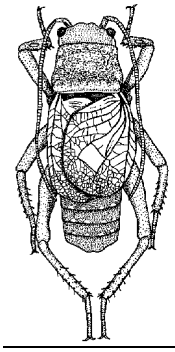

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NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *ARGYRA* MACQUART, 1834 (DIPTERA: DOLICHOPODIDAE) FROM THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST AND JAPAN

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Two species of the genus *Argyra* Macquart, 1834 are described from the Russian Far East and Japan. *A. igori* Negrobov, Satô et Selivanova **sp. n.** is closely related to *A. spoliata* Kowarz, 1879, and *A. zlobini* Negrobov, Satô et Selivanova **sp. n.** is similar with *A. atriceps* Loew, 1857.

Key words: Dolichopodidae, *Argyra*, new species, Russia, Japan.

О. П. Негробов, М. Сато, О. В. Селиванова. Новые виды рода *Argyra* Macquart, 1834 (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) с Дальнего Востока России и из Японии // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2012. N 247. С. 1-7.

С Дальнего Востока России и из Японии описаны два новых вида рода *Argyra* Macquart, 1834. *A. igori* Negrobov, Satô, et Selivanova **sp. n.** близок к *A. spoliata* Kowarz, 1879, а *A. zlobini* Negrobov, Satô et Selivanova **sp. n.** – к *A. atriceps* Loew, 1857.

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INTRODUCTION

Most Palaearctic species of the genus *Argyra* are known from Europe (Negrobov, 1991). The following species of the genus *Argyra* were described from Asian

part of the Palaearctic Region: *A. flavida* Negrobov, 1973 and *A. ussuriana* Negrobov, 1973 from the Russian Far East (Negrobov, 1973), *A. arrogans* Takagi, 1960 and *A. superba* Takagi, 1960 from Japan (Takagi, 1960), *A.* (*Leucostola*) *negrobovi* Gritchanov et Shamshev, 1993 from Khabarovskii krai (Grichanov & Shamshev, 1993), *A. sinensis* Yang et Grootaert, 1999, *A. serrata* Yang et Saigusa, 2002 and *A. xiaolongmensis* Wang et Yang, 2011 from Palaearctic part of China (Yang & Grootaert, 1999; Yang & Saigusa, 2002; Yang et al., 2011), *A. pulata* Negrobov et Maslova, 2003 from Ural (Negrobov & Maslova, 2003), *A. xanthopyga* Negrobov et Grishanov, 2006 from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (Negrobov & Grishanov, 2006), *A. shamshevi* Selivanova et Negrobov, 2006 and *A. sviridovi* Selivanova et Negrobov, 2006 from Primorskii krai (Selivanova & Negrobov, 2006), *A. hokkaidoensis* Negrobov et Sato, 2009 and *A. takagii* Negrobov et Sato, 2009 from the Russian Far East and Japan (Negrobov & Sato, 2009), *A. badjaginae* Negrobov et Maslova, 2003 from Kazakhstan (Negrobov & Maslova, 2003), *A. gorodkovi* Selivanova et Negrobov, 2008 from Kyrgyztan (Selivanova & Negrobov, 2008), and *A. bikeliana* Negrobov, Barkalov et Selivanova, 2010 from Altaj (Negrobov, Barkalov & Selivanova, 2010). Last key to species of this genus were given in the study by O. Parent (1938).

This paper is based on the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St.-Petersburg, Russia), Rishiri Town Museum (Japan), and Department of ecology and systematic of invertebrates of the Voronezh State University (Russia). The holotypes of the new species are preserved in Zoological Institute RAS, part of the paratypes – in the collection of the Black-Soil region's fund of invertebrates (Voronezh State University, Voronezh, Russia) and Rishiri Town Museum (Rishiri, Japan).

