

New species and new records of Dolichopodidae (Diptera) from Israel

Новые виды и новые указания Dolichopodidae (Diptera) из Израиля

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, Палеарктика, Израиль, группа видов *Hercostomus plagiatus*, *Condylostylus*, новые виды, определитель.

ABSTRACT: Two new species from Israel, *Hercostomus kravchenkoi* sp.n. and *Hercostomus yefremovae* sp.n., are described of the *Hercostomus plagiatus* species group differing from the other groups in the male segment 7 short, bare, with distinct tergum and sternum; hypopygium large, with small or without basiventral epandrial lobes near base of hypandrium; hypandrium mostly free, simple, fused to epandrium at extreme base; apicoventral epandrial lobes located rather distally, far from base of hypandrium. A key to species of the *H. plagiatus* group is provided. *Hercostomus thraciensis* Kechev et Negrobov, 2015, and *Condylostylus longicornis* (Fabricius, 1775) are recorded from the country for the first time. Photographs of Israeli specimens of *H. kravchenkoi* sp.n., *H. yefremovae* sp.n. and *H. thraciensis* are provided.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описаны два новых вида из Израиля, *Hercostomus kravchenkoi* sp.n. и *Hercostomus yefremovae* sp.n. из группы видов *Hercostomus plagiatus*, отличающейся от других групп рода по короткому 7-му сегменту брюшка самцов, лишённому щетинок, разделённому на тергит и стернит; большому генитальной капсулой (гипопигием), редуцированными базовентральными отростками эпандрия около основания гипандрия; а также свободным, простым гипандрием, слившимся с эпандрием в его основании; апикоventральными отростками эпандрия, расположенными далеко от основания гипандрия. Приведён определитель группы видов *H. plagiatus*. *Hercostomus thraciensis* Kechev et Negrobov, 2015, и *Condylostylus longicornis* (Fabricius, 1775), впервые указаны для страны. Даны иллюстрации *Hercostomus kravchenkoi*

sp.n., *Hercostomus yefremovae* sp.n. и *H. thraciensis*, собранных в Израиле.

Introduction

The genus *Hercostomus* Loew, 1857 has an extremely high diversity of mainly endemic species in the Holarctic Realm and Oriental Region, with nearly 500 species worldwide [Grichanov, 2017a]. Keys to traditional Palaearctic species groups of *Hercostomus* were composed by Negrobov et al. [2008, 2012], Negrobov, Nechay [2009a, b] and Selivanova et al. [2012]. Later seven species of the genus were described from western part of the Palaearctic Region, i.e. from Bulgaria, Golan Heights, Iran, Spain, Tajikistan and Turkey [Grichanov, 2015; Kechev, Negrobov, 2015; Naglis, Bartak, 2015; Negrobov et al., 2016; Tonguç et al., 2016; Kazerani et al., 2017; Naglis, Negrobov, 2017].

Treating the diverse collections of Tel Aviv University (Israel), we have found males and females of two undescribed dolichopodine species that can be associated with the enigmatic *Hercostomus plagiatus* species group, which strongly differs from the nominotypical *H. longiventris* species group [Pollet, 1993; Grichanov, 2015]. Recent molecular analyses have attempted to shed light on Dolichopodinae relationships, including some *Hercostomus* species groups. *Hercostomus plagiatus* (Loew, 1857) and *H. verbekei* Pollet 1993 have been included in molecular analyses of the subfamily using fragments of mitochondrial COI, ribosomal 12S rDNA and 16S rDNA, where these species resolve rather distant from *H. longiventris* (Loew, 1857) and

some other *Hercostomus* groups and appear closer to *Gymnopternus* Loew, 1857 [Bernasconi et al., 2007] or even *Tachytrechus* Haliday, 1851 [Pollet et al., 2010].

Grichanov [2015] has described *H. golanensis* from that group and supposed that some other species of the genus *Hercostomus* could be included in the *H. plagiatus* group; among those species are *H. libanicola* Parent, 1933, and *H. cyprius* Parent, 1937 from the Mediterranean Region, *H. pokivajlovi* Maslova et Negrobov, 2011, from Tajikistan, and *H. additus* Parent, 1926, from the Oriental part of China. Kazerani et al. [2017] have described *H. albicoxa* from Iran, apparently a member of the *H. plagiatus* group, and found great similarity of this species to *H. convergens* Loew, 1908, and *H. insularum* Becker, 1917.

In the present paper, two new species, *Hercostomus kravchenkoi* sp.n., and *Hercostomus yefremovae* sp.n. from Israel are described and illustrated. A key to the eleven known West Palaearctic species of the *H. plagiatus* species group is also presented, and characters of the group are discussed. In addition, *Hercostomus thraciensis* Kechev et Negrobov, 2015, and *Condylostylus longicornis* (Fabricius, 1775) are recorded from the country for the first time.

Material and methods

The holotypes and paratypes of the new species and other material examined are housed at the School of Zoology, Tel Aviv University, Israel (SMNH).

