

First data on Dolichopodidae from Chechnya, Russia (Diptera)

Первые данные по фауне Dolichopodidae Чечни, Россия (Diptera)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, новое указание, Чечня.

ABSTRACT. Totally, 46 species (including 4 unidentified morphospecies) of predatory long-legged flies were found in Chechnya, of which 20 species were taken only from the Sernovodsk-Kavkazsky health resort environs (West Chechnya), 19 named and 4 unnamed species were collected only at the mountainous Kezenoyam Lake environs (South-East Chechnya), in addition to three polyzonal species met in both localities.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В Чеченской Республике обнаружено 46 видов хищных мух-зеленушек, из которых 20 видов было отловлено только в окрестностях санатория Серноводск-Кавказский на западе Чечни, 23 (включая 4 неопределенных) вида — только в окрестностях высокогорного озера Кезенойам на юго-востоке республики, а три полизональных вида — в обоих районах сбора.

Introduction

When studying recent Diptera catalogs, we have found that the fauna of the long-legged flies (Dolichopodidae) of the Chechen Republic of Russia remained unstudied [Negrobov et al., 2013; Grichanov, 2014].

As a result of 2016 visits to the two Chechen localities in the Sunzhensky and Vedensky Districts, about 800 dolichopodids were collected, belonging to 46 species listed below. All the identified species are included in the keys to more than 500 Dolichopodidae species of the Caucasus and Eastern Mediterranean [Grichanov, 2007]. The Caucasian and general species distribution is given after Negrobov et al. [2013] and Grichanov [2014]. Type localities are provided, and country lists (in Asia) are arranged alphabetically.

A hand net was mainly used for fly collecting. Mainly wet localities were explored. Big tubes were used to catch *Medetera* flies from stones and tree trunks. The authors of habitat photos and collectors of all specimens are authors of this paper; their names are omitted from the species list. The specimens were dried and mounted on pins and placed in the museum drawers (except as noted). All material is housed in either au-

thors' collection or the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

Species list

Argyra leucocephala (Meigen, 1824)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 15, 18, 26.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: not given [Europe]. Caucasus: Azerbaijan, Russia (Krasnodar Territory, Adygea). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Iran, Israel, Turkey).

Asyndetus latifrons (Loew, 1857)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 20.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Poland: "Schleisen". Caucasus: Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar Territory, N Ossetia-Alania). Europe, Asia (Cyprus, Iran, N Kazakhstan, Syria, Turkey); Afrotropical and Oriental Regions.

Campsicnemus curvipes (Fallén, 1823)

MATERIAL. 9 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 27, 30.VI, 1, 4, 5, 6.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: not given [Europe]. Caucasus: Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia (Adygea, N Ossetia-Alania, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Territory, Stavropol Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Iran, Siberia, Turkey).

Campsicnemus magius (Loew, 1845)

MATERIAL. 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 13, 14, 23, 25.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Italy: Sicily. Caucasus: Azerbaijan, Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory, Rostov Region). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Israel, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan); Afrotropical: St Helena (?introduced).

Campsicnemus umbripennis Loew, 1856

MATERIAL. 27 ♂♂, 29 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 28, 29, 30.VI, 1, 4, 5, 6.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Austria. Caucasus: Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia (Adygea, N Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan).

Campsicnemus sp.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 8.VII.2016.

REMARK. The female is apparently different from other Chechen species of the genus.

Chrysotus collini Parent, 1923

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 18.VI.2016.

Type locality: England: Printon. Caucasus: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory, Rostov Region). Europe, Asia (Iran, Turkmenistan).

Chrysotus laesus (Wiedemann, 1817)

MATERIAL. 17 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Germany: Kiel. Caucasus: Armenia, Georgia, Russia (Adygea, Dagestan, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Palearctic China, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Russian Far East, Turkey).

Chrysotus neglectus (Wiedemann, 1817)

MATERIAL. 15 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: "Holstein". Caucasus: Armenia, Russia (N Ossetia-Alania, Dagestan, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, Asia (Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Siberia, Russian Far East, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan).

Chrysotus sp.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 5.VII.2016.

REMARK. The female is apparently different from other Chechen species of the genus, belonging to the *C. gramineus* species group.

Dolichopus excisus Loew, 1859

MATERIAL. 10 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 15, 18, 20, 25.VI.2016.

Type locality: Germany: "in allen Theilen Deutschlands". Caucasus: Abkhazia, Armenia, Russia (Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, Asia (Iran, Israel, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, "Siberia").

