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New species of *Chersodromia* from the Russian Far East (Diptera: Empidoidea: Hybotidae: Tachydromiinae)

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Abstract

Five new species of *Chersodromia*: *C. gamoviensis* **sp. nov.**, *C. leleji* **sp. nov.**, *C. mohican* **sp. nov.**, *C. stenopsis* **sp. nov.** and *C. yamanei* **sp. nov.** are described from the southern part of Primorsk Territory, Russian Far East. A key to species from this region is given. *Chersodromia kamtchatkiana* Chvála, 1970, **syn. nov.** is synonymized with *C. nubifera* Coquillett, 1899. Several species reported in the present paper including *C. nubifera* have palpal sensory pits, and it is suggested that this character is widespread in this genus.

Key words: taxonomy, Palaearctic Region, Primorsk Territory, sandy seashore, Drapetini

Introduction

The genus *Chersodromia* Walker, 1849 is assigned to the subfamily Tachydromiinae of the family Hybotidae. The genus is known worldwide, with 53 described species. The taxonomy of the genus has been studied most intensively in the western part of the Palaearctic Region (e.g., Chvála 1978). However, in the eastern part of the region its taxonomy is poorly studied. Only three species have been described from northeastern Asia, i.e., *C. nubifera* Coquillett, 1899 from the Commander Islands and *C. kamtchatkiana* Chvála, 1970 and *C. hackmani* Chvála, 1978 from the Kamchatka Peninsula (Chvála 1978). In Japan one undescribed species is known from Hokkaido (Saigusa 2008).

In the present paper I describe five new species and redescribe *C. nubifera* based on the material recently collected from the southern part of Primorsk Territory, Russian Far East. The observations of the type specimens of *C. kamtchatkiana* and *C. nubifera* showed that *C. kamtchatkiana* is a junior synonym of *C. nubifera*. Seven species of *Chersodromia* are now described from northeastern Asia.

Material and methods

The survey was conducted in the southern part of Primorsk Territory, Russian Far East from August 21–30, 2010 (Fig. 1). Tavrichanka (1), a sandy shore, is situated at the innermost recess of a broad bay, Amur Bay. Zarubino (2) represents a shore of gravel along the open sea (Fig. 2). Risovaya Bay (3) represents a sandy shore along a tiny bay. Astaf'ev Bay (4) and Vityaz' Bay (5) are sandy shores on the Gamov Peninsula facing open sea (Fig. 3). Telyakovskiy Bay (6) represents a gravel-covered shore facing the same open sea. Pos'et (7) represents a shore of small gravel on the bay of Expedicia Inlet (Fig. 4). The sandy shore on Nazimov Cape (8) faces the open sea (Fig. 5).
All specimens were collected manually by the author and transferred to 99% ethanol in the field. In the laboratory some specimens were dried by freeze-drying method with t-butanol and pinned. To observe the detailed structure of the male terminalia, they were detached from the body, cleared in hot solution of 10% KOH (60–70°C for 1–1.5 hours), and preserved in glycerine.

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