Specimens were studied and photographed with a ZEISS Discovery V-12 stereo microscope and an Axio-Cam MRc5 camera. Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Grichanov, Brooks [2017]. The lengths of the podomeres are given in millimetres. Body length is measured from the base of the antenna to the tip of epandrium. Male genitalia were macerated in 10% KOH. The figures showing the hypopygium in lateral view (i.e., Fig. 4) is oriented as it appears on the intact specimen, with the morphologically ventral surface of the genitalia facing upwards, dorsal surface downwards, anterior end facing right and posterior end facing left.

Systematics

Hercostomus plagiatus species group

DIAGNOSIS. This diagnosis is based on males and females of the 11 included species.

Body about 4 mm long, wing slightly shorter or slightly longer; body robust, usually dark metallic; head higher than wide; face gradually narrowed towards palpi; clypeus small, slightly bulging in both sexes, not reaching ventral margin of eyes; palpus and proboscis small; vertical setae stronger than postverticals; antenna with simple antennomeres, located at dorsal quarter of head; scape setose dorsally, with pointed apicoventral process; pedicel with medial triangular projection; postpedicel rounded-triangular, with mid-dorsal stylus; arista-like

stylus usually short-pubescent (but long-pubescent in *H. golanensis*); pleural surface in front of posterior spiracle bare; mesonotum without distinct dark spot above notopleuron; 1 strong and 1–2 fine postpronotals, 1 strong humeral, 2–3 presutural, 1 sutural, 2 notopleural, 2 supraalar, and 1 postalar bristles well developed; 6 pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles slightly decreasing in length anteriorly; acrostichals biserial; anterior slope of mesonotum with dense hairs; propleuron with group of hairs above and 1 strong bristle below; all legs relatively short, with rather strong and long major bristles on at least mid and hind tibiae; hind coxa with 1 strong lateral seta at middle; one strong posterior to posteroventral preapical seta on mid femur; mid and hind femora moderately broad, with one preapical anterior bristle; mid tibia with strong ventral bristles; hind tibia with only fine ventral setae; tarsi simple; hind basitarsus distinctly shorter than next tarsomere; wing with veins R_{4+5} and M_1 usually straight and weakly convergent; abdominal sterna 3 and 4 strongly sclerotized; tergum 6 mostly concealed, bare; segment 7 short, bare, with distinct tergum and sternum; hypopygium large, with small or without basiventral epandrial lobes near base of hypandrium; hypandrium mostly free, fused to epandrium at extreme base; apicoventral epandrial lobes arising rather distally, far from base of hypandrium; anteroventral part of postgonite not developed; posterodorsal portion poorly developed, horn-like, slightly curved ventrally, swollen at base, with reduced lateral lobes; surstylus bilobate.

Hercostomus kravchenkoi Grichanov, sp.n.

