

A new species of grassflies of the genus *Lasiosina* Becker from Turkey (Diptera: Chloropidae)

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Lasiosina devitata sp. n. is described from Turkey. Specimens were reared from stem of *Lepidium latifolium* (Brassicaceae). This is the first record of the feeding of *Lasiosina* larvae on dicotyledon plant. Some characters are added to the description of species of the *L. nigriantennata* group based on examination of type specimens.

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The genus *Lasiosina* comprises 34 species in the Palaearctic; some of them have local distribution. A new species was reared from stem of *Lepidium latifolium* (Brassicaceae). This is the first record of the feeding of *Lasiosina* larvae on dicotyledon plant. Information about the habits of *Lasiosina* larvae is rather meagre. Exact data are only for the most common species of the genus, *L. herpini* Guérin-Méneville (= *L. cinctipes* auct.). The larvae of this species develop in shoots of many cereals and grasses (Poaceae) damaged by other insects, especially *Chlorops pumilionis* Bjerkander and other Chloropidae (Tsygankov, 1929, 1930; Balachowsky & Mesnil, 1935). Some species, such as *L. jakutica* Nartshuk, *L. orientalis* Nartshuk, shortwinged *L. parvipennis* Duda and wingless *L. pedestris* Nartshuk, are usually collected on *Carex* beds; their larvae probably develop in *Carex* shoots (Nartshuk, 1966, 1991). *L. albipila* Becker inhabits bogs and marshes (Nartshuk, 1962). Remm (1959) and Elberg (1971) considered it as a tychocoenic species on *Carex* marshes in Estonia. So, *L. devitata* is probably only secondary invader of *Lepidium latifolium*.

Holotype and 2 paratypes are deposited in the collection of Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences in St.Petersburg, Russia and 1 ♂ (paratype) in Atatürk University, Erzerum, Turkey.

Lasiosina devitata sp. n.

Holotype. ♂, **Turkey**, 11.1 km SW Anсарay, 951 m, 38°19'N and 33°53' E (L. Gültekin).

Paratypes. 2 ♂, 1 ♀, identical label.

All specimens were reared from stem of *Lepidium latifolium*. Leaves were collected 23.VI.2005. Flies appeared 6.VII.2005.

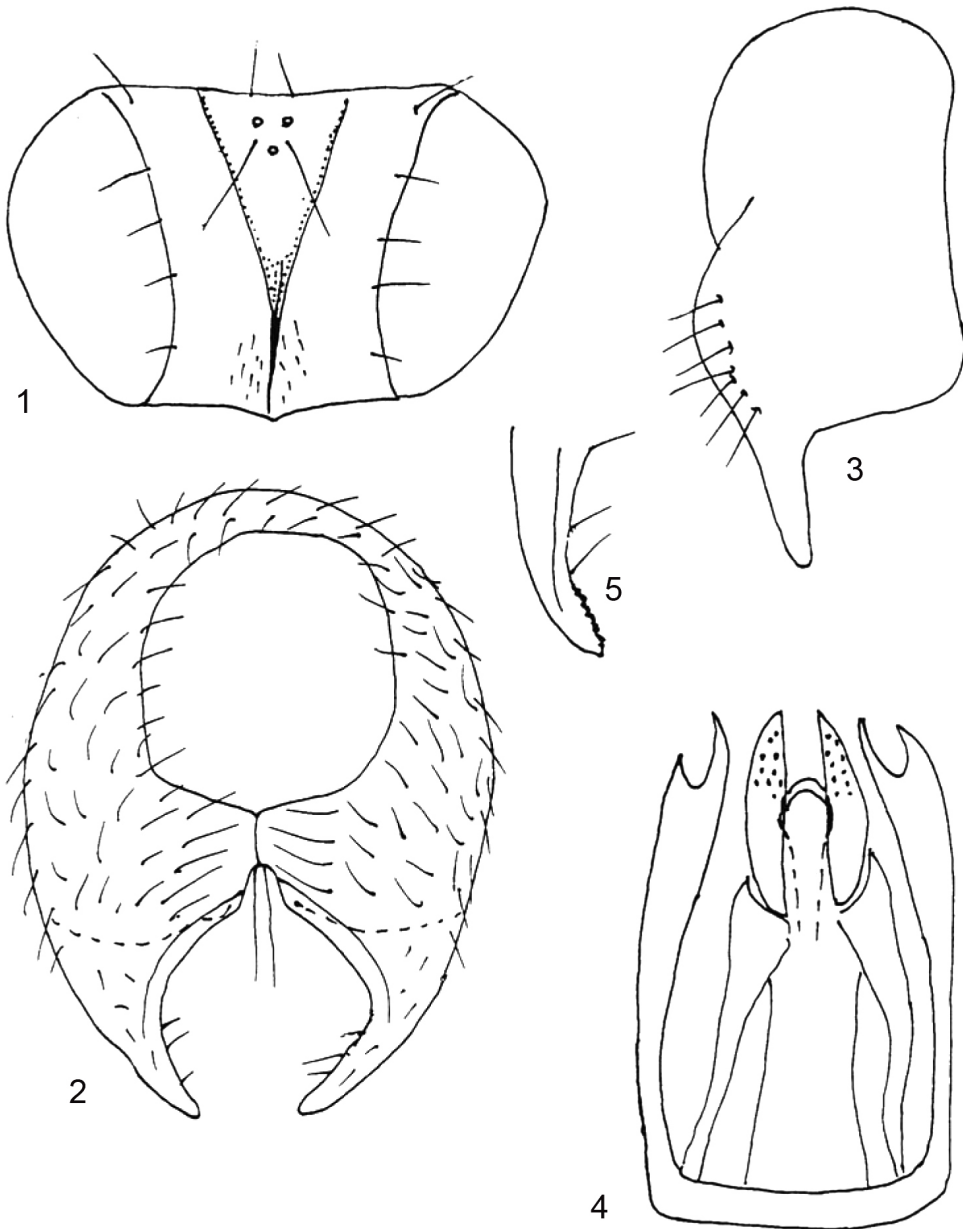
Description. Male, female. Body yellow with black stripes and spots. Head broader than deep or long (36 : 25 : 25). Ocellar triangle (Fig. 1) occupying about 1/3 of posterior width of frons. Main part of ocellar triangle (excluding the linear apical extension) reaches 3/4 of length of frons; linear extension reaches front of frons. Ocellar triangle yellow and dusted; its sides lineally black and central line black; ocellar tubercle black dusted. Occiput yellow with black dusted central stripe equal in width to base of ocellar triangle. Setae and setulae of frons black. Orbital setae 3-4. Eyes bare with nearly horizontal long axis. Gena wider than first flagellomere, covered with yellow setulae. Basal segments of antenna yellow; first flagellomere entirely black; arista bare, black. Palpus yellow in male and blackish in female.