TAXONOMY

***Argyra igori* Negrobov, Satô et Selivanova, sp. n.**
Figs 1–5

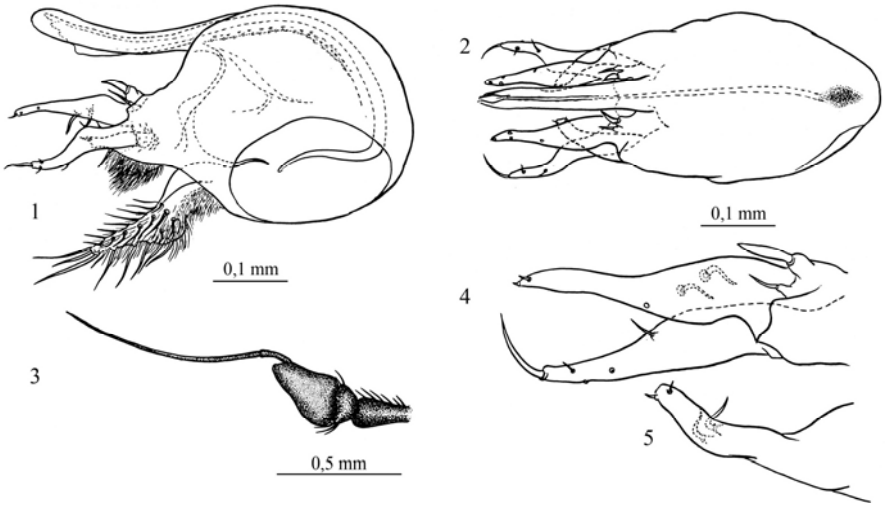
TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Russia**: Sakhalin Island, 29 km S-W from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, near settlement Urozhaynoe, 13.VII 1982 (Shamshev). Paratypes: Russia: 5 ♂, Sakhalin, 29 km S-W from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, near settlement Urozhaynoe, 13.VII 1982 (Shamshev); 1 ♂, Sakhalin, 29 km S-W from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, near settlement Urozhaynoe, 3.VII 1973 (Logvinovskij); 1♂, Sakhalin, 41 km S from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Pokrovka, 8.VII 1982 (Shamshev); 1♂, Sakhalin, 50 km SW from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Starodubskoe, 7.VII 1982 (Shamshev); 1♂, Primorskii krai, «Kedrovaya Pad» Nature Reserve, 5.VII 1963 (Negrobov). **Japan**: 1 ♂, Hokkaido, Horonobe, Kami-toi-kan, Iwanano-sawa, 12-25.VII 1993, Malaise trap (Inoue).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length: 5.6-6.2 mm. Wings: 5.3-5.5 mm.

Head. Frons and face black. Ratio of face width in the middle and the width of the first flagellomere at the base – 1,0: 1,3. Antennae black, the first flagellomere budlike, slightly pointed at apex. Ratio of the first flagellomere length / its width at

base / arista length – 1,6: 1,3: 7,0. Arista – at the base of the third antennal segment. Proboscis and palpi black-muddy-brown with black bristles and setae. Postocular cilia light. Eyes with short light pruinosity.

Thorax. Mesonotum dark-metallic-green, with bronze shine anteriorly, without silvery-white taint. Pleurae dark green with silvery-grey pollen. Propleurae with 3 light setae beneath. 6 pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles. Acrostichal bristles well-developed, biserial. Scutellum with 4 strong marginal bristles, without hairs from above.



Figs. 1–5. *Argyra igori* sp. n.: 1 – hypopygium, lateral view, 2 – the same, ventral view; 3 – antennae, lateral view; 4 – ventral and dorsal lobi of gonopod, ventral view; 5 – medial lobi of gonopod, ventral view.

