

Description of a New Hover Fly Species of the Genus *Cheilosia* Mg. (Diptera, Syrphidae) from Southwestern Altai

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Received July 5, 1998

Abstract—A description of a new hover fly species of the genus *Cheilosia* (subgenus *Nigrocheilosia*) is given. The new species is closely related to *Ch. sibirica* (Beck.), differing in broader eye margins, absence of black chaetae on hind margin of scutellum, and structure of male genitalia.

In the course of examination of the material collected by V.K. Zinchenko and R.Yu. Dudko in the mountains of the southwestern Altai, a new hover fly species belonging to the genus *Cheilosia* was found. The holotype and paratypes of the new species are deposited at the Zoological Museum, Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Division, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk.

Cheilosia kolomietsi Barkalov, sp. n.

Description. Male. Face black, with gray pollinosity (except for its lower part). Median facial tubercle distinctly projecting forward, narrow (Fig. 1). Parafacials wide, approximately as wide as 3rd antennal segment, black, with fine gray pollinosity and very short white hairs. Genae black, with thin gray pollinosity and comparatively long white hairs. Frons flat and narrow, with gray pollinosity and black hairs. Frontal angle slightly more than 90°. Lunula black, anteriorly touching upper margin of face, but never fusing with it. Antennae black, 3rd segment small and rounded, arista long, covered with short hairs (Fig. 1). Eyes glabrous, adjoining along a distance markedly shorter than frons length. Vertex convex, covered with long black hairs. Ocellar triangle equilateral.

Mesonotum with sparse gray pollinosity and contrasting spots of gray pollinosity on inner angles of humeral calli, covered with short semierect, mainly black hairs, with two distinct bands of yellow hairs clearly seen in frontal view. Scutellum covered with short yellow and black hairs, without any chaetae along posterior margin. Sides with gray pollinosity and black hairs. Legs entirely black, hind femora on inner side with short black hairs of equal length. Wings dis-

tinctly brownish in basal and apical parts. Calypteres white, with yellow margin. Halteres brown, with black knob.

Abdomen elongated, nearly parallel-sided, with brownish pollinosity and black hairs, erect on sides and recumbent in the middle. Genitalia as in Figs. 5–7.

Body length 9.3 mm, wing length 8.3 mm.

