A NEW SPECIES OF DAHLIPHORA SCHMITZ, 1923
(DIPTERA, PHORIDAE) FROM RUSSIA

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Genus Dahliphora firstly recorded from Palaearctic Region. D. zaitzevi sp. n. is
described from Primorskiy krai.

KEY WORDS. Diptera, Phoridae, new species, Russian Far East.

INTRODUCTION

The genus Dahliphora Schmitz 1923 consists of four species from Australasian
and Neotropical Regions (Schmitz 1923; Borgmeier 1961; Borgmeier & Prado
1975). This genus is characterized by absence of bristles and palisades of the hairs
on the mid and hind tibia, arista (in males), as well as the partial reduction bristles
on frons. New species is described below. Holotype of the new species is deposited
in the Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Vladivostok, Russia.
**Dahliphora zaitzevi** Michailovskaya, sp. n.
Figs 1-3

**MATERIAL.** Holotype – ♂, Russia: Primorski krai, 18 km SE Ussuriysk, Gornotayozhnoe, 43.6°N 132.2°E, 25-26.VIII 1999 (M. Michailovskaya), on slide. Paratypes – 1 ♀, the same locality, 25-26.VIII 1999, pitfall trap (M. Michailovskaya), on slide; 2 ♂, the same locality, 13-14.VIII 1999 (M. Michailovskaya).

**DESCRIPTION.** Male. Length 0.85 mm. Frons brown without median furrow. There are 6 bristles on vertex and pre-ocellar bristles, which well defend from each other further than hind ocellus; other bristles absent. Third antennal segment brown without arista, with apex drawn out into a long pseudoarista (Fig. 1). Palps narrow, yellow, with 4 long thin bristles near apex and about 10 short hairs along lower margin. The length of bristles considerably exceeds width of a palps. Thorax castaneous, mesopleura bare, notopleura with 3 bristles. Scutellum with 2 pairs of bristles. Abdominal tergites subequal, wider than long, with short hairs. Venter yellow, with tiny sparse almost inconspicuous hairs. Hypopygium yellowish-brown, slightly asymmetrical, at right with a long black process. Legs yellow. Hind tibia without dorsal longitudinal hair palisades. Hind metatarsus with 5 transverse combs of hairs. Two combs of a hairs in the basis of a hind metatarsus incomplete. Endspurs of the mid and hind tibia short. Wings (Fig. 3) length 0.76 mm. Membrane nearly hyaline, heavy veins brown. Index C = 0.51; ratio = 1.04:1. Costal cilia short, about 17 pairs. Vein M₂ strongly curved near base, distal nearly straight. Vein Cu₁ slightly curvature. Vein A₂ almost inconspicuous. Axillary margin without hairs and bristles. Haltere brown.

Female. Length 1.2 mm (with stretch abdomen). Similar to the male, but differs by follow: supra-antennal bristles on frons present in addition to the pre-ocellar and six bristles on vertex; third segment of antenna rounded, with 3-segmented apical arista (Fig. 2); bristles of the palps longer; index C = 0.56, veins R₄+₅ and Cu₁ more curved in comparison with male.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name is dedicated to Prof. V. F. Zaitzev.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The yellow-brown species with 4 subequal bristles on scutellum, with 4 bristles on palps, and with wings shorter than length of a body. In the key to world species (Borgmeier & Prado 1975) *D. zaitzevi* sp. n. runs to *D. sigmoides* Schmitz 1923 from Bismark Archipelago (Australasian region). New species differs from *D. sigmoides* by present of bristles on palps, more longer wings and number of the combs on hind metatarsus.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I am grateful Dr B. V. Brown (County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles) and Dr R. H. L. Disney (University of Cambridge, England) for sending phorid literature.
Figs 1-3. *Dahliphora zaitzevi* sp. n. 1) third segment of antenna, male; 2) the same, female; 3) wing, male. Scale = 1 mm.

REFERENCES


SHORT COMMUNICATION


The original key to the species of Nippononysson is given below. The morphological variability of N. rufopictus is discussed. All studied specimens are deposited in the collection of Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences (Vladivostok).

Genus Nippononysson Yasumatsu et Maidl, 1936


SPECIES INCLUDED. N. rufopictus Yasumatsu et Maidl, 1936, N. adiaphilis Krombein, 1943 (Philippines: Samar I.) and N. inexpectatus Beaumont, 1967 (Turkey) [1-9].

Key to species

1. Forewing submarginal cell II narrow, approximately as long as wide (Fig. 1). ♀ 7.0 (♂ unknown) ................................................. N. inexpectatus

– Forewing submarginal cell II wider, 3/4 as long as wide (Fig. 2) ................................. 2

2. Gastral segments I-II ferruginous. Paired median carinae on gastral sternum I noticeably divergent posteriorly and enclosing a short, low, obtuse median carina on apical sixth. Apical margin of clypeus noticeably emarginated laterally. ♀♂ 7.0-9.0 .......................... N. rufopictus

– Gastral segments I-III ferruginous. Paired median carinae on gastral sternum I very slightly divergent posteriorly and not enclosing any carina in apical sixth. Apical margin of clypeus weakly emarginated laterally. ♀ 8.0 (♂ unknown) ................................................. N. adiaphilus

Nippononysson rufopictus Yasumatsu et Maidl, 1936


MATERIAL. Russia: 1 ♀, Amurskaya oblast, Gribovka, 19.VII 1975 (Lehr); 2 ♀, Primorskiy krai, Ussuriskii Reserve, 10.IX 1973 (Lelej); 1 ♀, the same place, 18.VIII 1981 (Mutin); 1 ♀, Kurile Islands, Kunashir Island, Tretyakovo, 4.VIII 1973 (Kasparyan); 2 ♂, the same place, 20.VIII 1980 (Lelej); 1 ♀, Mendeleevo, 4.VIII 1975 (Berezantsev).
Figs 1, 2. *Nippononysson*, forewing. 1) *N. rufopictus* (original); 2) *N. inexpectatus* (after Beaumont, 1967).

**DISTRIBUTION.** **Russia:** Amurskaya oblast, Primorskii krai, Kuril Islands (Kunashir), **Japan:** Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Amami-oshima.

**NOTES.** In original description of *N. adiaphilus* based on female K.V. Krombein [4] compared this species with the female of *N. rufopictus* by following characters (in addition to ones given in the key above): POD (distance between inner margins of hind ocelli) : OOD (distance between inner margin of eye and outer margin of hind ocellus) = 1:2 (approximately 1:1 in rufopictus), legs appreciably ferruginous (black in rufopictus), and forewing cubital vein extending only a short distance beyond second submarginal cell (extending to wing margin in rufopictus). But the specimens of *N. rufopictus* from Russia have the POD:OOD index 1:1-1:1.5, black legs with more or less ferruginous tibiae and tarsi (sometimes with ferruginous hind femora), and forewing cubital vein considerably varied on length from very short (as in *N. adiaphilus*) up to long. Thus, above-mentioned features are poorly suitable for distinction of these two *Nippononysson* species.


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