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**A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PARATHALASSIUS* (DIPTERA:  
DOLICHOPODIDAE, PARATHALASSIINAE) FROM Khabarovsk  
KRAI, RUSSIA**

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**Summary.** A new species of the genus *Parathalassius fluvialis* sp. n. is described and illustrated from vicinity of Khabarovsk. This new species was collected on marshy Amur River shore, contrary to other species of the genus *Parathalassius* Mik occurring on sea coasts. An updated key to Palaearctic species of the genus is provided.

**Key words:** Empidoidea, long-legged flies, new species, Russian Far East.

**И. В. Шамшев, И. Я. Гричанов Новый вид *Parathalassius* (Diptera: Dolichopodidae: Parathalassiinae) из Хабаровского края, Россия // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2026. N 546. С. 11-16.**

**Резюме.** Из окрестностей Хабаровска описан и иллюстрирован *Parathalassius fluvialis* sp. n. Этот новый вид был обнаружен на болотистом берегу реки Амур, в отличие от других видов рода *Parathalassius* Mik, встречающихся на морских побережьях. Дана дополненная определительная таблица палеарктических видов рода.

**INTRODUCTION**

The genus *Parathalassius* Mik, 1891 is a small Holarctic genus of dolichopodid flies with 15 known species (Brooks & Cumming, 2017). They usually occur along sand dunes near the sea coast. The three Palaearctic species are rarely collected and includes the type species *Parathalassius blasigii* Mik, 1891 from the western Mediterranean and Azores, and two species (*P. maritimus* Shamshev, 1998 and *P. ulrichi* Shamshev, 1998) from the Russian Far East (Kuril Islands) and Japan (Shamshev, 1998; Brooks & Cumming, 2017).

The main aims of this study are to describe and illustrate a new species of the genus *Parathalassius* from marshy Amur River shore near Khabarovsk and to compile an updated key to Palaearctic species of the genus.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The material examined is housed at the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (ZMMU) and at the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.

Petersburg, Russia (ZISP). Label data for primary types are cited in full with original spelling, punctuation and date. Label lines are delimited by a slash (/) and the data from each label are separated by two slashes (//). The repository of specimens is given in parentheses. Additional information to label data (coordinates, translation to English, etc.) is included in square “[ ]” brackets. Secondary type data and additional material are abridged. Pinned specimens were used. The photographs were taken using a ZEISS Discovery V-12 stereo microscope and an AxioCam MRc5 camera.

To facilitate observations, the terminalia were macerated in cold 10% KOH, then immersed for a short period in 85% lactic acid and viewed in glycerine. Drawings of morphological features were made with a camera lucida attached to a compound microscope. Figures of male genitalia in lateral view are oriented with the anatomically dorsal and ventral parts directed towards the top and bottom of the page, respectively, following Brooks & Cumming (2017). The lengths of the antennomeres and podomeres are given in millimetres. Body length is measured from the base of the antenna to the tip of hypandrium. Wing length is measured from the base to the wing apex. Thoracic setae are counted on one side of the body (except scutellars).

## TAXONOMY

### *Parathalassius fluvialis* Shamshev et Grichanov, sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/2240263A-520E-4E79-A876-4A3339D33410>

Figs 1, 2

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, labelled: RUS [= **Russia**], Khabarovsk reg, / Khabarovsk, 48.6°N, 135.1°E / 2–6.06.2014, N. Vikhrev // HOLOTYPE/ *Parathalassius fluvialis* sp. n. / Shamshev & Grichanov [red label] (ZMMU). Paratype: ♂, same data as holotype (postabdomen dissected, ZISP).

DIAGNOSIS. This small sized, light greyish species is characterized by an elongate-conical antennal postpedicel, slightly longer lower ommatrichia, 2 notopleural setae, uniformly faintly infusate wing, and relatively light legs.

DESCRIPTION. **Male** (Fig. 1A). Body length 1.5 mm (somewhat shrunken), wing length 2.1 mm; wing width 0.7 mm. Black ground colour covered mostly with greyish-white pruinosity. Setae of body and legs white.