Legs. Legs yellow, except for dark coxae, apical third of hind femora and tibiae, hind tarsi wholly dark. Fore coxae with a great number of black bristles and setae anteriorly. Fore femora on posteroventral and inner side with dark setae longer than their diameter. Fore tibiae with 1 anterodorsal, 3 posterodorsal bristles. Anterior basitarsus with row of posteroventral bristles longer than tarsus diameter, with row of strong small posteroventral bristles in apical half. Length ratio of anterior tibia and anterior tarsal segments from the first to fifth – 9,0: 5,5: 1,9: 1,2: 0,9: 1,0. Middle coxae with a great number of black bristles and setae anteriorly. Middle femora on external and anteroventral side with black setae longer than femora diameter. Middle tibiae with 3-4 anterodorsal, 3-4 posterodorsal, 2 anteroventral, 2 posteroventral bristles. Length ratio of middle tibia and middle tarsal segments from the first to the fifth – 13,3: 5,9: 2,5: 1,5: 1,0: 1,0. Hind coxae on the outside with some black setae

from which 2-3 larger than others. Hind tibiae with anteroventral black setae longer than femora diameter. Hind tibiae with row of strong anterodorsal bristles, 3 posterodorsal bristles. Length ratio of hind tibia and hind tarsal segments from the first to the fifth – 15,9: 5,7: 4,5: 2,7: 1,8: 1,1.

Wings. Wings transparent. Length ratio of costal segment between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} and costal segment between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} – 4,6: 2,2. Apical segments R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} slightly sinusoid to the posterior edge of the wing, parallel in apical part of the wing. Length ratio of apical and basal segments M_{3+4} – 7,4: 15,0. Length ratio of apical segment M_{3+4} and cross-vein– 7,4: 4,0. Calypters with dark cilia, halters yellow.

Abdomen. Abdomen dark metallic-green with grey pruinosity and black setae. I and II abdomen segments with yellow spots larger on II segment. VIII segment of abdomen with strong bristles.

FEMALE unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after its collector Dr. Igor Shamshev.

DIAGNOSIS. New species is closely related to *Argyra spoliata* Kowarz, 1879, but differs by follows:

1. Length of the anterior basitarsus larger than the 2-d segment anterior tarsus ... ……..……..... *Argyra spoliata* Kowarz
– Length of the anterior basitarsus shorter than the 2-d segment anterior tarsus …... ...……..…… *Argyra igori* Negrobov, Satô et Selivanova, sp. n.

***Argyra zlobini* Negrobov, Satô** et **Selivanova, sp. n.**
Figs 6–9

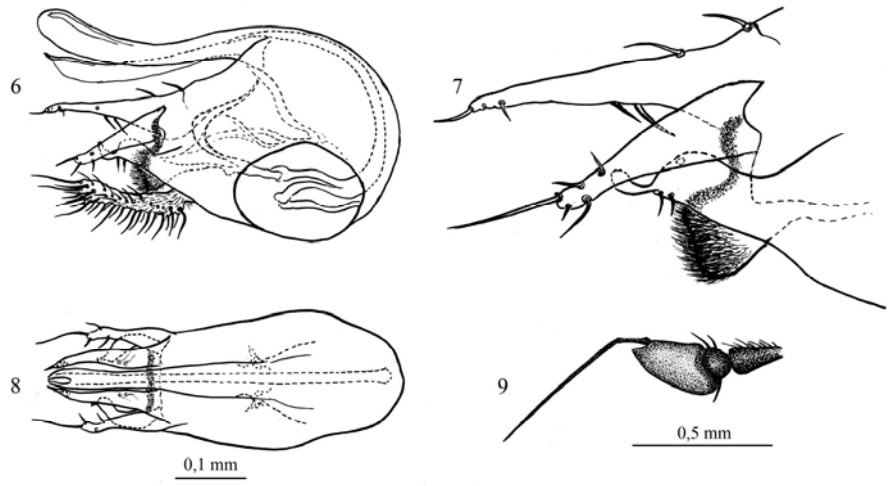
TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Russia**: Sakhalin Island, Anivskii district, right bank of Lyutoga River, 13.VII 1973 (Logvinovskij). Paratypes: 3 ♂, Sakhalin, Anivskii district, settlement Urozhaynoe, 13-14.VII 1973 (Zlobin, Logvinovskij); 2 ♂, Sakhalin, Novoaleksandrovka near Yuzho-Sakhalinsk (Zlobin, Logvinovskij); 2 ♂, Sakhalin, 41 km from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Pokrovka, 8.VII 1982 (Shamshev); 1 ♂, Primorskii krai, «Kedrovaya Pad» Nature Reserve, 17.VII 1983 (Shamshev). **Japan**: 2 ♂, Hokkaido, Iwana-no-sawa, Kamitoikan, Horonobe, 26.VI- 2.VII 1993, Malaise trap (M. Inoue); 1 ♂, Hokkaido, Nuppuku River, Obihiro, 18-19.VI 1998, Malaise trap (K. Umemura).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body length: 3,2-4,6 mm. Wings: 3,2-4,6 mm.

