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New species of Lauxaniidae (Diptera).

Новые виды семейства Lauxaniidae (Diptera).

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Lauxaniidae, таксономия, новые виды, Палеарктика.

ABSTRACT: The following lauxaniid species are described: *Homoneura amurensis* sp.n., *H.assidua* sp.n., *H.czernyi* sp.n., *H.ozerovi* sp.n., *H.quadrifaria* sp.n., *Aulogastromyia rohdendorfi* sp.n., *Lyciella bifaria* sp.n., *L.brachychaeta* sp.n., *L.oreophila* sp.n., *L.pectinifera* sp.n., *Sapromyza arctophila* sp.n., *S.citrina* sp.n., *S.fuscidula* sp.n., *S.paramerata* sp.n., *S.pseudopaca* sp.n., *S.strigillifera* sp.n. *Lauxania flavohalterata* sp.n., *L.sonora* sp.n., *L.vitripennis* sp.n. Keys to the Palaearctic species of *Lyciella* and *Lauxania* are presented.

РЕЗЮМЕ: В работе описываются следующие виды лауксаниид: *Homoneura amurensis* sp.n., *H.assidua* sp.n., *H.czernyi* sp.n., *H.ozerovi* sp.n., *H.quadrifaria* sp.n., *Aulogastromyia rohdendorfi* sp.n., *Lyciella bifaria* sp.n., *L.brachychaeta* sp.n., *L.oreophila* sp.n., *L.pectinifera* sp.n., *Sapromyza arctophila* sp.n., *S.citrina* sp.n., *S.fuscidula* sp.n., *S.paramerata* sp.n., *S.pseudopaca* sp.n., *S.strigillifera* sp.n. *Lauxania flavohalterata* sp.n., *L.sonora* sp.n., *S.vitripennis* sp.n. Представлены таблицы для определения палеарктических видов родов *Lyciella* и *Lauxania*.

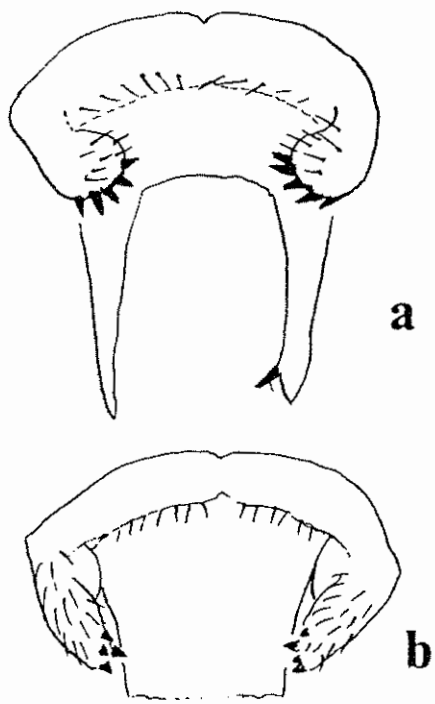

Fig. 1. Male pregenital sternites of *Homoneura* species: a - *H.amurensis* sp.n.; b - *H.ozerovi* sp.n.

Рис. 1. Прегенитальные стерниты самцов видов *Homoneura*: a - *H.amurensis* sp.n.; b - *H.ozerovi* sp.n.

This paper continues the two previous articles of the author [Shatalkin, 1992 a,b] and is based on the study of flies of the family Lauxaniidae. In it 19 new species are described. Besides this, it gives a revised and enlarged keys to the Palaearctic species of the two genera, *Lauxania* and *Lyciella*. Types of new species are deposited in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University and the Zoological Institute (St.Petersbourg).

Genus *Homoneura* van der Wulp, 1891.

Among the Palaearctic genera, *Homoneura* is the most large group, containing about 70 species. The considerable part of them (approximately 50 species) occur in the east area of the Palaearctic Region.

While preparing the review of the Palaearctic *Homoneura* for printing I had examined the comprehensive material on this genus. As a result of this examination five new species from Russia and China are described. The Chinese material was collected in the last century by the famous geographer and ethnographer G.N.Potanin. Among the others his material contains two specimens, determined by L.Czerny as *Homoneura* grahami Malloch. The examination of these specimens has revealed that one of them should be reffered to a new species.

Homoneura amurensis Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 1a.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Amurskaya Oblast', Zeya, 6.VII.1982 (Ozerov). - Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 4 and 12.VII.1981 (Ozerov); 1 ♀, same locality as holotype, 7.VIII.1982 (Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Frons slightly shining with delicate dark hairs on its anterior part. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment about 1.7 times more than its width. Arista dark brown with feathering equal to or slightly more than its thickened basal part. Gena about 1/3 height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum slightly shining. Legs yellow. Fore femur with anteroventral comb of black spinules. All tibiae with strong preapical bristles. Wings yellowish with yellow veins and cloudy ta and tp. Scarcely visible clouds at ends of R_{4+5} and M_{1+2}. ta beyond middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.7 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Fifth abdominal sternite of male bilobate posteriorly with stout spines on margin of roundish lobes (Fig. 1a). Genitalia massive.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 1+3 dc, ac in 4 rows with small setae of same length, prosternum naked, 1 weak ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl with posterior of them stronger than anterior.

Length 3.1 mm.

FEMALE not differs from male. Length 2.8-3.2 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is easily recognized by the presence of the presutural dc, thus differing from the majority of species of *Homoneura*. In general appearance it is similar to *H.biumbrata* Lw. The latter differs from *H.amurensis* sp.n. in a details of the male genital apparatus and pregenital sternites. In addition it has a two median rows of ac much longer than others. On the last character *H.amurensis* sp.n. is separated from those specimens of *H.biumbrata* (described by Czerny [1932] as *H.kowarzi*), which have the weak dorsocentrals before the suture.

Homoneura assidua Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk), 28.VI.1984 (Shatalkin). - Paratype: 1 ♀, Primorskiy Kray, Kangaus, 7.VII.1963 (Nartshuk).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head yellow. Frons slightly shining. Antennae yellow. Third antennal segment gently concave on dorsal margin, without apical contraction, about 2.1 times as long as wide. It black in apical half beneath and apical third of upper margin. Arista black with dense seated black hairs. Its feathering equal to width of third antennal segment. Frons about 1.2 times wider than its height. Gena low, about 1/5 height of eye. Eyes with microscopic sparse hairs. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax fulvous. Legs yellow. Fore femur with anteroventral comb of black spinules. All tibiae with strong preapicals. Wings yellowish with yellow veins. ta slightly before middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.7 times as long as penultimate. Halteres fulvous. Abdomen brownish yellow.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 0+3 dc, ac in 4 rows, prosternum with setulae, 1 weak ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl, anterior of them shorter than posterior.

Length 2.5 mm.

MALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. In the key of *Homoneura* by Malloch [1929] this species runs to *H.affinis* Malloch known from Borneo, Malaya, and Philippines [Sasakawa, 1992]. It differs from the latter in having four rows of acrostichals (instead of six ones in *H.affinis*), and denser feathering of the arista. *H.assidua* sp.n. is also similar to *H.unguiculata* Kert. which differs from the first in having six rows of acrostichals, the silvery dusting of parafacials discerned by examination from above, and less darkened third antennal segment.

Homoneura czernyi Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): China, Sichuan, Ta-xinlun (Сычуань, Тацзинлу), 12.VII.1893 (Potanin).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head yellow. Frons slightly longer than its width, dull, with sparse hairs in anterior part. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment about 1.3 times as long as wide. Arista brownish yellow, practically bare. Height of eye about 1.4 times more than its length. Gena about 1/4 height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum blackish grey in anterior part between humeral calli, with a similar pair of postsutural stripes laterad dc, going from presutural darkening to level of third dc. Sternopleuron in lower part blackish grey. Legs yellow. Fore femur with anteroventral comb of black spinules. Tibiae with preapicals. Wings with costal margin browned and both cross-veins clouded. ta beyond middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.5 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 0+3 dc, ac in 4 rows, 1 ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl with anterior of them shorter than posterior.

