Vestnik zoologii, **35**(4): 31–38, 2001

UDC 595.771(470.2)

NEW SPECIES OF THE GENERA *CRYPTOTENDIPES*, *DICROTENDIPES*, *MICROTENDIPES* AND *STENOCHIRONOMUS* (DIPTERA, CHIRONOMIDAE, CHIRONOMINAE) FROM THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

O.V. Zorina

Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Far East Branch of RAS, Vladivostok, 690022 Russia

Accepted 13 September 2000

New Species of the Genera *Cryptotendipes*, *Dicrotendipes*, *Microtendipes* and *Stenochironomus* (Diptera, Chironomidae, Chironominae) from the Russian Far East. Zorina O. V. — *Cryptotendipes lenzi* sp. n., *Dicrotendipes ovaleformis* sp. n., *D. unicus* sp. n., *Microtendipes sakhalinensis* sp. n. and *Stenochironomus hastatus* sp. n. are described on adult males from Primorskiy Kray, Khabarovskiy Kray and Sakhalin Island of the Russian Far East.

Key words: taxonomy, new species, *Cryptotendipes*, *Dicrotendipes*, *Microtendipes*, *Stenochironomus*, Russian Far East.

Новые виды родов *Cryptotendipes*, *Dicrotendipes*, *Microtendipes* и *Stenochironomus* (Diptera, Chironomidae, Chironominae) с российского Дальнего Востока. Зорина О. В. — Приведены описания по имаго самцов 5 новых видов — *Cryptotendipes lenzi* sp. n., *Dicrotendipes ovaleformis* sp. n., *D. unicus* sp. n., *Microtendipes sakhalinensis* sp. n. и *Stenochironomus hastatus* sp. n. из Приморского, Хабаровского краев и о-ва Сахалин (российский Дальний Восток).

Ключевые слова: систематика, новые виды, *Cryptotendipes*, *Dicrotendipes*, *Microtendipes*, *Stenochironomus*, российский Дальний Восток.

Introduction

Up to the present time the two hundred four species and larval forms of the subfamily Chironominae belonging to thirty-six genera have been recorded from Russian Far East (Makarchenko, Makarchenko, 1994; Makarchenko et al., 1999; Zorina, 2000).

Five new species of the genera *Cryptotendipes* Lenz, 1941, *Dicrotendipes* Kieffer, 1913, *Microtendipes* Kieffer, 1915 and *Stenochironomus* Kieffer, 1919 were found among the material collected by my colleagues in waters of Russian Far East. Four of them, *Cryptotendipes lenzi* sp. n., *Dicrotendipes ovaleformis* sp. n., *D. unicus* sp. n. and *Stenochironomus hastatus* sp. n. from Amur River basin, and fifth *Microtendipes sakhalinensis* sp. n., from Sakhalin Island.

Material was fixed in 70% ethanol and mounted in Fora-Berlese solution.

Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow those of Shilova (1976) and Sæther (1980).

Holotype and paratypes of new species are deposited in the Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences FEB RAS, Vladivostok, Russia.

Cryptotendipes lenzi Zorina, **sp. n.** (fig. 1–2)

Material. Holotype ♂, "Ussury River, 4–5 km from Kamenka Village, Primorye Territory, Russia, 03.07.1993, leg. T. Tiunova". Paratypes: 7 ♂, labes as in holotype.

Description. Male imago (n=5). General colour yellow. Total length 3.0–3.5 mm; total length/wing length 1.36–1.67.

Head. Frontal tubercles absent. Verticals 8–13, postorbitals 2–3. Clypeus with 8–10 setae. Antenna with 11 flagellomeres, 1086–1150 μm long. Scapus yellow, flagellomeres 1–11 brown. AR 1.83–2.06. Maxillary palp pale-yellow, lengths of last 4 palpal segments (μm): 40–50:120–140:120–130:150–220. Palp length/head width 0.93–1.08; antenna length/palp length 2.09–2.44.