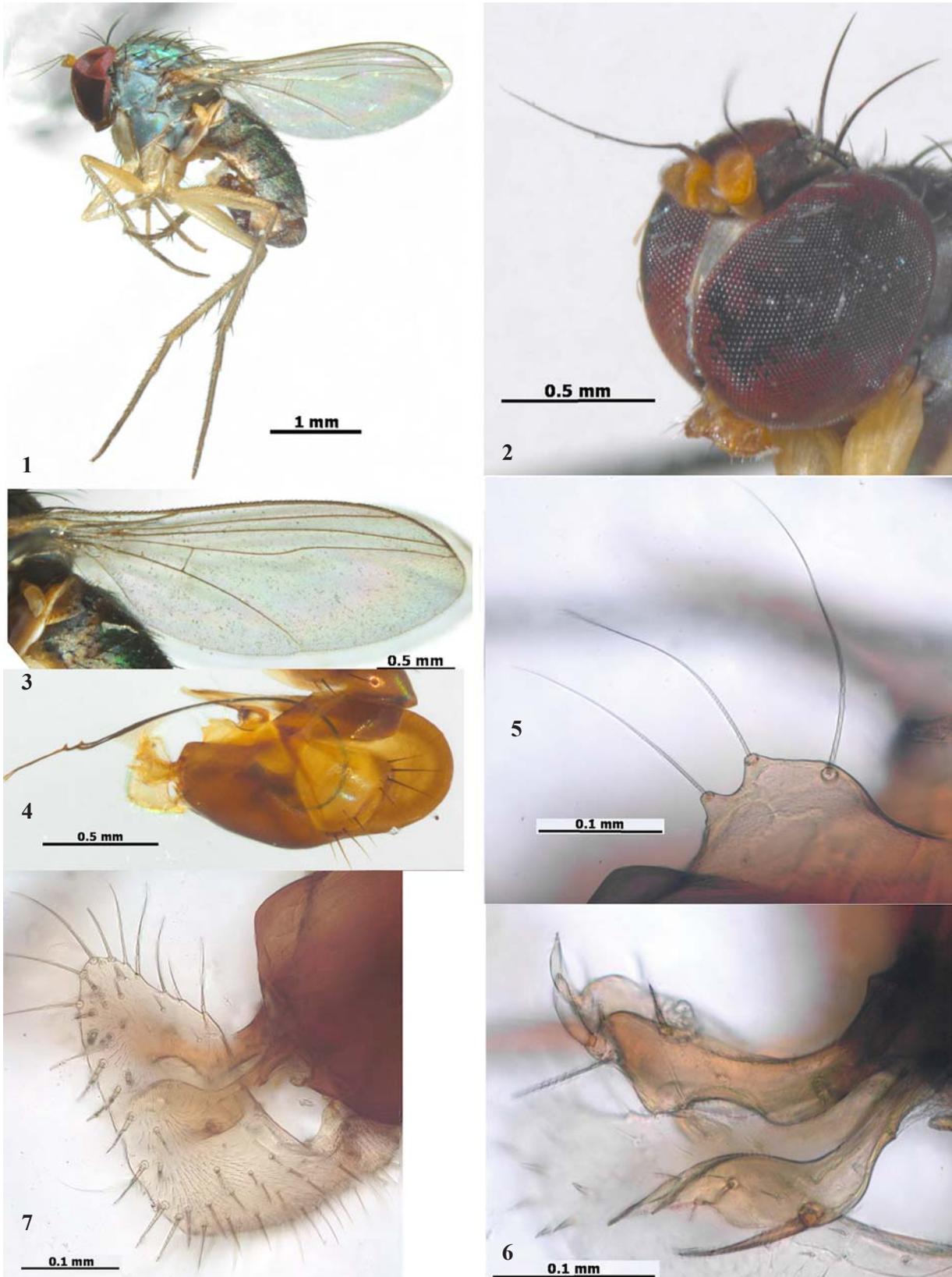
Figs 1–7.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Israel: Herzliyya, Hill, 32°11'N 34°49'E, 26.VII.2008, A. Freidberg (SMNH); paratypes: Israel: 4♂, Herzliyya, Hill, 32°11'N 34°49'E, 17.V.2008, 26.VII.2008, 30.VIII.2008, A. Freidberg; 62♂, 17♀, Herzliyya, Malaise trap, 23.VI–19.VIII.1981, 5.VI–24.VIII.1982, A. Freidberg; 2♀, Herzliyya, 28.VIII.1977, F. Kaplan; 1♂, Tel Dan, 25.VIII.1983, I. Yarom; 1♀, Haifa, 21.VIII.1976, A. Freidberg (SMNH).

DESCRIPTION. **Male** (Fig. 1). Head. Slightly wider than high; antenna mostly yellow, distal half of postpedicel brown, arista-like stylus brown-black (Fig. 2); postpedicel rounded, as long as high, with short hairs; stylus mid-dorsal, 2.5X longer than antennomeres combined; distal segment of stylus with short hairs; length ratio of scape to pedicel (inner view) to postpedicel to stylus (segments 1 and 2), 0.07/0.08/0.17/0.07/0.67; frons black with greenish reflection, grey pollinose, slightly narrowed towards antennae, as wide as high, with distinct dot-like depression in middle of lower part; eyes finely haired, almost holoptic; face densely white pollinose; ratio of height to width under antennae to width at clypeus, 0.37/0.1/0.02; clypeus small; palpus small, yellow, with few yellow hairs and 1 black seta; proboscis short, yellow, with yellow hairs; all postocular setae yellow.

Thorax. All setae black; pronotum pubescent, with black hairs; mesonotum blue-green, weakly grey pollinose; 6 dorsocentral setae, about 10 acrostichals, short, biserial, reaching 5th pair of dorsocentrals; pleura mainly dark, with grey pruinosity, in front of posterior spiracle bare; metapleuron yellow, bare; scutellum blue-green, with 2 strong medial setae and 2 minute lateral setae.

Legs. Entirely yellow, hairs and setae black; coxae yellow; all tarsi simple; foreleg with coxa bearing numerous



Figs 1–7. *Hercostomus kravchenkoi* Grichanov, **sp.n.**, male: 1 — habitus; 2 — head; 3 — wing; 4 — hypopygium, lateral view; 5 — apicoventral epandrial lobe; 6 — sursstylus; 7 — cercus.

Рис. 1–7. *Hercostomus kravchenkoi* Grichanov, **sp.n.**, самец: 1 — внешний вид; 2 — голова; 3 — крыло; 4 — гипопигий, сбоку; 5 — апиковентральная лопасть эпандрия; 6 — сурстиль; 7 — церка.

yellow hairs anteriorly and 3 strong black setae apically, fore femur with preapical posterior seta, fore tibia with 2 anterodorsal, 2 posterodorsal, 2–3 apical short setae, no anterodorsal comb-like row of setae, no long apicoventral seta; midleg with coxa bearing some black hairs and setae apically, mid femur with 1 strong anterior preapical seta and 1 fine posteroventral preapical seta, mid tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 3 posterodorsal, 1 anteroventral and 5 apical bristles; hind leg with coxa bearing 1 strong seta at middle, hind femur with 1 anterior preapical bristle at apical quarter, hind tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 3 posterodorsal, 3 apical bristles; hind basitarsus distinctly shorter than next tarsomere, with 2–3 short ventral setae. Tibia and tarsomere (from first to fifth) length ratio: fore leg: 42/18/7/4/3/4, mid leg: 38/15/9/8/4/3, hind leg: 37/11/12/9/4/5.

