *Olegonegrobovia* Grichanov, 1995, erroneously synonymized with *Teuchophorus* by Meuffels and Grootaert [2004], to *Paresus* Wei, 2006, synonymized with the same genus by Yang et al. [2006]. On the other

hand, we saw a male of probably undescribed *Teuchophorus* species from Algeria (ISNB) with simple costa, but with remarkably ornamented hind tibia.

Material and methods

The holotype and paratypes of the new species and other material cited are housed at the Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University, Israel [TAU]; Royal Institute for Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium [ISNB]; Museum of Natural History, Paris, France [MNHP]; Natural History Museum, Berlin, Germany [MFN]; Voronezh State University, Voronezh, Russia [VSU]; Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia [ZMU].

Morphological terminology follows Grichanov [2007] and Cumming & Wood [2009]. The relative lengths of the podomeres should be regarded as representative ratios and not measurements. Body length is measured from the base of the antenna to the tip of epandrium. Wing length is measured from the base to the wing apex. Male genitalia were not dissected and figured as they have low taxonomic value in the genus *Teuchophorus*. Information on world distribution for each species listed follows Grichanov [2003–2012]. Type localities are provided and country lists are arranged alphabetically.

Systematics

Genus *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857

Teuchophorus Loew, 1857: 44; Pollet & Kechev, 2007: 51; Grichanov et al., 2011: 35.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dolichopus spinigerellus* Zetterstedt, 1843 (designation by Coquillett, 1910: 613).

DIAGNOSIS: Body small-sized; thoracic pleura dark; frons broad, narrowing towards antennae. 2 pairs of postverticals. In male, eyes often contiguous on face for a short distance; postpedicel more or less triangular; arista-like stylus dorsal; 5–6 pairs of strong dorsocentrals; acrostichals uniseriate or absent (exceptionally irregularly biseriate); male legs often modified and (or) adorned; male wing usually with costal callus (stigma) between tips of R_1 and R_{2+3} ; crossvein dm-cu joining CuA_1 at distinctly oblique angle; apical section of M turned up immediately after dm-cu.

1. *Teuchophorus bipilosus* Becker, 1908

Teuchophorus bipilosus Becker, 1908: 47; Grootaert et al., 1995: 109 (redescription).

TYPE LOCALITY: Spain: Canary Is., Teneriffe.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. Paralectotypes: 2♂, ♀, Canary Is., Teneriffe [VSU].

=*Teuchophorus longipilus* Strobl, in Czerny et Strobl, 1909: 187 (synonymized by Becker, 1918: 114, 116). Type locality: Spain: Algeciras.

=*Teuchophorus cupreobscurus* Santos Abreu, 1929: 45 (as a var. of *T. bipilosus*); Negrobov, 1991: 63 (as subsp. of *T. bipilosus*). Type locality: Spain: Canary Is., Santa Cruz, La Palma.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, France, Portugal (Madeira), Russia (Krasnodar), Spain (incl. Canary Is.).

2. *Teuchophorus bisetus* Loew, 1871

Teuchophorus bisetus Loew, 1871: 58

TYPE LOCALITY: Uzbekistan: “Seravschan Thal, Turkestan” (originally published as “Samarkand et vallis fluminis Zeraphshan”).

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. Lectotype: ♂, “Seravschan Thal, Turkestan, N 12751” [ZMU]. Paralectotypes: 2♂, same locality [MFN and ZMU]. Lectotype and paralectotypes are here designated to fix the current taxonomic concept and ensure consistent future interpretation.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2♂, Tajikistan: Parkhar dist., Dehkhonabad, 12 and 27.V.1981, Grichanov [VSU]; 1♂, Tajikistan: Dusti env., 2.VII.1985, Grichanov, Shamshev [VIZR].