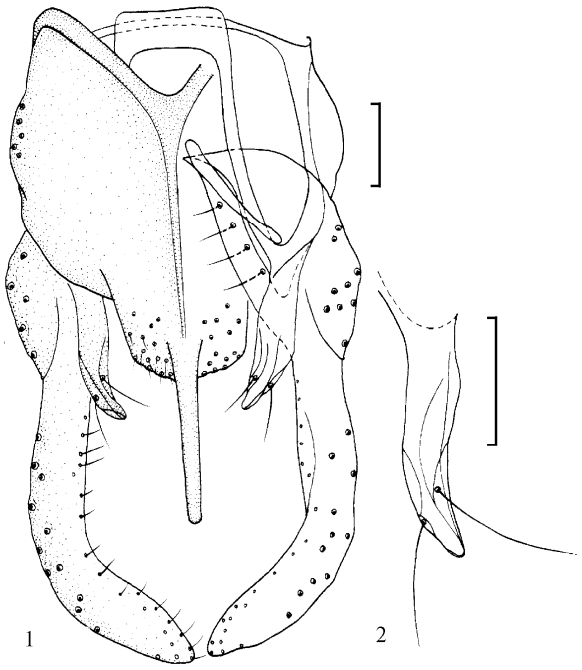

Fig. 1–2. *Cryptotendipes lenzi*: 1 — total view of male hypopygium; 2 — superior vollsela. Scale bar — 50 μm.

Рис. 1–2. *Cryptotendipes lenzi*: 1 — общий вид гипопигия самцов; 2 — верхний придаток. Масштабная линейка — 50 мкм.

Thorax. Ground colour of scutum, and scutellum pale-yellow, mesonotal strips, preepisternum and postnotum yellow. Ac 7–8, Dc 4–10, Pa 2–4, Su 1, Scts 6–8.

Wing. Pale-yellow, length 2.1–2.3 mm, width 0.5–0.6 mm. Squama with 1–2 setae. R and R_1 with 15–20, R_{4+5} with 12–15 setae. VR 1.09–1.25. Halteres pale-yellow.

Legs. Proximal part f_1 yellow, distal end f_1 brown; proximal 1/3 and distal end t_1 brown, middle part t_1 yellow, sometimes all t_1 brown; ta_{1-5} yellow. P_2: f_2, t_2, ta_{1-3} yellow, ta_{4-5} brown. P_3 is colored as P_2. Terminal combs of t_2 and t_3 with two long spur (21.0–35.0 μm); t_1 apically with rounded scale. BR_1 2.22–2.60, BR_2 3.1–4.1, BR_3 4.1–5.5. Length and proportions of leg segments (n=5) as in table 1.

Abdomen pale-yellow, tergites I–VI pale-yellow, resting tergites yellow.

Hypopygium (fig. 12). Anterior margin of tergite IX with Y-type bands, without medial setae. Posterior margin of tergite IX elongeted, on each side of anal point, bearing numerous setae. Anal point long (126–140 μm), parallel side, slightly expanded near of the base, apically rounded. Laterosternite with 4–6 setae. Transverse sternopodeme 81–88 μm long, 28 μm width. Gonocoxite 140–165 μm long. Inner margin of gonocoxite with 5–7 setae. Superior volsella 105–123 μm long, digitiform, slightly curved and narrow distally, with microtrichia and 2 long setae at about distal 1/3. Inferior volsella absent. Gonostylus 193–210 μm long, without a distinct projection in apical 1/2, curved at about middle, apically usually pointed (but one specimen have gonostylus apically rounded). Inner margin of gonostylus bearing numerous shot setae. HR=0.67–0.85.

Table 1. Length (μm) and ratios of legjoints in *Cryptotendipes lenzi* male

Таблица 1. Длина члеников ног (мкм) и их индексы самца *Cryptotendipes lenzi*

P	f	t	ta_1	ta_2	ta_3	ta_4	ta_5	LR	SV	BV
P_1	809–852	639–703	1065–1108	533–575	383–447	298–341	149	1.55–168	1.35–1.43	1.75–1.86
P_2	746–788	639–703	362–405	213	149	85–96	64	0.55–0.63	3.53–3,89	3.42–3.67
P_3	873–959	873–916	575–618	341–362	256–277	149	85–96	0.64–0.71	2.97–3.14	2.67–2.83

Female, pupa and larva are unknown.