Wing (Fig. 3). 3 times longer than wide; membrane hyaline, veins brown; costa simple, with short black setae dorsally; R_1 and R_{2+3} almost straight; R_{4+5} slightly convex anteriorly; M_1 with weak sinuation before middle of distal section; R_{4+5} and M_1 subparallel in distal quarter of wing; M joining costa before wing apex; ratio of costal section between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to that between R_{4+5} and M_1 : 38/9, distal part of M_1 5.5X longer than dm-m; anal vein distinct; anal angle obtuse; lower calypter yellow with black cilia; halter yellow.

Abdomen. Bluish-green and shiny dorsally, with terga 1–5 broadly yellow ventrally, with black hairs and long marginal setae; 6th tergum bare; 7th segment black-brown, bare, with well developed tergum and sternum; 8th segment pear-like, yellow, with black cilia dorsally.

Male genitalia (Figs 4–7). Epandrium black, ovate, flattened basally, as long as terga 3–6 combined; appendages mainly yellow; hypandrium mostly free, fused to epandrium at extreme base, straight, nearly reaching apex of epandrium; phallus thin and long; basiventral epandrial lobes small, symmetrical; apicoventral epandrial lobe (Fig. 5) arising rather distally, prominent, bearing 3 setae; anteroventral part of postgonite not developed; posterodorsal portion well developed, horn-like, slightly curved ventrally, thick, with reduced lateral lobes; surstylus (Fig. 6) bilobed, ventral lobe elongate-ovate, with middorsal emargination, with few apical and subapical setae and thick apical spine, dorsal lobe thin, expanded at middle, pointed at apex, slightly curved dorsally, with short apical setae and 1 strong basodorsal seta; cercus (Fig. 7) light yellow, crescent, higher than long, 1/8th epandrium length, with row of short white marginal setae, without modified setae.

Measurements. Body length 3.2–3.4 mm, antenna length 1.0 mm, wing length 3.1 mm, wing width 1 mm.

Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters. Face wider than in male, nearly as wide as postpedicel, slightly narrowed towards clypeus. Measurements. Body length 3.7 mm; wing length 3.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the Israeli and Russian entomologist Dr. Vasilii D. Kravchenko.

DIAGNOSIS. Face under antenna about half as wide as postpedicel height; eyes almost contiguous in middle of face; postpedicel rounded, as long as high; arista-like stylus short-pubescent, 2.5X longer than antennomeres combined; wing

hyaline; wing veins R_{4+5} and M_1 slightly convergent, subparallel in distal quarter of wing; dm-m located right behind level of R_1 ; lower calypter with black setae; abdomen mainly dark with tergums yellow ventrally and segment 8 yellow; hypopygium with yellow crescent cercus without scale-like setae; hypandrium straight, nearly reaching apex of epandrium; apicoventral epandrial lobe broad, bearing 2 setae.

Hercostomus yefremovae Grichanov, **sp.n.**

Figs 8–16.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, Israel: Tel Aviv, 26.III.1973, A. Freidberg (SMNH); paratypes: Israel: 2♂, 1♀, Tel Aviv, 14.III.1973, 1.V.1973, 29.III.1974, A. Freidberg; 5♂, Tel Aviv, 2.IV.1971, 12.V.1971, 13.VI.1971, leg. Kugler; 1♂, Baniass [Panyas], 8.IV.1971, 12.IX.1971, leg. Kugler; 1♂, Tel Dan, 15.V.1981, A. Freidberg; 1♂, Up. W. Faria [Nahal Tirza], 28.IV.1976, M. Kaplan; 4♂, 3♀, Bteicha [Biq'at Bet Zayda], 14.III.1975, A. Freidberg; 5♂, W. Kelt [Wadi Kelt], 25.III.1975, A. Freidberg; 1♂, Enot Zukim, 22.III.2008, A. Freidberg (SMNH).