Head. Frons black with silvery-white pollen. Lower part of clypeus with grey pollen. Face black without pollen. Ratio of face width in the middle and width of the first flagellomere at the base – 0,7: 0,6. Palpi muddy-brown. Antennae black, the third antennal segment budlike, slightly pointed at apex. Ratio of the first flagellomere's length and its width at the base and arista length – 1,1: 0,6: 2,6. Arista at the apex of the third antennal segment. Postocular cilia light.

Thorax. Thorax metallic-green. Mesonotum with silvery pollen. Pleurae with silvery pollen. Propleurae with black bristles and group of black setae. 4 pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles. Acrostichal bristles well developed. Scutellum with 6 marginal bristles, without supplementary setae.

Legs. Larger part of legs yellow, coxae slightly darkened. Length ratio of anterior tibia and anterior tarsal segments from the first to fifth – 1,9:1,2:0,5:0,3:0,2:0,2. Middle tibiae with 3-4 anterodorsal, 3-4 posterodorsal, 3 anteroventral, 1 ventral, 3 posteroventral bristles. Length ratio of middle tibia and middle tarsal segments from the first to the fifth – 5,5: 3,0:1,1: 0,8: 0,5: 0,5. Length ratio of hind tibia and hind tarsal segments from the first to the fifth – 6,4: 2,3:1,9:1,2: 0,8: 0,5.



Figs. 6–9. *Argyra zlobini* sp. n.: 6 – hypopygium, lateral view; 7 – apical part of hypopygium, lateral view, 8 – hypopygium, ventral view; 9 – antennae, lateral view.

Wings. Wings transparent. Length ratio of costal segment between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} and costal segment between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} – 2,1:1,8. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} parallel in apical part. Length ratio of basal and apical segments M_{1+2} – 6,7: 7,1. Length ratio of apical segment M_{3+4} and cross-vein– 3,2:1,5. Calypters with dark cilia, halters yellow**.**

Abdomen. Abdomen metallic-green with dense silvery pollen. VIII segment of abdomen with strong bristles.

FEMALE unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. New species is named in memory of the Russian dipterologist Dr. Vladimir Zlobin.

DIAGNOSIS. New species is closely related to *Argyra atriceps* Loew, 1857, but differs by follows:

1. Femora dark in most parts. Middle femora with long hairs from the outer side, their length larger than diameter of femur. The first segment of hind tarsus about 1,7 times as long as the second ..... *Argyra atriceps* Loew
– Femora yellow in most parts. Middle femora without long hairs. The first segment of hind tarsus about 1,3 times as long as the second ……
…… *Argyra zlobini* Negrobov, Satô et Selivanova, sp. n.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the following colleagues for collecting specimens of *Argyra*: Dr. Mikio Inoue (Ehime University, Japan), V. Logvinovskij (Voronezh, Russia), Dr. I. Shamshev and Dr. V. Zlobin (Sankt-Petersburg, Russia). The research by O.P. Negrobov was supported by the grant of the Russian Fund for Basic Research, No 11-04-01051-a.

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

P. G. Nemkov. DIGGER WASPS OF THE GENUS *STIZOIDES* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE (HYMENOPTERA, CRABRONIDAE, BEMBICINAE) OF THE FAUNA OF RUSSIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2012. N 247: 8-13.

Summary. Five *Stizoides* species of the fauna of Russia and neighboring countries are reviewed. A key to the species is provided.

Key words: Digger wasps, Hymenoptera, Crabronidae, Bembicinae, *Stizoides*, Russia.