Differential diagnosis. New species is closely related to Palaearctic species *Cryptotendipes holsatus* Lenz, 1959, but is distinguished from the latter by the following features:

— *C. lenzi* sp. n.: AR 1.83–2.06; LR 1.55–1.68; mesonotal strips yellow; ta_1 yellow; SVo long, digitiform, slightly curved and pointed distally, with 2 long setae at about distal 1/3.

— *C. holsatus*: AR 2.4; LR 1.8; mesonotal strips brownish; ta_1 slightly darken; SVo shot, digitiform, apically sligthly narrow, with 3 apical and 4 subapical setae.

Distribution. Rassian Far East (Primorskiy Kray, Ussury River).

Etymology. This species is named for Dr. Friedrich Lenz, in appreciation for his contributions to the studies of genus *Cryptotendipes*.

Dicrotendipes ovaleformis Zorina, **sp. n.** (fig. 3–4)

Material. Holotype {, "Ussuri River, near Beltsovo Village, Primorye Territory, Russia , 20.08.1997 (T. Vshivkova)".

Description. Male imago (n=1). General colour yellow-brown. Total length 4.2 mm; total length/wing length 1.68.

Head. Frontal tubercles absent. Verticals 14–16, postorbitals 2. Clypeus with 21 setae. Antenna with 11 flagellomeres, 1321 μm long. Scapus pale-brown, flagellomeres 2–11 brown. AR 2.65. Maxillary palp pale-yellow, lengths of last 4 palpal segments (μm): 50:200:170:250. Palp length/head width 0.96; antenna length/palp length 1.97.

Thorax. Ground colour of scutum, and scutellum pale-yellow, mesonotal strips, preepisternum and postnotum pale-brown. Ac 20, Dc 12:12, Pa 6:6, Scts 19.

Wing. Pale-yellow, length 2.5 mm, width 0.6 mm. Squama with 9:7 setae. R and R_1 with 19:21, R_{4+5} with 3:4 setae. VR 1.08. Halteres pale-yellow.

Legs. P_1: f_1 pale-yellow; proximal part t_1 pale-yellow, distal end t_1 brown; proximal half ta_1 pale-yellow, distal half ta_1 brown; ta_{2-5} brown. P_2: f_2, t_2 yellow, ta_{1-5} gradually darken toward the apex. P_3 is colored as P_2. Terminal combs of t_2 and t_3 with two long spur (28.0–35.0 μm). BR_1 2.08, BR_2 3.08, BR_3 4.6. Length and proportions of leg segments (n=1) as in table 2.

Abdomen yellow, distally darken.

Hypopygium (fig. 3–4). Tergite IX with V-type bands, and 5 medial setae. Laterosternite with 5:6 setae. Transverse sternopodeme 123 μm long, 46 μm width, truncated anteriorly. Anal point shot and broad (77 μm long, 60 μm width), strongly deflexed, apically rounded, with 30 shot lateral setae. Gonocoxite 175 μm long. Inner margin of gonocoxite with 4:5 setae. Superior volsella 88 μm long, 53 μm width, oval, tapering near of base, bearing 5:3 lateral setae on inner margin, covered dense microtrichia. LWR 1.65. Inferior volsella 150 μm long, almost straight, apex simple, with 12:10 setae. Gonostylus 249 μm long, narrow, widest at about middle. Inner margin of gonostylus almost straight, with 4:5 preapical setae. HR=0.85.

Female, pupa and larva are unknown.

Differential diagnosis. New species has anal point and inferior volsella which similar to *Dicrotendipes pelochloris* (Kieffer, 1912), but is distinguished from the latter by the following features:

— *D. ovaleformis* sp. n.: general colour yellow-brown; frontal tubercles absent; LR 1.31; f_1 pale-yellow, proximal part t_1 pale-yellow, distal end t_1 brown; R_{4+5} with 3:4 setae; SVo oval, narrow near of base, bearing 5:3 lateral setae on inner margin; gonostylus narrow, straight, widest at about middle.

