

An aberrant species of *Megaselia* (Diptera: Phoridae) from the Far East of Russia

M.V. Michailovskaya

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Megaselia collariata sp. n. is described. It is first species from Russia which is sibling to species of the subsection of aberrant species of the genus *Megaselia*.

M.V. Michailovskaya, Gornotayozhnoe, Ussuriysk District, Primorskiy krai, 692533 Russia.
E-mail: marinam@utl.ru

Introduction

Among phoridae, collected in the south of Primorsky Territory, unusual specimens of scuttle – flies are found out. Its have a number of specific characteristics: at them is absent vein R_{2+3} , very long anal tube with precisely differentiated “collar” in the basis, lobes of hypandrium are well developed. Presence of these features carries these specimens to a small subsection of genus *Megaselia* numbering no more of 10 species from Palearctic and South East Asia. The specimens caught in Primorskiy Krai are described below as species new to a science.

Megaselia collariata sp.n. (Figs 1-4)

Holotype. ♀, **Russia**, Primorsk Terr., 18 km SE Ussuriysk, 43.66°N 132.25°E, Gornotayzchoe, 1-10.VII.1999 (leg. Michailovskaya), deposited in collection Gornotayzchnoe DVO RAN.

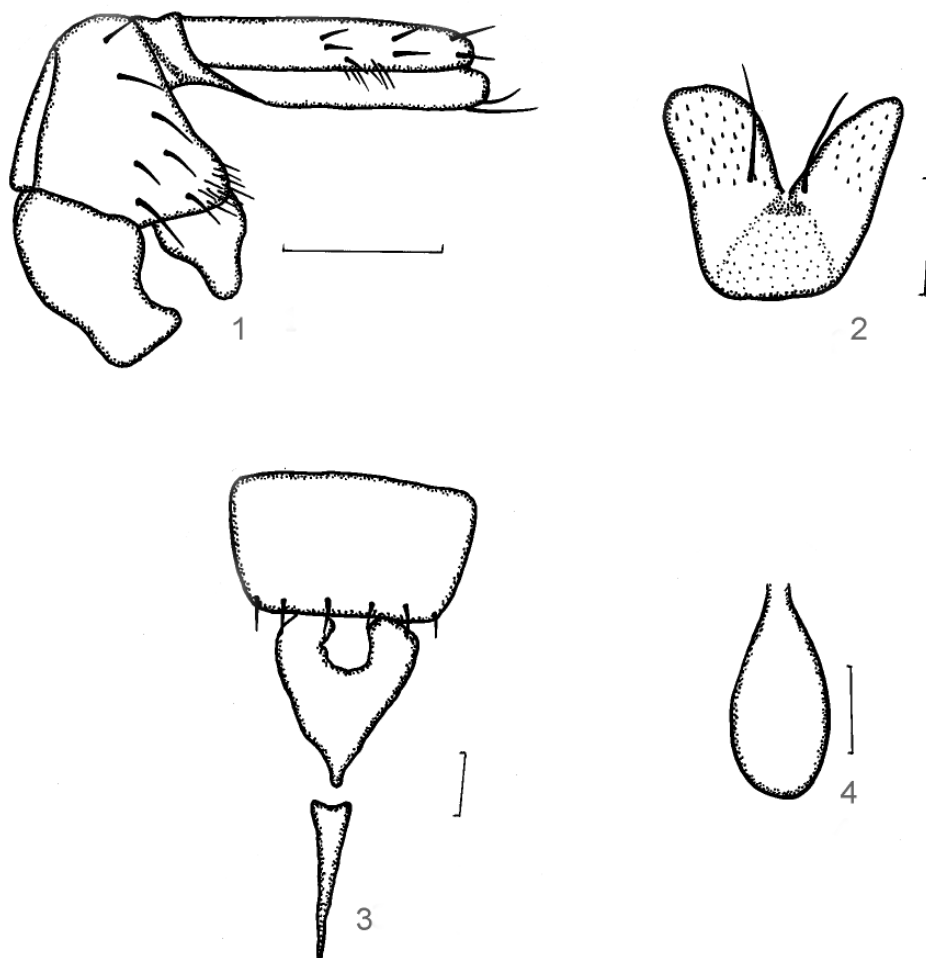
Paratypes. **Russia**, Primorsk Terr.: 1 ♂, 18 km SE Ussuriysk, 43.66°N, 132.25°E, Gornotayzchoe, 21-31.VIII.2000; 7 ♀, same data as in holotype, but 11-31.VIII.2000; 3 ♀, same data as in holotype, but 24-31.VIII.2001. Malaise traps (leg. Michailovskaya), deposited in collection Gornotayzchnoe DVO RAN.