Stripes on scutum black, broad, thickly grey dusted; central stripe reaching the scutellum. Scutellum slightly flattened on disc, with black sides. Pleura with black marks on ventral anepisternum, anterior anepimeron, ventral katepisternum and ventral meron. Mark on katepisternum dusted, except for upper hind part; other pleural marks wholly dusted. Notopleural setae 1 + 2. Postscutellum black, thin dusted. Abdomen dark brown, dusted, covered dorsally with black, ventrally yellow setulae. Legs yellow with black marks on femora and tibiae, except middle femora; tarsi blackish. Middle femora yellow.

Epiandrium black, with black setae. Male genitalia as in Figs 2-5. Body length 2.5 mm.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin "deviation" that indicates abnormal trophic association.

Note. The new species belongs to the *L. nigriantennata* group erected by Dely-Draskovits (1982). The group may be defined by the following features: ocellar triangle yellow with sides



Figs 1-5. *Lasiosina devitata* sp. n. 1, frons; 2-5, male genitalia: epandrium (2); the same, lateral view (3); hypandrium (4); tip of surstylus (5).

and central line brown to black and without black shining rhomboid spot at tip. Setae on head and thorax black. Basal segments of antennae from yellow to brown; first flagellomere always black in both sexes. Setulae and setae on abdomen white or black. The new species is distinguished from all known species of the group by the dust-

ed black sides and central line of ocellar triangle and dusted pleural marks. Within this group, the new species is most similar to *L. nigra* Dely-Draskovits described from Israel (Dely-Draskovits, 1981). It is distinguished from *L. nigra* by the longer ocellar triangle, blackish palpi in female, dusted pleural marks (except upper hind

angle on katepisternal mark), dusted dorsal side of abdomen, dusted postscutellum, lighter colour of legs, and structure of the male genitalia. Unfortunately, the description of *L. nigra* is rather short, not containing some important characters and including some contradictions (e.g. “Hypopygium gelb”; “Hypopygium glänzend dunkelbraun”).

Ismay (1991) used some important characters for distinguishing species of the genus *Lasiosina*, such as colour and location of the dusting on pleural marks. The dusting on sides of ocellar triangle and on postscutellum is also a good character for species identification. Type specimens (holotypes or paratypes) of most species of the *L. nigriantennata* group are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences in St.Petersburg. Data on colour and the dusting of pleural marks of type specimens of *L. nigra* were kindly sent to me by Dr L. Papp. I am adding here some characters of these species for easier identification of species of the group. Species included earlier in this group, *L. dudichi* Dely-Draskovits, 1982, *L. emiliae* Dely-Draskovits, 1982, *L. altaica* Dely-Draskovits, 1982, and *L. nigriantennata* Dely-Draskovits, 1977, have the black sides and tip of ocellar triangle shining, pleural marks black, mark on anepisternum shining, mark on anepimeron dusted, mark on katepisternum shining in upper part and dusted in lower part, mark on meron dusted, postscutellum dusted. In addition, *L. dudichi* and *L. emiliae* have white setae on epanthrium. *L. nigra* has the antero-ventral marks on anepisternum dark and shiny, subtriangular ventral mark on katepisternum dark, but the dorsal part yellow at the width of the apex of fore femur; upper half of the spot shiny, ventral part dull. Anepimeron dark area dusted, except for a linear anterior rim. Meron dusted.

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