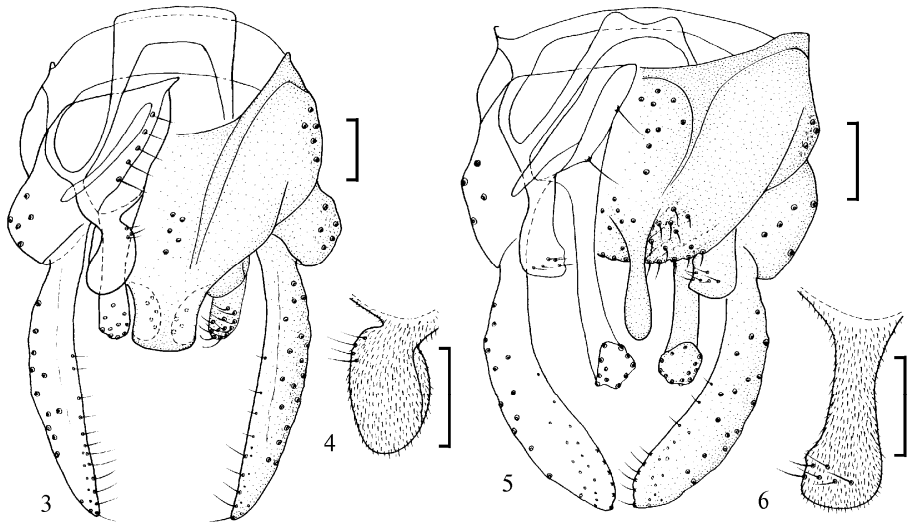

Fig. 3–6. *Dicrotendipes ovaleformis* (3–4) and *Dicrotendipes unicus* (5–6): 3, 5 — total view of male hypopygium; 4, 6 — superior vollsela. Scale bar — 50 μm.

Рис. 3–6. *Dicrotendipes ovaleformis* (3–4) и *Dicrotendipes unicus* (5–6): 3, 5 — общий вид гипопигия самцов; 4, 6 — верхний придаток. Масштабная линейка — 50 мкм.

Table 2. Length (μm) and ratios of legjoints in *Dicrotendipes ovaleformis* male

Таблица 2. Длина члеников ног (мкм) и их индексы самца *Dicrotendipes ovaleformis*

P	f	t	ta_1	ta_2	ta_3	ta_4	ta_5	LR	SV	BV
P_1	959	895	1172	639	533	426	213	1.31	1.58	1.67
P_2	895	852	469	298	213	107	85	0.55	3.68	4.52
P_3	1022	1129	660	362	320	170	107	0.58	3.26	2.93

— *D. pelochloris* (by Epler, 1988): general colour dark-brown; frontal tubercles present; LR 1.65–2.07; proximal 1/2–2/3 f_1 pale-yellow, distal end f_1 dark-brown; t_1 dark-brown; R_{4+5} with 18–24 setae; SVo straight, rounded, swollen at tip, with 3–4 setae, arising near apex; gonostylus broad, curved slightly medially, widest at about apical 1/3.

Distribution. Russian Far East (Primorskiy Kray, Ussuri River).

Etymology. From Latin *ovalis* = oval, *formis* = form; referring to the male superior volsella.

Dicrotendipes unicus Zorina, **sp. n.** (fig. 5–6)

Material. Holotype ♂, "Kiya River, Ussuri River basin, 2 km from Petrovichi Village, Khabarovsk Territory, Russia, 03.08.1996 (T. Tiunova, T. Arephina)".

Description. Male imago (n=1). General colour brown. Total length 3.7 mm; total length/wing length 1.54.

Head. Frontal tubercles absent. Verticals 16:17, postorbitals 3:3. Clypeus with 20 setae. Antenna with 11 flagellomeres, 1278 μm long. Scapus and flagellomeres 2–11 dark-brown. AR 2.60. Maxillary palp brown, lengths of last 4 palpal segments (μm): 50:150:170:260. Palp length/head width 0.95; antenna length/palp length 2.03.

Thorax. Ground colour of scutum, and scutellum brown, mesonotal strips, preepisternum and postnotum dark-brown. Ac 7, Dc 7:8, Pa 4, Su 1:1, Scts 16.

Wing. Pale-brown, all veins dark-brown, length 2.4 mm, width 0.5 mm. Squama with 6:6 setae. R and R_1 with 38:40, R_{4+5} with 21:21 short setae. VR 1.08. Halteres pale-yellow.