Dolichopus griseipennis Stannius, 1831

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: France: "Lyon". Caucasus: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Turkey, "Middle Asia", "Siberia").

Dolichopus pennatus Meigen, 1824

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: not given [Europe]. Caucasus: Georgia, Russia (Adygea, N Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Mongolia, Siberia, Russian Far East, Turkey).

Dolichopus signifer Haliday, 1838

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 15, 16.VI.2016; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI, 1, 6.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Ireland: Roundstone Bay. Caucasus: Georgia, Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Kras-

nodar Territory, Rostov Region). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan).

Dolichopus ungulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

MATERIAL. 19 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 27, 28, 29, 30.VI, 4, 5.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Europe. Caucasus: Georgia, Russia (Adygea, N Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, Asia (Palaeartic China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Siberia, Russian Far East).

Hercostomus chetifer (Walker, 1849)

MATERIAL. 4 ♂♂, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI, 5, 6, 8.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: England. Caucasus: Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, Asia (Iran, Israel, Turkey); the species is also known from the Nearctic and Oriental (India) Regions.

Hercostomus nigriplantis (Stannius, 1831)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 8.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Germany: Potsdam, Berlin. Caucasus: Armenia, Georgia, Russia (Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, Asia (Siberia).

Hercostomus rusticus (Meigen, 1824)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 1, 2.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: not given [Europe]. Caucasus: Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia (Adygea, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, Asia (Iran, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Turkey, Siberia, Russian Far East).

Hydrophorus balticus (Meigen, 1824)

MATERIAL. 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 28, 30.VI, 1, 4, 6.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Germany: Hamburg. Caucasus: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia (Adygea, N Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Afghanistan, Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Mongolia, Turkey, Siberia).

Hydrophorus praecox (Lehmann, 1822)

MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 28.VI, 1, 6.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Germany: Hamburg. Caucasus: Abkhazia, Georgia, Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory, Stavropol Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Palaeartic China, Cyprus, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Turkey); Afrotropical, Oriental Regions, Australia, Oceania, New Zealand.

Lamprochromus aff. *speciosus* (Loew, 1871)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 15.VI.2016.

REMARK. Unfortunately, females of the genus can be hardly distinguished. Nevertheless, *L. speciosus* is the only *Lamprochromus* species known from the Caucasus and adjacent territories.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Tajikistan: "Sarawschan Thal" [=Zeravshan valley]. Caucasus: Russia (Krasnodar Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Iraq, Iran, Israel, Tajikistan, Turkey).

Liancalus virens (Scopoli, 1763)

MATERIAL. 2 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 6.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: [Slovenia:] “Carnioliae indigena”. Caucasus: Abkhazia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia (Krasnodar Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, “Siberia”).

Medetera jacula (Fallén, 1823)

MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 14, 15, 25.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Sweden: Scania. Caucasus: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia (N Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory, Rostov Region, Stavropol Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Siberia).

Medetera micacea Loew, 1857

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 16.VI.2016; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 5, 7.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: not given [Europe]. Caucasus: Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, Asia (Palearctic China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, West Bank, Siberia).

Medetera pallipes (Zetterstedt, 1843)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 22.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Scania, “in Ostrog ad Wadstena; Botnia orientali ad Johannis Ro prope Torneå” [Sweden; Denmark]. Caucasus: Georgia, Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory, Stavropol Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Israel, Turkey).

Medetera perfida Parent, 1932

MATERIAL. 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI, 2, 5, 7.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Austria: Sölden, Ötztal. Caucasus: “North, Central and South Caucasus”, Russia (Adygea). Europe, Asia (Israel, Turkey).

Medetera truncorum (Zetterstedt, 1838)

MATERIAL. 15 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Germany “Hamburg”. Caucasus: Azerbaijan, Russia (Krasnodar Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Iran, Israel, Turkey, Siberia); Nearctic Region.

Poecilobothrus caucasicus (Stackelberg, 1933)

MATERIAL. 23 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI, 2, 4, 6, 7.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: “Caucasus: Amgata, Kuban-Gebiet; Fluß Kluchor, Suchum-Distr.; Berg Maruch bei Tsh'halta, Suchum-Distr.; Station Kobi, Gouv. Tiflis; Armenien”. Caucasus: Abkhazia, Armenia, Georgia, Russia (Adygea, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Territory). Asia: ?Kyrgyzstan, NE Turkey.