REDESCRIPTION. **Male.** Body length 1.5–2.0 mm. Face greyish-white, in middle about half as wide as height of postpedicel. Frons shining green with violet reflection. Upper postocular bristles black, lateral and lower light yellow. Antenna black; postpedicel budlike, with short hairs, hardly longer than wide, with rounded apex; arista-like stylus dorsal; ratio of postpedicel length, width and arista, 0.3/0.2/1.7. Palpi and proboscis dark-brown, with black hairs. Thorax green. Mesonotum shining green, grey pollinose, pleura densely grey pollinose. Legs yellow, tarsi infuscated from tip of basitarsi. Coxae with yellow hairs, hind coxa with dark outer bristle. All tarsi simple. Fore femur without long bristles, with short posteroventral bristle at apex. Fore tibia with short bristles, 3 antero-, 1 posterodorsal and 1 posteroventral. Length ratios of fore tibia and tarsomeres: 23/16/6/3/2/3. Mid femur with two long unequal black and 2–3 short yellow basoventral bristles; with one strong anterior and one strong posteroventral subapical bristles. Mid tibia with 2 long black ventral, 1 antero- and 2 posterodorsal bristles. Length ratios of mid tibia and tarsomeres: 25/17/5/4/3/4. Hind femur with short subapical bristle. Hind tibia thickened in distal half, with 2 strong black ventral bristles at 2/3, 1 strong ventral bristle at apex, group of yellow ventral hairs in distal third and 3–4 short dorsal bristles. Length ratios of hind tibia and tarsomeres: 27/9/8/5/3/3. Wings hardly darkened, with well developed stigma; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} diverging distally; length ratio of costal section between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to that between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} , 13/6; ratio of dm-cu to distal part of CuA_1 , 4/13; anal angle blunt. Lower calypter yellow, with yellow cilia. Halter yellow. Abdomen green, grey pollinose laterally, with black bristles.

DISTRIBUTION: Iraq, Israel, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan.

3. *Teuchophorus calcaratus* (Macquart, 1827)

Teuchophorus calcaratus (Macquart, 1827); Loew, 1857: 44. *Medetera calcarata* Macquart, 1827: 47.

TYPE LOCALITY: not given [France].

DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech, France, Germany, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia (Adygea, Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Mordovia, Moscow, Pskov, Vologda), Slovakia, Sweden [Roy Danielsson, pers. com.], Switzerland, UK.

4. *Teuchophorus chaetifemoratus*

Pollet et Kechev, 2007

Teuchophorus chaetifemoratus Pollet et Kechev, 2007: 47.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bulgaria: Plovdiv province, Rhodopes Mountains, Markovo.

DISTRIBUTION: Bulgaria, Turkey.

5. *Teuchophorus cristulatus*

Meuffels et Grootaert, 1992

Teuchophorus cristulatus Meuffels et Grootaert, 1992: 131.

TYPE LOCALITY: Italy: Sicily, prov. Trapani, Alkamo.

DISTRIBUTION: Italy, Turkey.

6. *Teuchophorus gissaricus*
Negrobov et Grichanov, 1982

Teuchophorus gissaricus Negrobov et Grichanov, 1982: 107.
TYPE LOCALITY: Tajikistan: Gissar Ridge, Kondara Gorge.
DISTRIBUTION: Tajikistan.

7. *Teuchophorus monacanthus* Loew, 1859

Teuchophorus monacanthus Loew, 1859: 21.
TYPE LOCALITY: not given.
MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1♂, Turkey: Antalya reg., R. Köprü
(37.075N / 31.232E), 06.09.2009, leg. N. Dvoretzkaya [ZMU].

DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece incl. Crete, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia (Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Murmansk, Stavropol, Voronezh), Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, "Yugoslavia", "Middle Asia".

8. *Teuchophorus monochaetus*

Negrobov, Grichanov et Shamshev, 1984

Teuchophorus monochaetus Negrobov, Grichanov et Shamshev, 1984.
TYPE LOCALITY: Tajikistan: Parkhar distr., Dekhkonabad.
DISTRIBUTION: Tajikistan.

9. *Teuchophorus nigrescus* Yang et Saigusa, 2000

Teuchophorus nigrescus Yang et Saigusa, 2000: 206.
TYPE LOCALITY: China: Henan, Luoshan, Lingshan Mountain.
DISTRIBUTION: China (Henan).