Table 3. Length (μm) and ratios of legjoints in *Dicrotendipes unicus* male
Таблица 3. Длина члеников ног (мкм) и их индексы самца *Dicrotendipes unicus*

P	f	t	ta_1	ta_2	ta_3	ta_4	ta_5	LR	SV	BV
P_1	980	724	1278	639	533	192	–	1.76	1.33	–
P_2	852	767	426	213	128	85	64	0.56	3.80	4.17
P_3	980	1044	660	320	256	149	107	0.63	3.10	2.23

Legs. P_1: proximal part f_1 pale-yellow, distal end f_1 dark-brown; t_1 dark-brown; proximal 2/3 ta_1 pale-yellow, distal 1/3 ta_1 dark-brown; ta_{2-5} dark-brown. P_2: proximal part f_2 pale-yellow, distal end f_2 dark-brown; proximal and distal ends t_2 dark-brown, on the middle part t_2 yellow; proximal 2/3 ta_1 pale-yellow, distal 1/3 ta_1 dark-brown; proximal 1/3 ta_2 yellow, distal 2/3 ta_2 dark-brown; ta_{3-5} dark-brown. P_3: proximal 1/3 f_3 yellow, distal 2/3 f_3 dark-brown; t_3 dark-brown; ta_1, ta_2, ta_{3-5} is colored as P_2. Terminal combs of t_2 and t_3 with two long spur (21.0 μm). BR_1 1.67, BR_2 2.31, BR_3 4.23. Length and proportions of leg segments (n=1) as in table 3.

Abdomen yellow-brown, tergites 2–5 with medial longitudinal bands, resting tergites dark-brown.

Hypopygium (fig. 5–6). Tergites IX, gonocoxite dark-brown; SVo, IVo and gonostylus pale-yellow. Anterior margin of tergite IX with H-type bands, and 14 medial setae. Posterior margin of tergite IX, on each side of anal point, bearing numerous setae. Anal point 88 μm long, 21 μm width, basal narrow, widest in apical 1/3, apically rounded. Laterosternite with 2:3 setae. Transverse sternopodeme 74 μm long, 35 μm width, with two anterolateral lobes. Gonocoxite 182 μm long. Inner margin of gonocoxite with 2:2 setae. Superior volsella 112 μm long, 38.5 μm width, digitiform, slightly expanded and rounded apically, bearing 5:6 subapical dorsolateral setae and microtrichia. LWR 2.91. Inferior volsella 203 μm long, bowed dorsoventrally, apex clubbed, with 15:15 setae. Gonostylus 210 μm long, curved medially, widest at about apically 1/3. Inner margin with 5:5 preapical setae and 1 apical seta. HR=0.87.

Female, pupa and larva are unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The shape of the superior volsella and gonostylus in the new species is different from the other species in the genus.

Distribution. Russian Far East (Khabarovskiy Kray, Kiya River).

Etymology. From Latin *unicus* = single; reffering to number of specimens.

Microtendipes sakhalinensis Zorina, **sp. n.** (fig. 7–8)

Material. Holotype {, "Pilenga River, Sakhalin Island, Russia, 11.07.1985 (E. Makarchenko)". Paratypes: 15 {, 5 }, labels as in the holotype.

Description. Male imago (n=3). General colour yellowish brown. Total length 4.6–5.0 mm; total length/wing length 1.48–1.60.

Head. Frontal tubercles absent. Verticals 12–15, postorbitals 2–3. Clypeus with 12–14 setae. Antenna with 13 flagellomeres, 1342–1385 μm long. Scapus yellowish, flagellomeres 1–11 brownish. AR 1.42–1.50. Maxillary palp yellowish, lengths of last 4 palpal segments (μm): 60 : 250–270 : 250–270 : 320–390. Palp length/head width 1.42–1.60; antenna length/palp length 1.38–1.53.

Thorax. Ground colour of scutum, dorsal mesonotal strips and preepisternum — yellow, and lateral mesonotal strips, postnotum — brown, scutellum — pale-yellow. Antepronotum with 0–1 lateral seta. Ac 5–8, Dc 14–17, Pa 4–7, Su 1, Scts 20–21.