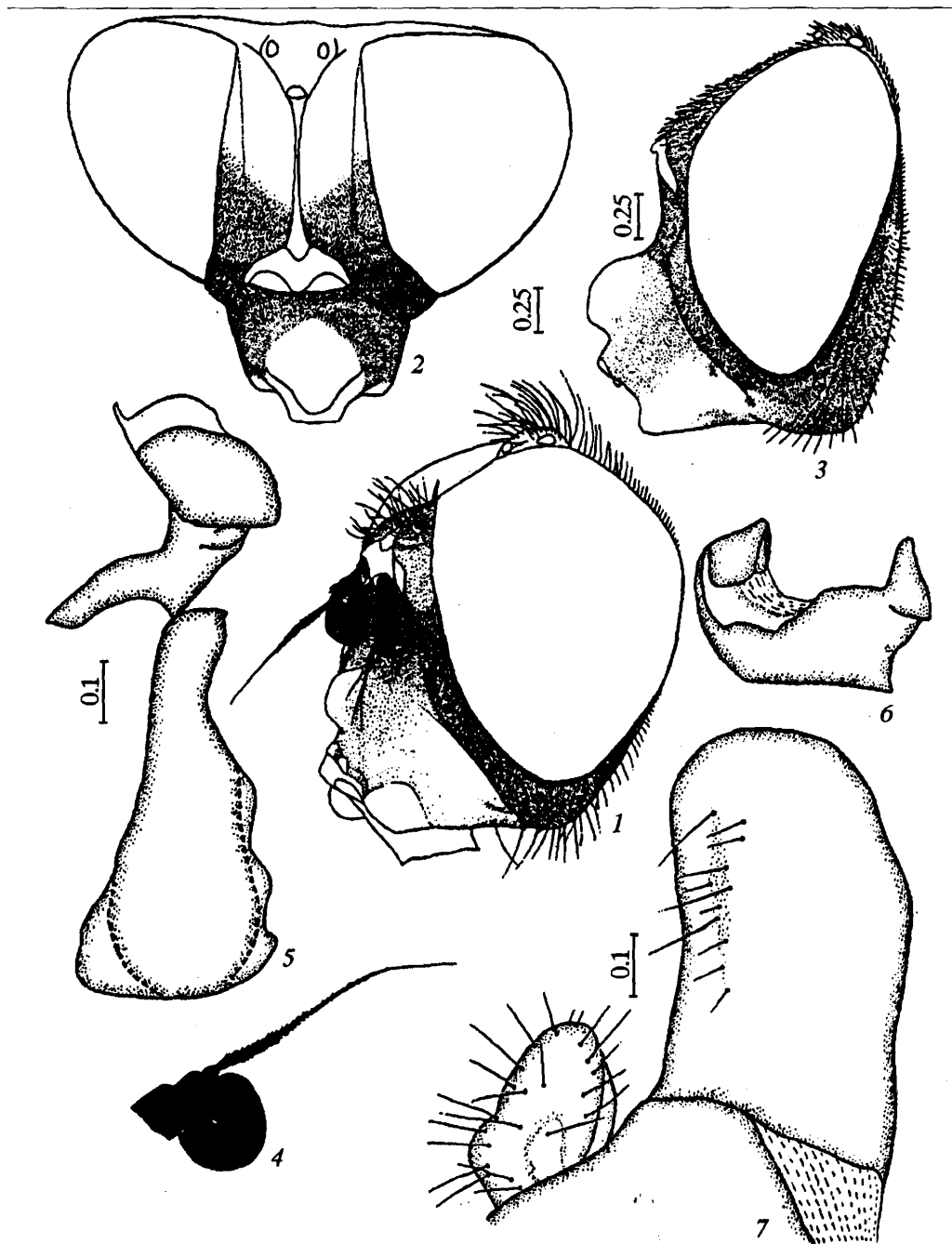
Female. Face shining on median tubercle and along mouth margin; with gray pollinosity in median part (Fig. 3). Median facial tubercle very large and prominent. Parafacials and genae as in male. Frons moderately wide, covered with gray pollinosity in anterior part (Fig. 2); its pubescence semierect, yellow on anterior part and margins and black in median part. Alveolus as in male. Antennae as in male, with 3rd segment small (Fig. 4).

Mesonotum and scutellum shining, with bright gray spots on humeral calli; pubescence on scutellum recumbent, bright golden, with several black hairs in the middle of caudal half. Legs as in male. Halteres entirely yellow. Wings hyaline, without infuscation. Abdomen covered with golden hairs, erect on sides and recumbent in the middle.

Body length 9.6 mm, wing length 8.5 mm.

Material. Holotype, male: S Altai, southern part of the Altai Mountain Range, 6 km SW of Rakhmanovskie Springs, 2100–2500 m, 22.VI.1997 (Dudko and Zinchenko). Paratype, female: SW Altai, eastern part of the Sary-Sakty Mountain Range, Burkhat pass, 2200 m, 23.VI.1997 (Dudko and Zinchenko).

Taxonomic notes. The new species is closely related to *Ch. sibirica* (Beck.), being easily distinguish-