10. *Teuchophorus nigricosta* (von Roser, 1840)

Teuchophorus nigricosta (von Roser, 1840); Becker, 1918: 57.
=*Chrysotus nigricosta* von Roser, 1840: 55.
TYPE LOCALITY: not given (Germany: Württemberg).
=*Teuchophorus pectinifer* Kowarz, 1868: 218 (synonymized by Collin, 1940: 269 [as syn. of *T. signatus* (Zetterstedt, 1849)]). Type locality: "bei Eger, Franzensbad" [= Frantiskovy Lazne, "Losonec" [= Lucenec].
=*Chrysotus signatus* Zetterstedt, 1849: 3065. Type locality: Denmark.
=*Teuchophorus signatus* (Zetterstedt, 1849); Kowarz, 1874: 476.
=*Medeterus signatus* (Zetterstedt, 1849).
=*Teuchophorus signatus* Becker, 1918: 117 ("Staeger ap. Zetterstedt, 1849, nec Zetterstedt, 1849").
MATERIAL EXAMINED. 3♂, Sweden: Kristianstadt, 7.VII.2002, I. Grichanov [VIZR].

DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Belgium, Czech, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia (Krasnoyarsk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Mordovia, Pskov), Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK.

11. *Teuchophorus pseudobipilosus* Negrobov, Grichanov et Shamshev, 1984

Teuchophorus pseudobipilosus Negrobov, Grichanov et Shamshev, 1984: 40.
TYPE LOCALITY: Tajikistan: Parkhar distr., Dekhkonabad.
DISTRIBUTION: Tajikistan.

12. *Teuchophorus quadrisetosus* Naglis, 2009

Teuchophorus quadrisetosus Naglis, 2009: 177.
TYPE LOCALITY: Turkey, Province Kars, Aras Valley, West Karakurt.
DISTRIBUTION: Turkey.

13. *Teuchophorus rohdendorfi* Stackelberg, 1927

Teuchophorus rohdendorfi Stackelberg, 1927: 231.
TYPE LOCALITY: Tadjikistan: "Penzhikent, prov. Samarcandicae".
DISTRIBUTION: Tadjikistan, Kyrgyzstan. Erroneously assigned to Uzbekistan by Negrobov et al. [1984]

14. *Teuchophorus rozkosnyi* Olejnichek, 1981

Teuchophorus rozkosnyi Olejnichek, 1981: 3.
TYPE LOCALITY: Afghanistan: the Paghman river near Paghman.
DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, Uzbekistan.

15. *Teuchophorus samraouii*
Grootaert, Stark et Meuffels, 1995

Teuchophorus samraouii Grootaert, Stark et Meuffels, 1995: 109.
TYPE LOCALITY: Algeria: El Kala.
DISTRIBUTION: Algeria.

16. *Teuchophorus simplex* Mik, 1880

Teuchophorus simplex Mik, 1880: 602.
=*Sympycnus hygropetricus* Vaillant, 1952: 6 (synonymized by Meuffels et Grootaert, 1992: 134). Type locality: France: "Alpes du Dauphine, a Domene".

=*Teuchophorus hygropetricus* (Vaillant, 1952); Meuffels et Grootaert, 1986: 217.

TYPE LOCALITY: Austria: Gmunden.

DISTRIBUTION: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, UK.

17. *Teuchophorus sinensis* Yang et Saigusa, 2000

Teuchophorus sinensis Yang et Saigusa, 2000: 205.
TYPE LOCALITY: China: Henan, Luoshan, Lingshan Mountain.

DISTRIBUTION: Palearctic: Korea, China (Henan, Zhejiang); Oriental: China (Sichuan, Zhejiang).

18. *Teuchophorus spinigerellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Teuchophorus spinigerellus (Zetterstedt, 1843); Loew, 1857: 44.
=*Porphyrops spinigerella* (Zetterstedt, 1843); Haliday, in: Walker et al., 1851: 214.

=*Dolichopus spinigerellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: 604.

TYPE LOCALITY: Suecia meridionali & media, Scania ad Lund, Ostrogothia ad Wadstena, Dania [Sweden, Denmark].

DISTRIBUTION: Abkhazia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech, Denmark, Egypt; Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, S Kazakhstan, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia (Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Kaluga, Krasnodar, Leningrad, Pskov, Stavropol', Vologda), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK.