Wing pale-yellow with a grey transverse band in the middle portion. Length 3.0–3.25 mm, width 0.8 mm. Squama with 12–15 setae. R and R_1 with 35–43, R_{4+5} with 21–26 setae. VR 1.16–1.22. Halteres pale-yellow.

Legs. P_1: Proximal part f_1 yellow, distal end f_1 brown; proximal 1/2 and distal end t_1 brown, middle part t_1 yellow; proximal parts ta_{1-3} and ta_4 yellow, distal ends ta_{1-3} and proximal half ta_{4-5} yellowish-brown. P_2: f_2, t_2 is colored as f_1, t_1; ta_{1-5} yellow. P_3 is col-

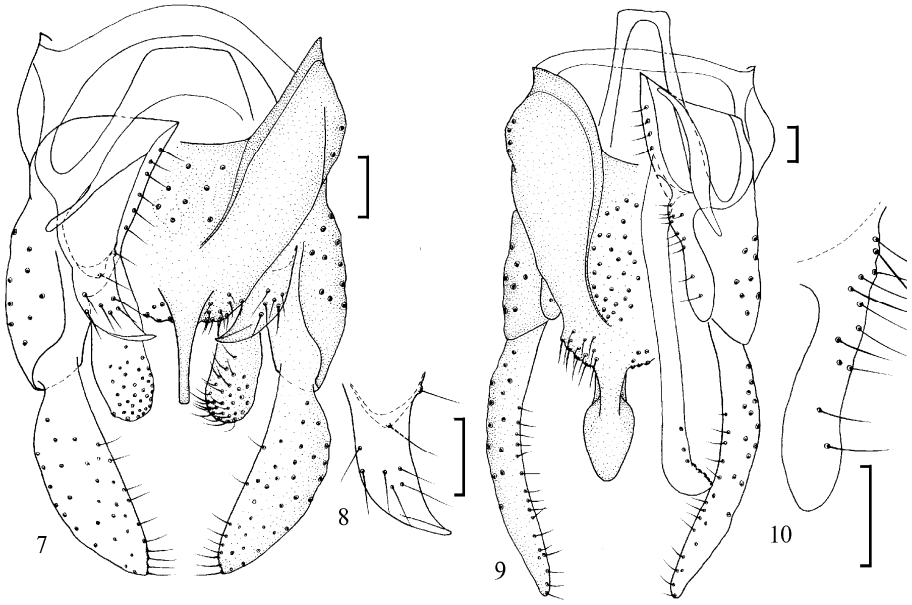

Fig. 7–10. *Microtendipes sakhalinensis* (7–8) and *Stenochironomus hastatus* (9–10): 7, 9 — total view of male hypopygium; 8, 10 — superior vollsela. Scale bar — 50 μm.

Рис. 7–10. *Microtendipes sakhalinensis* (7–8) and *Stenochironomus hastatus* (9–10): 7, 9 — общий вид гипопигия самцов; 8, 10 — верхний придаток. Масштабная линейка — 50 мкм.

Table 4. Length (μm) and ratios of legjoints in *Microtendipes sakhalinensis* male

Таблица 4. Длина члеников ног (мкм) и их индексы самца *Microtendipes sakhalinensis*

P	f	t	ta_1	ta_2	ta_3	ta_4	ta_5	LR	SV	BV
P_1	1108–1235	1193–1278	1385–1555	682–788	618–724	511–575	213–234	1.16–1.22	1.58–1.66	1.72–1.82
P_2	1235–1385	1108–1193	724–809	362–426	298–320	192–213	107	0.65–0.70	3.08–3.24	3.10–3.20
P_3	1385–1512	1278–1385	959	618–660	426–469	256–277	128	0.72–0.75	2.78–2.91	2.44–2.54

ored P_2. Terminal combs of t_2 and t_3 usually with one curved long spur (35.0–42.0 μm), sometimes t_3 with two spur (from 15 specimen — 4 with two spur). BR_1 2.27–2.73, BR_2 5.4–6.0 BR_3 3.0–4.0. Length and proportions of leg segments (n=3) as in table 4.