П. Г. Немков. Роющие осы рода *Stizoides* Guérin-Méneville (Hymenoptera, Crabronidae, Bembicinae) фауны России и сопредельных стран // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2012. N 247. С. 8-13.

Резюме. Дается обзор 5 видов рода *Stizoides* фауны России и сопредельных стран. Приводится оригинальная определительная таблица видов.

INTRODUCTION

Stizoides Guérin-Méneville, 1844 is a not numerous digger wasp genus included 30 species which inhabit all continents except Oriental, Australian, and Neotropical regions (Pulawski, 2012). The species of *Stizoides* are cleptoparasites in the nests of Orthoptera-hunting digger wasps of the genera *Sphex* Linnaeus, 1758, *Palmodes* Kohl, 1890, *Prionyx* Vander Linden, 1827 (Sphecidae), and *Stizus* Latreille, 1802 (Crabronidae) (Bohart & Menke, 1976; Ohl, 1999).

This genus was not especially studied in Russia, but there are species keys of European part of USSR (Pulawski, 1978), Kazakhstan and Middle Asia (Kazenas, 1978), and world-wide fauna (Ohl, 1999). The material used in this study is from the collections of Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (St-Petersburg) and Institute of Biology and Soil Science of Russian Academy of Sciences (Vladivostok).

Genus *Stizoides* Guérin-Méneville, 1844

Stizoides Guérin-Méneville, 1844: 438 (as subgenus of *Stizus*). Type species: *Larra fasciata* Fabricius, 1798, junior secondary homonym of *Stizus fasciatus* (Fabricius, 1798) (= *Sphex assimilis* Fabricius, 1787), designated by J. Parker, 1929: 10.

Five species known in Russia and neighboring countries are included in the key.

Key to the species

1. Forewing base hyaline. Sternite II with macropunctures sparser medially than laterally, basomedially with densely pubescent micropunctate patch. 10.0–23.0 mm ……. ……..... *S. assimilis* (Fabricius)
– Forewing base infumate. Sternite II with regular macropunctures, without pubescent patch ……... 2
2. Antennal base and legs black ……..…….. 3
– Antennal base and legs for the most part reddish-yellow ……..... 4

3. Forewing uniformly infumate. 12.0–22.0 mm …….. *S. melanopterus* (Dahlbom)
– Forewing apex with broad hyaline area. 11.5–21.0 mm ……..... *S. tridentatus* (Fabricius)
4. All tergites yellow or with broad yellow band. 12.5–16.0 mm …….
……..... *S. cyanopterus* (Gussakovskij)
– Only tergites I-III yellow, remaining tergites black. 8.5–19.5 mm ..……..
……..... *S. crassicornis* (Fabricius)

List of the species

***Stizoides assimilis* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Sphex assimilis Fabricius, 1787: 276, sex not indicated (lectotype [designated by van der Vecht, 1961: 54] – ♂, India, Tamil Nadu, Tranquebar, [Copenhagen]). – *Stizus egregius* Gussakovskij, 1928: 11, ♀ (syntypes – ♀♀, Turkmenistan, Yolatan station near Mary, [depository unknown]), synonymized with *Stizoides assimilis* by Ohl, 1999: 81; Myartseva, 1972: 89, 1976: 74; Kazenas, 1978: 83; Nazarova, 1998: 41; Ohl, 1999: 81; Kazenas, 2001: 49, 232.

MATERIAL. Tajikistan: 1♀, 1♂, Aivadzh, outfall of Kafirnigan River, 30.VII 1934 (Gussakovskij).

DISTRIBUTION. Israel, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, UAE, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Sudan.