Head (Fig. 1B, C): Eyes with ommatrichia of lower third slightly longer. Frons and vertex with grey-white pruinosity; face and clypeus covered with silvery white pruinosity. Face (somewhat shrunken) narrowest at middle, about 2.0 times height of postpedicel. Gena and postgena with moderately long white setae, forming sparse beard flanking mouthparts. Antenna (Fig. 1C) including arista-like stylus, entirely black; postpedicel elongate-conical, nearly 2 times longer than wide; arista-like stylus of medium length; length (mm) of scape, pedicel, postpedicel, stylus, 0.03/0.04/0.14/0.22. Palpus with 6–7 short setae on outer surface of apical half.

Thorax: Postpronotal lobe only with 2–3 setulae. Mesoscutum in dorsal view rather brownish grey, especially on prescutellar depression. Acrostichals biserial; dorsocentrals uniserial, 7 setae per row, some accessory setulae anteriorly; 1 presutural supra-alar (post-humeral), 2 postsutural supra-alars (some accessory setulae anteriorly), 2 notopleurals, 1 postalar and 2 scutellar setae.

Leg colour: Coxae and trochanters almost entirely black, only fore coxa yellow on extreme apex and fore trochanter yellow on about basal half; femora extensively black except yellow at distal tip (less distinct on hind femur); fore and hind tibiae yellowish brown (except yellowish

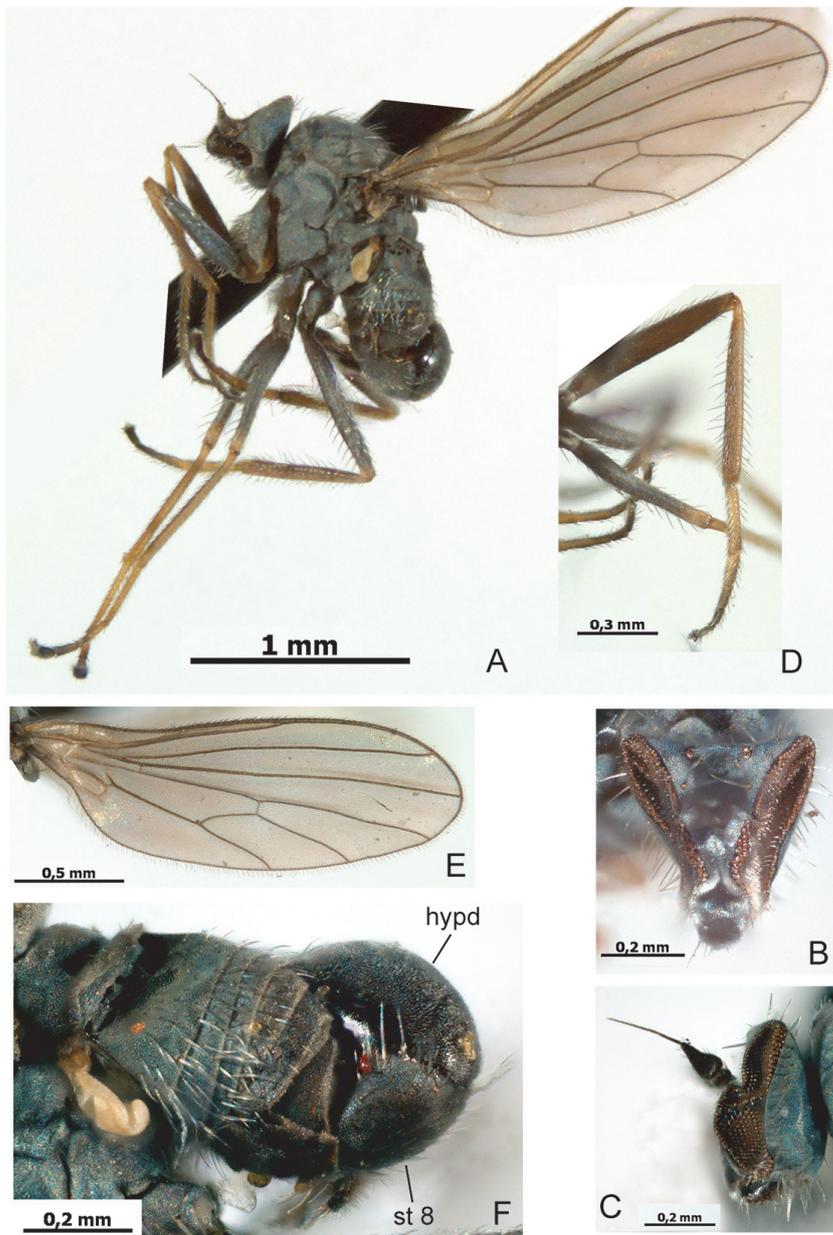


Fig. 1. *Parathalassius fluvialis* sp. n., male: A – holotype habitus, lateral view; B – head, anterior view; C – head, lateral view; D – hindleg, anterior view; E – wing, dorsal view; F – abdomen, lateral view. Abbreviations: hypd – hypandrium, st – sternite.

