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Two new species of *Medetera* Fischer von Waldheim (Diptera, Dolichopodidae) from Russia and Mongolia

OLEG P. NEGROBOV¹ & STEFAN NAGLIS²

¹Voronezh State University, Universitetskaya pl. 1, Voronezh, 394006, Russia. E-mail: negrobov@list.ru

²Institute of Evolutionary Biology and Environmental Studies, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zurich, Switzerland. E-mail: s.naglis@bluewin.ch

Abstract

Two new species *Medetera sakhalinensis* Negrobov & Naglis **sp. nov.** from Russian Far East (Sakhalin) and *M. emeljanovi* Negrobov & Naglis **sp. nov.** from Mongolia are described and differential diagnosis are given.

Key words: Dolichopodidae, *Medetera*, Palaearctic, new species

Introduction

The genus *Medetera* Fischer von Waldheim comprises 176 species and 3 subspecies in the Palaearctic Region. The latest comprehensive taxonomic work on the Palaearctic species is the revision of the subfamily Medeterinae by Negrobov & Stackelberg (1971–77). Since then 25 new Palaearctic species of *Medetera* have been described: 1 species from Great Britain (Allen 1976), 1 species from Poland (Negrobov & Capecki 1977), 5 species from Russia (Negrobov 1979, Negrobov & Golubtzov 1991), 1 species from Spain (Rampini & Canzoneri 1979), 4 species from Japan (Masunaga & Saigusa 1998), 1 species from China (Yang 1999), 1 species from Morocco (Grichanov & Vikhrev 2009), 1 species from Tunisia (Grichanov 2010), 3 species from Turkey (Naglis 2013), and 7 species from Switzerland (Naglis & Negrobov 2014a, b).

Adults of *Medetera* are often found on vertical surfaces such as tree trunks, walls or rocks, and are predators on small, soft-bodied arthropods as mites, Collembola, Psocoptera, and small Diptera (Ulrich 2005). Larvae live under bark of dead or dying trees and are known as predators of bark beetles. The genus is of considerable importance as agent of biological control (Bickel 1985). The larvae can destroy up to 32% of the bark beetle larvae *Hylurgops palliatus* (Gyllenhal, 1813) in Finland (Nuorteva 1959).

Material and methods

In describing the hypopygium, dorsal and ventral refers to the position prior to rotation and flexion; i.e., in figures top is morphologically ventral and bottom is dorsal. Morphological terminology follows McAlpine (1981), except the terminology for thoracic chaetotaxy, wing veins and genitalia, which follows Bickel (1985).

Morphological abbreviations are as follows: ac = acrostichal setae; ad = anterodorsal; av = anteroventral; dc = dorsocentral setae; pd = posterodorsal; pm = presutural supraalar seta; ppls = proepisternal setae; pv = posteroventral; sa = postsutural supraalar setae; sr = presutural intraalar seta.

Medetera emeljanovi Negrobov & Naglis **sp. nov.**

(Figs 1A–I)

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂: MONGOLIA, Yuzhno-Gobijskij Ajmak, 10 km NW mountain Onch-Khayrkhan-