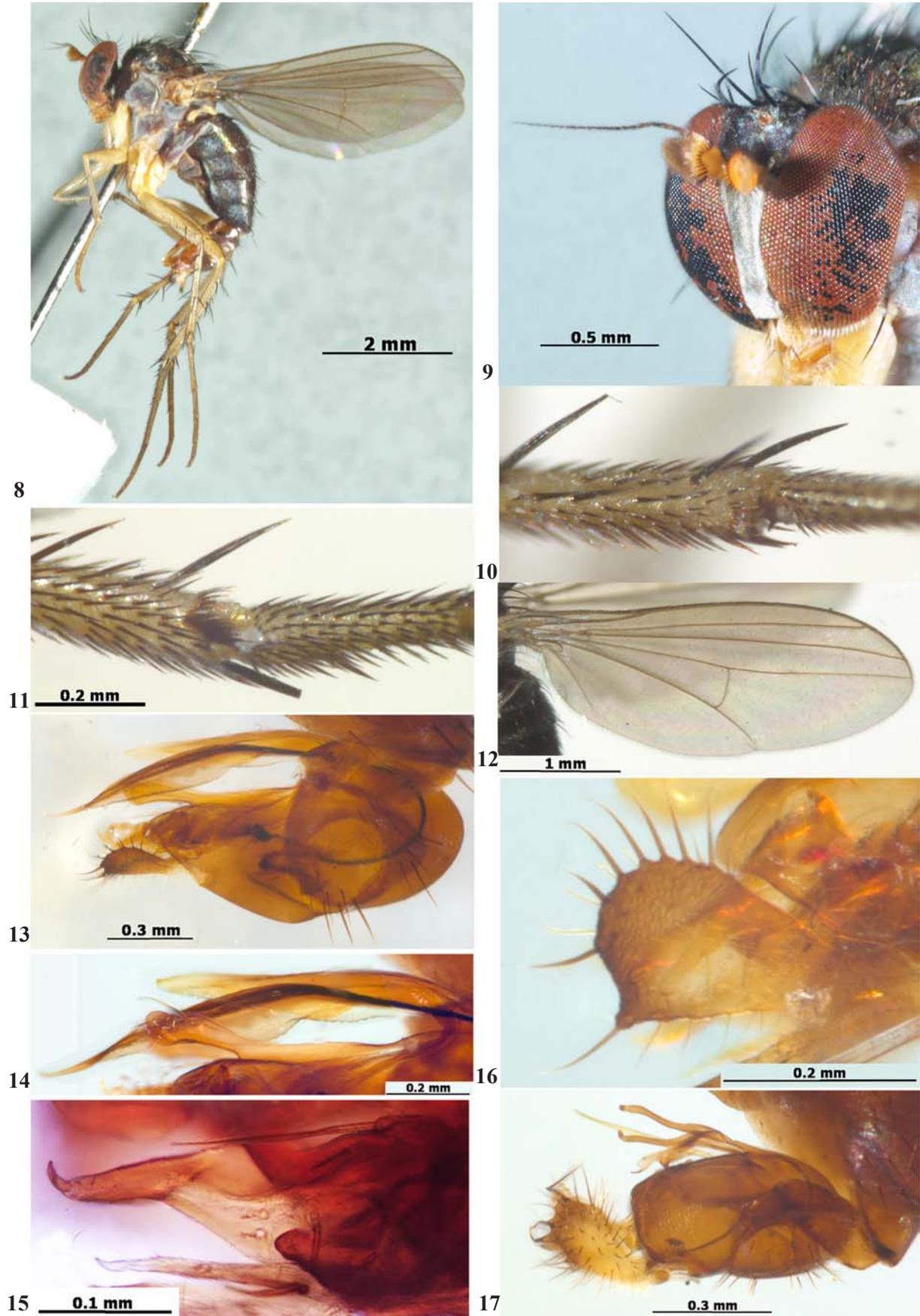
DESCRIPTION. Male (Fig. 8). Head. Slightly wider than high (Fig. 9); antenna mostly yellow, distal half of postpedicel brown, arista-like stylus brown-black; postpedicel rounded-ovate, 1.3–1.5X as long as high, with short hairs; stylus mid-dorsal, 2.2X longer than antennomeres combined; distal segment of stylus with short hairs, somewhat elongated apically; length ratio of scape to pedicel (inner view) to postpedicel to stylus (segments 1 and 2), 0.08/0.13/0.25/0.16/0.59; frons black, grey pollinose, nearly parallel-sided, 1.7X as wide as high, with distinct dot-like depression in middle of lower part; eyes finely haired; face densely white pollinose; ratio of height to width under antennae to width at clypeus, 0.54/0.27/0.13; clypeus small, slightly bulging; palpus small, yellow, with few black hairs and 1 black seta; proboscis short, brownish yellow, with yellow hairs; postocular setae mainly yellow, with 5 upper postoculars black.

Thorax. All setae black; pronotum pubescent, with black hairs; mesonotum black with bluish reflection, weakly grey pollinose; 6 dorsocentral setae, 8–10 well developed acrostichals, biserial, almost reaching 5th pair of dorsocentrals; pleura dark, with whitish grey pruinosity, in front of posterior spiracle bare; metapleuron bare; scutellum black with bluish reflection, with 2 strong medial setae and 2 short lateral setae.