extreme base), mid tibia somewhat paler, rather dirty yellow; all legs with tarsomeres 1–2 extensively yellowish (only tarsomere 2 blackish at apex), tarsomeres 3–5 black. Foreleg: Coxa with long, dense, pale setae on anterior surface. Femur with row of very short anteroventral setae, slightly longer setae on posterior, posterodorsal and posteroventral surface. Tibia with setulae. Tarsus with setulae; tarsomeres 1–2 slender; tarsomere 5 dilated. Midleg: Femur with anterodorsal row of moderately long setae on distal half. Tibia and tarsus with setulae; tarsomeres 4–5 dilated. Hindleg (Fig. 1D): Femur with complete row of rather long anteroventral setae. Tibia and tarsus with dorsal rows of setae, subequal to width of tibia; tibia with 2 ventral rows of setae, longer than width of tibia. Tarsomere 5 dilated. Tibia and tarsomere (from first to fifth) length ratio (mm): fore leg: 0.57/0.23/0.12/0.09/0.07/0.09, mid leg: 0.69/0.39/0.15/0.11/0.08/0.11, hind leg: 0.71/0.27/0.13/0.09/0.07/0.09.

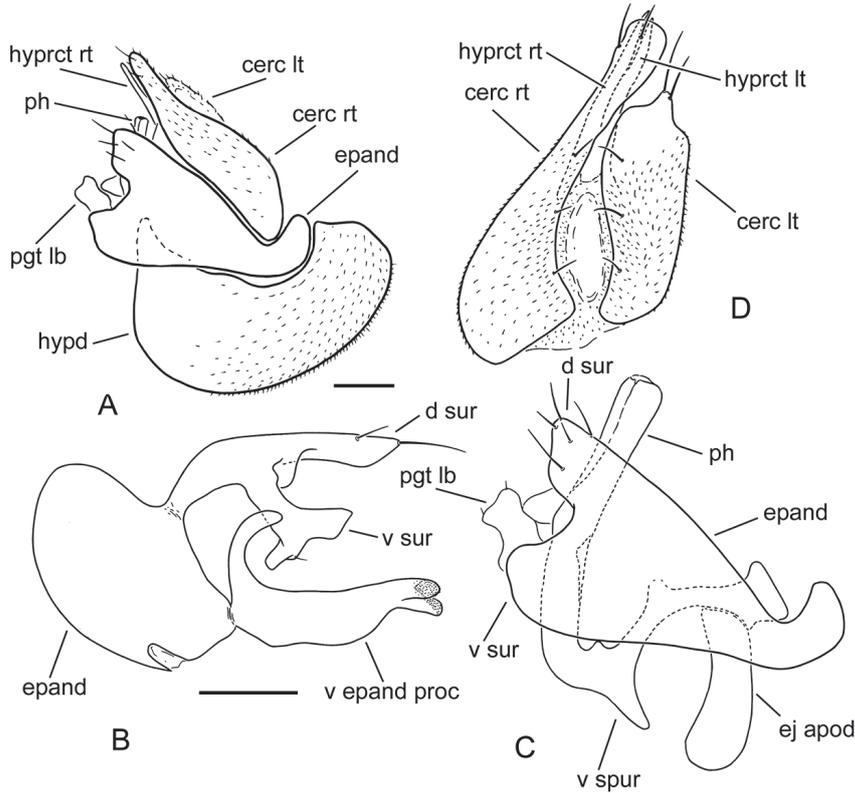


Fig. 2. *Parathalassius fluvialis* sp. n., male, hypopygium: A – right lateral view; B – left epandrial lamella, lateral view; C – right epandrial lamella and phallus, lateral view; D – cerci and hypoproct, dorsal view. Abbreviations: cerc lt – left cercus, cerc rt – right cercus, d sur – dorsal lobe of surstylus, ej apod – ejaculatory apodeme, epand – epandrium, hypd – hypandrium, hyprct lt – left lobe of hypoproct, hyprct rt – right lobe of hypoproct, pgtlb – postgonite lobe, ph – phallus, v epand proc – left ventral epandrial process, v spur – ventral spur-like projection v sur – ventral lobe of surstylus. Scale bars 0.1 mm.