19. *Teuchophorus tianmushanus* Yang, 2002

Teuchophorus tianmushanus Yang, 2002: 437.
TYPE LOCALITY: China: Zhejiang, Tianmushan.
DISTRIBUTION: Palearctic: China (Zhejiang); Oriental: China (Guangdong, Guizhou, Zhejiang)

20. *Teuchophorus ussurianus*
Negrobov, Grichanov et Shamshev, 1984

Teuchophorus ussurianus Negrobov, Grichanov et Shamshev, 1984: 37.

TYPE LOCALITY: Russia: Primorye, Suputinskii reserve.
DISTRIBUTION: China (Beijing), Japan, Russia (Primorskii Territory).

Doubtful species of *Teuchophorus*

Teuchophorus balearicus (Tsacas, 1960)

Teuchophorus balearicus (Tsacas, 1960); Grichanov, 2008: 45.
=*Sympycnus balearicus* Tsacas, 1960: 239. Type locality: Spain: Valldemosa, Majorca [= Mallorca].

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype: ♀, Valldemosa, 9.IX.1958, L. Tsacas *Sympycnus* ♀ *balearicus* n.sp. Type L. Tsacas 1959 / Type (red) [MNHP].

Species excluded from *Teuchophorus*

Teuchophorus flavicoxa (Meigen, 1824); Bezzi, 1903: 347; Becker, 1918: 116, 117, 118 [synonym of *Teuchophorus spinigerellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843)?]; Parent, 1925: 52, 57 [synonym of *Anepsiomyia flaviventris* (Meigen, 1824)] = *Porphyrops flavicoxa* Meigen, 1824: 57.

Teuchophorus pectinulatus [Loew, 1864]: Negrobov, 1991: 62; Yang et al., 2006: 466 [in error in synonymy to *Campsicnemus pumilio* (Zetterstedt, 1843)].

Teuchophorus tenuemarginatus Strobl, in Czerny & Strobl, 1909: 188; Grichanov & Tomkovich, 2009: 108 (synonym of *Sympycnus simplicipes* Becker, 1908).

*Teuchophorus israelensis*Grichanov, Negrobov et Selivanova **sp.n.**

Figs 1–3

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Israel: Park HaYarden, 14.VI.1982, A. Freidberg. Paratypes: Israel: 3♂♂, Park HaYarden, 18.VI.1982, A. Freidberg; ♂, Yavne'el, 24.VI.1981, M. Kaplan; 2♂♂, Tel Dan, 7.VIII.1974, F. Nachbar [TAU].

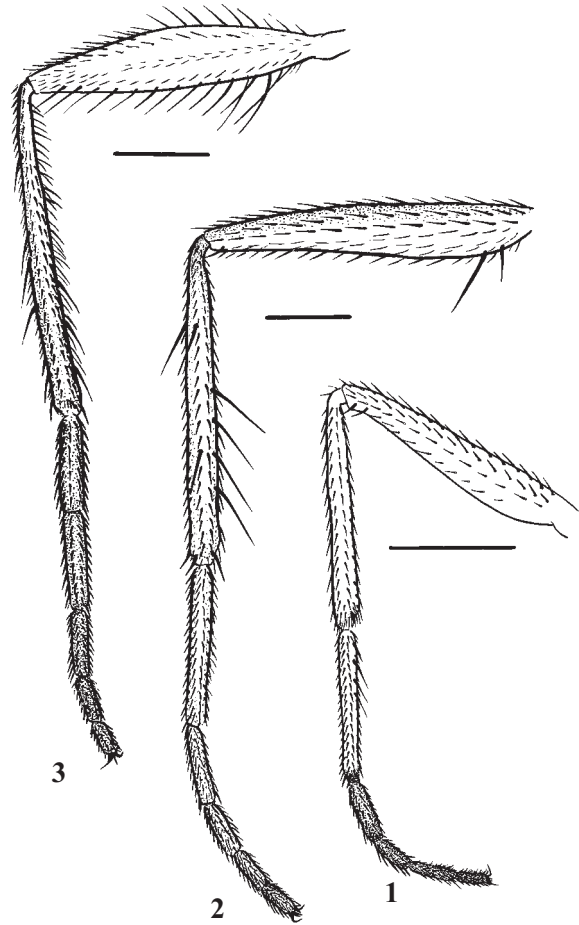
DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Length (mm): body 1.6, antenna 0.7, wing 2.9/0.65, hypopygium 0.2.

