



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3637.1.8>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:7C4FD914-7731-43B9-AE39-BFC9C6C54866>

Two new species of the *Empis* subgenus *Lissempis* (Diptera: Empididae) from the Caucasus

IGOR SHAMSHEV^{1,3} & SEMEN KUSTOV²

¹All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection, shosse Podbel'skogo 3, St. Petersburg – Pushkin, 188620, Russia

E-mail: shamshev@mail.ru

²Kuban' State University, Biological Faculty, Department of Zoology, Stavropol'skaya str., 149, Krasnodar, 350040, Russia.

E-mail: semenkustov@rambler.ru

³Corresponding author

Abstract

Two new species of the genus *Empis* subgenus *Lissempis* Bezzi, 1909 are described from the Caucasus: *Empis (Lissempis) azishtauensis* **sp. nov.** (Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar Territory) and *E. (L.) krasnodarensis* **sp. nov.** (Russia: Krasnodar Territory). An updated key to European species of the subgenus is given.

Key words: Diptera, Empididae, *Empis*, *Lissempis*, new species, Palaearctic, Caucasus, Russia

Introduction

The subgenus *Lissempis* Bezzi, 1909 (with *Empis nigratarsis* Meigen, 1804 as type-species) includes species of the genus *Empis* sharing dichoptic eyes in both sexes, narrow face, rather short proboscis, long postpedicel of the antennae, narrow wings with axillary lobe only slightly developed or completely absent and some other distinctive characters (Chvála 1994, 2002). *Lissempis* is a typical Euro-Mediterranean group, including currently four species distributed around the Mediterranean basin, and one species, *E. nigratarsis*, which is widely distributed in Europe (Chvála 2002). Shamshev (1998) described two species of *Lissempis* from the Russian Far East. However, their systematic position remains uncertain. In this paper we record *Lissempis* from the Caucasus for the first time, including two new species taken from the Caucasian region of Russia.

Material and methods

This study is based on material deposited in the following institutions: Kuban State University, Krasnodar, Russia (KSU); Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (ZIN); Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (ZMMU).

Terms used for adult structures primarily follow those of Cumming and Wood (2009), except for the antenna and wing venation where the terms of Stuckenberg (1999) and Saigusa (2006) are used respectively.

Label data for primary types are cited from the top downward, with the data from each label in quotation marks. Labels are cited in full, with original spelling, punctuation, and date, and label lines are delimited by a slash (/). Additional information is included in square [] brackets. The repository of each type is given in parentheses. Secondary type data are abridged and listed alphabetically.