Argyra (Leucostola) negrobovi sp. n.
from the Far East of Russia (Diptera:
Dolichopodidae)

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Argyra (Leucostola) negrobovi sp. n. from the Khabarovsk Territory are described. A key to Palaeartic species of the subgenus Leucostola are given.

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Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, Argyra (Leucostola).

Argyra (Leucostola) negrobovi sp. n.
(Figs 1—2)

Holotype. ♂, Russia, vicinity of Khabarovsk, Vostochnoye, 9.VIII.1991 (Grichanov), deposited in the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg.

Description. Frons and face densely silvery-white pollinose. Face narrow, four times as high as wide in the middle. Occiput concave, bronze-green, grey pollinose. One pair of ocellar, external vertical and internal vertical bristles. Palpi short, yellow, covered with small brown hairs, with black bristle on apex. Proboscis short, black, with black hairs. Postocular bristles black in the upper part and white in the lateral and lower parts of the head. Eyes with short white hairs.

Antennae inserted above the middle of the head, black, their length equal to height of head; first segment bare, third segment oblong-triangular, bare, twice as high as wide at base, 1.5 times longer than first and second segments combined. Arista inserted in apical quarter of dorsal margin of third antennal segment, with short hairs, twice longer than dorsal margin of third segment; basal article of arista 4.5 times shorter than apical article. Mesonotum metallic bronze-green, pleura densely greyish-white pollinose. Propleura with some white hairs; 1 ᵃ, 1 ᵇ, 2 ᵇˡ, 1 ᵖᵃ, 1 ᵇᵃ, 1 ᵇᵃ. Six pairs of dorsocentral bristles, aerostichals in fore part of mesonotum in two rows. Scutellum with two long and two short bristles. Legs and coxae
Figs 1—2. Argyra (Leucostola) negrobovi sp. n.
1, antenna; 2, hypopygium, lateral view.
yellow, middle coxae with brown spot, two apical segments of tarsi slightly
darkened. Fore coxae from the front with
dense yellow hairs and with four or five
black bristles of various length. Middle
coxae from the front with yellow and black
hairs, and with two strong black
bristles, from the outside almost bare. Hind
coxae with one long and one short black
external bristles, with several yellow hairs,
and with one anterior black bristle at apex.
Hind trochanter with one long thin brown
dorsal bristle. Fore femora all along, middle
femora in basal half and hind femora near base with internal yellow hairs, of the
length smaller than diameter of respective femora. Hind femora with one or two
small preapical bristles. Fore tibiae with
three anterodorsal, two posterodorsal, and
two or three apical bristles. First segment
of fore tarsi beneath with a number of
short bristles, which are longer than
diameter of segment. Proportion of length
of fore tibia and tarsi (segments from first
to fifth) — 6.5 : 4.5 : 1.5 : 1.1 : 0.7 :
0.7. Middle tibiae with three anterodorsal,
one posterodorsal, and three or four
apical bristles. Proportion of length of
middle tibia and tarsus (segments from
first to fifth) — 9.5 : 5.0 : 2.5 : 2.0 :
1.1 : 0.9. Hind tibiae with three antero-
dorsal, four strong and several small
posterodorsal and four or five apical
bristles. Proportion of length of hind tibia
and tarsi (segments from first to fifth)
— 11.4 : 3.0 : 3.0 : 2.4 : 1.4 : 1.0. Wings
short, wide, slightly greyish; veins yellowish-brown, $R_4+5$ and $M_3+4$ near apex
almost parallel. Squamae yellow with
brown border, with yellow bristles.
Abdominal segments I—III yellow, trans-
lucent, with black stripe on posterior
margin, segment IV with brown-yellow
spot, the rest of segments bronze-black,
grey pollinose. All segments of abdomen
with black hairs and bristles, segment I
above and laterally, segment II beneath
with yellow hairs. Hypopygium black, at
least with one long macrochaeta, and with
short strong bristles. Cerci black, short,
narrow, stuck-shaped, with black short
external bristles. Gonapodes yellow-brown,
as long as cerci, dorsal lobi narrow,
crescent-shaped, pointed at apex, ventral
lobi narrow, almost straight.
Length: body — 4.5 mm, wing — 4.0
mm.

**Distribution** Russia: Khabarovsky Ter-
ritory.

**Diagnosis:** The new species is closely related to *A. (L.) vanoyei* Parent, 1926
from Shanghai, China, but it is clearly distinguished by chaetotaxy of legs and
by morphology of hypopygium.

**Key to Palaearctic species of the
subgenus Leucoastola Loew**

1. Abdomen completely bronze-green. Palpi
black. Coxae mostly black. Cerci oval
1. Abdominal segments I—III yellow. Coxae
yellow (at most the middle coxae with
dark spot). Palpi yellow. Cerci pointed
at apex.

2. All femora partly black. Hind trochant-
ers black. Arista slightly longer than
third antennal segment. Abdomen almost
completely silvery-white pollinose.
*A. (L.) vestita* Wiedemann
   — Only hind femora black at apex. Hind
trochanters yellow. Arista twice longer
than third antennal segment. Only ab-
dominal segment I silvery-white polli-
nose.

3. Middle tibiae without strong ventral
bristles. Fore coxae with yellow bris-
tles. Hypopygium without macrochaetae.

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Cerci triangular. .................. rochaetae. Cerci stick-shaped ........

A. (L.) vanneyi Parent ........... A. (L.) negrobovi sp. n.

— Middle tibiae with one strong antero-ventral bristle. Fore coxae with black bristles. Hypopygium with strong mac-