

A new species of *Tenuopus* Curran, 1924 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) from Tanzania

Новый вид *Tenuopus* Curran, 1924 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) из Танзании

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, Tenuopodinae, *Tenuopus*, таксономия, новый вид, Тропическая Африка.

ABSTRACT: A new material for the Afrotropical genus *Tenuopus* Curran, 1924 has been recently found and identified. *Tenuopus makarovi* Grichanov, **sp.n.** from Tanzania is described and illustrated. The new species differs from other representatives of the genus in morphology of male genitalia mainly. Correction of the last key to species of *Tenuopus* is also provided.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Обнаружен и определён новый материал для афротропического рода *Tenuopus* Curran, 1924. Описан *Tenuopus makarovi* Grichanov, **sp.n.** из Танзании. Новый вид отличается от известных, главным образом, по морфологии гениталий самцов. Приведено дополнение к последнему определителю видов рода.

The Afrotropical genus *Tenuopus* Curran, 1924 has been recently revised by Grichanov [2018], who has created a new monotypic subfamily Tenuopodinae for the genus and provided a key for 19 known species. Grichanov [2019] has described two more new species from southern Africa. Tanzanian fauna of the genus contains two known species, *Tenuopus maculatus* Parent, 1931 and *T. lomholdti* Grichanov, 2018. A careful sorting of Malaise traps' residues from one of the collections has revealed an overlooked specimen from Tanzania belonging to an undescribed species.

In this paper *T. makarovi* Grichanov, **sp.n.** from Tanzania is described. Now three *Tenuopus* species are found in the country. As a result of research from 1996 to 2020, the number of Afrotropical species of the genus has increased from seven to 22 valid names.

Holotype is housed at the Natural History Museum of Denmark, Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (ZMUC). The specimen has been studied and photographed with a ZEISS Discovery V-12 stereo

microscope and an AxioCam MRc5 camera. Genitalia preparations have been photographed with a ZEISS Axiostar stereo microscope and an AxioCam ICc3 camera. Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Cumming, Wood [2017] and Grichanov, Brooks [2017]. The relative lengths of the antennomeres and podomeres should be regarded as representative ratios and not measurements. Body length is measured from the base of the antenna to the tip of abdominal segment 6. Wing length is measured from the base to the wing apex. The figures showing the hypopygium and its appendages in lateral view are oriented as they appear in the intact specimen, with the morphologically ventral surface of the genitalia facing upwards, dorsal surface downwards, anterior end facing left and posterior end facing right.

Tenuopus makarovi Grichanov, **sp.n.**
Figs 1–6.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (dried from ethanol and mounted on pin), Tanzania: Morogoro Region, Udzungwa Mt. Nat. Park, Mito Mitatu, 7°50'22.7"S, 36°50'42.8"E, 1325 m, Malaise trap #3, 5.IV.2013, T.Pape & N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC).

DESCRIPTION. **Male** (somewhat discolored). *Head*. Frons black, grey pollinose; one pair of short postvertical setae, shorter than uppermost postocular seta; upper postocular setae black, increasing in length upward; lateral and lower postoculars white; ventral postcranium covered with irregular white hairs; face silvery-white, 6 times as high as wide in middle, under antennae nearly as wide as postpedicel; clypeus bulging; antennae as long as height of head, yellow; pedicel projected distally on inner side, with a crown of short black setae, one of dorsal setae nearly as long as pedicel; postpedicel rounded-ovate, as long as high at base; arista-like stylus dorsal, with short hairs; length ratio of scape to pedicel to postpedicel to stylus, 9/5/13/79; palpus and proboscis short, yellow, covered with white hairs, proboscis also with a pair of black lateral setae.

