A new species of the genus *Argyra* from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

O.P. Negrobov & I.Ya. Grichanov

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Argyra xanthopyga sp. n. is described from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

O.P. Negrobov, Voronezh State University, Voronezh 394000, Russia. E-mail: ins285@bio.vsu.ru

I.Ya. Grichanov, All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection, St.Petersburg, Pushkin 196608, Russia. E-mail: Grichanov@mail.ru

More than 100 species of Argyra Macquart, 1834 are known from all zoogeographic realms except Australasia and Oceania, but the genus is more diverse in the northern hemisphere (Pollet et al., 2004). The Palaearctic catalogue (Negrobov, 1991) contains 31 species of Argyra. The last key to Palaearctic species of Argyra for the Palearctic Realm has been published by Parent (1938), and a key to Chinese species has been written by Wang & Yang (2004). The most part of Palaearctic species of the genus is described from Central and Southern Europe. Recently, some more new species of this genus have been described from Asian part of the Palaearctic (Grichanov & Shamshev, 1993; Yang & Grootaert, 1999; Yang & Saigusa, 2002; Negrobov & Maslova, 2003; Wang & Yang, 2004). At now the Argyra comprises 39 valid and 2 unrecognized Palaearctic species (Grichanov, 2005). Leucostola Loew, 1857 has been used in some recent papers as a subgenus of Argyra (Grichanov & Shamshev, 1993; Wang & Yang, 2004). Species of Leucostola have no clear border with the other species of Argyra in the Nearctic; so, that is why a species group only rather than a subgenus should be considered under this name.

Argyra xanthopyga sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Holotype. J, **Tajikistan**, Ziddy, slope of Hissar Range, 15.VI.1944, Stackelberg, deposited at the Zoological Institute RAS, St.Petersburg (ZIAS).

Paratypes. **Tajikistan:** 6 σ' with the same data as in holotype (ZIAS); **Kyrgyzstan**: 2 σ' , West Tien Shan, Sary-Chelek Nature Reserve, 28.VI and 9.VII.1978, mountain river bank, sweeping from grasses, Grichanov (Voronezh Univ.).

Description. Male. Frons and face silverywhite pollinose. Ratio of face width at middle to height of antennal postpedicel 0.6: 0.7. Antennae black. Postpedicel triangular, pointed at apex, curved ventrally, with small basal excision embracing pedicel. Stylus (arista) subapical. Ratio of postpedicel length to postpedicel height to stylus length 3.1: 1.3: 3.9. Palpus yellow, silvery pollinose. Proboscis dark yellow. Postocular bristles white.

Thorax metallic green, weakly white pollinose. Mesonotum without additional hairs. Propleura with two white setae. Six pairs of dorsocentral setae; acrostichals well developed, forming one irregular row in anterior 2/3 of mesonotum. Scutellum with two long setae and two fine lateral hairs, dorsally bare.

Legs mostly yellow; posterior tarsus brown. Coxae with black setae. Fore femur and tibia without rows of setae or hairs; fore basitarsus without long hairs. Fore femur with one short anteroventral seta at apex. Fore tibia with 1 anterodorsal and 2 posterodorsal short setae. Length ratio of fore tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) 6.2 : 3.9 : 1.5 : 1.0 : 0.8 : 0.9. Middle femur with one strong anteroventral and 2-3 fine posterior subapical setae. Middle tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 3 posterodorsal and 2 short ventral setae. Length ratio of middle tibia to tarsus (segments) from first to fifth) 9.4 : 5.7 : 2.7 : 1.9 : 1.2 : 0.9. Hind femur with several short setae at apex. Hind tibia with 3 anterodorsal and 6-7 posterodorsal short setae. Length ratio of hind tibia to tarsus (segments from first to fifth) 12.3 : 3.9 : 3.3 : 2.8:1.5:0.9.

Wing barely darkened. Ratio of parts of costa from R_{2+3} vein to M_{1+2} 3.2 : 1.7. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} parallel at apex. Length ratio of distal and proximal parts of M_{1+2} 10.4 : 11.7. Ratio of apical part of CuA_1 to *m*-*cu* 2.6 : 5.8. Halter yellow. Lower calypter with yellow cilia.

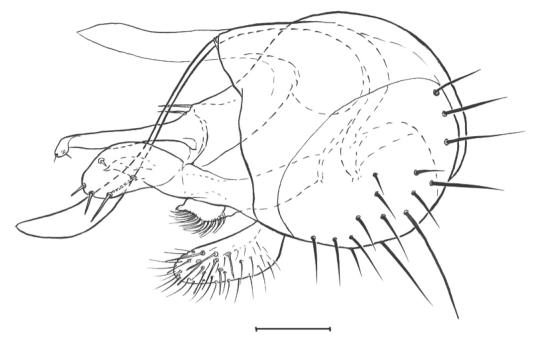


Fig. 1. Argyra xanthopyga sp. n., hypopygium, lateral view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

Abdomen mostly green, with metallic reflection. Abdominal tergites 2 and 3 (and 4 in some paratypes) with yellow lateral spots; sternites 1 to 4 yellow. Hypopygium at apex and its appendages dark yellow. Epandrium rounded. Two strong epandrial setae located just before base of ventral lobe of surstylus. Dorsal lobe of surstylus somewhat broadened in apical part, oval at apex. Ventral lobe of surstylus longer than dorsal one, narrow, curved dorsad at extreme apex. Cercus short, oval.

Female unknown.

Length (mm): body 3.6, wing 3.8.

Etymology. The species name is formed from the Greek "*xanthos*" and "*pyge*", with yellow hypopygium.

Comparison. A. xanthopyga sp. n. is close to the Chinese *A. serrata* Yang & Saigusa in having yellow palpi, but differs in the subapical stylus (arista) on antenna and morphology of hypopygium. The new species keys out to *A. argentina* (Mg.) (Parent, 1938) as follows.

- Palpus and proboscis yellow; fore femur without long setae; dorsal lobe of surstylus somewhat broadened in apical part..... A. xanthopyga sp. n.
- Palpus and proboscis dark; fore femur with long ventral setae; dorsal lobe of surstylus not broadened in apical part..... A. argentina (Mg.)

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