***Stizoides crassicornis* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Tiphia crassicornis Fabricius, 1787: 278, sex not indicated (lectotype [designated by van der Vecht, 1961: 54] – ♀, Tunisia, Porto Farina, [Copenhagen]). – *Stizus fulvipes* Eversmann, 1846: 440, ♀, ♂ (lectotype [designated by Ohl, 1999: 112] – ♂, Russia, lower Volga area, [Kraków]), synonymized with *Stizus crassicornis* by Handlirsch, 1892: 104; Eversmann, 1849: 392; Radoszkowski, 1877: 38, 1892: 578. – *Pompilus alienus* Fischer de Waldheim, 1843: 3, sex not indicated (lectotype [designated by Harttig, 1932: 146] – sex not indicated, southern Russia, no specific locality, [Dresden, destroyed in World War II]), synonymized with *Stizus crassicornis* by Harttig, 1932: 146. – *Stizus crassicornis*: Becker, 1880: 153; F. Morawitz, 1891: 225. – *Stizoides crassicornis*: Kazenas, 1972: 147; Myartseva, 1972: 89; Myartseva, 1976: 74; Kazenas, 1978: 83; Pulawski, 1978: 206; Ohl, 1999: 112; Kazenas, 2001: 49, 232, 2002: 128, 2004: 111; Shorenko, 2005: 168.

MATERIAL. Turkmenistan: 1♀, 4♂, Imam-Baba, 1932 (without other data) (Shchestakov).

DISTRIBUTION. France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Ukraine (Crimea), Turkey, Israel, Palestine, Russia (Saratov, Volgograd, and Astrakhan regions), Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt.

***Stizoides cyanopterus* (Gussakovskij, 1928)**

Stizus cyanopterus Gussakovskij, 1928: 10, ♀ (holotype – ♀, Uzbekistan, Khiva, [depository unknown]). – *Stizoides cyanopterus*: Myartseva, 1972: 89; Myartseva, 1976: 74; Kazenas, 1978: 83; Ohl, 1999: 115; Kazenas, 2001: 49, 232.

MATERIAL. Turkmenistan: 1♂, Akhcha-Kuima, 6.VI 1988 (Lelej).

DISTRIBUTION. Georgia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran.

***Stizoides melanopterus* (Dahlbom, 1845)**

Stizus melanopterus Dahlbom, 1845: 478, ♂, actually ♀ (holotype – ♀, Greece, Rhodes Island, [Lund]). – *Stizus concolor* Eversmann, 1849: 392, ♀ (holotype [or syntypes] – ♀, Kazakhstan, no specific locality, [depository unknown]), synonymized with *Stizoides melanopterus* by Handlirsch, 1892: 102; Radoszkowski, 1877: 39; Handlirsch, 1892: 103. – *Stizoides melanopterus*: Gussakovskij, 1935: 440; Kazenas, 1978: 83; Pulawski, 1978: 206; Nazarova, 1998: 41; Ohl, 1999: 127; Kazenas, 2001: 49, 2002: 128, 2004: 111; Shorenko, 2005: 168; Kazenas, 2008: 105.

MATERIAL. Turkmenistan: 1♀, Kerki, 15.VI 1933 (Ushchinskii).

DISTRIBUTION. Croatia, Greece, Ukraine (Crimea), Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, Russia (Volgograd region), Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iraq.

***Stizoides tridentatus* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Crabro tridentatus Fabricius, 1775: 373, sex not indicated (holotype – ♀, southern Europe, no specific locality, [Copenhagen]). – *Larra bifasciata* Fabricius, 1798: 252, sex not indicated (lectotype [designated by van der Vecht, 1961: 55] – ♂, Morocco, Tanger, [Copenhagen]), synonymized with *Larra tridentata* by F. Smith, 1856: 351. – *Stizus bifasciatus*: Eversmann, 1849: 392; Becker, 1880: 153; Morawitz, 1891: 225. – *Stizus unifasciatus* Radoszkowski, 1877: 39, ♀, ♂ (lectotype [designated by Ohl, 1999: 141] – ♀, Uzbekistan, Samarkand, [Moscow]), synonymized with *Stizus tridentatus* by Handlirsch, 1892: 98; Radoszkowski, 1893: 63; Gussakovskij, 1935: 440; Islamov, 1970: 63; Myartseva, 1972: 89, 1976: 74. – *Stizus tridentatus*: Kohl & Handlirsch, 1889: 281; F. Morawitz, 1893: 421; Myartseva, 1963: 60. – *Stizoides tridentatus*: Myartseva, 1965: 90; Tsuneki, 1971: 207; Kazenas, 1972: 147, 1978: 83; Pulawski, 1978: 206; Islamov, 1986: 523; Shkuratov, 1998: 97; Ohl, 1999: 136; Kazenas, 2001: 49, 232, 2002: 129; Shkuratov, 2002: 140; Kazenas, 2004: 111; Nazarova, 2004: 107; Shorenko, 2005: 167; Kazenas, 2007: 92.

