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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *OEDENOPS* BECKER, 1903 (DIPTERA: EPHYDRIDAE) FROM THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

M. G. Krivosheina¹⁾, A. L. Ozerov²⁾

1) *A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, 119071 Moscow, Russia. E-mail: kriv2260@rambler.ru*

2) *Zoological Museum, Moscow Lomonosov State University, 103009 Moscow, Russia. E-mail: ozerov2455@rambler.ru*

Summary. *Oedenops stackelbergi* Krivosheina et Ozerov, **sp. n.** is described from Primorskii krai, Russia. New species is similar to *O. isis* Becker, 1903 but differs from latter in reddish-brown coloration of frons, face and antenna and the shape of aedeagus. A key to species of the genus *Oedenops* is given also.

Key words: Diptera, Ephydriidae, taxonomy, new species, key, Primorskii krai, Russia.

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Резюме. Из Приморского края (Россия) описывается новый для науки вид *Oedenops stackelbergi* Krivosheina et Ozerov, **sp. n.** Новый вид близок *O. isis* Becker, 1903, от которого отличается красно-коричневой окраской лба, лица и усиков, а также формой эдеагуса. Составлена определительная таблица видов рода *Oedenops*.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Oedenops* Becker, 1903 belongs to the tribe Dryxini. This tribe was proposed by Zatwarnicki (1992) and firstly comprised 10 genera, distributed in both Old and New Worlds, with Afrotropical Region being especially rich in genera and species. Phylogenetic study of the tribe Dryxini reduced the number of genera to eight, of which *Omyxa* Mathis et Zatwarnicki, 2002 and *Papuama* Mathis et Zatwarnicki, 2002 were described as new to science (Mathis & Zatwarnicki, 2002). Later the genus *Dryxella* Krivosheina, 2012, was described from India (Krivosheina, 2012) increasing the number of genera in the tribe Dryxini to nine. Attention of many dipterologists was attracted to this tribe because they discovered the largest and remarkable species among Ephydriidae with body length to 12 mm.

The genus *Oedenops* is distinguished from the other genera of Dryxini by the following combination of characters: small size (body length no more than 3 mm), arista bearing 3–6 rays, notopleuron bearing 2 setae, anepisternal and anterior dorsocentral (1+3) setae well developed, katepisternal setae absent, fore femur of both sexes with a row of short setulae apically along anteroventral surface.

The genus *Oedenops* was described by Becker (1903) basing on the single species, *Oedenops isis* Becker, 1903, collected in Egypt. A year earlier Coquillett (1902) described the species *Paralimna nuda* Coquillett, 1902 from Mexico, which later was transferred to the genus *Oedenops* by Cresson (1929); the species proved to be widely distributed in North and South America (Mathis & Zatwarnicki, 2002). Later three species were discovered in Africa and Japan. Wirth (1956) described *O. afrus* Wirth, 1956 from South Africa. Giordani Soika (1956) described *O. aurantiacus* Soika, 1956 from Zaire. Miyagi (1977) described *O. flavitarsis* Miyagi, 1977 from Japan. The two latter species are now synonymized with *O. isis* by Mathis & Zatwarnicki (2002). As a result the genus consists of three species: *O. isis*, *O. nudus* and *O. afrus*, of them the former only is distributed in the Palaearctic region.

A revision of the Ephydriidae collection of the Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg (ZISP) allowed us to discover a new species of the genus *Oedenops*. The description of new species is given below. Morphological terminology follows Mathis & Zatwarnicki (2002).

***Oedenops stackelbergi* Krivosheina et Ozerov, sp. n.**

Figs 1–3

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Russia:** "Камень Рыболов, [оз.] Ханка, Уссурийский край" [Kamen Rybolov, Khanka Lake, Primorskii krai], 9.VII [1]927, leg. A.A. Stackelberg (ZISP).

DIAGNOSIS. The new species differs from *Oedenops isis* Becker 1903 by reddish brown not yellowish coloration of frons, face and antennae and by the morphology of male terminalia. From the other species of the genus the new species differs by the absence of presutural intraalar seta.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. *Head.* Frons, face, antenna and gena reddish brown; palpus greyish yellow. Face with 3 setae, the upper 2 longer than the third; antenna with 5 hairs. Gena high, gena-to-eye ratio 0.36.

Thorax grey in not dense orange pollen. Legs yellow, hind femora greyish darkened in basal third, apical tarsomeres darkened.

Wings hyaline with yellowish brown veins. Halteres yellow. Costal vein ratio 3 : 1. Presutural supraalar seta absent, anepisternum with vertical row of 7 setae of different length; katepisternum without strong seta. Fore femur with short spinules on anteroventral surface and a row of setae ventrally. Mid femur with 2 strong and 1 short setae on anterodorsal surface and a row of spinules on posteroventral surface. Scutellum grey in orange pollen.

Abdomen grey in rare orange pollen. Male terminalia: epandrium in posterior view of inverted U-shape, cercus hemispherical, presurstylus triangular (Fig. 2); postsurstylus long, apically rounded and with irregularly sclerotized apex (Fig. 2); aedeagus in lateral view with rounded projected apex; aedeagal apodeme more or less triangular with pointed central part; hypandrium concave (Fig. 3).

