

New species Tachinid flies (Diptera: Tachinidae) in the Russian fauna

Новые виды тахинид (Diptera: Tachinidae) в фауне России

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: новые виды, Мордовский заповедник, национальный парк «Смольный», биология.

ABSTRACT. The findings of five tachinid (Diptera) species are reported from the territory of Russia for the first time: *Carcelia falenaria*, *Clemelis massilia*, *Loewia nudigena*, *Peribaea longirostris*, *Spallanzania quadrimaculata*. Data on the identified specimens from Mordovia republic is provided and the habitat of the species is briefly described.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Впервые на территории России зафиксированы находки пяти видов тахинид (Diptera): *Carcelia falenaria*, *Clemelis massilia*, *Loewia nudigena*, *Peribaea longirostris*, *Spallanzania quadrimaculata*. Приведены данные об изученных образцах из Республики Мордовия и кратко описаны местообитания каждого вида.

Tachinidae is a diverse family and includes species that are parasitoids of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Orthoptera and other insects [Stireman et al., 2006]. A full host catalogue for Palaearctic Tachinidae is provided by Tschorsnig [2017]. Imagos feed on flower nectar (Apiaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Asteraceae) and honeydew secreted by aphids and coccidae [Tschorsnig et al., 2003; Tooker et al., 2006; Krivosheina, Richter, 2015].

According to the latest catalogues, the world fauna includes more than 8,500 species of Tachinidae from four subfamilies. The diversity of the Tachinidae of Palaearctic fauna reaches 2108 known species [O'Hara et al., 2019; Stireman et al., 2019]. In Russia, more than 700 species are known, but there is still no complete list of representatives from this family. The genus *Carcelia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 includes 127 species worldwide, of which only 11 species have so far been found in Russia [O'Hara et al., 2019]. The genus *Clemelis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 includes six species, of which only

C. pullata (Meigen, 1824) was found in Russia [O'Hara et al., 2019]. The genus *Loewia* Egger, 1856 includes 17 species, of which seven species are found in Russia [O'Hara et al., 2019]. The genus *Peribaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 includes 51 species, of which three species *P. apicalis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863, *P. setinervis* (Thomson, 1869) and *P. tibialis* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851) are found in Russia [O'Hara et al., 2019]. The genus *Spallanzania* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 includes 15 species, of which only *S. griseiventris* Herting, 1967 and *S. hebes* (Fallén, 1820) are found in Russia [O'Hara et al., 2019].

The research was conducted within the territory of the Republic of Mordovia in 2017–2019 (Russia). The material was determined according to the latest identification keys relevant to the study area. The complete works by Mesnil [1944–1975] for the Palaearctic region and Zimin et al. [1969] for the European part of the Soviet Union are useful, but slightly outdated. Important keys are provided by Tschorsnig and Herting [1994] for central Europe and Cerretti [2010] for Italy. The genera *Carcelia* and *Clemelis* have been revised by Herting [1977], *Spallanzania* by Herting [1967] and *Peribaea* by Andersen [1996].

To reliably determine some species, we studied the male genital structures in situ. The material description includes complete label data with coordinates, dates, geographical indication, and the material collector. The distribution of species was indicated mainly according to O'Hara et al. [2019] with some new entries.

Carcelia falenaria (Rondani, 1859)

Fig. 1.

MATERIAL. 1♀ — Russia, Republic of Mordovia, Ichalki district, National Park «Smolny», forestry Kemlyanskoe, quarter 87, 54.7444°N, 45.2796°E, 3.VI.2020, leg. G.Semishin.



Figs 1–2. Habitus: 1 — *Carcelia falenaria*, female, lateral; 2 — *Clemelis massilia*, male, dorsal.

Рис. 1–2. Внешний вид: 1 — *Carcelia falenaria*, самка, сбоку; 2 — *Clemelis massilia*, самец, сверху.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic: Europe (E. Europe (Belarus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine), S. Europe (Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Macedonia), W. Europe (Austria, Germany, Switzerland), Middle East (Israel).

BIOLOGY. Parasitoid on Lepidoptera Erebidae of the genus *Amata* Fabricius, 1807 [Tschorsnig, 2017; Scaramozzino et al., 2020]. In the conditions of central Russia, including the Republic of Mordovia, the probable host is the only representative of the family Erebidae close to *Amata*, *Syntomis* (= *Amata*) *nigricornis* Alphéraky, 1883. The female of *C. falenaria* was captured in a pine forest with a well-defined shrub layer. Hardwoods (*Euonymus verrucosa* Scop., *Sorbus aucuparia* L., *Frangula alnus* Mill.) grow from shrubs and trees of the second tier. The herb layer is poorly expressed and is represented by *Convallaria majalis* L., various Poaceae and Asteraceae.

Clemelis massilia (Herting, 1977)

Fig. 2.

MATERIAL. 1♂ — Russia, Republic of Mordovia, Ichalki district, National Park «Smolny», forestry Kemlyanskoe, quarter 87, 54.7444°N, 45.2796°E, 12–14.VII.2019, leg. G.Semishin.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic: Europe (Italy, Spain, France), Middle East (Israel), North Africa (Canary Islands).