MATERIAL. Azerbaijan: 1♀, Altan, 30.VI 1927 (Zapolskii).

DISTRIBUTION. France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Italy (including Sicilia and Sardinia), Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Greece (including Crete), Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ukraine, Turkey, Israel, Russia (Saratov, Volgograd, Rostov, Astrakhan, and Orenburg regions), Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran, Mongolia, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt.

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

A. L. Ozerov. *SCATHOPHAGA HELENAE* (THOMSON, 1869), A NEW SYNONYM OF *SCATHOPHAGA SOROR* (WIEDEMANN, 1818) (DIPTERA: SCATHOPHAGIDAE). – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2012. N 247: 14-16.

Summary. *Scathophaga helenae* (Thomson, 1869) is a new junior synonym of *Scathophaga soror* (Wiedemann, 1818).

Key words: Diptera, Scathophagidae, *Scathophaga*, new synonym, Afrotropical region.

А. Л. Озеров. *Scathophaga helenae* (Thomson, 1869) – новый синоним *Scathophaga soror* (Wiedemann, 1818) (Diptera: Scathophagidae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2012. N 247. С. 14-16.

Резюме. Установлено, что *Scathophaga helenae* (Thomson, 1869) является младшим синонимом *Scathophaga soror* (Wiedemann, 1818).

INTRODUCTION

The family Scathophagidae in the Afrotropical region was reviewed by Ozerov whilst preparing a chapter on the Scathophagidae for the forthcoming Manual of Afrotropical Diptera (Ozerov, 2010). Five species in the genus *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803 were recorded and a key to the species was provided. However, the status of *Scathophaga helenae* (Thomson, 1869) is in need of clarification. The purpose of this paper is the solution of this question.

S. helenae was described from both sexes, number not stated; all specimens from St. Helenae Island. There are five syntypes in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (NHRS), 2 males and 3 females. These syntypes were studied in 1954 by Dr. J.R. Vockeroth, and he designated lectotype, but this designation was not published.

Due to the help of Dr. Yngve Brodin (NHRS) I got all necessary information about these syntypes, including photos of one of males, which I designate below as lectotype of *S. helenae*. The second male was sent to me by post, its genitalia were studied.