Length 2.8 mm.

MALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *H.czernyi* sp.n. is distinct in having the peculiar coloration of mesonotum and sternopleuron. In other characters, first all the costal darkening of wings, it is similar to *H.grahami* Malloch, also known from Sichuan. The latter is characterized by the entirely yellow mesonotum, clear tp, the low gena which about 5.4 times lower than height of the eye. In addition the feathering of the arista is equal to width of its thickened basal part and the ultimate section of M_{1+2} almost 2 times as long as the foregoing in *H.grahami*.

This new species is named for the eminent dipterologist L.Czerny.

Homoneura ozerovi Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 1b.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Amurskaya Oblast', Zeya, 6.VII.1982 (Ozerov). - Paratypes: 2♂♂, 1♀, same locality as holotype, 6.VII.1982 (Ozerov).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Frons dull with delicate light hairs on anterior part. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment about 1.4 times as long as its width. Arista black; its feathering less than thickness of basal part which yellowish. Gena about 1/2 height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum dull. Legs yellow. Fore femur with anteroventral comb of black spinules. All tibiae with strong preapical bristles. Fore tibia with ventral short bristles on tip. Hind coxae with sparse brush of black spinules. Wings hyaline with ta and tp clouded. ta before middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.6 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Fifth abdominal sternite of male bilobate posteriorly with 4 stout spines on each lobe (Fig. 1b). Genitalia massive.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 0+3 dc, ac in 4 rows with setae of inside rows much longer than others of external rows, prosternum with small setulae, 1 ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl with anterior of them half length of posterior.

Length 3.3 mm.

FEMALE not differs from male. Length 3.2 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is unique in the structure of male pregenital sternites and the hind coxae with the sparse brush of black spinules. In general appearance *H.ozerovi* sp.n. is similar to *H.tesquae* Beck. The last species has a longer acrostichals and the arista with a hairs which is more than its basal part.

I have great pleasure in dedicating this new species to my colleague Dr. A.L.Ozerov.

Homoneura quadrifaria Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): Kurile Isls., Shikotan, (on Fragmites), 19.VIII.1971 (Nartshuk).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head yellow. Frons dull with sparse small hairs in its anterior half. Antennae yellow. Third antennal segment about 1.6 times as long as wide. Arista brownish; its feathering equal to thickness of basal part. Frons almost square. Height of eye about 1.3 times more than its length. Gena about 4.4 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax entirely yellow. Legs yellow. Fore femora with anteroventral comb of black spinules. All tibiae with strong preapicals. Middle tibiae with strong and small spurs. Wings with apical and anterior (laterad of mouth of R_1) margins fuscous; tp clouded, ta practically not clouded but darker than other veins. ta slightly beyond middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.8 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow; its margin bristles equal to length of tergites.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 0+3 dc, ac in 4 rows with internal setulae about 2 times more than those of external rows, prosternum with black hairs, (ppl - ?), 1 mspl, 2 stpl with anterior of them noticebly less than posterior, pteropleuron bare.

Length 3 mm.

MALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *H.quadrifaria* sp.n. is similar to *H.lagena* Sasa.et Ike., known from Japan [Sasakawa, Ikeuchi, 1983], in having the wings with costal cloud and differs from the latter by the yellow palpi, practically clear ta, and four-row acrostichals. One more the Japanese species with a similar costal cloud, *H.hymenophallus* Sasa.et Ike., has a larger size and the plumose arista and may be not confused with the new species.

Genus *Aulogastromyia* Hendel, 1>)\J

The genus *Aulogastromyia* shows relationship to *Lyciella* Collin in having a presutural pair of dc and a hairs on the pteropleuron. The distinguishing feature of *Aulogastromyia* is the unique modification of the male hind tarsus being thickened and shortened with the outer claw of last tarsal segment produced into a long process.

This genus has been known until now as monotypic with a single European species *A.anisodactyla* Lw. The second species of *Aulogastromyia*, described below, was collected by B.B.Rohdendorf in Turkmenistan.

Aulogastromyia rohdendorfi Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 2.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Turkmenistan, Kopet-Dag, Nuchur, VI.1923 (Rohdendorf).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment about 1.5 times as long as its width. Arista yellow with feathering equal to its basal thickness. Width of frons equal to its height. Gena about 1/5 height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Legs yellow. Fore femur without anteroventral comb of spinules. Fore tarsus about 1.3 times more than fore tibia. Hind tarsus about 1.3 times less than hind tibia and comparatively weak thickened. Last tarsomere of hind legs with two sensory hairs apically and outer claw which less than hind metatarsus and spirally twisted (Fig 2). All tibia with strong preapicals. Wings yellowish with yellow veins. ta on middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.4 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow and shorter than thorax. Tergal marginal bristles longer than tergites.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 1+3 dc, ac in 2 rows with bristles about 2 times shorter than dc, 1 weak ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl, pteropleuron with 3 black hairs.

Length 3.4 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species differs from *A.anisodactyla* Lw. in having wholly yellow antennae and in possessing the distinct outer claw of hind tarsi in the male (Fig. 2).

I dedicate this new species to the famous russian zoologist and palaeontologist B.B.Rohdendorf.

Genus *Lyciella* Collin, 1948.

In most characters the genus *Lyciella* agrees with *Sapromyza* Fall. differing from the latter in the presence of the presutural pair of dorsocentrals. Shewell [1986] subdivided *Lyciella* and created the new genus — *Poecilolycia* — for species, possessing the following combination of characters: pteropleuron (anepimeron) bare, upper occiput concave, frons and scutum vittate, thorax grey, usually bluish grey. Out of the Palaearctic species with the grey coloration of body only *L.vittata* Walk. (*quadrivittata* Lw.) corresponds entirely this diagnosis. Other species are distinguished from *L. vittata* in having the vertex convexed and in lacking the mesonotal vittae.

In possessing the character of a few tiny hairs on pteropleuron the yellow species of *Lyciella* agree with *Tricholauxania* Hendel and *Aulogastromyia*, which are characterized also by the presence of the presutural dorsocentrals. These three genera form the monophyletic group which may be opposed to the group of a grey species of *Lyciella*.

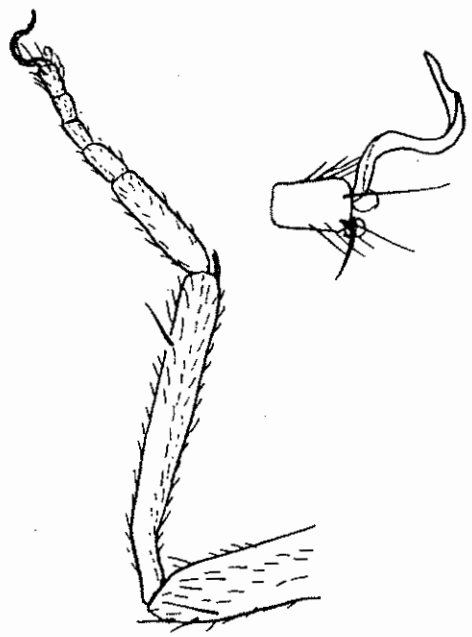

Fig. 2. Male hind leg and last tarsal segment of *Aulogastromyia rohdendorfi* sp.n.

Рис. 2. Задняя нога и последний членик задней лапки самца *Aulogastromyia rohdendorfi* sp.n.

With the exception of the Holarctic *L.rorida* Fall., the rest yellow species of *Lyciella* are not recorded from the Siberia and Far East. It is possible that this group has the European origin; the only separate species were able to penetrate into the mountainous area of Middle Asia and West China.

Taking into account the lack of clarity in our understanding of the limits of *Poecilolycia*, above all in respect to the status of a grey *Lyciella*-like species, in this paper I am confined oneself to the consideration of only yellow species of *Lyciella*. A key for their identification is given below. The key does not include the two Becker's species (*L.canariensis* and *L.emarginata*), because their status is not clear for me. I consider that *L.ocellaris* Czerny is conspecific with *Sapromyza omei* Malloch. The last species therefore belongs to the genus *Lyciella*. Thus *Lyciella ocellaris* Czerny, 1935 is a new synonym of *Lyciella omei* (Malloch, 1929), **comb.n.**

Key to the yellow species of the Palaearctic *Lyciella*.