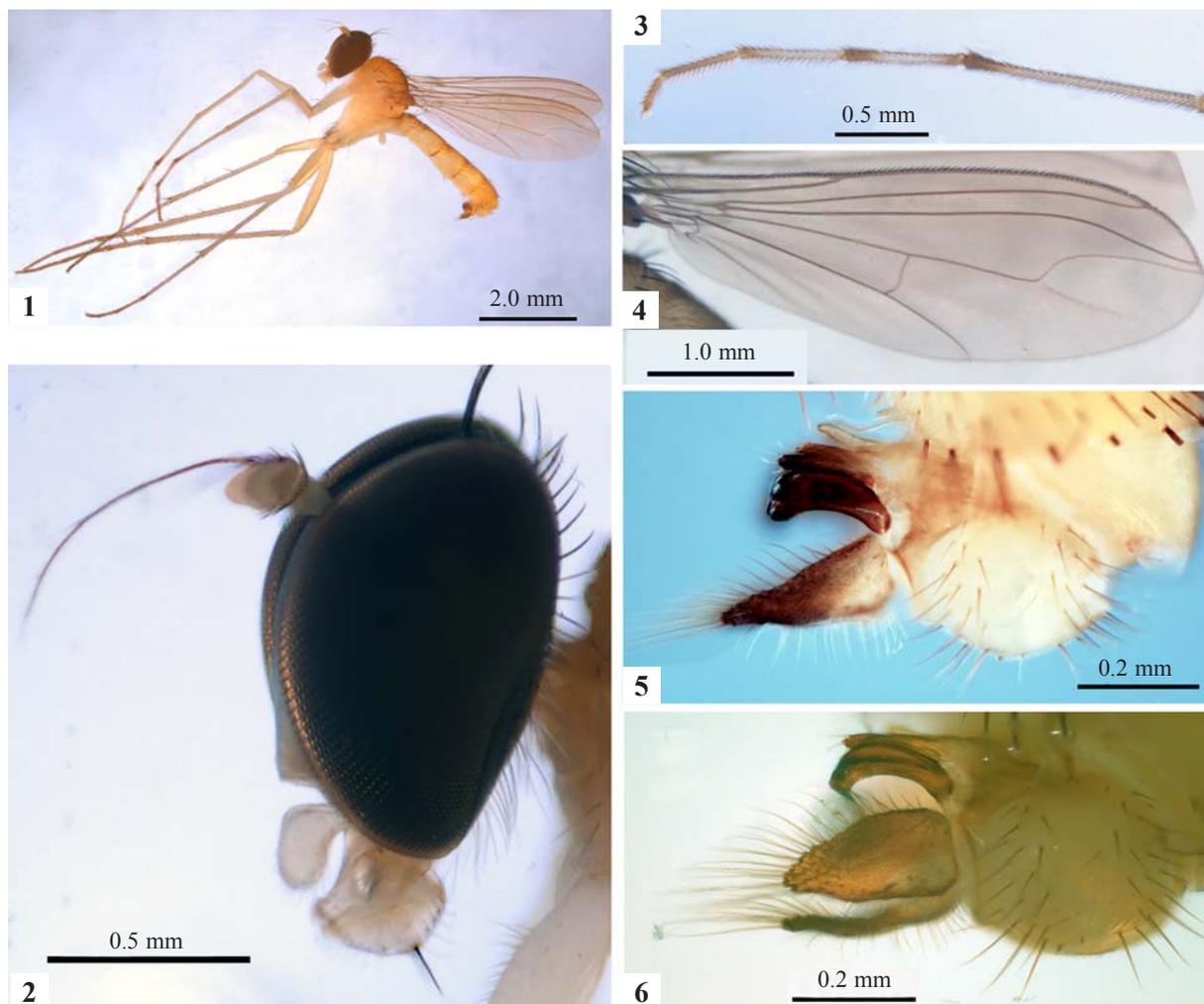
Thorax. Pleura yellow; mesonotum orange, with narrow brown stripe along acrostichals, wider posteriorly and brown on scutellum dorsally; 6 dorsocentral setae with posterior pair shifted laterally; acrostichals in one regular row, strong, nearly reaching 5th dorsocentrals; scutellum with 2 strong bristles and 2 short lateral hairs; proepisternum with 2 yellow setae.