BIOLOGY. A host of this species has recently been recorded for the first time [Scaramozzino et al., 2020]. This is *Lobesia botrana* (Denis et Schiffer-Müller, 1775), Tortricidae. *Clemelis massilia* is thought to develop in a single host species [Tschorsnig et al., 2011]. However, this has not yet been reliably confirmed. *Lobesia botrana* is found in some southern regions of Russia, but it has not been reliably recorded further than the Samara region [Anikin et al., 2017]. The biotope of the *Clematis massilia* find is similar to the previous species.

Loewia nudigena Mesnil, 1973

Fig. 3.

MATERIAL. 1♀, 2♂♂ — Russia, Republic of Mordovia, Temnikov district, Mordovia State Nature Reserve, quarter 435, 54.7297°N, 43.1276°E, 25.VI.2018, 23.VII.2018, leg. G.Semishin; 1♂ — same label, Plotomoyka cordon, 54.8932°N,

43.1611°E, 28.VI.2018, leg. G.Semishin; 1♂ — Bolshoe Ignatovo district, National Park «Smolny», forestry Aleksandrovskoe, quarter 3, 54.8774°N, 45.4864°E, 2.VII.2018, leg. G.Semishin; 1♀ — Ichalki district, National Park «Smolny», forestry Lvovskoe, quarter 3, 54.8735°N, 45.3060°E, 19.VIII.2018, leg. G.Semishin; 1♀ — Ichalki district, National Park «Smolny», forestry Kemlyanskoe, quarter 106, 54.7264°N, 45.2624°E, 20.VII.2018, leg. G.Semishin.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic: Europe (E. Europe (Czech Republic), S. Europe (Andorra, Italy, Spain), W. Europe (Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland)).

BIOLOGY. All known hosts for the genus *Loewia* Egger, 1858 are centipedes (Lithobiidae) [Tschorsnig, 2017]. The species was found in five localities which are deciduous and mixed forests with a high species diversity of shrub and herb layers.



Fig. 3. Habitus of *Loewia nudigena*, male, lateral.

Рис. 3. Внешний вид *Loewia nudigena*, самец, сбоку.



Figs 4–5. Habitus of *Peribaea longirostris*, female: 4 — lateral; 5 — posteriorly.

Рис. 4–5. Внешний вид *Peribaea longirostris*, самка: 4 — сбоку; 5 — сзади.

Peribaea longirostris Andersen, 1996

Figs 4–5.

MATERIAL. 1♀ — Russia, Republic of Mordovia, Temnikov district, Mordovia State Nature Reserve, Drozhdenovskiy cordon, 54.7344°N, 43.3104°E, 1.VI.2019, leg. G.Semishin; 1♀ — Russia, Moscow, N.W., 55.78°N, 37.40°E, 1.VII.2010, leg. G.W.A.Pennards.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic: Europe (Czech Republic, Lithuania, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland).

BIOLOGY. This is a cryptic and likely often overlooked species. It can be separated from its closest relatives by the very narrow, yellow borders on tergites. There is little data on the biology of the species. The host is unknown. Other species of *Peribaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 are polyphagous on Lepidoptera [Tschorsnig, 2017]. It is quite rare in Central Europe, and prefers transparent forest edges, shrubs, and heather [Lutovanovas et al., 2015]. The surrounding biotope is a mixed forest. In the first tier, there are *Pinus sylvestris* L. with *Betula pendula* Roth and *Populus tremula* L. The second tier and shrubs are represented by *S. aucuparia*, *Padus avium* Mill., *Salix* sp. The forest surrounds a large clearing, where the herbaceous vegetation is very abundant in species diversity and cover density.

Spallanzania quadrimaculata Herting, 1967

Figs 6–7.

MATERIAL. 1♀ — Russia, Republic of Mordovia, Ichalki district, National Park «Smolny», forestry Barakhmanovskoe, quarter 93, 54.7630°N, 45.4779°E, 2.VII.2017, leg. G.Semishin; 2♂♂ — National Park «Smolny», forestry Kemlyanskoe, quarter 87, 54.7444°N, 45.2796°E, 12–14.VII.2019, leg. G.Semishin; 1♂ — National Park «Smolny», forestry Kemlyanskoe, quarter 93, 54.7450°N, 45.3910°E, 6.VIII.2018, leg. G.Semishin; 1♀ — Bolshie Berezniki district, 9 km S of Simkino, 54.1758°N, 46.1651°E, 12.07.2019, leg. S.Lukiyanov.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic: Europe (E. Europe (Hungary), S. Europe (Greece, Italy), W. Europe (Switzerland)). Turkey [Kara et al., 2020], Kazakhstan (collection second author).

BIOLOGY. The host is still unknown, but other species of *Spallanzania* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 are predominantly found in Noctuidae associated with grasses [Tschorsnig, 2017]. It is found in four localities, which are pine forests, mixed forests and floodplain broad-leaved forests. The vegetation in all biotopes is diverse and significantly different from each other.



Fig. 6–7. Habitus of *Spallanzania quadrimaculata*, female: 6 — lateral; 7 — posteriorly.

Рис. 6–7. Внешний вид *Spallanzania quadrimaculata*, самка: 6 — сбоку; 7 — сзади.

Thus, we indicate five new species of Tachinidae from five genera for the fauna of Russia. All of them are collected within the territory of the Republic of Mordovia. The main habitats of the species are woodlands of various types. All but one of the mentioned species have a predominantly southern distribution in Europe. This illustrates that the southern faunal element is relatively well developed in Mordovia republic.

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