

# First Palaearctic record of *Rhamphomyia* (*Pararhamphomyia*) *lymaniana* Sinclair, Vajda, Saigusa & Shamshev, 2019 (Diptera, Empididae)

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A single male of *Rhamphomyia* (*Pararhamphomyia*) *lymaniana* Sinclair, Vajda, Saigusa & Shamshev, 2019 was collected in Alta, Finnmark, northern Norway in 2010. The species was recently described based on material from western arctic Canada and the record from Finnmark is the first record of the species from the Palaearctic region. The specimen was collected in a Malaise trap at a lake-like, slow flowing stretch of the River Gargiaelven, with sandy bed, broad vegetation zone with sedges (*Carex* spp.) and nearby woodland with birch, alder and willow.

Key words: Diptera, Empididae, *Rhamphomyia*, Palaearctic, Norway.

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## Introduction

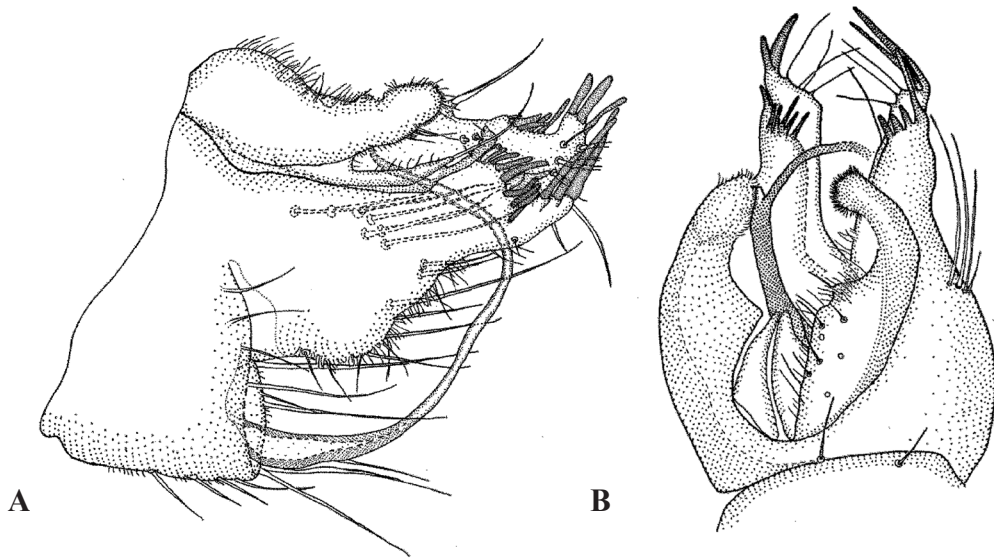
With almost 600 described species *Rhamphomyia* Meigen, 1822 is one of the most speciose genera of dance flies (Empididae) (Barták & Kubik 2015). The genus is distributed in most zoogeographical regions, but is most species rich in the Holarctic region. Many more species await description, especially in the Nearctic, and overall there may be as many as 1500 *Rhamphomyia* species worldwide (Sinclair *et al.* 2019). So far 93 species have been recorded from Fennoscandia, with 77 species from Finland (Kahanpää 2014), 82 species from Sweden (Sven Hellqvist *in litt.*), 45 species from Denmark (DanBIF 2017), while 74 species have as yet been collected in Norway.

Jonassen *et al.* (2013) presented records of 215

species of Empidoidea from Finnmark, northern Norway, including no less than 45 *Rhamphomyia* species. Most of the species were collected during a survey of freshwater insects and insects inhabiting humid habitats in the region (Ekrem *et al.* 2012). At that time *Rhamphomyia* (*Pararhamphomyia*) *lymaniana* was still not described and Jonassen *et al.* (2013) listed the species as *Rhamphomyia* (*Pararhamphomyia*) n. sp. A.

## Material and methods

The specimen was collected in a Malaise trap in 2010, preserved in 80% ethanol and is deposited in the entomological collection at the Department of Natural History, University Museum of Bergen



**FIGURE 1.** Male genitalia of *Rhamphomyia (Pararhamphomyia) lymaniana* Sinclair, Vajda, Saigusa & Shamshev, 2019. **A.** Lateral view. **B.** Dorsal view. Drawings: Anna Suuronen.

(ZMBN). The locality was described and figured by Ekrem *et al.* (2012: pp. 96, fig. 3).

## Results

### *Rhamphomyia (Pararhamphomyia) lymaniana* Sinclair, Vajda, Saigusa & Shamshev, 2019 (Figure 1A–B)

**Material.** NORWAY: Finnmark, Alta, Gargia-veien, Gargiaelven at Storeng, N69.82277° E23.47884°, 90m.a.s.l., 1♂, 26.VI–10.VII.2010, Malaise trap no. 2, Finnmarksprosjektet (ZMBN).

The specimen has a body length of about 4,0 mm, the wing is 4,0 mm long. The face is greyish dusted with bristles and hairs all black. The thorax is black, greyish dusted, with no distinct stripes. The legs are slender, moderately long, blackish with fine greyish pollinosity, knees almost imperceptibly paler. All hairs and bristles are black. The wings are hyaline with indistinct stigma. The halter is pale yellow and squama is hyaline with fringe of darkened hairs. The abdomen is greyish black with all hairs and bristles dark. The genitalia (Figure 1A–B) has comparatively small, moderately slender epandrial lamellae with narrow, pointed tip. Subepandrial

lobes are narrow, about half as long as epandrial lamellae, and in dorsal view rather hoof- or horseshoe shaped. Penis is visible for most of its length, slender, with slight but obvious inward curve about medially. A more detailed description of the species is found in (Sinclair *et al.* 2019: pp. 57).

## Discussion

The species superficially resembles *R. unguiculata* Frey, 1913, both in habitus as well as in the shape of the male genitalia (cf. Barták 1982: fig. 9a). However, in *R. lymaniana* the dorsocentral bristles are uniserial, whereas they are biserial in all related European species.

The specimen was collected in a Malaise trap situated at a lake-like, slow flowing stretch of the River Gargiaelven, with sandy bed, broad vegetation zone with sedges (*Carex* spp.) and nearby woodland with birch (*Betula*), alder (*Alnus*) and willow (*Salix*) (Ekrem *et al.* 2012: fig. 3). In North America it is known from only a few localities in the western arctic region of Canada (Sinclair *et al.* 2019: fig. 39).

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