Legs. Entirely yellow, hairs and setae black; coxae yellow; all tarsi simple; foreleg with coxa bearing numerous black hairs anteriorly and 5 strong black setae apically, fore femur with preapical posterior seta, fore tibia with 1 anterodorsal, 2 posterodorsal, 2–3 apical short setae, with anterodorsal comb-like row of setae distally, no long apicoventral seta; midleg with coxa bearing some black hairs and setae laterally and apically, mid femur with 1 strong anterior preapical seta and 1 strong posteroventral preapical seta, mid tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 2 posterodorsal, 1 anteroventral, 1 posteroventral and 5 apical bristles; hind leg with coxa bearing 1 strong seta at middle and 1 fine seta at apex, hind femur with 1 anterior preapical bristle at apical quarter, hind tibia with 3 anterodorsal, 3 posterodorsal, 3 apical bristles, row of 3–4 short ventral setae, densely covered with elongate setulae posteroventrally in distal half, with apical posteroventral comb of about 10 setulae; hind basitarsus (Figs 10–11)

Figs 8–17. *Hercostomus* spp., males: 8–16 — *H. yefremovae* Grichanov, **sp.n.**; 17 — *H. thraciensis* Kechev et Negrobov; 8 — habitus; 9 — head; 10 — apex of hind tibia and base of basitarsus, posterodorsal view; 11 — apex of hind tibia and hind basitarsus, lateral view; 12 — wing; 13, 17 — hypopygium, lateral view; 14 — apicoventral epandrial lobe, hypandrium and phallus; 15 — surstylus; 16 — cercus.

Рис. 8–17. *Hercostomus* spp., самцы: 8–16 — *H. yefremovae* Grichanov, **sp.n.**; 17 — *H. thraciensis* Kechev et Negrobov; 8 — внешний вид; 9 — голова; 10 — вершина задней голени и основание 1-го членика лапки, сзади-сверху; 11 — вершина задней голени и 1-й членик задней лапки, сбоку; 12 — крыло; 13, 17 — гипопигий, сбоку; 14 — апиковентральная лопасть эпандрия, гипандрий и фаллус; 15 — сурстиль; 16 — церка.



distinctly shorter than next tarsomere, with 3–4 short ventral setae, posterior bidenticulate or tridenticulate tooth basally. Tibia and tarsomere (from first to fifth) length ratio: fore leg: 106/44/21/15/11/13, mid leg: 137/76/42/32/19/16, hind leg: 168/48/58/42/27/16.

Wing (Fig. 12). 3 times longer than wide; membrane almost hyaline, veins brown; costa simple, with short black setae dorsally; R_1 and R_{2+3} almost straight; R_{4+5} slightly convex anteriorly; M_1 almost straight in distal section; R_{4+5} and M_1 subparallel in distal quarter of wing; M joining costa at wing apex; ratio of costal section between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to that between R_{4+5} and M_1 : 43/17, distal part of M_1 1.4X longer than dm-m; anal vein distinct; anal angle obtuse; lower calypter yellow with black cilia; halter yellow.

Abdomen. Bluish-black and shiny dorsally, whitish grey pollinose laterally, with black hairs and long marginal setae; 6th and 7th segments black-brown, bare, 7th segment with well developed tergum and sternum; 8th segment pear-like, black-brown, with black cilia dorsally.

Male genitalia (Figs 13–16). Epandrium brown-black, elongate-ovate, flattened basally, as long as terga 3–5 combined; appendages mainly yellow-brown; hypandrium (Fig. 14) mostly free, fused to epandrium at extreme base, smoothly curved, reaching apex of apicoventral epandrial lobe; phallus long, thin at apex and at base, broadened medially; basiventral epandrial lobes symmetrical, each lobe reduced to short seta at base of hypandrium; apicoventral epandrial lobe located rather distally, finger-like, slightly enlarged distally, bearing 2 setae at apex and 1 ventral seta at middle; anteroventral part of postgonite not developed; posterodorsal portion poorly developed, horn-like, slightly curved ventrally, swollen at base, with reduced lateral lobes; surstylus (Fig. 15) bilobed, with ventral lobe large and broad, strongly tapering at apex, with long basoventral seta and short apical seta; dorsal lobe thin and straight, acicular at apex, with 1 strong but short basodorsal seta; cercus (Fig. 16) mainly dirty yellow, broadly black along distal margin, elongate-ovate, expanded distally, with shallow emargination distodorsally, longer than high, 1/4th epandrium length, with row of black marginal setae (except distodorsal emargination), with light cilia dorsally and ventrally, without modified setae.

Measurements. Body length 4.0–4.1 mm, antenna length 1.0 mm, wing length 3.8–4.3 mm, wing width 1.2 mm.

Female. Similar to male except lacking male secondary sexual characters. Face wider than in male, 1.8X as wide as postpedicel, nearly parallel-sided; postpedicel as long as high. Measurements. Body length 4.0 mm; wing length 4.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the Israeli and Russian entomologist Dr. Zoya A. Yefremova.