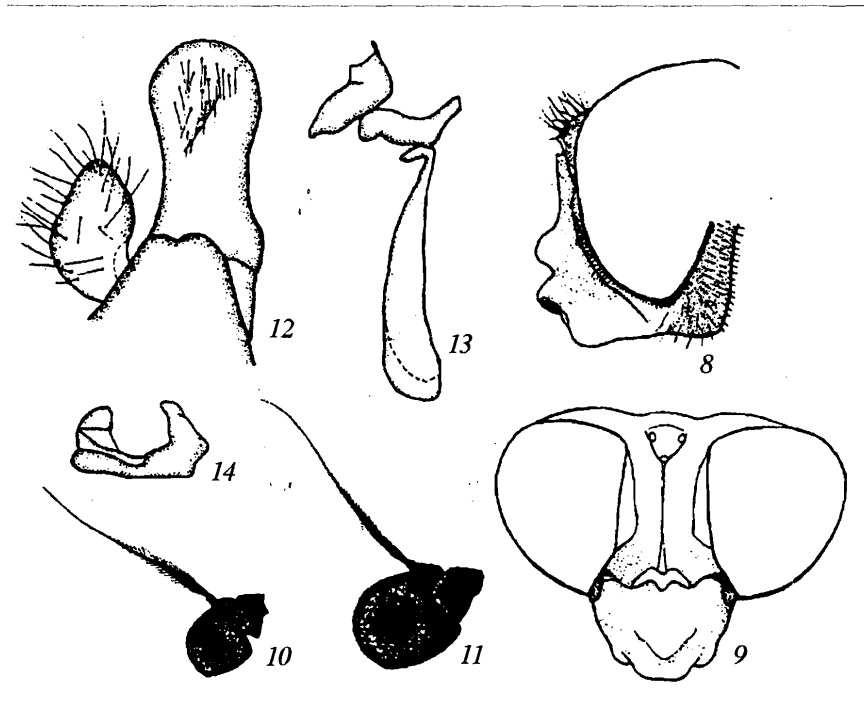
Figs. 1–7. *Cheilosia kolomietsi* sp. n.: (1) head of male; (2) head of female, dorsal view; (3) the same, lateral view; (4) 2nd and 3rd antennal segments of female; (5) aedeagus with apodeme, lateral view; (6) upper lobe of hypandrium, lateral view; (7) gonocercus and surstylus, lateral view.

able by the absence of black chaetae on the scutellum and wider genae (Figs. 8, 9). In addition, males clearly differ in the structure of genitalia (Figs. 12–14).

According to the structure of genitalia, the new species belongs to the subgenus *Nigrocheilosia* Shatalkin. It can be added to the key to Palearctic species of this subgenus (Barkalov and Ståhls, 1997) in the following way.

Males

8. Frons pollinose, wings strongly darkened 9.
 —Frons shining or with weak pollinosity on lateral parts, wings slightly brownish
 *Ch. changaica* Peck.
9. Eye margins broad (Fig. 1), hind margin of scutellum without bristles. Sides of tergites I and II with



Figs. 8–14. *Cheilosia sibirica* (Beck.): (8) head of male, lateral view; (9) head of female, dorsal view; (10) male 2nd and 3rd antennal segments; (11) the same, female; (12) gonocercus and surstylus, lateral view; (13) aedeagus with apodeme, lateral view; (14) upper lobe of hypandrium, lateral view.

- black hairs. Genitalia as in Figs. 5–7 *Ch. kolomietsi* Barkalov, sp. n.
- Eye margins narrower (Fig. 8), hind margin of scutellum with long bristle-like hairs or bristles. Sides of tergites I and II with white hairs. Genitalia as in Figs. 12–14 *Ch. sibirica* (Becker).

Females

- 24. Mesonotum with long erect black hairs of equal length 27.
- Mesonotum with hairs of another kind..... 25.

- 25. Mesonotum with strongly depressed hairs, facial knob strongly prominent *Ch. kolomietsi* Bark., sp. n.
- Mesonotum with more or less appressed hairs, facial knob less prominent (Figs. 8, 9) 26.

The species is named for the well-known Russian entomologist Nikolai Grigor'evich Kolomiets.

REFERENCES

1. Barkalov, A.V. and Ståhls, G., Revision of the Palearctic Bare-Eyed and Black Legged Species of the Genus *Cheilosia* Meigen (Diptera, Syrphidae), *Acta Zool. Fenn.*, 1997, vol. 208, pp. 1–74.