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## TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE MILTOGRAMMATINAE (DIPTERA, SARCOPHAGIDAE) FROM KYRGYZSTAN

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Два новых вида *Miltogrammatinae* (Diptera, Sarcophagidae) из Кыргызстана. Вервес Ю. Г. — Описаны два новых для науки вида мильтограмматин. Первый, *Xerophilomyia korneyevi* Verves, sp. n., напоминает *X. nigromaculata* Rohdendorf & Verves, 1980 черными лапками передних и задних ног и многочисленными (свыше 30 пар) волосковидными орбитальными хетами, однако хорошо отличается более коротким флагеллумом антенн, четко разграниченными между собой срединными пятнами и боковыми полосами 3-го и 4-го тергитов брюшка и двумя группами (2+4) вентральных щетинок ктенидия голени средней пары ног самца. Второй вид, *Eremasiomyia kamenevae* Verves, sp. n., габитуально напоминает *E. meridionalis* (Rohdendorf, 1927), отличаясь удлиненными сурстилиями и очень расширенными гоноподами гениталий самца.

Ключевые слова: Diptera, Sarcophagidae, Miltogrammatinae, Кыргызстан.

**Two New Species of the Miltogrammatinae (Diptera, Sarcophagidae) from Kyrgyzstan.** Verves Yu. G. — Two new species os. The first, *Xerophilomyia korneyevi* Verves, sp. n., resembles *X. nigromaculata* Rohdendorf & Verves, 1980 by the black fore and hind leg tarsi and by the numerous (over 30 pairs) hair-like orbital setae, but differs well by the shorter antennal flagellum, by the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergites medial spots and lateral stripes clearly separated, and by the presence of two groups (2+4) of the male midtibia ctenidium ventral setae. The second species, *Eremasiomyia kamenevae* Verves, sp. n., resembles in general features *E. meridionalis* (Rohdendorf, 1927), differing by the surstyli elongate and by the gonopods of the male genitalia strongly widened.

Key words: Diptera, Sarcophagidae, Miltogrammatinae, Kyrgyzstan.

### Introduction

In 1996, during the collecting trip to Central Tien-Shan (Tengri-Tau mountains, Kayingdy-Kattah ridge, Sary-Jaz [Sary-Djaz] river basin) Ukrainian dipterists Dr. V. A. Korneyev and Ms. E. P. Kameneva collected some material on the dipteran family Sarcophagidae. Two specimens were surprisingly found to represent two new species of the subfamily Miltogrammatinae, that are described hereinafter. The most comprehensive data on the genera *Xerophilomyia* Rohd. and *Eremasiomyia* Rohd. were published by Rohdendorf (1935) and Rohdendorf, Verves (1980). Morphological terminology follows McAlpine (1981). The holotypes are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Zoology & Ecology of the T. Shevchenko National University (Kiev).

### *Xerophilomyia korneyevi* Verves, sp. n.

Type material. Holotype: ♂: «KYRG. Tien-Shan, Kayingdy-Kattah rdg. h = 2700 m, 6.08.1996 (Korneyev).»

**Diagnosis:** This species fits near *Xerophilomyia nigromaculata* Rohdendorf et Verves, 1980 in the black fore and hind tarsi and by numerous hair-like orbital setae, but differing as follows: 1) flagellum 2.6x as long as pedicel only; 2) the medial spots of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergites well separated from lateral stripes; 3) ventral setae of mid-tibial ctenidium separated into two groups (2+4).

**Description:** Head. Frons at vertex 0.40x, at level of antennal base 0.36x of head-width. Frontal vitta 2.0x narrowed forwards, in middle of frons 2.0–2.2x as wide

as parafrontalium. Flagellum 2.6x as long as pedicel; 3<sup>rd</sup> aristomere distinctly shorter than flagellum, bare and widened in basal half. Fronto-orbital plate at level of antennal base 0.19x, genae 0.10x of eye-height. The mouth margin in profile not protruding; the length of head at level of antennal base 1.4x as long as its length at level of lower eye margin. Hind lower angle of head distinctly protruded backwards. Palpi mid-long, distinctly widened at apex. One regular row of short postocular setae present; inner vertical setae strong and elongate, outer vertical setae well-developed, about twice shorter than inner; postocellar bristles not very strong, as long as fine numerous ocellar setae; 15–18 pairs of fine hair-like frontal setae present; a pair of upper orbital bristles long and strong; orbital setae fine and short, numerous (more than 30 pairs), placed irregularly and entirely covering the surfaces of fronto-orbital plates in their hind 4/5. The anterior portion of fronto-orbital plates and parafacials covered with very fine microscopic yellow erect setae; similar setae on genae longer and well visible. Two pairs of strong black subvibrissal bristles present. Ocellar triangle black, vertex darkling, slightly grey dusted; frons and face entirely densely silver pollinose, occiput and genae black, light grey dusted; antennae yellow, scape and pedicel light grey dusted; 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> aristomeres brown, 3<sup>rd</sup> aristomere black; palpi yellow.