1(10). Fore femora towards tip with anteroventral comb of black spinules.

2(3). Abdomen yellow with a large blackish mark on each side of each tergite except for basal one.

Wings maculated. - China (Sichuan) .... *L.omei* Malloch (*L.ocellaris* Czerny)
3(2). Abdomen entirely yellow.
4(5). Antennae yellow or slightly darkened on apex of third segment. Palpi yellow. ac in 4 rows. - Holarctic species ..... *L.rorida* Fall.
5(4). At least apical half of third antennal segment black.
6(7). Palpi black. Third antennal segment dark; its base and basal segments brown. Genitalia as Fig 3 a,b.- Caucasus ..... *L.nigripalpis* Czerny
7(6). Palpi yellow. Base of third segment and basal segment of antennae yellow.
8(9). ac in 2 rows. Wings with grey clouds on apices of 2-4 veins and tp. - Europe .. *L.compsella* Hend.
9(8). ac in 4 rows. Wings clear. Genitalia as in Fig. 3c. - Caucasus..... *L.pectinifera* sp.n.
10(1). Fore femora without this comb of black spinules.
11(16). Wings maculated, at least apices of 2-4 veins with fuscous spots.
12(13). Palpi dark. ac in 4 rows. First segment of male hind tarsi with a dense brush of black spinules. - Europe ..... *L.decempunctata* Fall.
13(12). Palpi yellow. ac in 2 rows. First segment of male hind tarsi without such brush of spinules.
14(15). Antennae yellow. Both cross-veins with fuscous patches. Two pairs of large prescutellar bristles. - Middle Asia (Pamir) .... *L.bifaria* sp.n.
15(14). Third antennal segment black on apex. Both cross- veins darkened. Only one pair of large prescutellar bristles. Genitalia as in Fig. 3d. - Middle Asia (Pamir) ..... *L.oreophila* sp.n.
16(11). Wings clear or slightly darkened on tip.
17(24). Antennae entirely yellow.
18(21). Palpi entirely yellow.
19(20). Larger species (3.5-4.0 mm). 1 stpl. - Europe, Transcaucasus .... *L.(Meiosimyza) platycephala* Lw.
20(19). Smaller species (2.5-3.0 mm). 2 stpl. - Europe, Caucasus ..... *L.laeta* Ztt.
21(18). Palpi black or with black tip.
22(23). Mesonotum dull with slightly visible greyish stripes. Male tarsi black; female tarsi darkened towards tip. - Europe, Caucasus .... *L.conjugata* Beck.
23(22). Mesonotum shining without grey stripes. Tarsi yellow. - Europe. Transcaucasus .... *L.decipiens* Lw.
24(17). Third antennal segment black apically.
25(26). Palpi yellow. Tip of wings with costal darkening. ac in two rows. - Europe .... *L.affinis* Ztt.
26(25). At least apex of palpus black.
27(28). Tarsi darkened; fore and hind tarsi almost black. Tip of wings with small costal darkening. Palpi with very narrow darkening on tip ..... *L.affinis* Ztt.
28(27). Tarsi yellow or brownish (if darkened, palpi widely black).
29(30). Tip of wing with costal darkening. - Europe ..... *L.illota* Lw.
30(29). Wing without costal darkening on tip.
31(32). Third antennal segment black on apical third. Genitalia as in Fig. 3e. - Europe .... *L.subfasciata* Ztt.
32(31). Third antennal segment black on apical half.
33(34). Fore tarsi darkened. First segment of hind tarsi in basic third with ventral black setae which longer than adjacent ones. Genitalia as in Fig. 3f. - Caucasus ..... *L.brachychaeta* sp.n.
34(33). Fore tarsi not darkened. First segment of hind tarsi without peculiar setae. Genitalia as in Fig. 3g. - Europe ..... *L.mihalyii* Papp

Lyciella bifaria Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Tadzhikistan, Kondara, 30 km N from Dushanbe, 1100 m, 29.VI.1965 (Nartshuk). - Paratypes: 3 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 29.VI.1965 (Nartshuk); 3 ♀♀, Tadzhikistan, Gissarskiy Khr., Kwak, 1800 m, 6.VIII.1969 (Keleinikova); 1 ♀, Tadzhikistan, Ramit, Kafirnigan River, 25.VII.1939 (Romanov).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle brownish yellow. Antennae yellow. Third antennal segment about 1.4 times as long as its basal width, narrowing towards on tip. Arista brownish with feathering slightly more than its basal thickness. Frons slightly wider than its height. Gena low, about 1/4 height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax yellow. Legs yellow. Fore femur without anteroventral comb of spinules. All tibiae with strong preapicals. Wings yellowish with yellow veins and 5 small brownish spots: on both cross-veins, on apices R_{2+3}, R_{4+5}, M_{1+2}, two latters of them connected fuscous border. ta at level which crosses discal cell in ratio 1:1.5. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.6 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 1+3 dc, ac in 2 rows with a sparse setulae aranged in second pair of rows on posterior part of mesonotum and 2 pairs of large prescutellars, 1 stark ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl, pteropleuron with 2-3 black hairs.

Length 4.8 mm.

FEMALE not differs from male. Length 5.5-6.0 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *L.bifaria* sp.n. is very similar to *L.decempunctata* Fall. in having a spotty wings and two pairs of large prescutellar bristles. It differs from the latter in having wholly yellow palpi and two-row acrostichals, in lacking the brush of black spinules of the hind metatarsus. *L.bifaria* can be confused also with *L.oreophila* sp.n. resembling it in a spotty wings, but may be differentiated by characters listed under that species.

Lyciella brachychaeta Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 3f.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Caucasus, North Osetiya, Alagir, Lapparerak, 1700 m, 29.VI.1990 (Shatalkin). - Paratypes: 11 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 28-29.VI.1990 (Shatalkin);1 ♀, North Osetiya, Tsey gorge, 2500 m, 6.VI.1989 (Ozerov); 3 ♂♂, same locality, 16.IX.1989 (Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle black. Antennae yellow. Third antennal segment about 1.7 times as long as its width; it black apical half and more. Arista dark brown with microscopic hairs. Frons about 1.3 times wider than height. Gena about 3.2 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts yellow. Palpi black. Thorax yellow. Legs yellow. Tarsi darkened. Fore femur without anteroventral comb of spinules. All tibiae with preapicals. First segment of hind tarsus in basic third with black setae ventrally which visibly stronger than those in the neighbourhood of them. Wings yellowish with yellow veins. ta beyond middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.5 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Genitalia (Fig. 3f) with massive and asymmetrical parameres.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 1+3 dc, ac in 2 rows with comparatively massive setulae which about 2 times shorter than dc, 1 weak ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl, pteropleuron with 3-4 hairs.

Length 3.6 mm.

FEMALE not differs male. Length 3.2-3.8 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *L.brachychaeta* sp.n. may be confused with *L.mihalyii* and *L.subfasciata*. The exterior characters, indicated in the key, is not reliable for their exact identification. The new species therefore can be safely distinguished only by the structure of male genitalia. The latter in *L.brachychaeta* sp.n. shows most resemblance to that of *L.mihalyii*.

Lyciella oreophila Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 3d.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Tadzhikistan, Gissarskiy Khr., Kondara, Kwak, 1800 m, 14.VIII.1969 (Keleinikova). - Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 11-15.VIII.1969 (Keleinikova); 1 ♂, Tadzhikistan, 15 km from Dzhayl'gan, Kizylsu River, 2400 m, 3.VI.1983 (Pavlinov).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Antennae yellow. Third antennal segment not narrowing on tip, straight dorsally and convex ventrally, about 1.7 times as long as its basal width; it black in apical third. Arista darkish with yellow base; feathering of arista evidently less than its basal thickness. Frons about 1.2 times wider than its height. Gena about 2.7 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax yellow. Legs yellow. Fore femur without anteroventral comb of spinules. All tibiae with yellow preapicals. Wings hyaline with 3 brown spots on apices R_{2+3}, R_{4+5}, and M_{1+2} (both cross-veins not clouded but darker than all other veins). ta slightly beyond middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.5 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Genitalia as in Fig. 3d.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 1+3 dc, ac in 2 rows with only one pair of large prescutellar bristles, 1 weak ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl, pteropleuron with 1-2 black hairs.