TAXONOMY

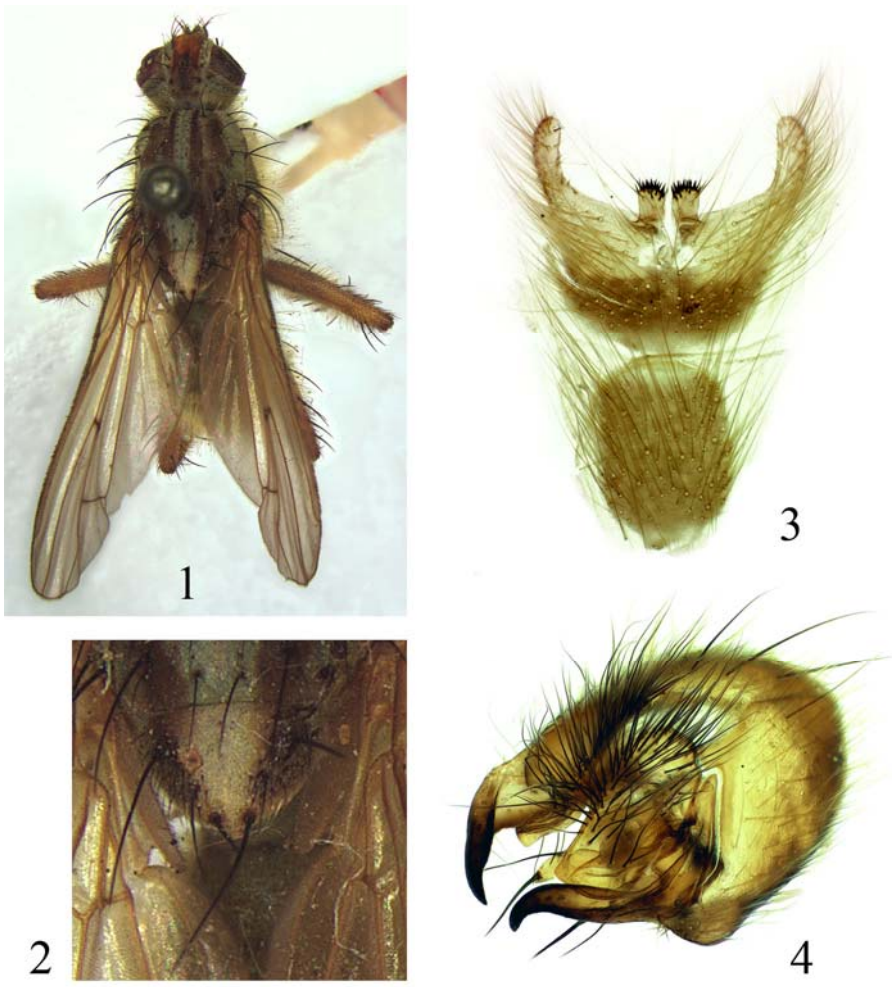
***Scathophaga soror* (Wiedemann, 1818)**

Scatophaga soror Wiedemann, 1818: 46.

Scatophaga helenae Thomson, 1869: 562. (Lectotype – ♂, St. Helena Island, in NHRS, by present designation [examined on photos]); **syn. n.**

NOTES. Male syntype which I has labelled and designate herewith as lectotype of *Scatophaga helenae* was studied by me on photos (Fig. 1). This specimen is pinned, in very good condition. When enlarged it demonstrated scutellum with 3 pairs of strong setae and well developed prescutellar acrostical setae (Fig. 2). According to the information given by Y. Brodin, this specimen with number No NHRS-BYWS000000651 has the following labels: (1) St. Helena, (2) Kinb., (3) Typus, (4) *Scatophaga helenae* lectotype designated by J.R. Vockeroth 19, (5) *Scatophaga helenae* Thoms.

The second male syntype was sent to me by post for the examination of genitalia; it has been labelled as paralectotype. This male labelled (1) St. Helena., (2) Kinb., (3) *Scatophaga helenae* Thoms. Paralectotype labelled 1954 by J.R. Vockeroth, (4) NHRS-BYWS 000000608. It is pinned, but is not in good condition as lectotype (see above): scutellum and right wing almost completely destroyed, legs are deformed; abdomen cut and kept in plastic tube with glycerol on separate pin. This pin with tube has a label with the same number ["NHRS-BYWS 000000608"] as the pin with the specimen.



Figs 1–4. *Scatophaga helenae* Thomson, 1869, male. 1, 2 – lectotype (photo by Y. Brodin); 3, 4 –paralectotype: 1 – adult, dorsal view; 2 – scutellum; 3 – sternites 4 (below) and 5 (above); 4 – epandrium and surstyli.

According to information, given by Y. Brodin, all the remaining syntypes of *S. helenae* (NHRS-BYWS000000607, 609 and 610) are females and labeled "St. Helena" and labelled as paralectotypes by J.R. Vockerot in 1954, lack the label "Kinb."; all not studied by me, but formally have been labelled as paralectotypes.

Examination of the scutellum (Fig. 2), male sternites 4 and 5 (Fig. 3) and male genitalia (Fig. 4) revealed unambiguously that this species is specifically identical with *Scathophaga soror* (Wiedemann, 1818) (see Ozerov, 2010). Accordingly I herewith synonymise *helenae* with *Scathophaga soror* (Wiedemann, 1818), **syn. n.**

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