Poecilobothrus ducalis (Loew, 1857)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 4.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Italy: Sicily. Caucasus: Armenia, Russia (Krasnodar Territory). Europe, North Africa.

Poecilobothrus regalis (Meigen, 1824)

MATERIAL. About 150 ♂♂ and ♀♀ in alcohol, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 20.VI.2016; 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same label, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: not given. Caucasus: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory, Rostov Region, Stavropol Territory). Europe, Asia (Iran, Turkey, Uzbekistan).

Poecilobothrus sp. 1

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI.2016.

REMARK. The species lacks such generic character as a distinct dark metallic spot above the notopleuron [Brooks, 2005]. Nevertheless, the male hypopygium is practically identical to that in *P. regalis*, the type species of the genus. It keys to *P. caucasicus* [Khaghaninia et al., 2013], differing in long postpedicel, partly yellow tibiae, in shape of cercus etc., representing apparently different species to be described later.

Poecilobothrus sp. 2

MATERIAL. 15 ♂♂, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI, 4, 5, 6.VII.2016.

REMARK. The species is close to *P. caucasicus* [Khaghaninia et al., 2013], differing in partly yellow femora and tibiae, in shape of cercus etc., representing apparently different species to be described later.

Rhaphium caliginosum Meigen, 1824

MATERIAL. 31 ♂♂, 46 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: not given [Europe]. Caucasus: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia (Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Territory, Rostov Region, Stavropol Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Iran, Israel, Syria, Turkey, Siberia).

Rhaphium discigerum Stenhammar, 1850

MATERIAL. 24 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 16, 20, 22.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Sweden: “Haradshammar, Ostergothland”. Caucasus: Russia (Krasnodar Territory). Europe, Asia (Kyrgyzstan).

Rhaphium fascipes (Meigen, 1824)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 20.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Germany: “Hamburg”. Caucasus: Azerbaijan, Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory, Rostov Region). Europe, Asia (Kyrgyzstan, ?Turkey, Siberia); Nearctic Region.

Sybistroma impar (Rondani, 1843)

MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 20, 25.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Italy. Caucasus: Russia (Krasnodar Territory). Europe, Asia (Israel, Turkey).

Sybistroma lenkoranica Negrobov, 1979

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Azerbaijan: “Lenkoran” [=Lankaran]. Caucasus: Azerbaijan.

REMARK. The female was compared with females collected by the senior author in the Lankaran District of Azerbaijan.

Sympycnus pulicarius (Fallén, 1823)

MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 30.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: not given [Sweden]. Caucasus: Azerbaijan, Russia (Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Stavropol Territory). Europe, Asia (Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Siberia); Nearctic Region.

Syntormon aulicus (Meigen, 1824)

MATERIAL. 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 15, 16, 20, 22, 25.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: not given. Caucasus: Azerbaijan. Europe, North Africa, Asia (Iran, Turkey, "Middle Asia").

Syntormon denticulatus (Zetterstedt, 1843)

MATERIAL. 10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Sweden: "Scania". Caucasus: Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia (Adygea, N Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Stavropol Territory). Europe, "North Africa", Asia (Afghanistan, Iran, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey).

Syntormon pallipes (Fabricius, 1794)

MATERIAL. 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 13, 15, 16.VI.2016; 12 ♂♂, 36 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 27, 30.VI, 1, 2, 5, 6.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Germany. Caucasus: Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia (Adygea, N Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Territory, Rostov Region). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Afghanistan, Palaeartic China, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan); Oriental China; Afrotropics.

Syntormon subinermis (Loew, 1869)

MATERIAL. 31 ♂♂, 48 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 15, 16, 20, 22, 25.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Slovakia: "Losonez" [=Lučenec]. Caucasus: Georgia, Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria). Europe, Asia (Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan).

Syntormon zelleri (Loew, 1850)

MATERIAL. 3 ♂♂, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 16, 18, 25.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Italy: "Scilien" [=Sicilien]. Caucasus: Abkhazia, Azerbaijan, Russia (Krasnodar Territory). Europe, Asia (Iran, "Middle Asia", Turkey).

Tachytrechus notatus (Stannius, 1831)

MATERIAL. 9 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Germany: "Hamburg". Caucasus: Abkhazia, Armenia, Russia (Adygea, Kabardino-



Figs 1–4. Habitats of Dolichopodidae in Chechnya, June–July, 2016: 1 — a dry slope of humid ravine in derelict park at the Sernovodsk-Kavkazsky health resort; 2 — the Akhete River valley at the Kezenoyam Lake with forest on the northern slope and meadow-steppes on the southern slopes; 3 — the Kezenoyam Lake shores and northern slopes; 4 — the eastern slopes at the Kezenoyam Lake.