Length 3.9 mm.

FEMALE not differs from male. Length 3.5-4.2 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *L.oreophila* sp.n. is closely related to *L.decempunctata* Fall. and *L.bifaria* sp.n. It is separated from the both by transparent ta and tp, and only a pair of large prescutellar bristles. In addition it differs from the former in having yellow palpi, two-row ac, in lacking the brush of black spinules on the hind metatarsus, from the second in having the third antennal segment with the black apex.

Lyciella pectinifera Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 3c.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Caucasus, North Osetiya, Alagir, 22.IX.1989 (Shatalkin). - Paratypes: 10 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 22.IX.1989 (Shatalkin); 6 ♀♀, same locality 18.V.1989 (Ozerov).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle dark. Antennae yellow. Third antennal segment about 1.6 times as long as its width; it from dark brown to black above level of insertion of arista. Arista brownish with feathering equal to thickness of its basal part. Frons near square. Gena about 3.3 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax yellow. Legs yellow. Fore femur with anteroventral comb of 7-8 black spinules. All tibiae with strong preapical bristles. Wings yellowish with yellow veins. ta slightly beyond middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.6 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Genitalia as in Fig. 3c.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 1+3 dc, ac in 4 rows with internal setulae longer than those of external rows, prosternum with black hairs, 1 weak ppl, 1

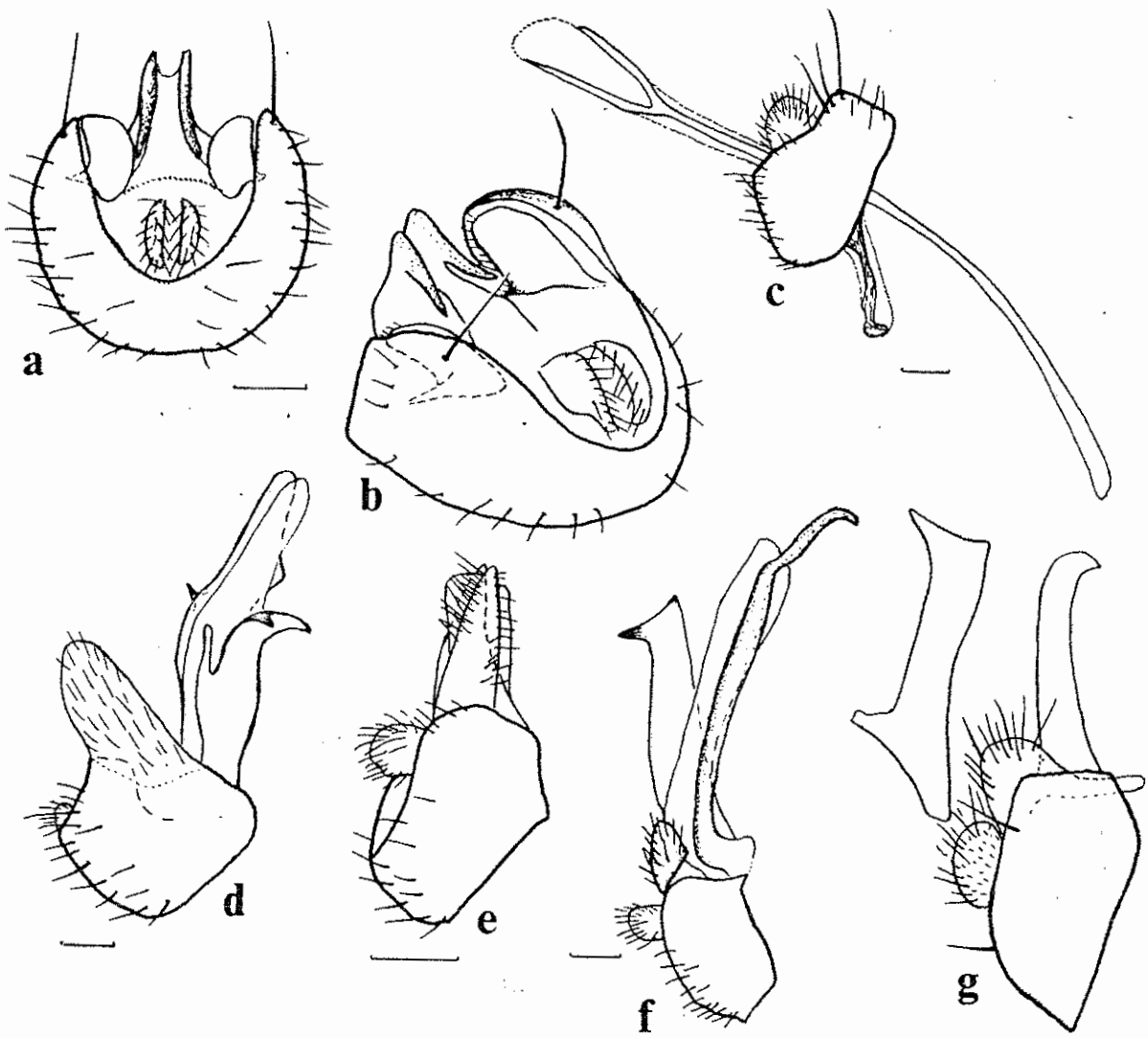

Fig. 3. Male terminalia of *Lyciella* species: a,b - *L.nigripalpis* Czerny; c - *L.pectinifera* sp.n.; d - *L.oreophila* sp.n.; e - *L.subfasciata* Ztt.; f - *L.brachychaeta* sp.n.; g - *L.mihalyii* Papp (after Papp, 1978, Figs. 24-25). Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 3. Терминалии самцов видов *Lyciella*: a,b - *L.nigripalpis* Czerny; c - *L.pectinifera* sp.n.; d - *L.oreophila* sp.n.; e - *L.subfasciata* Ztt.; f - *L.brachychaeta* sp.n.; g - *L.mihalyii* Papp (из Papp, 1978, рис. 24-25). Масштаб - 0.1 мм.

mspl, 2 stpl, pteropleuron with 2-3 black hairs.

Length 4.8 mm.

FEMALE resembles male. Length 3.5-4.1 mm (spring forms) and 4.5-5.2 mm (autumnal forms).

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is very similar to *L.compsella* Hendel and *L.rorida* Fall. It differs from the latter by the shorter hairs on the arista, the third antennal segment black apically, the longer aedeagus, the stark bristles on epandrium. *L.compsella* have the two rows of acrostichals, the less dimension of the black on the third antennal segment.

Genus *Sapromyza* Fallen, 1820.

This genus is predominantly Holarctic. Out of more than 60 Palaearctic species [Papp, 1984; Shatalkin, 1992; Yarom, 1990] the majority falls on to the west and central areas of the Region. As distinct from *Homoneura*, *Sapromyza* is not numerous in the Far East. There are only 16 species known from here. Eight of these species occur also in Europe. Such is *S.albifacies* Czerny, *S.amabilis* Frey, *S.atripes* Mg., *S.basalis* Ztt., *S.opaca* Beck., *S.sexpunctata* Mg., *S.viciespunctata* Czerny, *S.zetterstedti* Hendel. The male of *S.albifacies* was recorded for Primorskiy Kray [Shatalkin, 1992]. I have before me the three females of this species (known also as *S.decaspila* Lw.= *S.octopunctata* v.Ros.) from Kurile Isls. (Kunashir, «Mendeleyeva»

Volcano, 26 and 28.VII.1985, leg. Czurkin; 1.VII.1971, leg. Nartshuk). *S.viciespunctata* is a rare species with the bluish-grey thorax and the system of black spots on the tergites of abdomen. A single female exemplar of this species was taking by me 3.VII.1988 in Kamenushka (Primorskiy Kray).

