

A new species of the genus *Campsicnemus* (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) from Kyrgyzstan

Новый вид рода *Campsicnemus* (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) из Киргизии

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A new species *Campsicnemus issykkulensis* sp. nov. is described from Kyrgyzstan. It belongs to the *C. magius* group of species, being similar to *C. compeditus* Loew, 1857 and *C. bagachanovae* Grichanov et Volfov, 2009, and differs from these latter mainly in morphology of the male fore tarsus.

Описан *Campsicnemus issykkulensis* sp. nov. из Киргизии. Он относится к группе видов *C. magius*, очень похож на *C. compeditus* Loew, 1857 и *C. bagachanovae* Grichanov et Volfov, 2009, отличаясь от них, главным образом, морфологией передней лапки самца.

Key words: Palaearctic Region, Kyrgyzstan, long-legged flies, Diptera, Dolichopodidae, *Campsicnemus*, new species

Ключевые слова: Палеарктика, Киргизия, мухи-зеленушки, Diptera, Dolichopodidae, *Campsicnemus*, новый вид

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Campsicnemus* Haliday in Walker et al., 1851 belongs to the subfamily Sympycninae and includes more than 290 described species with an extremely high diversity of endemic species in the Hawaiian Islands and French Polynesia (Evenhuis, 2009, 2011). Grichanov (2009) listed and keyed the known Palaearctic species of *Campsicnemus* and subsequently described additional Palaearctic species *C. konstantini* Grichanov, 2011 from Astrakhan Province of Russia (Grichanov, 2011) and *C. zlobini* Grichanov, 2012 from the Russian Far East (Grichanov, 2012). Here we describe a new species in the *C. magius* group from Kyrgyzstan, which brings the number of

described Palaearctic species to 39. Five known species of the group are quite distinct in at least two basal segments of fore tarsus shortened and at least one segment of the same tarsus bearing a very long process. The known species of the group were diagnosed by Grichanov (2011).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Morphological terminology mainly follows Cumming & Wood (2009). Body length is measured from the base of antenna to the posterior tip of epandrium. Wing length is measured from the base to the wing apex. The relative lengths of the tarsomeres are representative ratios and not measurements. The holotype and most of the paratypes of

the new species are housed at the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg (ZIN). Some paratypes are deposited at the Voronezh State University, Voronezh, Russia (VSU).

RESULTS

Order DIPTERA

Family DOLICHOPODIDAE

Subfamily SYMPYCINAE

Genus *Campsicnemus* Haliday in Walker, 1851

Campsicnemus issykkulensis sp. nov. (Figs 1–4)

Holotype. Male; **Kyrgyzstan**: *Issyk-Kul* [=Issyk-Köl] *Prov.*, Anan'ovo, 5 Jul. 1979, coll. Grichanov (ZIN).

Paratypes. **Kyrgyzstan**, *Issyk-Kul Prov.*: 49 males, 29 females, Anan'ovo, 5–8 Jul. 1979, coll. Grichanov (10 males, 10 females in ZIN; 39 males, 19 females in VSU); 7 males, 1 female, Chon-Uryukty, 10 Jul. 1979, coll. Grichanov; 10 males, 7 females, Kuturgu, 12 Jul. 1979, coll. Grichanov; 5 males, 1 female, Dzhergalan River valley, Mikhailovka, 16 Jul. 1979, coll. Grichanov (all specimens in VSU).

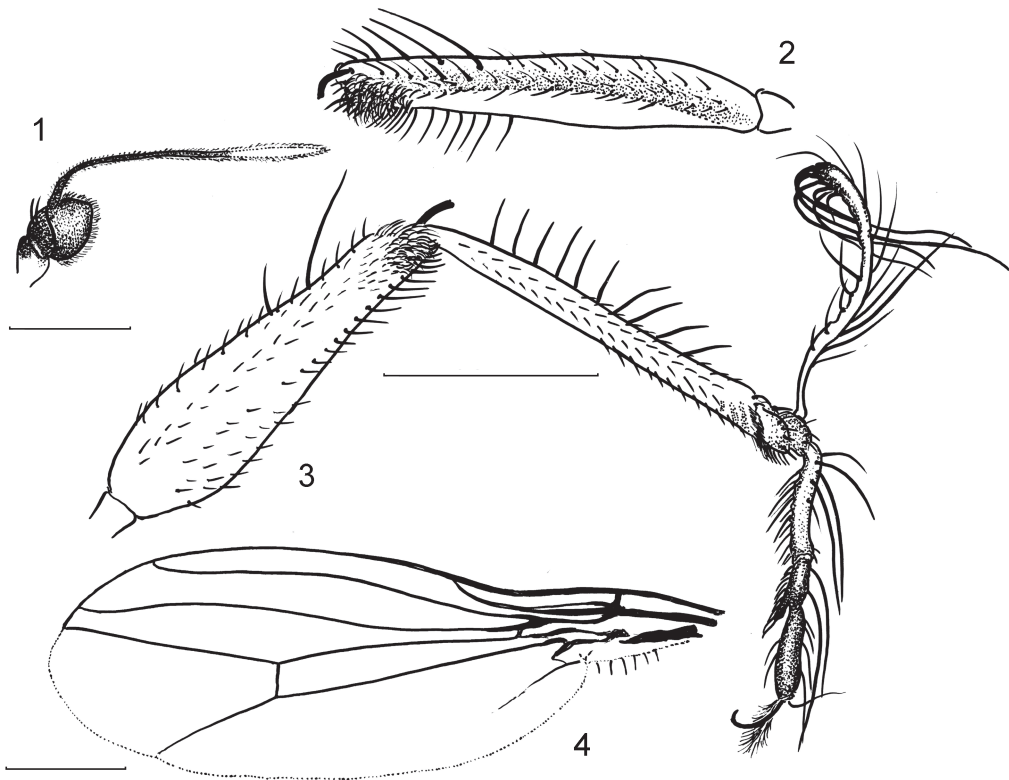
Description. *Male*. Head. Frons metallic black, brownish pollinose. Face greyish white, narrow, the narrowest above suture, where it hardly wider than postpedicel. Clypeus convex. Antenna (Fig. 1) with yellow scape and brown pedicel and postpedicel; postpedicel rounded-oval, slightly longer than high, with indistinct apex and short hairs; arista-like stylus with microscopic hairs, brown, with white apical lamella; lengths ratio of scape to pedicel to postpedicel to stylus (1st and 2nd segments) as 9/6/17/6/30. Proboscis brown. Palpus brown at base, yellow at apex, with black hairs. Lower postocular setae white.