Рис. 1–4. Места сбора долихоподид в Чечне в июне–июле 2016 г.: 1 — сухой склон сырого оврага в заброшенном парке санатория Серноводск-Кавказский; 2 — долина реки Ахкете около озера Кезенойам с лесом на северном склоне и луговой степью на южных склонах; 3 — берег озера Кезенойам и северные склоны гор; 4 — восточные склоны гор у озера Кезенойам.

Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Iran, Israel, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Siberia).

Teuchophorus monacanthus Loew, 1859

MATERIAL. 15 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, Chechnya: Sernovodskaya, health resort, 43.33°N, 45.17°E, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25.VI.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: not given. Caucasus: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia (Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory, Stavropol Territory). Europe, North Africa, Asia (Iran, Iraq, Israel, "Middle Asia", Turkey).

Xanthochlorus fulvus Negrobov, 1978

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Chechnya: Kezenoyam Lake env., 42.77°N, 46.14°E, 2.VII.2016.

DISTRIBUTION. Type locality: Russia: Northern Caucasus, Fisht. Caucasus: Russia (Adygea, N Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Territory).

Discussion

The present-day boundaries of Chechnya have been finally established in 2003. We have selected two localities for the collecting flies. The first one is the derelict park of the Sernovodsk-Kavkazsky health resort and its environs near the Sernovodskaya village (Sunzhensky District), not far from the Chechen-Ingush border (collection dates since 13 till 26 June). It is located at the southern foothills of the Sunzhensky Ridge (at about 300 m a.s.l.) and belongs to the zone of Terek-Sunzha interfluves. The weather during our stay was rather dry and hot, and the locality was crossed with only few mineralized rivulets, sometimes forming more or less dirty swampy biotopes, where the major part of the dolichopodids was collected (except deciduous tree trunks *Medetera* was taken from).

The second Chechen locality is the mountainous Lake Kezenoyam and its environs in the Vedensky District at the Chechen-Dagestan border (collection dates since 27 June till 8 July). It is located at the southern foothills of the Andiysky (or Andian) Ridge (at about 1900 m a.s.l.) being a part of the Greater Caucasus and forming ridgeline between the Sulak River basin and the Terek River basin. The weather during our stay was moderately warm and rainy. The main stations for the dolichopodid occurrence were located at springs, along the Lake and river shores. Nevertheless, several species of *Chrysotus* Meigen, 1824, *Medetera* Fischer von Waldheim, 1819 and *Poecilobothrus* Mik, 1878 were collected on southern slopes covered with mountain meadow-steppes, and *Xanthochlorus fulvus* was taken on northern slopes covered with mountain forest (between 1700 and 2100 m a.s.l.).

This paper presents the first Chechen records in detail. Totally, 46 species (including 2 unidentified morphospecies and two undescribed species) were found, of which 20 species were taken only from the Sernovodsk-Kavkazsky region, 19 named and 4 unnamed species

were collected only at the Kezenoyam region, in addition to three polyzonal species met in both localities, i.e. *Dolichopus signifer*, *Medetera micacea* and *Syntormon pallipes*.

Taking into consideration the different altitude of localities, the two periods of collecting belonged phenologically to the first third of summer. Geographically, the Sunzhensky Ridge is a part of the Sunzha-Terek elevation separated from the Greater Caucasus (including the Andian Ridge) by the tilled Chechen Plain. Most of the collected species are widespread across the Palearctic Region and common in the Caucasus and adjacent territories that as a whole may be considered to be comparatively well-studied. *Poecilobothrus caucasicus*, *Sybitroma lenkoranica*, *Xanthochlorus fulvus* and two undescribed *Poecilobothrus* species are at present considered endemic species of the Caucasus. All these species were found at the Kezenoyam Lake. *Medetera truncorum*, *Poecilobothrus regalis*, *Rhaphium caliginosum*, *R. discigerum*, *Syntormon subinermis* and *Teuchophorus monacanthus* were the most abundant species at the Sernovodsk-Kavkazsky, while *Campsicnemus umbripennis*, *Chrysotus laesus*, *C. neglectus*, *Dolichopus unguulatus*, *Poecilobothrus caucasicus* and *Syntormon pallipes* were the commonest species at the Kezenoyam Lake.

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