Head. Face with black ground colour, grey pollinose; distinctly narrowing towards clypeus, not reaching lower eye margin; at clypeus half as wide as postpedicel is high. Frons shining dark metallic blue, sides slightly dusted. Uppermost postocular bristles black, lower postoculars yellowish. Two pairs of postvertical bristles, about as long as postoculars. Vertical bristles strong, incline, inserted at level of posterior edge of ocellar tubercle. One pair of postocellar hairs. Palpus small, blackish brown, with brown pubescence and one strong apical brown bristle. Proboscis small, brown. Antenna entirely black; scape bare, pedicel with distal ring of setae; postpedicel with rounded apex and short pubescence, slightly higher than long, slightly longer than scape and pedicel combined; arista-like stylus dorsal, with short pubescence, 4.5 times longer than first three antennal segments combined.

Thorax. Mesonotum including scutellum shining dark bluish green. Pleura dark green, slightly dusted greyish. All bristles black. Lower propleura with 3 small black prothoracic setae; 6 pairs of dorsocentrals, nearly equal-sized; only medial pair of strong scutellar bristles present; acrostichals rather strong, irregularly biserial; scutellum with sparse marginal fringe of minute, white hairs.

Wing transparent, with dark veins and distinct costal stigma behind R_1 . Proximal section of vein M_{1+2} 0.7 times as long as distal section. Proximal section of vein CuA_1 1.7 times as long as distal section. Ratio of $dm-cu$ to distal part of CuA_1 , 2/5. Veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} parallel, slightly diverging at wing apex. M_{1+2} upturned immediately beyond $dm-cu$.

Legs (Figs 1–3) including coxae and trochanters yellow; coxae and tarsi from tip of basitarsi infuscated. Fore coxa with sparse pubescence and some brown apical bristles. Fore femur with two small av and one larger pv preapical bristles. Fore tibia simple, without dorsal bristles and with yellow apicoventral comb. Fore basitarsus with distinct ventral serration of inclined bristles, bristles not as long as tarsomere diameter. Length ratios of leg I: 40/33/20/9/6/5/5. Mid coxa with yellowish bristles on anterior face. Mid femur with two basoventral bristles at basal 1/6, about as long as femur diameter, of which basal bristle finer; with one strong anterior and one strong posteroventral subapical bristles. Mid tibia with pair of antero- and posterodorsal bristles at basal fourth, 1 anterodorsal bristle at middle, with row of 3–4 strong ventrals (sometimes different number on left and right legs);



Figs 1–3. *Teuchophorus israelensis* **sp.n.**: 1 — fore leg; 2 — mid leg; 3 — hind leg. Scale bar — 0.2 mm.

Рис. 1–3. *Teuchophorus israelensis* **sp.n.**: 1 — передняя нога; 2 — средняя нога; 3 — задняя нога. Масштаб — 0,2 мм.

with 3–4 apical bristles. Mid tarsus simple. Length ratios of leg II: 50/48/24/11/8/7/5. Hind coxa with dark brown bristle, inserted at basal 1/3. Hind femur with one strong anterior subapical bristle; with one anteroventral (from 1/5 to 3/5) and one posteroventral (from 1/5 to apex) rows of strong brown bristles; basal antero-/posteroventral and distalmost posteroventral bristles longest, to 1.5 times as long as femur diameter. Hind tibia slightly thickened towards apex, with posteroventral row of bristles along entire length, about as long as diameter of tibia, stronger in distal half; with 3–4 dorsals in one row, with apical posteroventral yellow comb, and 2–3 strong apical bristles. Hind basitarsus with 1–2 short ventral bristles, with preapical posteroventral yellow comb. Length ratios of leg III: 50/53/12/17/10/7/7.