Thorax metallic bronze-black, shining; pleura matt black. Three pairs of strong dorsocentral setae; acrostichals uniseriate, well-developed. Proepisternum with a strong black seta and several white hairs.

Scutellum with two strong black setae and two short lateral hairs.

Legs mostly yellow; fore femur black dorsally; mid and hind coxae, and last segments of all tarsi brown-black. Fore coxa with white hairs anteriorly and brown setae apically; hind coxa with black outer seta. Fore femur (Fig. 2) thickened in basal two-thirds, with a small hairy thickening at apex posteriorly, a row of short anterodorsal hairs, several elongate anterodorsal setae at apex, short white hairs posteriorly, and posteroventral row of short dark setae in distal third. Fore tibia (Fig. 3) slightly thickened along entire length, with rows of strong dorsal and fine posterodorsal setae. Fore tarsomeres 1–2 short and thick, with short setae; 2nd segment with a long thin process: process nearly as long as fore tibia, with long black hairs along entire length and 3–4 very long hairs at base and at apex; 3rd–5th segments with rows of elongate ventral and long dorsal hairs, bare laterally; 4th segment with a narrow apical process covered with black cilia; 5th segment with two asymmetrical claws, one of which narrower and shorter than other; length of larger claw reaching two-thirds of length of 5th segment (Fig. 3). Mid and hind legs simple, with simple setae. Mid and hind femora with single preapical seta; mid tibia with 3–4 anterodorsals, 3 posterodorsals and 1 ventral seta; hind tibia with 3 anterodorsals, 4 posterodorsals and 2 ventrals. Podomeres (from femur to fifth tarsomere) lengths ratios: in fore leg, 40/40/3/3/8/6/15, in mid leg, 45/51/18/9/8/5/6, in hind leg, 45/48/16/13/11/4/4.

Wing (Fig. 4) greyish, simple, narrow. Costa slightly concave at base, bearing setae equal in length on 3rd section; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} converging in apical part. Ratio of costal section between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to that of costal section between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} , 9/4; basal section of M_{1+2} longer than distal section (5/3); ratio of crossvein *dm-cu* to distal part of CuA_1 , 11/21. Lower calypter dirty yellow, with white cilia; halter reddish yellow.



Figs 1–4. *Campsicnemus issykkulensis* sp. nov. 1, male antenna; 2, male fore leg (anterior view); 3, male fore femur (posterior view); 4, male wing. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Abdomen green, densely grey pollinose, with black setae and hairs. Hypopygium concealed; cercus black, with short light hairs.

Female similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters, otherwise as follows: body slightly shorter and wing slightly longer than those in male; postpedicel slightly shorter than high; fore tibia with 1–2 anterodorsals, 3–4 posterodorsals and 1 ventral seta; fore tibia and tarsomeres lengths ratio: 43/11/8/6/4/5.

Measurements (mm): body length 1.8–2.4, wing length 2.3–2.5.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *C. magius* group of species based on the following features: fore tarsomeres 1–2 are short and thick; the second segment bears a long thin process, which is nearly as long as the fore tibia. The new species is most similar to *C. compeditus* Loew, 1857

and *C. bagachanovae* Grichanov et Volfov, 2009. *Campsicnemus issykkulensis* keys to *C. bagachanovae* (Grichanov, 2009, 2011), but can be distinguished from the latter species by the ornamented arista-like stylus, fore leg armaments and by the colour of the antenna and legs. The male of *C. bagachanovae* has a simple stylus, less bristly fore femur and fore tarsus, entirely black antenna, and mainly black legs.

Etymology. The species is named for Ysyk-Köl, also Issyk-Kul, the large mountain lake in the northeastern Kyrgyzstan within the Tien Shan mountain system.

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