In this paper 6 new species of the genus *Sapromyza* are described.

Sapromyza arctophila Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): Magadanskaya oblast', Arkagala, 23.VIII.1978 (Kovalev).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head yellow. Antennae yellow. Third antennal segment black in apical half. Arista practically bare. Frons about 1.3 times wider than its height. Eyes roundish. Gena high, only 2.4 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts brown. Palpi yellow, slightly darkened on tip. Thorax yellow; mesonotum with a pair of narrow black stripes between dc and middle rows of ac, going from its anterior margin to 2nd dc, and a similar but wider stripes laterad dc, divided into presutural and postsutural patches. Upper of them roundish, located mesad ph; postsutural patch extended, reached 3rd dc, and practically mixed with median stripe. Legs yellow; tarsi darkened. All tibiae with preapicals. Wings clear, slightly greyish. ta before middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.9 times as long as penultimate. Costa with 2nd, 3rd, and 4th sections in proportions of 20:12:45. ta at a level which divides 3rd costal section about 13:11 of latter's length from its beginning. Halteres yellowish white. Abdomen brownish yellow.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 0+3 dc, ac in 4 rows with internal setulae slightly more than those of external rows, 1 ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl with anterior of them visibly less than posterior, pteropleuron bare.

Length 3.8 mm.

MALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.arctophila* sp.n. is an easily recognized species due to the presence of the black mesonotal stripes. The other peculiarity is the comparatively long third costal segment and as the result ta is situated far before the level of the end of R_1. Perhaps this new species is related to *S.fuscidula* sp.n.

Sapromyza citrina Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 4.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk), 5.VIII.1984 (Shatalkin). - Paratypes: ♂♀, 31.VII. and 10.VIII.1983; 4♂♂, 2♀♀, 15.VII-5.VIII.1984; 4♂♂, 3♀♀, 15-20.IX.1987 (Shatalkin), all from same locality as holotype.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head lemon-yellow. Ocellar triangle brown. Antennae lemon-yellow. Third antennal segment about 1.3 times as long as its width. Arista brown with yellow base and feathering less than thickness of its basal part. Frons about 1.4 times wider than its height. Gena about 4.5 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax lemon-yellow. Legs yellow. All tibiae with preapicals. Wings hyaline with yellow veins. ta before middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.7 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Genitalia (Fig. 4): surstylus broad with apical dent-like projection sclerotized (black) and curved on middle line; parameres asymmetrical and sclerotized (black) on tip, one of them longer than aedeagus and curved on dorsal side apically; there is a pair of small narrow sclerites above base of aedeagus.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 0+3 dc, ac in 2 rows of 4-5 pairs of large bristles, which equal to prescutellars, 1 ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl with anterior of them half length of posterior.

Length 2.5 mm.

FEMALE not differs from male. Length 2.5-3.0.

DIAGNOSIS. *Sapromyza citrina* sp.n. may be recognised by the following combination of characters: antennae and palpi yellow, large acrostichal bristles arranged in 4-5 pairs, abdomen without black spots.

Sapromyza fuscidula Shatalkin, **sp.n.**

MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): Kurile Isls, Kunashir, «Mendeleyeva» Volcano, 28.VI.1985 (Czurkin). - Paratypes: 2♀♀, same locality as holotype, 8. and 26.VII.1985 (Czurkin).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head yellow. Frons with a pair of brownish vittae placed in insertion orbitals and with black minute hairs on its anterior part. Ocellar triangle widely black. Antennae brown, its first segment (sometimes second and base of third ones) yellowish. Arista bare with microscopic hairs on apical half. Occiput sloping. Eyes roundish. Gena about 3.5 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts brownish yellow. Palpi black. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum brown with median yellowish stripe between acrostichals, a pair yellowish stripes on line of dorsocentrals, and a similar but shorter stripes laterad ph, embracing humeri and notopleurae. Scutellum brownish with yellow margin and a median yellow stripe, appearing continuation of middle mesonotal stripe. Pleurae yellow; sternopleurae brownish. Legs yellow. All tibiae with preapicals. Wings greyish with tp clouded. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow with dark fasciae (narrowing in the middle) on hind margin of tergites.

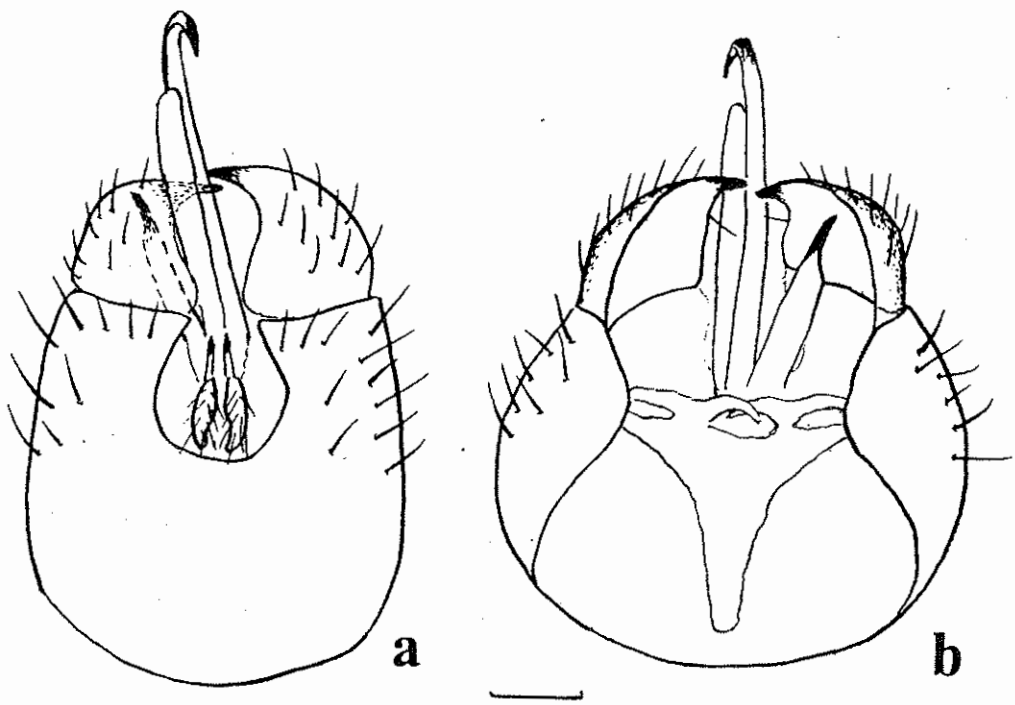

Fig. 4. Male terminalia of *Sapromyza citrina* sp.n.: a - dorsal view; b - ventral view. Scale = 0.1 mm.
Рис. 4. Терминалии самца *Sapromyza citrina* sp.n.: a - вид сверху; b - вид снизу. Масштаб - 0.1 мм.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 0+3 dc, ac in 4 rows with a small setae of same length, 1 ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl with anterior of them half length of posterior.

Length 3.5 mm.

MALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.fuscidula* sp.n. can easily be distinguished from all other species by the peculiar coloration of body. Until the male of this species is found it is difficult to suggest it affinities.

Sapromyza paramerata Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 5.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Kurile Isls., Kunashir, «Mendeleyeva» Volcano, 29.VII.1985 (Czurkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle darkish grey. Antennae yellow; third antennal segment about 1.2 times as long as its width. Arista dark with feathering slightly more than its basal thickness. Frons about 1.4 times wider than height. Gena about 4.7 times less than height of eye. Ocellar bristles inserted within triangle formed by ocelli. Mouthparts yellow. Palpi yellow, darkened below. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum with a pair of brownish stripes placed on lines of dorsocentrals. Legs yellow. All tibiae with strong preapicals. Wings yellowish with yellow veins. ta slightly before middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.8 times as long as penultimate. Hateres yellow. Abdomen yellow; tergites V and VI with black spots laterally as in S.zetterstedti. Genitalia as in Fig. 5 with massive parameres, similar to those of S.(Sapromyzosoma) bipunctata Mg.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 0+3 dc, ac in 4 rows, prosternum with hairs, 1 ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl, pteropleuron bare.