DIAGNOSIS. Face under antenna 1.7X as wide as postpedicel height; postpedicel rounded, 1.3–1.5X as long as high; arista-like stylus short-pubescent, 2.2X longer than antennomeres combined; wing almost hyaline; wing veins R_{4+5} and M_1 slightly convergent, subparallel in distal quarter of wing; dm-m located right behind middle of wing; lower calypter with black setae; abdomen dark; hypopygium with cercus mainly dirty yellow, broadly black along distal margin, elongate-ovate, expanded distally, with shallow emargination distodorsally; hypandrium mostly free, fused to epandrium at extreme base, smoothly curved, reaching apex of apicoventral epandrial lobe; apicoventral epandrial lobe located rather distally, finger-like, slightly enlarged distally, bearing 2 setae at apex and 1 ventral seta at middle.

REMARKS. According to the old keys to the Palaearctic *Hercostomus* species, both *H. kravchenkoi* sp.n. and *H. yefremovae* sp.n. come to *H. insularum* from the traditional 1st

group of species (e.g. Negrobov et al., 2008), differing in face white pollinose rather than yellow-brown pollinose, distal part of M_1 5.5X (*H. kravchenkoi* sp.n.) or 1.4X (*H. yefremovae* sp.n.) rather than 2.2X (*H. insularum*) longer than dm-m, and in other morphological characters [see redescription of a type specimen by Rodionova, 2004]. *H. insularum* is known only from the Canary Islands. At the same time, *H. kravchenkoi* sp.n. is very close to *H. cyprius* Parent, 1937, known from Cyprus, and to *H. tugajorum* Stackelberg, 1949, known from Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, differing from the last two species in yellow ventrally abdominal terga, yellow segment 8, and morphology of hypopygium [see Parent, 1937: fig. 2; Stackelberg, 1949: figs 13, 31]. *H. kravchenkoi* sp.n. male has phallus with 2 short curved subapical teeth, which are absent in those two species. The three species have also somewhat different shape of male cercus. *H. kravchenkoi* sp.n., *H. cyprius* and *H. tugajorum* can form a subgroup of the *Hercostomus plagiatus* species group or even a separate group in the genus. The two new species can be distinguished from the closest species by use of the following key.

KEY TO WEST PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF *HERCOSTOMUS PLAGIATUS* GROUP AND RELATED SPECIES (MALES)*

1. Mid femur with basoventral convexity bearing short black setae; body longer than 5 mm 2
- Mid femur without such basoventral convexity; body shorter than 4.5 mm 3
2. Antennal postpedicel pointed at apex; all coxae yellow; hypopygium not pinched posteriorly; 6.0 mm
..... *H. stroblianus* Becker, 1917
- Antennal postpedicel truncated at apex; mid coxa blackish on outer side in basal half; hypopygium pinched posteriorly; 5.5 mm *H. libanicola* Parent, 1993
3. Hypopygial cercus brown-black in at least distal half, whitish yellow to dark yellow basally 4
- Hypopygial cercus entirely or mostly yellow, with more or less broad brown-black strip along distal margin 6
4. Antennal postpedicel clearly acute, about 1.5X as long as high; wing veins R_{4+5} and M_1 parallel along most of their length, slightly convergent near wing apex; hypopygium with club-shaped cercus bearing several small, yellow scale-like inner setae along distodorsal margin; apicoventral epandrial lobe bearing 3 setae apically on knob [Pollet, 1993: fig. 1] *H. plagiatus* (Loew, 1857)
- Antennal postpedicel subtriangular, about as long as high; wing veins R_{4+5} and M_1 parallel along most of their length or distinctly convergent towards wing apex [Grichanov, 2015: figs 2, 3; Pollet, 1993: fig. 2]; hypopygium with ovoid or triangular cercus without scale-like setae; apicoventral epandrial lobe bearing 2 setae on its knob and 1 longer seta on stem 5
5. Wing veins R_{4+5} and M_1 parallel along most of their length, slightly convergent near wing apex; hypopygium with triangular cercus; epandrial lobe bearing very long seta at base of stem [Grichanov, 2015: figs 3, 5, 6]
..... *H. golanensis* Grichanov, 2015
- Wing veins R_{4+5} and M_1 distinctly convergent towards wing apex; hypopygium with ovoid cercus; epandrial lobe bearing seta on stem right before knob [Pollet, 1993: fig. 2] *H. verbekei* Pollet, 1993
6. Hypopygial cercus crescent or subtriangular, higher than long, entirely whitish-yellow 7

* *H. stroblianus* and *H. libanicola* are included in the key provisionally.