Abdomen. Bronze, with 6 visible segments, with black hairs and bristles, cylindrical; 2nd–4th sternites brown; 5th sternite normally developed, slightly smaller than 4th sternite; 6th tergite half as long as 5th; 8th segment left basodorsal in position. Hypopygium enclosed; epandrium concolorous with abdomen; surstylus dark brown, typical for European species; cercus small, roundish, yellow, densely haired.

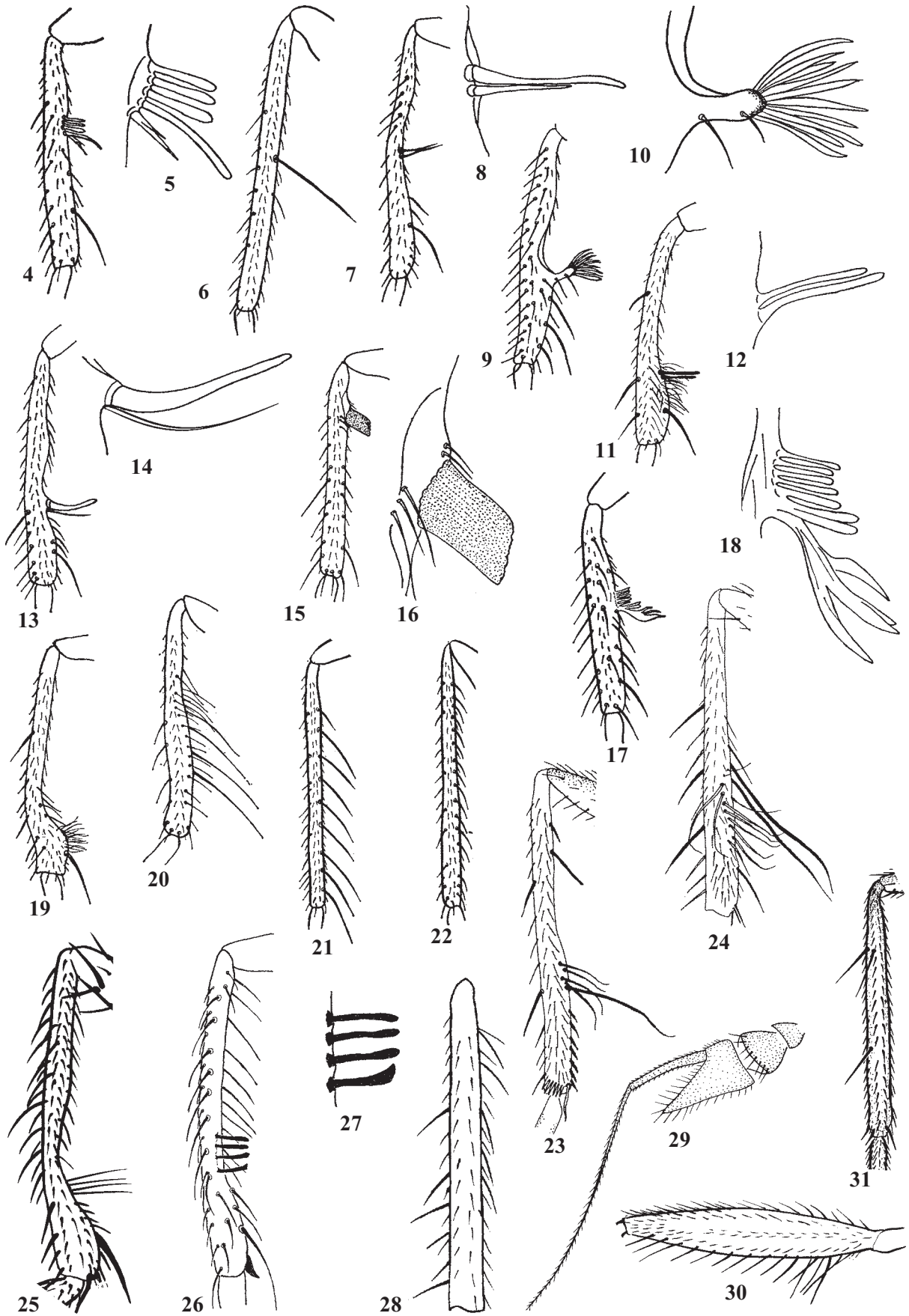
Female. Unknown (it appears impossible to distinguish *T. israelensis* **sp.n.** females from females of other species inhabiting Israel).