Length 4.4 mm

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is similar to *S.zetterstedti* in having the two pairs of the abdominal spots. It can be distinguished from the latter in its large size and by the structure of the male genitalia. The other species which shows the essential resemblance to *S.paramerata* sp.n. is *S.pseudopaca* sp.n. described bellow. *S.pseudopaca* sp.n. differs from the first in possessing the three pairs of the abdominal spots.

Sapromyza pseudopaca Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 6.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk) 23.VI.1983 (Shatalkin). - Paratypes: 2♂♂, 5♀♀, same locality as holotype, 16 and 20.VI.1984, 13.VIII.1984, 9.IX.1987 (Shatalkin), 23 and 27.VIII.1987 (Antropov).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Frons with a weak brownish stripe. Ocellar triangle

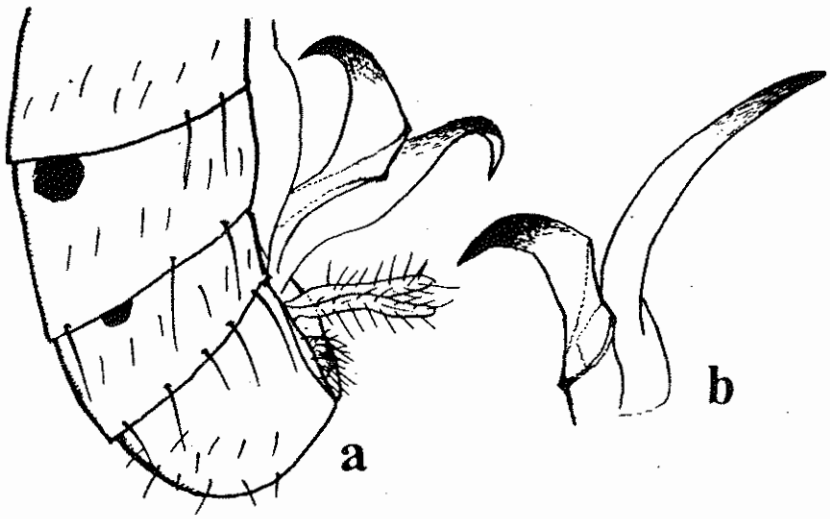

Fig. 5. *Sapromyza paramerata* sp.n.: a - caudal segments of male abdomen; b - parameres (ventral view).
Рис. 5. *Sapromyza paramerata* sp.n.: a - конец брюшка самца; b - парамеры (вид снизу).

brownish. Gena with a weak brownish mark below eye. Antennae yellow. Third antennal segment about 1.8 times as long as its width. Arista brown except for its base which yellow. Feathering of arista equal to thickness of its basal part. Frons nearly square. Gena about 6.2 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi yellow. Thorax yellow. Mesonotum with a pair of weak brownish stripes going on line of dc from mesonotal anterior margin to hind dorsocentrals. Legs yellow. All tibiae with strong preapical bristles. Wings yellowish with brownish veins. ta strikingly before middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.5 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Tergites IV, V and VI each with a pair of lateral black spots. Genitalia as in Fig. 6. Parameres asymmetrical: left paramere visibly less than right paramere and with distinct configuration; parameral tips almost black.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, one of male paratypes (13.VIII.1984, leg. Shatalkin) with intra-alar bristles, 0+3 dc, ac in 4 rows, 1 weak ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl, pteropleuron bare.

Length 3.5 mm.

FEMALE not differs from male. Length 3.1-3.8 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.pseudopaca* sp.n. is similar to *S.opaca* Beck. in having the black spots on the IV-VI tergites of abdomen and the dull mesonotum. However this new species may be recognized by the presence of the mesonotal stripes and the massive parameres (Fig. 6). As distinct from *S.pseudopaca* sp.n. the males of *S.opaca* have the long and narrow left paramere. The male paratype of *S.pseudopaca* sp.n., having the intra-alar bristle, can be separated from most species of Minettia by the ocellar bristles placed within triangle, formed by ocelli.

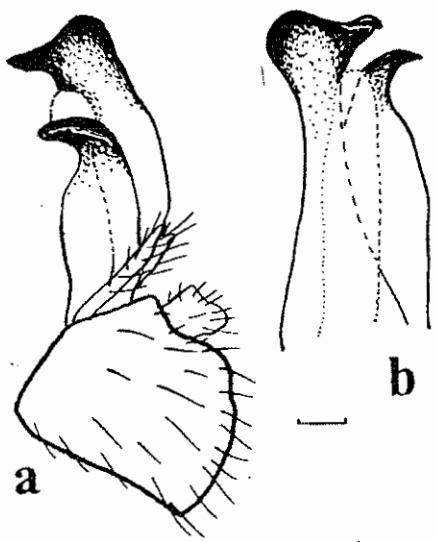

Fig. 6. Male terminalia of *Sapromyza pseudopaca* sp.n.: a - lateral view; b - parameres and aedeagus (ventral view).
Scale = 0.1 mm.
Рис. 6. Терминалии самца *Sapromyza pseudopaca* sp.n.: a - вид сбоку; b - парамеры и эдеагус (вид снизу). Масштаб - 0.1 мм.

Sapromyza strigillifera, Shatalkin **sp.n.**
Fig. 7.

MATERIAL. Holotype(♂): Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk), 20.IX.87 (Shatalkin).

- Paratypes: 12 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, 6-8.VIII.1984, 1-20.IX.1987 (Shatalkin), 1 ♂, 21.IX.1987 (Antropov), all from same locality as holotype; paratypes from Gornotayezhnoe (25 km SE from Ussuriysk): 3 ♂♂, 1-2.VIII.1963 (Nartshuk); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 26.IX.1980 (Shatalkin); paratypes from «Kedrovaya Pad» Reserve (Primorskiy Kray, Khasan Distr.): 3 ♀♀, 19.X.1968 (Gorodkov); 4 ♀♀, 21.IX.1980 and 20.VIII.1984 (Shatalkin); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 5.IX.1984 (Czurkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head yellow. Ocellar triangle grey. Frons subshining. Antennae yellow. Third antennal segment black on apical half and about 2.2 times as long as its width; it without apical narrowing, slightly concave dorsally and convex ventrally. Arista brown with feathering slightly more than its basal thickness. Frons about 1.3 times wider than its height. Gena about 5 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts yellow. Palpi black in apical half. Thorax yellow, subshining. Legs yellow. Hind preapical bristle equal to tibial thickness. Male hind tibia with dense apical brush of black spinules ventrally. Wings yellowish with yellow veins. ta on middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.8 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen yellow. Genitalia as in Fig. 7. Aedeagus bilobate and wrinkly; both lobes plate-like apically. Parameres asymmetrical: right one bilobate, left paramere broad and short. There is plate-like sclerite covering up aedeagus from above (dorsally).

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 2 npl, 0+3 dc, ac in 6 rows before suture and 4 rows posteriorly, 1 weak ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl with anterior of them half length of posterior, pteropleuron bare.

Length 4.2 mm.

FEMALE. No apical brush of black spinules on ventral surface of hind tibiae. In all other external characters it resembles male. Length 3.5-4.2 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *S.strigillifera* sp.n. is very similar to *S.speciosa* Remm, Elberg [1980], which was described from Mongolia. The both have a close type of the genitalia; their distinctions may be found in the structure of surstyles internal corners of which rounded in *S.speciosa* and cuted out in the new species. In addition the aedeagus with upper lobus which half of lower one and the male hind tibia without an apical brush of spinules in *S.speciosa*.

Genus *Lauxania* Latreille, 1804.