Wing (Fig. 1E): Membrane uniformly faintly infuscate, veins dark brown. Cell dm produced apically, dm-m crossvein concave. Vein CuA+CuP short, straight. Halter with pale knob and brownish yellow stem.

Abdomen (Fig. 1F): Tergites 2–4 with setae well-developed and relatively long (slightly longer laterally). Sternite 5 with slender anteriorly curved digitiform pregenitalic process. Sternite 8 subquadrate with prominent elongate setae on posterolateral margins.

Hypopygium (Fig. 2A): Large. Left epandrial lamella (2B) with ventral epandrial process broadly bifurcate, dorsal arm curved, digitiform, ventral arm thicker and longer, divided at apex, bare. Dorsal lobe of left surstylus digitiform, moderately long, bearing 2 subapical setae. Ventral lobe of left surstylus shallowly bilobate in lateral view. Right epandrial lamella (2C) with ventral epandrial process not developed; basal portion of epandrial lamella narrowed and dorsally curved, with deep dorsal emargination bordering ventral margin of right cercus. Dorsal lobe of right surstylus with 5 subapical setae (3 lateral setae), apex narrowed with rounded tip. Ventral lobe of right surstylus short, broad, bare, with broadly rounded apex. Hypandrium (2A) very large, elongate-reniform with convex anterior and posterior ends extending to or beyond margins of epandrial lamellae in lateral view, bare. Postgonite lobes weakly sclerotised, of complicated structure. Phallus short and weakly curved, of nearly uniform width (in lateral view), basal internal portion with ventral spur-like projection. Ejaculatory apodeme subrectangular. Hypoproct projected dorsally as pair of slender pointed lobes. Cerci (Fig. 2D) with anal setae differentiated. Right cercus longer than left cercus, with basal portion distended and rounded laterally, apical portion rather digitiform (dorsal view), narrow, slightly broadened closer to apex, rounded at apex; with 2 short apical setae. Left cercus oblong-subrectangular, broad, with slightly projected apex; 2 long marginal setae on apex.

**Female.** Unknown.

**REMARKS.** Within an identification key to the known species of *Parathalassius* that was provided by Brooks & Cumming (2017), *P. fluvialis* **sp. n.** would run to *P. ulrichi* Shamshev, 1998 known from Japan and Kuril Islands (Shamshev, 1998). Differences between these species are indicated in the key given below. Following the cladistic analysis of *Parathalassius*, the new species belongs to a clade comprising all Palaearctic and some Nearctic species (Brooks & Cumming, 2017).

**DISTRIBUTION AND SEASONAL OCCURRENCE.** A male *Parathalassius fluvialis* **sp. n.** is currently known to occur on marshy Amur River shore, far from the Pacific coast; it has been collected in early June.

**ETYMOLOGY.** From Latin *fluvialis*, riverine.

#### Key to Palaearctic species of *Parathalassius*

1. Tibiae and tarsi pale yellow to yellowish-brown; head with pale setae ..... 2  
 – At least fore and hind tibiae dark, tarsi dark at least apically; head with pale or dark setae ...  
 ..... 3
2. Antenna with postpedicel elongate-subtriangular, 1.5 times longer than wide at base .....  
 ..... *P. blasigii* Mik  
 – Antenna with postpedicel short-subtriangular, 1.1 times longer than wide at base .....  
 ..... *P. maritimus* Shamshev
3. Antenna with postpedicel short-subtriangular, not longer than wide at base; head and thorax with dark setae ..... *P. ulrichi* Shamshev  
 – Antenna with postpedicel elongate-subtriangular, 2 times longer than wide at base; head and thorax with pale setae ..... *P. fluvialis* **sp. n.**

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