Thorax covered by numerous long and strong black setae in addition to bristles. Acrostichals 0+1; dorsocentrals 1–2+3–4, only prescutellar 1–2 pairs distinct; intralalars 1+3–4; notopleuron with 2 strong bristles, without additional setae; katepisternum with 2 long bristles (1+1) and numerous erect setae. Scutellum with numerous elongate setae and with pairs of stronger and longer subapical, lateral and basal bristles; discal setae indistinct. Mesonothum black, with dark grey pruinescence, apex of scutellum slightly brownish; pleurae lighter, densely grey dusted. Fore spiracles greyish black, hind-ones yellowish brown.

Legs. Claws short, 0.5x as long as 5<sup>th</sup> tarsomere. 4<sup>th</sup> tarsomere of fore tarsi shortened, with 2 strong erect short dorsal setae. Mid tibia (fig. 1, 1) in apical half with ctenidium consisted of numerous long and widened antero-dorsal bristles and similar 2 subapical and 4 medial ventral ones. All femora black, densely light-grey dusted, at the apex yellowish brown; fore tibia entirely black, dark grey pruinose, mid tibia almost yellow, hind tibia yellow in basal half and light grey dusted in distal part; fore and hind tarsi black, mid tarsi yellow.

Wing. Costal spine absent. The ratio of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> costal section lengths 1 : 2, and of medial vein 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> sections 1 : 0.5. Cell  $r_{4+5}$  shortly petiolate; vein M curved at right angle; vein dm-cu S-shape sinuate. Stem vein,  $R_1$  and  $R_{4+5}$  bare at upper and lower surfaces. Wings hyaline, veins black in apical and black in basal parts of wing, basicosta yellow, tegula brownish black. Lower and upper calypters white, halter yellow.

Abdomen. All sternites and tergites covered with mid-long black setae. 1+2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> tergites without median marginal setae, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> tergites with the rows of marginal bristles. Tergites with grey and black tessellated pattern (fig. 1, 2). 1+2<sup>nd</sup> tergite entirely shining black; both of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> tergites has the medial spot and paired lateral stripes in hind portion; the spot well separated from stripes by narrow grey intervals. 5<sup>th</sup> tergite with 3 well separated spots in hind 2/3–3/4.

Terminalia small. Epandrium intensively light grey dusted; cerci black.

Body length 6.5 mm. ♀ unknown.

Etymology. This species is named in honour of its collector, Dr. Valery A. Korneyev.

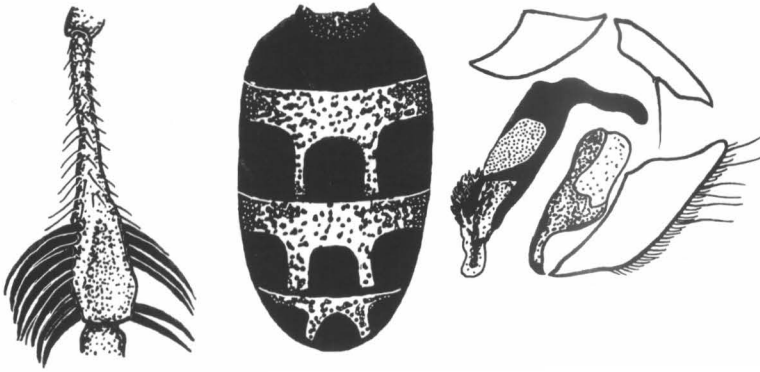


Fig. 1. *Xerophilomyia korneyevi*, sp. n. (1–2) and *Eremasiomyia kamenevae*, sp. n. (3): 1 — Hind tibia of male, anterior view; 2 — abdomen, dorsal view; 3 — cerci, surstyli, aedeagus, paramere and gonopod of male (lateral view).