The genus *Lauxania* was known hitherto from the three Palaearctic species. Among them *L.cylindricornis* F. is the Holarctic species. The second species *L.kerzhneri* Remm, Elberg [1980] is known from Mongolia. The third species L.minor Martinek [1974] was described from Czechoslovakia. It occur also in Mongolia. I have this species taken by me in the Far East (Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka, 3 ♂♂, 12-20.VI.1984; 1 ♂, 6.VIII.1988; 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 29.V-20.VI.1989).

In addition I have the three more species of *Lauxania* which are described as a new below. A key to all known Palaearctic species of *Lauxania* is also given.

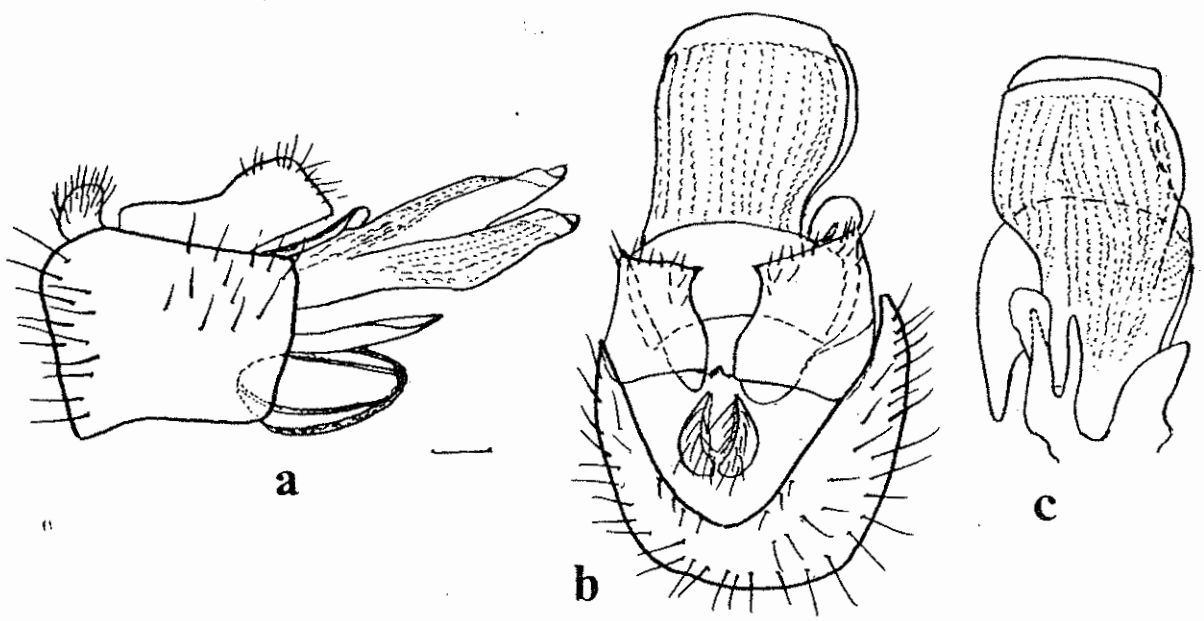

Fig. 7. Male terminalia of *Sapromyza strigillifera* sp.n.: a - lateral view; b - dorsal view; c - aedeagus and parameres (ventral view). Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 7. Терминалии самца *Sapromyza strigillifera* sp.n.: a - вид сбоку; b - вид сверху; c - эдеагус и парамеры (вид снизу). Масштаб - 0.1 мм.

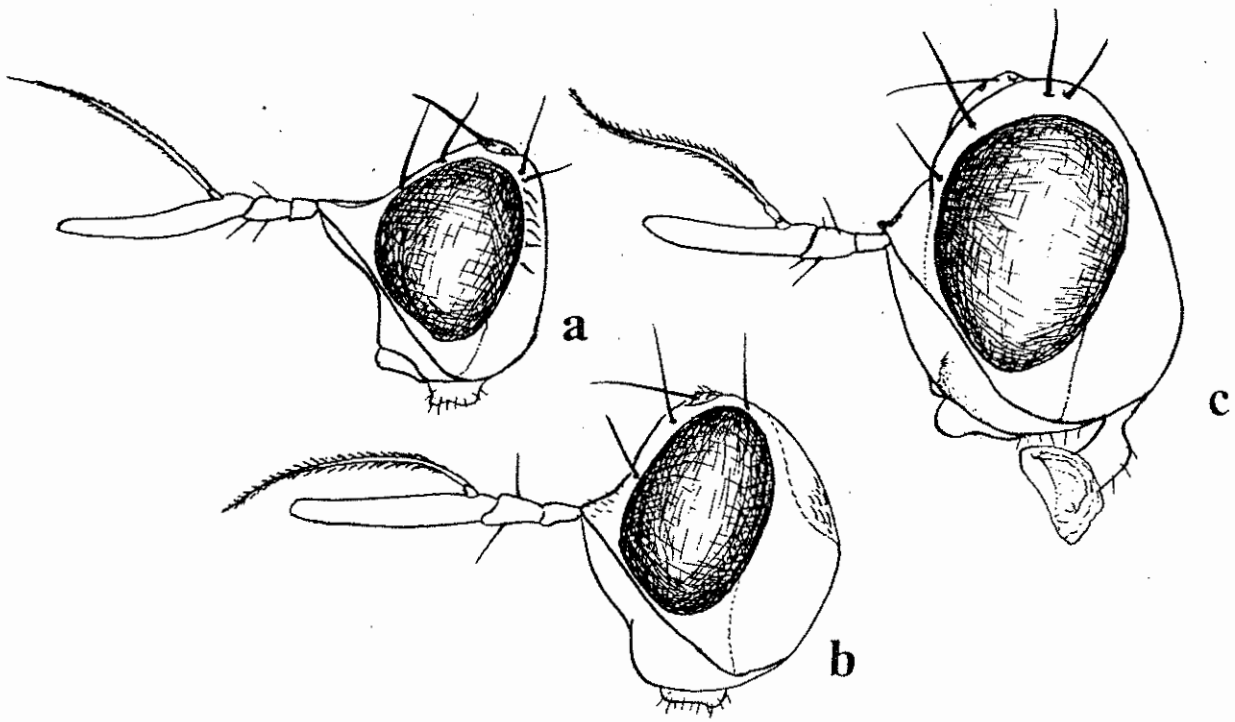

Fig. 8. Lateral view of heads of *Lauxania* species: a - *L.minor* Martinek; b - *L.vitripennis* sp.n.; c - *L.flavohalterata* sp.n.
Рис. 8. Голова (сбоку) видов *Lauxania*: a - *L.minor* Martinek; b - *L.vitripennis* sp.n.; c - *L.flavohalterata* sp.n.

Key to the Palaearctic species of *Lauxania*

1(4). Wing infuscated at base.
2(3). Head with projecting fronto-facial angle; face without a swelling on its upper part (Fig. 8a). First antennal segment shorter than second one. - Europe, Mongolia, Primorskiy Kray .... *L.minor* Martinek
3(2). Head without projecting fronto-facial angle; Face with a moderate swelling on upper part. First antennal segment about 2 times longer than second one. - Holarctic species .... *L.cylindricornis* F.
4(1). Wing entirely clear; no dark spot at its base.
5(6). ac in 2 rows. At least femora yellow. - Mongolia ..... *L.kerzhneri* Remm & Elberg
6(5). ac in 4-6 rows. All femora black.
7(8). Larger species (4.7-5.7 mm). Apical part of hind tibiae of male and female with dense brush of black spinules ventrally. Genitalia as in Fig. 9 - Primorskiy Kray ..... *L.sonora* sp.n.
8(7). Smaller species (3.1-3.5 mm). No such brush of spinules on hind tibiae.
9(10). Halteres with black knob. Head as in Fig. 8b. - Kurile Isls ..... *L.vitripennis* sp.n.
10(9). Halteres yellow. Head as in Fig. 8c.- Amurskaya oblast' (Zeya) ..... *L.flavohalterata* sp.n.