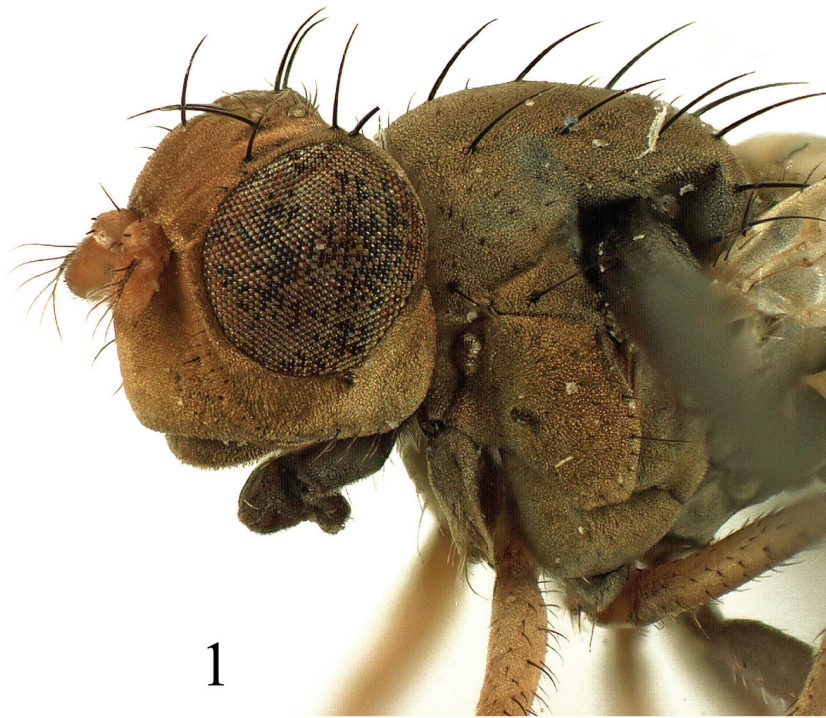
MEASUREMENTS. Body length 2.8 mm.

Female unknown.

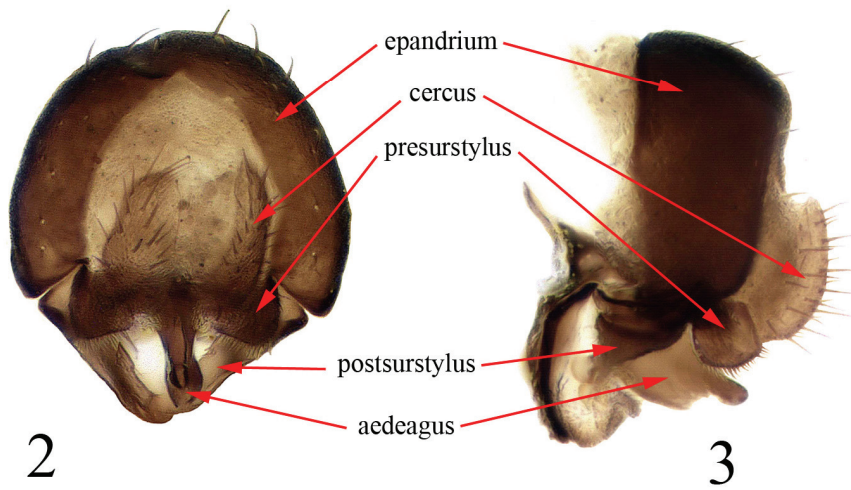
NOTES. The species was firstly determined as *Oedenops flavitarsis* Miyagi, 1977 for many external characters coincided with original description of above mentioned species (Miyagi, 1977). However the holotype of *O. flavitarsis* was studied by Mathis and Zatwarnicki, including male terminalia, and the species was synonymized with *O. isis* (Mathis & Zatwarnicki, 2002). Detailed examination of male terminalia showed resemblance of *O. stackelbergi* sp. n. with *O. isis* in the morphology of epandrium and pre- and postsurstylus, but demonstrated clear differences in the shape of eadeagal apodeme and aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Primorskii krai.

ETHYMOLOGY. The species name is given in the honour of famous Russian dipterologist A.A. Stackelberg who made great contribution in investigation of Diptera.



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Figs 1–3. *Oedenops stackelbergi* sp. n., male: 1) head and thorax, lateral view; 2) epandrium, cerci, presurstyli and postsurstyli, posterior view; 3) epandrium, cerci, presurstyli and internal male terminalia, lateral view.

Key to species of the genus *Oedenops*

1. Presutural intraalar seta absent 2
- Presutural intraalar seta present 3
2. Male frons and face grey-golden, antenna pale yellow in both sexes. Aedeagus in lateral view with shallowly concaved apex (Mathis & Zatwarnicki, 2002, fig. 78) (Afrotropical, Australasian/Oceanian, Palaearctic)..... *O. isis* Becker, 1903
- Male frons and face reddish-brown, antenna reddish-brown in male. Aedeagus in lateral view with rounded projected apex (Fig. 3) (Palaearctic) *O. stackelbergi* **sp. n.**
3. Male frons brown, face and gena mostly silvery white in male and silvery grey in female (Afrotropical) *O. afrus* Wirth, 1956
- Male frons and dorsal facial part reddish brown, gena golden; female frons, gena and face greyish yellow (Nearctic, Neotropical) *O. nudus* (Coquillett, 1902)

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