Diagnosis The combination of a bare mesopleuron, short costal index and only two strong scutellar bristles placed this species in Group VIII of Borgmeier's keys to Australasian and Oriental Region species of *Megaselia* (Borgmeier 1967) and run to couplets 3 on page 92. Other costal ratio and absolutely other structure of hypopigium is distinguishes two species (*M. orbata* Borgmeier and *M. abstinens* Borgmeier) of this couplets from a new species. New species did not run out in Lundbeck's key and the key to British species of *Megaselia* (Lundbeck 1922, Disney 1989). In the keys for species *pygmaea* – complex of Disney

(Disney 1988) this species runs to couplets 1, where it runs out as *Megaselia abludens* Schmitz, but the latter has a wide frons, small spherical hypopigium and short anal tube. The distinct “collar” between the epandrium and the anal tube, elongated anal tube, unforked R_{4+5} means it resembles *M. torautensis* Disney and *M. bruesi* Disney, which is immediately distinguished by its bare mesopleuron and short costa and from *M. torautensis* Disney by the yellow haltere also.

Etymology The name refers to the “collar” at base of anal tube.

Description Male. Frons brown and about as wide as high with fine microsetae. Both pairs of supra-antennal bristles robust, the lower pair subequal to or a little shorter than upper pair. Antials about midway between upper supra-antennals and anterolaterals, latter higher on frons than antials. Third antennal segment pale brown, spherical with dorsal arista. Proboscis with yellow labrum. Thorax brown. Each side of scutum with a humeral bristle, two notopleurals (no notopleural cleft) an intra-alar, a postalar and a prescutellar dorsocentral bristle. Scutellum with two robust bristles. Mesopleuron bare. Abdomenal tergites brown with short hairs (II-V), but those at rear of tergite 6 longer than rest. Hypopigium brown, anal tube yellow. Anal tube is distinctly longer than length of dorsal face of epandrium. There is distinct “collar” between the epandrium and the anal tube (Fig. 1). Hypandrium with two developed lobes and two strong bristles in base (Fig. 2). Front and middle legs yellow. Hind legs more brownish. Spines of the hind tibial combs all simple. Hind femur with 4-5 very long hairs below basal half which clearly longer than those of antero-ventral row in apical half. Hind and middle tibia with post-dorsal row of hairs. Wings. Length 1.2 mm. Costal index 0.33. Costal ratio 2 : 1. Vein R_{4+5} unforked. Costal cilia 0.04mm. Axillary



Figs 1-4. *Megaselia collariata* sp. n., male; 1, hypopygium viewed from left side; 2, hypandrium ventral; *Megaselia collariata* sp. n., female; 3, abdominal tergites V-VII; 4, Dufour's crop mechanism. Scale: 0.1 mm.

ridge with two bristles which are clearly longer than costal cilia. Vein Sc obscure and ending well before to R_1 . There is hair at base of vein R_{4+5} . Membrane almost colorless. Haltere with brown stem and yellow knob.

Female. Head similar to male, but lower supra-antennals shorter and thinner than upper pair. Labrum large. Thorax as male. Abdominal tergites brown and I-VI all clearly wider than long (Fig. 3). Dufour's crop mechanism about 2.3 x as long as greatest breadth and strongly convex behind (Fig. 4). Venter with hairs. Legs as male. Wings 1.02 mm long, costal index 0.33, costal ratio 2 : 1.3, costal cilia 0.05 mm.

Acknowledgments

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