A new species of the genus Acerocnema Becker, 1894 (Diptera: Scathophagidae) from Buryatia, Russia

Новый вид рода Acerocnema Becker, 1894 (Diptera: Scathophagidae) из Бурятии, Россия

A.L. Ozerov

Zoological Museum, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Bol’shaya Nikitskaya Str., 6, Moscow 125009 Russia. E-mail: ozerov2455@rambler.ru

Key words: Diptera, Scathophagidae, Acerocnema, new species.

Abstract. Acerocnema richterae sp. n., from the family Scathophagidae (Diptera) is described from Buryatia, Russia. Key to species of Acerocnema Becker, 1894 of Russia is given.

Резюме. Описан новый вид двукрылых, Acerocnema richterae sp. n., из семейства Scathophagidae с территории Бурятии, Россия. Дан ключ для определения видов рода Acerocnema Becker, 1894 фауны России.

Acerocnema Becker, 1894 is one of the small genera within the family Scathophagidae, which until the present time has comprised 11–12 species distributed in the Holarctic Region [Gorodokov, 1986; Vockeroth, 1987; Iwasa, 2014]. Six species are registered in Russia [Stackelberg, 1952; Ozerov, 2006, 2013, 2014]. The data on the biology of Acerocnema species are very poor. Adults were mainly captured on flowering Corydalis plants but only for Acerocnema macrocera (Meigen, 1826) females ovipositing eggs on fruits of Corydalis solida were observed [Mortelmans, Devillers, 2014].

The genus Acerocnema is characterised by the combination of next characters: arista bare or short pubescent; palpus distinctly spatulate, without strong apical/subapical seta; proepisternum covered with hairs at middle or in anterior part; fore femur ventrally without short black spines; anepisternum covered with setulae usually along dorsal margin and in posterior part only, without setulae posterior to anterior spiracle; katepisternum with one strong seta in posteroerdorsal corner; anepimeron bare; postmetacoxal bridge absent; scutellum with two pairs of setae, basal and apical; male sternite 5 usually long and bilobate posteriorly, directed downwardly and perpendicularly to the other sternites (Fig. 1).

Terminology follows McAlpine [1981] and Cumming and Wood [2009], except that ‘postpedicel’ is used for antennal flagellomere 1 (third antennal segment) [Stuckenberg, 1999].
Figs 1–5. Acerocnema richterae Ozerov, sp. n., holotype, male.
1 – habitus, lateral view; 2 – sternite 4; 3 – sternite 5; 4 – epandrium, cerci and surstyli, dorsal view; 5 – epandrium, cerci and surstyli, lateral view.
Рис. 1–5. Acerocnema richterae Ozerov, sp. n., голотип, самец.
1 – внешний вид, сбоку; 2 – стернит 4; 3 – стернит 5; 4 – эпандрий, церки и сурстили, вид сверху; 5 – эпандрий, церки и сурстили, вид сбоку.
Wing clear, with yellow veins. R1 bare apically on dorsal surface. Calypters and their margins yellowish. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen yellow, covered with yellow hairs. Male sternites 4 and 5 as in Figs 2–3. Epandrium and surstyli as in Figs 4–5.

Comparison. The new species is more similar to Acerocnema barkalovi Ozerov, 2006 and Acerocnema arctica Ozerov, 2013 by the color of male postpedicel (yellow in all species), but easily differs by completely yellow head (see key below).

Distribution. Russia: Buryatia.

Etymology. The species is named in the honour of the Russian dipterist Dr. Vera Andreevna Richter, who made substantial contributions to the study of Asilidae and Tachinidae.

Key to species of Acerocnema of Russia

1. Vein R1 bare ................................................................. 2
– Vein R1 setulose on apical third of dorsal surface ..........
  ................................................................. A. lobanovi Ozerov, 2006

2. Postpedicel yellow, if darkened (female of A. arctica) then fronto-orbital plate yellow .................................. 3
– Postpedicel black, fronto-orbital plate black ................. 5

3. Postcarnium completely yellow ................................
  ................................................................. A. richterae sp. n.
– Postcarnium black in upper half and yellow in lower half ..
  ................................................................. A. arctica

4. Scutellum grey dusted dorsally. Postpedicel approximately 4–5 times as long as wide .................... A. arctica
  ................................................................. Ozerov, 2006
– Scutellum shining dorsally. Postpedicel approximately 2.5 times as long as wide .... A. barkalovi Ozerov, 2006

5. Legs yellow ................................................................. 6
– Hind femur black, fore and mid femora black at least in basal half .................. A. paradoxopyga Stackelberg, 1952

6. Scutum densely grey dusted .......................................... A. macrocera (Meigen, 1826)
– Scutum mostly shining .... A. breviseta (Zetterstedt, 1846)

Acknowledgements

I want to thank Dr. Olga Ovtshinnikova and Mrs. Galina Sulymanova for the help during my work with the collection in the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia).

The reported study was supported by Russian Foundation for Basic Research, research project No. 13-04-01638a.

References