Abdomen yellow-brown, tergites I–VI pale-yellow, resting tergites brown.

Hypopygium (fig. 7–8). Anterior margin of tergite IX with V-type bands, and 9 medial setae. Posterior margin of tergite IX, on each side of anal point, bearing numerous setae. Anal point 84 μm long, parallel side, expanded near of the base, apically truncated. Laterosternite with 1–2 setae. Transverse sternopodeme 126–133 μm long, 42 μm width. Gonocoxite 228–245 μm long. Inner margin of gonocoxite with 6–7 setae. Superior volsella 70–81 μm long, slightly curved and pointed distally, with 1 basal seta on ventral side and 3–6 dorsal setae in the middle. Median volsella with 1–2 simple setae or sometimes absent. Inferior volsella slightly clubbed distally, with 27–35 setae. Gonostylus 158–168 μm long, widest at about the middle. Inner margin of gonostylus almost straight, with 1 apical and 2–3 strong subapical setae. HR=1.44–1.55.

Pupa and larva are unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is closely related to Nearctic species *Microtendipes caducus* Townes, 1945 and Japanese species *Microtendipes kamoprimus* Sasa, 1989, but is distinguished from them by the following features:

— *M. sakhalinensis* sp. n.: AR 1.42–1.50; ta_{1-5} P_1 yellow, excepting distal ends of ta_{1-3} P_1 and proximal half of ta_4 P_1 pale-brown; wing with a grey transverse band in the middle portion; anal point apically truncated; SVo slightly curved and pointed distally,

with 1 basal seta on ventral side and 3–6 dorsal setae in the middle; gonostylus widest at about the middle, inner margin almost straight.

— *M. caducus*: AR 2.0–2.2; ta_{1-5} P_1 whitish; wing without a grey transverse band in the middle portion; anal point apically rounded; SVo narrow and straight, pointed distally, with 4 dorsal setae in the middle; gonostylus widest at about the middle, inner margin slightly concave.

— *M. kamoprimus*: AR 2.47; fore leg yellow, excepting proximal 2/3 ta_1 — dark brown; wing with a grey transverse band in the middle portion; anal point apically truncated; SVo smoothly curved, rounded distally, with 1 basal and 3 lateral setae; gonostylus widest at about basal 1/3, inner margin slightly convex.

Distribution. Russian Far East (Sakhalin Island, Pilenga River).

Etymology. Named after Sakhalin Island, and the Latin suffix *-ensis* denoting locality.

Stenochironomus hastatus Zorina, **sp. n.** (fig. 9–10)

Material. Holotype ♂, "Ussuri River, near Busse Village, Primorye Territory, Russia, 30.06.1983 (V. Bogatov)".

Description. Male imago (n=1). General colour yellowish-brown. Total length 8.0 mm; total length/wing length 2.0.

Head. Frontal tubercles absent. Verticals 20:21, postorbitals 3. Clypeus with 53 setae. Antenna with 13 flagellomeres, 1491 μm long. Scapus yellowish, flagellomeres 2–13 brown. AR 3.09 (very large). Maxillary palp brown, lengths of last 4 palpal segments (μm): 110 : 330 : 200 : 280. Palp length/head width 1.14; antenna length/palp length 1.62.

Thorax. Ground colour of scutum, and scutellum pale-yellow, mesonotal strips, preepisternum and postnotum yellowish. Scutum with eight brown spots distributed on the following areas: two spots on posterior margin of dorsal mesonotal strips; two spots on anterior margin of lateral mesonotal strips; two on outer margin of lateral mesonotal strips; two spots on posterior margin of lateral mesonotal strips. Postnotum with brown spots in proximal 1/3. Ac 28, Dc 19:21, Pa 5:6, Scts 25.

Wing pale-yellow with a grey transverse band in the middle portion. Length 4.0 mm, width 1.1 mm. Squama with 28 setae. R and R_1 with 110, R_{4+5} with 84 setae. VR 1.04. Halteres pale-yellow.