Рис. 1. *Xerophilomyia korneyevi*, sp. n. (1–2) и *Eremasiomyia kamenevae*, sp. n. (3): 1 — задняя голень самца, вид спереди; 2 — брюшко, вид сверху; 3 — церки, сурстили, эдеагус, парамер и гонопод самца (lateral view).

### *Eremasiomyia kamenevae* Verves, sp. n.

Holotype: ♂: «Kyrgyzstan, Tien-Shan, Sary-Djaz, Kayingdy-Kattah rdg., h = 2700 m, 13.07.1996 (Kameneva).»

Diagnosis: This species fits near *Eremasiomyia meridionalis* (Rohdendorf, 1927) in the head proportions, chaetotaxy and coloration, but differing by the elongate surstyli and the gonopods of male genitalia very widened.

Description: Head. Frons at vertex 0.40x, at level of antennal base 0.33x of head-width. Frontal vitta 1.5x narrowed forwards, at level of fore orbital setae 2.8x as wide as parafrontalium. Flagellum 2.0x as long as pedicel; 3<sup>rd</sup> aristomere distinctly longer than flagellum, bare and widened in basal 2/3. Fronto-orbital plate at level of antennal base 0.25x, genae 0.12x of eye-height. The mouth margin in profile distinctly protruded; hind lower angle of head slightly protruded backwards. Palpi short, almost not widened at apex. One regular row of short postocular setae presents; inner vertical setae strong and elongate about twice longer than outer ones; postocellar bristles long and strong, ocellar setae fine and short. Frontal bristles 10–11 pairs, in fore portion of frons strong and crossed, in hind portion fine; a pair of upper orbital bristles and 2 pairs of proclinate orbital setae long and strong. The hind portion of fronto-orbital plates between hind proclinate orbitals and the level of ocellar triangle covered by several erect black setae. Parafrontalia and parafacialia almost bare, with very fine, microscopic light setae; genae with longer and well-visible yellowish-white hairs. Vibrissae long and strong; subvibrissal bristles numerous (8–10 pairs) and black. Ocellar triangle black, vertex darkling, with sparse pollinosity; fronto-orbital plates, face and fore portion of genae entirely densely yellowish-silver pollinose, frontal vitta yellow, slightly dusted; occiput and hind portion of genae black, dark grey dusted. Antennae yellow, arista black, palpi yellow.

Thorax covered by numerous long and strong black setae in addition to bristles. Acrostichals 0+1; dorsocentrals 2+2, only prescutellar pair strong; intraalars 2+2–3; notopleuron with 2 strong bristles and numerous (8–10) short setae; katepisternum with 2 long bristles (1+1) and numerous erect setae. Scutellum with numerous elongate setae and with pairs of stronger and longer subapical, lateral and basal bristles; discal setae indistinct. Mesonothum black, with dark grey pruinescence, longitudinal stripes

poorly distinct; pleurae lighter, densely grey dusted. Fore spiracles greyish black, hind ones yellow.

Legs. Claws short, 0.5x as long as 5<sup>th</sup> tarsomere. Fore tarsi without extraordinary erect setae.

Wing. Costal spine very short, almost indistinct. The length ratio of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> costal sections is 1 : 1.6, and of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> medial vein sections 1 : 0.3. Cell  $r_{4+5}$  open; vein M curved at right angle; vein dm-cu S-shape sinuate. Stem vein,  $R_1$  and  $R_{4+5}$  bare at upper and lower surfaces. Wings hyaline, veins and basicosta yellow, tegula yellowish brown. Lower and upper calypters greyish white, halteres yellowish brown.

Abdomen. All sternites and tergites covered with black short setae. 3<sup>rd</sup> tergite with slender median marginal setae, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> tergites with rows of hair-like marginal bristles. Upper surface of tergites densely dark grey dusted, both 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> tergites with 3 indistinct triangular blackish spots in posterior half; the back parts of hind 2/3 of 1+2<sup>nd</sup> syntergite, 3<sup>rd</sup> tergite entirely and fore 1/3 of 4<sup>th</sup> tergite yellow, remaining portion black.

Terminalia small. Cerci (fig. 1, 3) in profile very broad, almost straight, at the apex narrowed and pointed, with several elongate basal hairs and numerous very short setae at dorsal surface. Surstyli broad, in apical part narrow and curved dorsally, pointed at apex. Parameres stock-like, pointed, with elongate dorsal seta; gonopods very short and widened, hook-shaped. Epandrium light grey dusted; cerci black.

Body length 6.5 mm. ♀ unknown.

This species is named in honour of the collector, Ms. Elena P. Kameneva.

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