

## A new species of the genus *Achalcus* Low, 1857 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) from Far East region of Russia

### Новый вид рода *Achalcus* Low, 1857 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) с Дальнего Востока России

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**Key words:** Dolichopodidae, *Achalcus*, Russia, Amur region, new species.

**Ключевые слова:** Dolichopodidae, *Achalcus*, Россия, Амурская область, новый вид.

**Abstract.** *Achalcus polleti* Negrobov et Selivanova, **sp. n.** is described from Amur region, Russia.

**Резюме.** Описан новый вид *Achalcus polleti* Negrobov et Selivanova, **sp. n.** из Амурской области (Россия).

### Introduction

The revision of Palaearctic species of the genus *Achalcus* Low, 1857 was made by Pollet [1996], in which 4 new species from Europe were described and a key of Palaearctic species of this genus was given. Pollet and Cumming [1998], Pollet [2005a, b] revised Nearctic and Neotropical species of the genus.

### Material

3 specimen of a new species of the genus *Achalcus* from Amur region were studied from collection of Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZIN). The holotype and paratypes are deposited in ZIN.

Nomenclature of hypopygium structures is given on Negrobov, Stackelberg [1971].

*Achalcus polleti* Negrobov et Selivanova, **sp. n.**  
(Fig. 1–7)

**Material.** Holotype: ♂, Russia, Amur region, Klimovtsy, 40 km W Svobodniy, 31.07.1958 (Zinovjev). Paratypes: 2♀, the same labels.

**Description.** Male. Frons black with grey pollinose. Setae of head black. Face is grey-black, grey pollinose in the middle. Palp ovoid black, with black setae. Antennae dark brown. 1<sup>st</sup> flagellomere triangular, with short white pubescence, longer than thick (1.1:0.6). Arista apical, a little longer than 1<sup>st</sup> flagellomere. Palp ovoid small with dark pubescence. Postocular seta black.

Thorax black, grey pollinosity, with black setae. Metapleura mainly dark brown. Propleura with 1 dark seta. 5 dorsocentral dark setae. Acrostichal setae biserial, 5–6 setae in fore part of mesonotum more long than distance between rows. Scutellum with 2 black setae.

Legs almost completely dark-yellow, coxa and apical part tarsi dark brown, fore coxa infuscated at lateral part, mid coxa with dark outer spot, hind coxa dark, all coxae with black setae. Fore femur without strong ventral seta. Mid femur with 1 strong preapical seta; without strong ventral setae. Hind femur with 2 strong preapical setae. Fore tibia with 1 anterodorsal seta. Length

ratio of fore tibia to fore tarsomeres – 3.8:2:1:0.8:0.4:0.6. Mid tibia with 2 anterodorsal and 1 posterodorsal setae. Length ratio of mid leg tibia to tarsomeres – 5.1:2.3:1.3:1:0.5:0.7. Hind tibia with 2 anterodorsal and 2 posterodorsal setae. Length ratio of hind tibia to hind tarsomeres – 6.9:1.6:2.1:1.4:0.9:0.7.

Wing slightly darkened. Ratio of costal vein between R<sub>2+3</sub> and R<sub>4+5</sub>; R<sub>4+5</sub> and M<sub>1+2</sub> – 2.1:1.4. Veins R<sub>4+5</sub> and M<sub>1+2</sub> is diverging towards wing apex. Proximal section of vein M<sub>1+2</sub> longer than apical section (6.7:6.3). Ratio *m-cu* and apical section CuA<sub>1</sub> – 1.9:2; Halter pale. Squama dark, with brown hairs.

Abdomen with 6 pubescent segments. Abdominal tergites and sternites entirely dark brown. Hypopygium dark. Phallus smoothly curved, with small subapical dorsal process. Cercus oval elongate, without strong apical seta.

Female as male. Antennae dark brown. 1<sup>st</sup> flagellomere longer than thick (0.9:0.6). Arista longer than antenna (2.2:1.7). Thorax, abdominal tergites and sternites entirely dark brown, with dark setae. Legs, including coxa, dark yellow. Ratio costal vein between R<sub>2+3</sub> and R<sub>4+5</sub>; R<sub>4+5</sub> and M<sub>1+2</sub> – 2.2:1.8. Veins R<sub>4+5</sub> and M<sub>1+2</sub> are diverging towards wing apex. Ratio proximal section of vein M<sub>1+2</sub> and apical section M<sub>1+2</sub> – 6.5:6.3. Ratio *m-cu* and apical section CuA<sub>1</sub> – 1.9:2. Abdominal tergites and sternites entirely dark brown.

Body length 1.5–1.8 mm, wing length 1.9–2.1 mm.

**Etymology.** The species is named in honor of dipterist Marc Pollet (Belgium).

**Comparison.** The new species differs from all Palaearctic species by dark colour and morphology of hypopygium – the form of gonopode, sursylus and cerci, fore femur without long ventral seta.

After the key of Pollet [1996] the new species is similar with *Achalcus cinereus* (Haliday in Walker), 1851.

– Fore femur without long ventral seta. Apical part of CuA<sub>1</sub> longer than outer crossvein. Setae on thorax and abdomen dark ..... *Achalcus polleti* **sp. n.**  
– Fore femur with long ventral seta. Apical part of CuA<sub>1</sub> approximately so long as outer crossvein (*m-cu*). Setae on thorax and abdomen ochreous yellow .....  
.....*Achalcus cinereus*

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