Legs. Mostly yellow; segments 1–3 of fore tarsus mostly white; segments 1–3 at distal apex and last two segments of tarsi brown; fore and mid coxae with brown hairs anteriorly and 5–7 black apical bristles of various length; hind coxa with one long black outer bristle above middle; fore femur with short black erect ventral setae, longer at base and at apex, at most as long as diameter of femur; fore tibia simple, with 1 anterodorsal and 1 posterodorsal at base, 2 apical setae, elongate ventral hairs at base; segments 1–5 of fore tarsus with 2 lateral rows of short semi-erect setae, longer on segments 3–4; claws simple; mid femur with anterior preapical seta, with anteroventral row of black hairs on distal half, about as long as diameter of femur; mid tibia with 3 anterior, 3 posterodorsal, 4–5 short ventral, 4–5 apical setae; mid basitarsus with several short ventral setae; hind femur with 1 strong anterior preapical seta, 2 short posteroventral preapi-

cal setae; hind tibia with 4–5 anterior, 4 short posterodorsal, 3–4 apical setae. Femur, tibia and tarsomere (from first to fifth) length ratio (in mm): fore leg: 1.33/1.59/1.29/0.64/0.58/0.42/0.21, mid leg: 1.64/2.31/1.48/0.6/0.43/0.25/0.15, hind leg: 1.86/3.17/0.78/0.93/0.51/0.32/0.14.

Wing. Greyish, almost hyaline, veins brown; subcosta very thin; ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to that between R_{4+5} and M_1 , 6/1; M_1 with gentle arc to apex, reaching costa right before wing apex; M_2 present as fold on membrane; crossvein *dm-m* nearly straight; ratio of crossvein *dm-m* to apical part of M_4 , 0.35/0.76; anal vein foldlike, not reaching wing margin; anal angle obtuse; lower calypter yellow, with black apex and pale setae; halter yellow, halter stem thin and long, with dorsal and ventral groups of short hairs distally.

Abdomen. Mostly yellow, black setose; segments 1–3 brownish dorsally, segments 2–3 with narrow brown posterior edging; segment 6 glabrous; segment 8 and epandrium entirely yellow; segment 8 with short black setae; cercus brown, yellow at base; surstylus black; cercus covered with yellow hairs and setae; hypandrium small, simple; phallus thin and simple; 2 long epandrial lobes distally on each side;



Figs 1–6. *Tenuopus makarovi*, sp.n., male holotype in ethanol: 1 — habitus; 2 — head; 3 — fore tarsus; 4 — wing; 5 — hypopygium, lateral view; 6 — hypopygium, dorsolateral view.

Рис. 1–6. *Tenuopus makarovi*, sp.n., голотип, самец в спирте: 1 — внешний вид; 2 — голова; 3 — передняя лапка; 4 — крыло; 5 — гипопигий, сбоку; 6 — гипопигий, сверху-сбоку.

thin epandrial lobe weakly sclerotized; thick epandrial lobe strongly sclerotized, bifurcated from middle, with 2–3 setae at apex of each arm; surstylus shorter than cercus, cleft from distal third, with curved pointed lobes; cercus about 2/3 as long as epandrium, elongate-triangular, densely covered with long light setae, longer at apex.

Measurements (in mm, in ethanol). Body length 4.9, antenna length 1, wing length 4.4, wing width 1.3.

Female. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in honour of the Russian entomologist, Dr. Kirill Makarov (Moscow University, Russia).

DISTRIBUTION. Tanzania.

DIAGNOSIS. *T. makarovi* **sp.n.** belongs to a group of species with uniseriate acrostichals, being the closest to *T. unicolor* Becker, 1914, differing from the latter in smaller size, male postpedicel not longer than high; cercus distinctly shorter than epandrium, elongate-triangular [Grichanov, 2018], differing also in setation and length ratio of fore tarsomeres and morphology of hypopygial appendages (see key below).

5. Acrostichals strong, extending to posterior third of mesonotum; segments 3–5 of fore tarsus with rows of strong setulae 5a
 — Acrostichals weak and restricted to anteriormost of mesonotum, or absent; at least segment 3 of fore tarsus without strong setulae 7
 5a. Fore basitarsus 2 times longer than segment 2; cercus shorter than epandrium; body 4.9 mm
 *T. makarovi* **sp.n.**
 — Fore basitarsus 1.3 times longer than segment 2; cercus 2 times longer than epandrium 6

6. Postpedicel oval, longer than high; cercus band-like, almost evenly wide; body 6 mm
 *T. unicolor* Becker, 1914
 — Postpedicel subtriangular, as long as high; cercus broadest in basal half; body 7 mm
 *T. shcherbakovi* Grichanov, 1996

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