DIAGNOSIS. *T. israelensis* sp.n. is very close to *T. chaetifemoratus*, differing from the latter in presence of 3–4 strong ventral bristles on mid tibia and ventral row of bristly hairs on hind tibia. Mid and hind tibiae of *T. chaetifemoratus* have no conspicuous ventral setation.

KEY TO THE PALEARCTIC SPECIES OF *TEUCHOPHORUS* AND *SUSCHANIA* (MALES)

1. Legs black; mid femur with 11–12 posteroventral bristles; hind tibia unmodified, without conspicuous ventral setation; body 1.5 mm *T. nigrescus*
— Legs yellow, sometimes hind leg partly dark; mid femur with at most 3 posteroventral bristles at apex 2
2. Costal callus (stigma) absent 3
— Costal callus present 4
3. Ventral lobe of surstylus with 3 long ventral setae, of which 2 setae twice as long as 2 apical setae; body 1.1 mm, wing 1.6 mm *Suschania stackelbergi*
— Ventral lobe of surstylus with 1 ventral seta, as long as 2 apical setae; body 1.3–1.4 mm, wing 1.7–1.9 mm (Fig. 28) *T. sinensis*
4. Postpedicel nearly twice longer than wide, with pointed apex; 1.8 mm (Fig. 29) *T. tianmushanus*
— Postpedicel short, not longer than wide, with rounded apex 5
5. Legs unmodified; femora and tibiae without strong ventral bristles; hind tibia with ventral row of bristly hairs, about as long as diameter of tibia; body 1.3–1.7 mm (Fig. 22) *T. simplex*
— At least some of femora and tibiae with strong ventral bristles; hind tibia often thickened distally and bearing modified setae ventrally 6
6. Hind femur with double row of long ventral bristles; hind tibia simple, without strong or modified ventral bristles 7
— Hind femur with at most few preapical bristles; hind tibia usually thickened distally and bearing modified bristles ventrally 8
7. Mid and hind tibiae without conspicuous ventral setation; body 1.2–1.7 mm (Figs 30–31) *T. chaetifemoratus*
— Mid tibia with ventral row of 3–4 strong bristles at middle; hind tibia with ventral row of bristly hairs, about as long as diameter of tibia; body 1.6 mm (Figs 1–3) *T. israelensis* sp.n.
8. Hind tibia simple, without group of hairs or modified bristles ventrally 9
— Hind tibia distinctly swollen or thickened at least distally, often curved, with modified bristles and/or group of dense hairs ventrally 10
9. Hind tibia with one long midventral bristle, about 4 times as long as diameter of tibia; antenna with scape and pedicel yellow; body 2.0–2.1 mm (Fig. 6) *T. monochaetus*
— Hind tibia with ventral row of 6–8 long bristles, about 3 times as long as diameter of tibia; antenna with scape and pedicel black; body 1.4–1.5 mm (Fig. 21) *T. gissaricus*
10. Hind tibia regularly thickened along entire length, straight, with comb-like structure in basal half 11
— Hind tibia gradually or abruptly thickened distally, usually curved, with modified bristles and/or group of dense hairs ventrally in distal half 13
11. Hind tibia with black ventral bristles arranged in flat process at basal 1/4; body 1.75 mm (Figs 15–16) *T. rohdendorfi*
— Hind tibia with ventral comb of thick blunt erect bristles at middle 12
12. Hind tibia with comb of 3 equal-sized and 1 longish blunt bristles and 1 shorter acute bristle; body 1.7–1.8 mm, wing 1.6–2.0 mm (Figs 4–5) *T. ussurianus*
— Hind tibia with comb of 5 equal-sized blunt bristles in addition to longer bifurcate blunt bristle and distinctly longer branched process; body 1.75–2.0 mm (Figs 17–18) *T. nigricosta*
13. Hind tibia with modified (thick, blunt or flattened) bristles in distal half in addition to simple bristles and hairs 14
— Hind tibia with only simple bristles in distal half, sometimes long and curved, and simple hairs, sometimes grouped in a tuft 18
14. Hind tibia with ventral row of 4 equal-sized blunt erect bristles right below middle, about as long as diameter of tibia; body 1.5 mm (Figs 26–27) *T. quadrisetosus*
— Hind tibia with only 2 unequal modified bristles or with fan of flattened bristles on short stem 15
15. Hind tibia with fan of flattened bristles on short stem right below middle; body 1.5 mm (Figs 9–10) . *T. calcaratus*
— Hind tibia with 2 unequal modified bristles 16
16. Hind tibia thickened in distal half, with 2 thin unequal modified bristles at middle; body 1.6 mm (Figs 7–8) ... *T. pseudobipilosus*
— Hind tibia thickened in distal third 17
17. Hind tibia with one strong spine and one very thin adjacent bristle at about 2/3; apical swelling with sparse hairs; body 1.5–2.0 mm (Figs 13–14) *T. monacanthus*
— Hind tibia with 2 blunt subequal bristles beyond 2/3; apical swelling with dense hairs; body 1.5–2.0 mm (Figs 11–12) *T. bisetus*
18. Hind tibia abruptly thickened in distal third, without very long ventral bristles 19
— Hind tibia gradually thickened in distal half, with at least one ventral bristle, about 4 times as long as diameter of tibia 20
19. Hind tibia with a ventral tuft of 4–6 bristly hairs right before distal swelling; body 1.7 mm (Fig. 25) *T. cristulatus*
— Hind tibia with a dense ventral tuft of fine hairs on distal swelling; body 1.25–1.5 mm (Fig. 19) .. *T. spinigerellus*
20. Hind tibia with ventral row of at least 5 long bristles increasing in length distally; body 2 mm (Fig. 20) *T. rozkosnyi*
— Hind tibia with only 1–2 very long ventral bristles ... 21
21. Hind tibia with one blunt ventral bristle at 1/4, slightly longer than diameter of tibia; with one long ventral bristle at about 2/3, 4 times as long as diameter of tibia, with 4–5 half shorter bristles at its basis and followed by setal serration; body 1.28–1.44 mm (Fig. 23) *T. samraouii*
— Hind tibia devoid of ventral bristles in basal half; with 2 very long anteroventral bristles right beyond middle, 4–5 times as long as diameter of tibia, followed by tuft of about 7 bristly hairs; body 1.8 mm (Fig. 24) *T. bipilosus*

