

New species of *Rhamphomyia* (Diptera: Empididae) from Turkey with a key to species of the Middle East and adjacent territories

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Abstract

Rhamphomyia (s. str.) *academica* sp. nov. (Turkey) and *R.* (s. str.) *soukupi* sp. nov. (Turkey) are described and illustrated. *Rhamphomyia* (*Lundstroemiella*) *cimrmani* Barták, 2006, is re-described and the female is newly described. The first records of *Rhamphomyia* (s. str.) *argentata* von Röder, 1887 and *R.* (*Pararhamphomyia*) *intersita* Collin, 1960 are reported from Turkey. A key to species of *Rhamphomyia* from the Middle East is presented.

Key words: *Rhamphomyia*, Empidoidea, Empididae, Diptera, Palaearctic Region, Turkey, new species, new records, species key

Introduction

Rhamphomyia Meigen is one of the three megadiverse groups of Empididae, alongside *Empis* Linnaeus and *Hilara* Meigen. Almost 600 species, distributed mostly in the Northern Hemisphere have been described worldwide (Yang *et al.* 2007; Barták & Kubík 2012; Saigusa 2012), but many more await description.

The Empididae fauna of Turkey has been studied recently especially by M.C. Çiftçi and co-workers (Çiftçi & Hasbenli 2007a, 2007b, 2007c; Çiftçi & Hasbenli 2008, 2011, 2013; Çiftçi, Pârvu *et al.* 2008; Çiftçi, Hasbenli *et al.* 2012; Çiftçi, Hasbenli & Koç 2012; Çiftçi, Hasbenli & Özgül 2012) and other scientists (Raffone 2007; Öz 2010).

The genus *Rhamphomyia* is insufficiently known from Turkey with scattered data published previously by Barták (2006), Barták *et al.* (2007), Barták & Kubík (2008, 2009, 2012), and Çiftçi & Hasbenli (2013). Altogether six species of *Rhamphomyia* from Turkey are listed in the above mentioned papers, viz. *R.* (*Lundstroemiella*) *cimrmani* Barták, *R.* (*Megacyttarus*) *crassirostris* (Fallén), *R.* (*Megacyttarus*) *maculipennis* Zetterstedt, *R.* (s. str.) *bohouisi* Barták & Kubík, *R.* (s. str.) *karamanensis* Barták *et al.*, and *R.* (*Holoclera*) *tenuipes* Becker. This list is extended herein by two new species and two new records. *Rhamphomyia cimrmani* is re-described and the female of this species is described for the first time. This species was originally described after a single male specimen. Additional findings allowed us to describe the female, to specify broader variation range of male characters and to refine the differences from allied species, *i.e.*, *R. longefilata* Strobl.

Material and methods

The material studied is deposited in the collection of the Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague (CULSP).

Genitalia, together with the preceding 2–3 abdominal segments were removed from the rest of the body using small scissors and macerated in potassium hydroxide solution (approx. 10 %) in small vials submerged in hot water for 1–2 hours. After neutralizing with 8% acetic acid (5 min), the genitalia were dissected in glycerine and

- 34(31) Face narrow (0.04 mm at midlength), narrower than front ocellus. Both laterotergite and abdomen dark setose (Caucasus; genitalia illustrated by Barták 2004, figs 1 a–d) *R. (Megacyttarus) kovalevi* Barták (♂)
 - Face broader (at least 0.10 mm at midlength). Both abdomen and laterotergite at least partly pale setose. (Additional characters: apical part of hind tibia with dorsal setae which are about 3/4 as long as the length of hind basitarsus. Ventral setae on hind basitarsus shorter than its diameter. Basitarsus of mid leg short setose dorsally) (Georgia; genitalia illustrated by Barták 2004, figs 3 a–d) *R. (Megacyttarus) tuberifemur* Barták (♂)
- 35(30) Cell dm not elongated to wing margin; wing with two dark spots *R. (Megacyttarus) maculipennis* (♀)
 - Cell dm elongated nearly to wing margin; wing without dark spots *R. (Megacyttarus) crassirostris* (♀)
- 36(29) Mesoscutum lustrous, devoid of microtrichosity. (Additional characters: occiput entirely microtrichose, cercus narrower than epandrium) (Temperate and South Europe, Caucasus; genitalia illustrated by Barták 1985, fig 10 b)
 - Mesoscutum microtrichose *R. (Lundstroemiella) kerteszi* Oldenberg 37
 37(36) Body entirely black setose. (Additional characters: phallus broadened apically as in species of *R. albosegmentata*-group) (Caucasus, female unknown; genitalia illustrated by Barták & Syrovátka 1983, figs 12, 15) *R. (s. str.) drahomirae* Barták
 - Body at least partly pale (whitish-yellow) setose 38
- 38 (37) Hind basitarsus narrow. Male eyes contiguous on frons (Israel, Turkey; genitalia illustrated by Barták & Kubík 2009, figs 11, 12) *R. (Pararhamphomyia) intersita* Collin
 - Hind basitarsus swollen. Male eyes separated on frons (Turkey) *R. (Lundstroemiella) cimrmani* Barták

Acknowledgements

This paper was supported by S grant of MSMT (Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth of Czech Republic). Two anonymous reviewers provided valuable comments on an earlier draft.

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