- Hypopygial cercus rounded or elongate-ovate, expanded distally, black along distal margin 9
7. Lower calypter with yellow setae; abdomen entirely dark *H. cyprius* Parent, 1937
- Lower calypter with black setae; abdomen entirely dark or partly yellow 8
8. Abdomen including segment 8 green *H. tugajorum* Stackelberg, 1949
- Abdominal terga yellow ventrally; segment 8 yellow *H. kravchenkoi* **sp.n.**
9. Hypopygial cercus rounded with very narrow black margin *H. convergens* Loew, 1908
- Hypopygial cercus elongate-ovate, expanded distally, black along distal margin 10
10. Face yellow-brown; wing vein dm-m less than half as long as distal section of M_4 [see Rodionova, 2004] *H. insularum* Becker, 1917
- Face white; wing vein dm-m more than half as long as distal section of M_4 11
11. Distal sections of wing veins R_{4+5} and M_1 slightly convergent, nearly parallel, M_1 almost straight; M_4 1.3X longer than dm-m; mid coxa yellow; postpedicel 1.3–1.5X as long as deep *H. yefremovae* **sp.n.**
- Distal sections of wing R_{4+5} and M_1 distinctly convergent, M_1 with smooth but distinct bend; M_4 1.8X longer than dm-m; mid coxa with distinct brown spot on lateral surface; postpedicel 1.2X as long as deep *H. albicoxa* Kazerani et al., 2017

New records

Hercostomus thraciensis Kechev et Negrobov

Fig. 17.

Hercostomus thraciensis Kechev, Negrobov, 2015: 200; Küçükberber et al., 2017: 25. Type locality: Bulgaria: Basha site, north-west of the Chirpan town.

MATERIAL. Israel: 1♂, Yakir [=Yaqqir], 4.IV.1981, F. Kaplan; 6♂, 4♀, Qusbjya, 20.IV.1976, A. Freidberg; 2♂, 2♀, Baniass [=Panyas], 20.IV.1974, A. Freidberg; 1♀, Khashmiye [=Hushniya], 17.IV.1973, D. Furth; 1♂, Gonen, 15.III.1975, F. Kaplan (SMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Bulgaria, Turkey. First record from Israel.

REMARKS. The species was originally referred to the Group II according to the old keys to the Palaearctic *Hercostomus* species [Kechev, Negrobov, 2015]; the last key to the Group II species [Negrobov et al., 2012] included at least two *Hercostomus* lineages, *H. germanus* (Wiedemann, 1817) and *H. longiventris* (Loew, 1857) in addition to *Poecilobothrus armentorum* (Stackelberg, 1933). It was not clear from the original description and figures, which lineage *H. thraciensis* belonged to. We have examined the male genitalia of the species and found that it could be certainly associated with the *H. longiventris* lineage that is chiefly characterised by long thin basiventral epandrial lobes (Fig. 17).

Condylostylus longicornis (Fabricius)

Musca longicornis Fabricius, 1775: 783. Type locality: "America".

Condylostylus longicornis (Fabricius, 1775); Becker, 1922: 283; Bickel, 2003: 552; Naglis, Bickel, 2017: 567, plate 1.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Israel: Herzliyya, Hill, 32°11'N 34°49'E, 11.IX.2016, A. Freidberg (SMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Afrotropical: United Arab Emirates; Australasian: French Polynesia (Austral Is., Society Is., Marquesas, Tuamotu), USA (Hawaiian Is.); Nearctic: USA (California, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina), Bermuda, Mexico;

Neotropical: Mexico, Panama, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Dominica, Ecuador, Argentina, Chile, Galapagos Islands [Naglis, Bickel, 2017]. First record from the Palaearctic Region.

REMARKS. The genus was not known in the West Palaearctic. *C. longicornis* is a typical representative of the New World *Condylostylus* (see Bickel [2003]), having no relatives in the afrotropical fauna (see Grichanov [2010]). It was only recently found in the Southern part of the Arabian Peninsula [Naglis, Bickel, 2017; Grichanov, unpublished], and Naglis and Bickel [2017] suggested that this occurrence was most probably the result of accidental human introduction.

Conclusion

Species of the *H. plagiatus* group occur mainly in the West Palaearctic countries with mild climate, from UK, Belgium and the Netherlands in the North, to North Africa in the South and to Central Asia in the East. *Hercostomus convergens* is widespread in the Southern Palaearctic, from France and Spain to Azerbaijan and Iran. *H. plagiatus* extends its range from West Europe to the Balkan countries in the East. *H. tugajorum* is sparsely distributed in the Central Asia. The other Palaearctic species of the group are rarely collected, being recorded usually from some local regions. *Hercostomus kravchenkoi* **sp.n.**, *H. yefremovae* **sp.n.** and *H. golanensis* are known only from Israel in the East Mediterranean. The common habitats for adults of *H. plagiatus* and *H. verbekei* in Europe are humid woodlands, riverbanks and marshlands [see Pollet, 1993 for the detailed description of habitat preference and phenology of Belgian species].

The most comprehensive review of long-legged flies from Israel was published by Grichanov [2017b], who listed 108 species. This paper presents the new material on Dolichopodidae from the country. With the new species described and recorded here, the Israeli fauna of the family now totals 112 recognized species.

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