



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3694.3.1>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:8DDDD732-3B6C-49A9-BF9C-A339F5F67935>

A systematic review of the genus *Constempellina* Kieffer (Diptera: Chironomidae) from the Russian Far East, with description of a new species

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Abstract

A new species of the genus *Constempellina* Brundin, 1947, *C. tokunagai* sp. n., from the Russian Far East is described and figured as male, pupa and larva. The male and pupa of *C. brevicosta* (Edwards 1937) are redescribed and figured. Consequently, the generic diagnosis is emended. Keys to the males, pupae and larvae of Russian *Constempellina* are also given.

Key words: Chironomidae, Tanytarsini, *Constempellina*, new species, key, Russian Far East

Introduction

The genus was erected by Brundin in 1947 for *Tanytarsus* (*Phaenopelma*) *brevicosta* Edwards, 1937, and later placed in the subtribe Stempellina (Shilova 1976; Spies 2005) of the tribe Tanytarsini, subfamily Chironominae (Sæther 1977). Brundin (1948) presented the first thorough morphological analysis of the all life stages and combined the genera *Stempellina* Thienemann *et* Bause, 1913 with *Constempellina* into the *Stempellina*-group, morphologically different from the *Zavrelia*-group. Species of the genus *Constempellina* Brundin, 1947, are small non-biting midges with immature stages living in standing and flowing waters. The larvae construct small transportable cases of sand grain.

The genus *Constempellina* includes one Holarctic species, *C. brevicosta* (Edwards, 1937). Up to present time two species, *C. brevicosta* and *C. bita* Konstantinov, 1948 (nomina dubia) (Ashe & Cranston 1990) have been recorded from Russia (Pankratova 1983). However, during studies of the chironomid fauna in the Russian Far East, a new species was found, and herein is presented. Additionally, *C. brevicosta* is redescribed, and the keys to males, pupae and larvae of Russian *Constempellina* are given.

Material and methods

The material was preserved in 70% ethanol and 4% formalin and slide-mounted in Fora-Berlese solution. Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Sæther (1980). The measurements are given as ranges. The following additional abbreviations are used: PL-male = associated larva, pupa, and adult male; PL-female = associated larva, pupa, and adult female; P-male = associated pupa and male; P-female = associated pupa and female; L = larva. Larvae are associated with pupae on the larval head capsules skins remaining on the pupae. Pupae are associated with adult males on the prepared from mature pupae genitals.

The holotype and paratypes of the new species are deposited in the Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, Russia (IBSS FEBRAS).