Legs. P_1: f_1 pale-yellow; proximal part t_1 pale-yellow, distal end t_1 brown; ta_{1-5} absent. P_2: f_2, t_2, ta_{1-4} yellow, ta_5 yellow-brown. P_3: f_3, t_3 is colored as P_2, ta_{1-5} absent. Terminal combs of t_2 and t_3 fused, with two long spur (39.0 μm); t_1 apically with rounded scale and tiny spine. BR_2 2.81. Length and proportions of leg segments (n=1) as in table 5.

Abdomen yellow, distally darken. Tergites II–III with narrow brown transversal bands distally.

Hypopygium (fig. 9–10). Anterior margin of tergite IX with V-type bands, and 48 medial setae. Posterior margin of tergite IX slightly rounded, on each side of anal point, bearing numerous setae. Anal point 150 μm long, 60 μm width, spear-shaped, widest medially, gradually narrow toward to apex. Laterosternite with 5:4 setae. Transverse sternopodeme 70 μm long, 40 μm width, truncated anteriorly. Gonocoxite 310 μm long. Inner margin of gonocoxite with 4:5 setae. Superior volsella elongate, 160 μm long, 30 μm width, distally rounded, with 14:11 setae along inner margin, excepting apex. Inferior volsella 400 μm long, curved distally, with 8 setae, from them 4 subapical setae. Gonostylus 300 μm long, narrow, slightly curved, widest at about middle, tapering to apex. Inner margin of gonostylus with numerous setae. HR=1.03.

Table 5. Length (μm) and ratios of legjoints in *Stenochironomus hastatus* male

Таблица 5. Длина члеников ног (мкм) и их индексы самца *Stenochironomus hastatus*

P	f	t	ta_1	ta_2	ta_3	ta_4	ta_5	LR	SV	BV
P_1	1747	1811	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
P_2	1747	1491	1279	575	469	256	170	0.86	2.53	3.07
P_3	2194	1832	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Female, pupa and larva are unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is well separated from other members of this genus by the shape of superior volsella and anal point, very large AR (3.09) and coloration of the thorax.

Distribution. Russian Far East (Primorye Territory, Ussuri River).

Etymology. From Latin *hastatus* = spear-shaped; referring to the male anal point.

Acknowledgements

I'm much indebted to Drs T. S. Vshivkova, T. M. Tiunova, T. Arephina, V. V. Bogatov and E. A. Makarchenko from Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences FEB RAS, Vladivostok, Russia for making the material available to me. I'm also grateful to Dr. E. A. Makarchenko for help during preparing of the manuscript.

Шилова А. И. Хирономиды Рыбинского водохранилища. — Л. : Наука, 1976. — С. 1–250.

Epler J. H. Biosystematics of the genus Dicrotendipes Kieffer, 1913 (Diptera: Chironomidae: Chironominae) of the world // Mem. Amer. Ent. Soc. — 1988. — N 36. — P. 1–214.

Lenz F. Die Metamorphose der Gattung Cryptotendipes Lenz // Dtsh. entomol. — 1959. — **6**. — S. 238–250.

Makarchenko E. A., Makarchenko M. A. A preliminary data on chironomid fauna (Diptera, Chironomidae) of the Sakhalin and Kunashir Island // Far East Entomologist. — 1994. — N 8. — P. 1–8.

Makarchenko E. A., Makarchenko M. A., Zorina O. V. A preliminary list of Chironomidae (Diptera) of the Primorye Territory (Russian Far East) // Far East Entomologist. — 1999. — N 78. — P. 1–15.

Sasa M. Chironomid midges of some rivers in western Japan, Pt. 1–8. // Res. Rep. TPEP. — 1989. — P. 45–110.

Sæther O. A. Glossary of the chironomid morphology terminology (Diptera, Chironomidae) // Entomological scandinavica. — 1980. — Suppl. 14. — P. 1–51.

Townes H. K. The Nearctic species of Tendipedini (Diptera, Tendipedidae = Chironomidae) // The American Midland Naturalist. — 1945. — **34,** N 1. — P. 1–206.

Zorina O. V. Fauna and systematics of the tribe Chironomini (Diptera, Chironomidae) of the south of Russian Far East // A. I. Kurentsov's Annual Memorial Meeting. — Vladivostok : Dal'nauka, 2000. — **11**. — P. 101–120.