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← Figs 4–31. *Teuchophorus* sp.: 4–5 — *T. ussurianus*; 6 — *T. monochaetus*; 7–8 — *T. pseudobipilosus*; 9–10 — *T. calcaratus*; 11–12 — *T. bisetus*; 13–14 — *T. monacanthus*; 15–16 — *T. rohdendorfi*; 17–18 — *T. nigricosta*; 19 — *T. spinigerellus*; 20 — *T. rozkosnyi*; 21 — *T. gissaricus*; 22 — *T. simplex*; 23 — *T. samraouii*; 24 — *T. bipilosus*; 25 — *T. cristulatus*; 26–27 — *T. quadrisetosus*; 28 — *T. sinensis*; 29 — *T. tianmushanus*; 30–31 — *T. chaetifemoratus*; 4–28 — hind tibia; 29 — antenna; 30 — hind femur; 31 — mid tibia.

Рис. 4–31. *Teuchophorus* sp.: 4–5 — *T. ussurianus*; 6 — *T. monochaetus*; 7–8 — *T. pseudobipilosus*; 9–10 — *T. calcaratus*; 11–12 — *T. bisetus*; 13–14 — *T. monacanthus*; 15–16 — *T. rohdendorfi*; 17–18 — *T. nigricosta*; 19 — *T. spinigerellus*; 20 — *T. rozkosnyi*; 21 — *T. gissaricus*; 22 — *T. simplex*; 23 — *T. samraouii*; 24 — *T. bipilosus*; 25 — *T. cristulatus*; 26–27 — *T. quadrisetosus*; 28 — *T. sinensis*; 29 — *T. tianmushanus*; 30–31 — *T. chaetifemoratus*; 4–28 — задняя голень; 29 — усик; 30 — заднее бедро; 31 — средняя голень.

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