Lauxania flavohalterata Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 8c.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♀): Amurskaya oblast', Zeya, 10.VI.1978 (Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Head (Fig. 8c) black and shining. Parafacials white dusted; postgena brownish dusted. Antennae widely arranged: distance between them about 1.2 times less than that between antennae and eyes. Ratio of antennal segments equal to 1(for first segment):1.5:3.8. Antennae yellow; its third segment brown in dorsal half and about 3 times as long as width. Arista white with yellowish base and whitish hairs. Feathering of arista slightly more than its basal thickness. Frons visible wider than its height. Face glossy. Gena about 3.7 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi black. Thorax black, shining. Legs dark brown except for middle and hind tibiae, and also all tarsi which yellowish brown. All tibiae with a weak preapicals. Wings yellowish; no black spot on its root. ta on middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.4 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen black and shining.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 0+3 dc, ac in 4 rows, 1 strong ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl with anterior of them half of posterior, pteropleuron bare.

Length 3.5 mm.

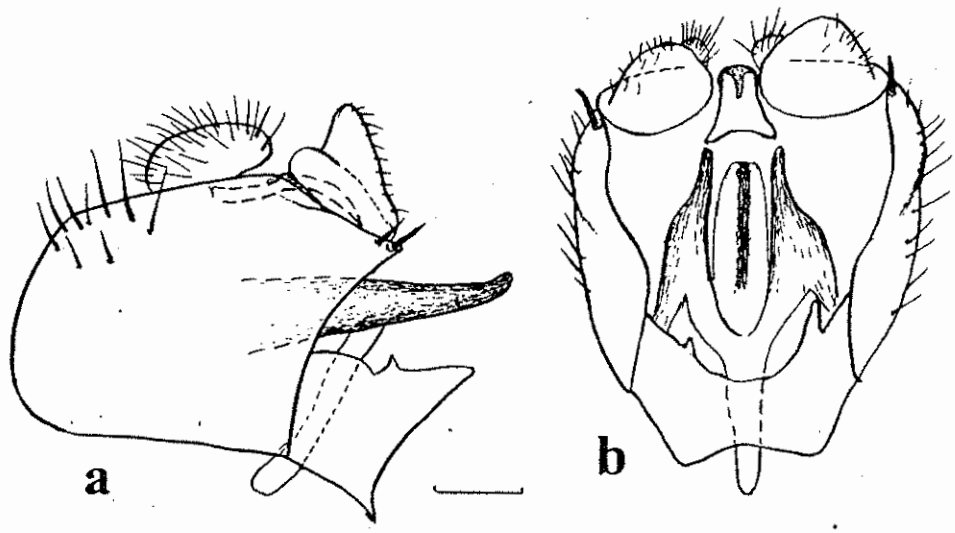

Fig. 9. Male terminalia of *Lauxania sonora* sp.n.: a - lateral view; b - ventral view. Scale = 0.1 mm.
Рис. 9. Терминалии самца *Lauxania sonora* sp.n.: a - вид сбоку; b - вид снизу. Масштаб - 0.1 мм.

MALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *L.flavohalterata* sp.n. differs from other species of *Lauxania* in the following combination of characters: head without projecting frontofacial angle, face glossy, halteres yellow, wing clear without black spot in its base, four-row acrostichals.

Lauxania sonora Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 9.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Primorskiy Kray, Kamenushka (30 km SE from Ussuriysk) 5.VIII.1984 (Shatalkin). - Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, 14.VII-1.VIII.1983, 13.VII-6.VIII.1984, 15.VIII.1987 (Shatalkin); 1 ♀, 28.VII.1983 (Ozerov); 2 ♀♀, 19 and 24.VIII.1986 (Czurkin) — all from same locality as holotype; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Primorskiy Kray, Kiyevka (Lazo Preserve), 4-6.IX. 1980 (Shatalkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head black and shining, with 2 narrow yellowish marks along margin eye on level of antennae and postgena. Frons slightly greyish dusted on anterior part and middle line. Parafacials white dusted. Antennae widely arranged: distance between them equal to that between antennae and eyes. Ratio of antennal segments equal to 1:1.2:4.0. Basal segments of antennae yellow or brownish yellow. Third antennal segment brown dorsally and brownish yellow ventrally, and about 4 times as long as its width. Arista white with yellowish base and whitish hairs. Feathering of arista slightly more than its basal thickness. Frons visibly wider than high, diverging a little posteriorly. Face moderately glossy. Gena about 3.3 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi black. Thorax black and shining with green reflection. Legs black. Anterior knees, middle and hind tibiae, and also tarsi brownish yellow. All tibiae with strong preapicals. Hind tibiae with dense brush of black spinules apically on its ventral surface. Wings yellowish with yellow veins; no black spot on wing root. ta slightly beyond middle of discal cell. Ultimate section of M_{1+2} about 1.5 times as long as penultimate. Halteres yellow. Abdomen black, shining with green reflection. Genitalia as Fig. 9.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 0+3 dc, ac in 6 rows, 1 strong ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl with anterior of them visibly less than posterior, pteropleuron bare.

Length 5.5 mm.

FEMALE. In all exterior characters it resembles to male. Length 5.2-5.7 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. *L.sonora* sp.n. differs from all other known Palaearctic species of *Lauxania* in its large size and tibial brush of black spinules.

Lauxania vitripennis Shatalkin, **sp.n.**
Fig. 8b.

MATERIAL. Holotype (♂): Kurile Isls., Kunashir, Tretyakovo, 10.VII.1985 (Czurkin).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Shape of head (Fig. 8b) as in L.minor Martinek. Frons picked up in anterior third, nearly straight over antennae. Face black, shining, with bronze reflection. Parafacials brownish with a silvery reflection. Gena brown, postgena black. Frons black, lightly shining, dark brown in its anterior third. Vertex and occiput black, lightly

shining on margin of eye. Antennae widely arranged: distance between them equal to that from antennae to eyes. Ratio of antennal segments equal to 1:1.6:4.1. Basal antennal segments brownish; third segment dark brown with yellowish base. Arista white with yellowish base, its hairs white, dense seated, short (feathering of arista slightly more than thickness of its basal part). Gena about 3.5 times less than height of eye. Mouthparts and palpi black. Thorax black, shining. Humeri with bronze reflection. Legs black. Middle and hind tarsi whitish with more darkish apical tarsomeres. All tibiae with preapical bristles. Wings yellowish, without darkened spot in its base. Halteres black. Abdomen black, shining.

Chaetotaxy: 1 h, 1 ph, 0+3 dc, ac in 4 rows with median setulae noticebly more than those of external rows, 1 ppl, 1 mspl, 2 stpl, pteropleuron bare.

Length 3.1 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species shows most resemblance to *L.minor* Martinek in the structure of head, the coloration of body and halteres, but it differs from the latter in the clear wing without the cloud in its base and the entirely black tibiae (the middle and hind tibiae is yellow on the apical third in *L.minor*).

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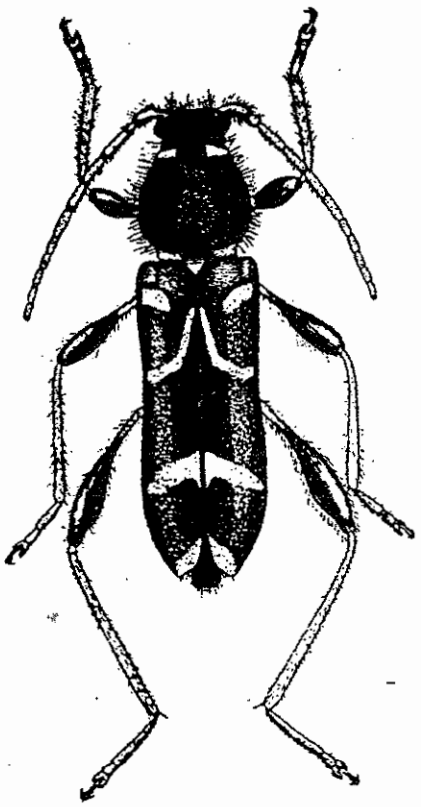

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