First record of *Neopiophila* McAlpine, 1977 (Diptera: Piophilidae) in Palaearctic, with description of a new species

Первая регистрация рода Neopiophila McAlpine, 1977 (Diptera: Piophilidae) в Палеарктической области, с описанием нового вида

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KEY WORDS: Diptera, Piophilidae, Palaearctic, Russia, *Neopiophila uralica* sp.n. КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Diptera, Piophilidae, Палеарктика, Россия, *Neopiophila uralica* sp.n.

ABSTRACT. The genus *Neopiophila* McAlpine is registered for the first time in Palaearctic and Russia. A new species *Neopiophilauralica* sp.n. is described from north of Tymenskaya oblast'.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Впервые в Палеарктической области и в России отмечен род *Neopiophila* McAlpine. Дано описание нового вида *Neopiophila uralica* sp.n. по двум экземплярам из Тюменской области.

Genus *Neopiophila* McAlpine, 1977 is easily distinguished from other genera of Piophilini by the presence of hairs on lunule. Up to now the genus has included only a single species *Neopiophila setaluna* McAlpine, 1977 described from Canada.

A new species of the genus *Neopiophila* was discovered while determining the material on Piophilidae of Zoological Institution RAS, St.-Petersburg (ZISP). Its description is given below. Types of new species are deposited in the ZISP.

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Neopiophila uralica Ozerov, **sp.n.** Figs 1, 2, 4, 5.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species differs from North American *Neopiophila setaluna* McAlpine by the abcense of postrronotal seta, more stretch abdomen in both sexes, and by the structure of male genitalia (Fig. 1, 3).

МАТЕRIAL. Holotype of, "басс.[ейн] р.[еки] Собы[,] Б.[?] Ураа, Обдорск [=Сааехард][,] 14.VII.[1]925[,] Фридолин" [Тyumenskaya oblast', basin river Sob', Salekhard, 14.VII.1925, Fridolin]. Paratype ♀, with same label as holotype.

DESCRIPTION. Length of body: 2.8–3.2 mm. Length of wing: 2.5–3.0 mm.

Male. *Colour*. Frons completely black or yellow along lower margin (on the border with lunule). Face, parafacial and

lunule yellow. Gena black, but under parafacial yellow. Ocellar triangle, postcranium, clypeus black. Antenna, proboscis and palpus reddish black. Thorax and legs black. Wing brownish, with dark brown veins. Upper and lower calypters and their margins brownish. Halter yellowish or tinged with brownish. Abdomen black.

Pollinosity. Frons matt, but shining above ocellar triangle. Face greyish pruinose. Ocellar triangle and gena shining. Postcranium shining, but lateral occipital sclerite in upper quarter thinly greyish pruinose. Scutum, including postpronotal lobe, shining. Proepisternum shining, but with whitish pruinose near lower margin. Proepimeron, anepisternum, katepisternum, anepimeron, katepimeron and metepimeron shining. Meron shining in upper half and thinly greyish pruinose in lower half. Metepisternum, katergite and anatergite greyish pruinose. Mediotergite shining under scutellum, but greyish pruinose on the border with anatergite. Scutellum dorsally shining, but posteriorly greyish pruinose. Legs and abdomen

Head. Laterally: height approximately equal to width; dorsally: wider than long. Width of frons slightly more than width of head dorsally. Eye in lateral view roundish. Height of gena below eye is equal to approximately half of vertical diameter of eye. Postpedicel in profile almost round. Arista bare. 2 *or*, 1 *oc*, 1 *poc*, 1 *ivt*, 1 *ovt*. Lunule setulose. Gena in lower half bearing scattered hairs. Lateral occipital sclerite with small setulae. Postgena with 1–2 setae. 1 vibrissa.

Thorax. Scutum densely with more or less long hairs, with the following paired setae: 1 ph, 2 npl, 1 spal, 2 pal, 0+1 dc; pprn and ac absent. Scutellum bearing scattered hairs dorsally, with well-developed basal and apical setae. Proepisternum with seta and with several hairs near lower margin. Anepisternum and anepimeron bare. Katepisternum with hairs along upper margin.

Legs. Femur of foreleg with a row of pv and several pd. Wing normal, longer than abdomen.

Abdomen bearing scattered hairs. Tergites without striking setae. Genitalia (Fig. 1, 2, 4, 5).

Female. Resembles male, except for usual sexual differences. Gena in anterior half yellow, in posterior half black. Tibiae of all legs basally and first tarsomere of midleg and hindleg yellowish. Katepisternum with a seta in upper posterior corner.

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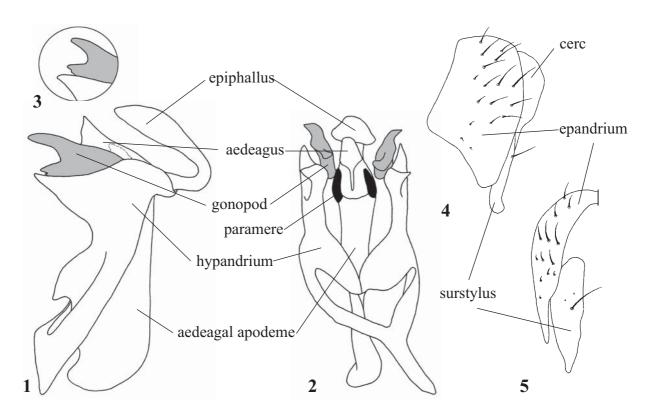


Fig. 1–5. Neopiophila setaluna McAlpine (3) and Neopiophila uralica sp. nov. (1, 2, 4, 5): 1 — male terminalia, right lateral view; 2 — same, ventral view; 3 — apical part of gonopod, right lateral view; 4 — epandrium and surstylus (left), lateral view; 5 — epandrium and surstylus (left), dorsal view;

Рис. 1–5. Neopiophila setaluna McAlpine (3) и Neopiophila uralica sp. nov. (1, 2, 4, 5): 1 — гениталии самца, сбоку, правая сторона; 2 — то же, снизу; 3 — вершина гонопода, сбоку, правая сторона; 4 — эпандрий и сурстиль (левый), сбоку; 5 — эпандрий и сурстиль (левый), сверху.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia, north of Tymenskaya oblast', Salekhard.

References

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