Abdomen constricted after syntergite 1+2. Tergites without setae. Surstyli slightly asymmetrical, fused to epandrium. Epandrium and surstyli as in Figs 7-9.

MEASUREMENTS. Length of body 4.6-5.8 mm. Length of wing 2.9-3.4 mm.

COMPARISON. The new species is close to *T. viduata* (Thomson, 1869) by structure of genitalia, but surstyli of new species are slightly asymmetrical.

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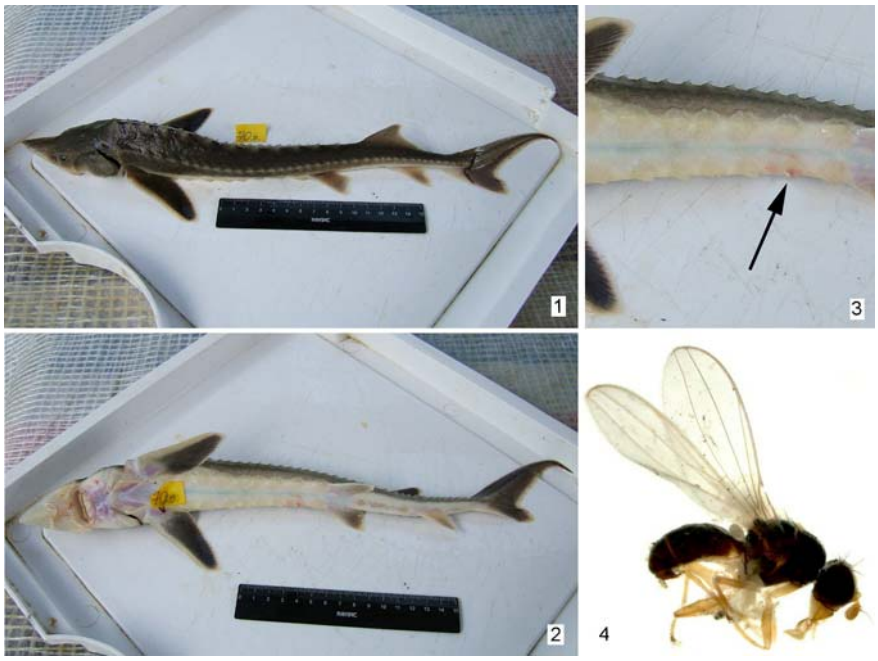
SHORT COMMUNICATION

V. S. Sidorenko, M. B. Shedko. THE CASE OF FACULTATIVE MYIASIS BY *LEIOMYZA SCATOPHAGINA* (DIPTERA: ASTEIIDAE) OF AMUR STURGEON (*ACIPENSER SCHRENCKII*). – Far Eastern entomologist. 2010. N 209: 6-8.

В. С. Сидоренко, М. Б. Шедько. Случай факультативного миаза мухой *Leiomyza scatophagina* (Diptera: Asteiidae) у амурского осетра (*Acipenser schrenckii*) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2010. N 209. С. 6-8.

A parasitological examination of sturgeons of the family Acipenseridae caught in the lower course of the Amur River, in the vicinity of the town Nikolayevsk-on-Amur (53°06,69' N, 140°41,31' E), was performed in the framework of the agreement with the Khabarovsk branch of the Pacific Research Fisheries Center (TINRO-Center) since May 25 to June 12, 2009.

Altogether 18 sturgeons with body lengths of 41 to 136 cm were inspected. At the external examination of an Amur sturgeon (*Acipenser schrenckii*) with the body length of 40 cm by Smith (Figs 1, 2), a small wound closed with skin was found on the ventral side of the body at the base of the 8th scute of the ventral row (near the base of the right ventral fin) (Fig. 3). After dissecting the wound an imago *Leiomyza scatophagina* was extracted.



Figs. 1-4. 1 – Juvenile of Amur sturgeon, general appearance dorsally; 2 – the same, ventrally; 3 – wound at base of 8th scute; 4 – *Leiomyza scatophagina*, general appearance.

Fish were examined live right after they had been caught that excluded a probability of getting flies into tissues during the procedure. Moreover, growing of into the adult stage for one hour is impossible. Most likely, the invasion and laying took place in the aquatic environment. According to unpublished information from ichthyologists and fishermen, juvenile sturgeons, to which this specimen belonged, typically keep in shallow waters unlike adults. A slight injury of soft tissue was seen at the base of the scute that could allow the fly to put its egg.

This is most probably a case of facultative myiasis, a disease caused by invasion and activity of larval and adult arthropods in tissues and cavities of human or animal organism. Larvae's ability to exist in decomposing organic materials predetermined the development of larval parasitism in flies. Many species, for which necrophagy is more or less typical, can use not only meat and corps, but also festering wounds on a human or animal's body as a substrate for oviposition. In most of cases, larvae do not come out of the boundaries of wound and do not damage intact tissues of the host animal. They consume purulent exudate and dead tissues and actually do not differ much from their free living congeners [1].

Family Asteiidae includes about 100 species of 11 genera described in the world fauna [2]. These are minute to small (1.0-3.0 mm), delicate, often weakly sclerotised flies. Three genera and about 10 species are recorded from Russia. Two species of the genus *Asteia* Mg. are known from the Russian Far East [3]. Biology is poorly known. The European species of Asteiidae belong to two, ecologically different groups. *Asteia* species are considered to be (phyto-) saprophagous as larvae. *Leiomyza* species have mycetophagous larvae [4] developing in the sporocarps of fungi, and occur chiefly in woodlands.

***Leiomyza scatophagina* (Fallén, 1823)**
Fig. 4

Heteroneura scatophagina Fallén, 1823: 3.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂, vic. Nikolayevsk-on-Amur, ex. *Acipenser schrenckii*, 25.V-12.VI.2009 (M. Shedko).

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