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New records of long-legged flies (Diptera, Dolichopodidae) from the Murmansk Oblast, Russia, with description of a new species

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Abstract. New data on the fauna of Dolichopodidae of the Murmansk Oblast are presented based on the materials collected in 2008–2023. A total of 35 species were recorded, 11 of which were found in the Murmansk Oblast for the first time and two — *Argyra subarctica* Ringdahl, 1920 and *Medetera jugalis* Collin, 1941 — in the European part of Russia. A new species *Medetera fennoscandica* sp. nov. is described. With the new data, the species list of the Murmansk Oblast has expanded to 97 species, which, according to the preliminary estimates, constitutes about 50% of the potential species diversity.

Keywords: long-legged flies, fauna, Russia, Murmansk, new records

Новые находки мух-зеленушек (Diptera, Dolichopodidae) из Мурманской области с описанием одного нового вида

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Аннотация. По результатам сборов 2008–2023 гг. в различных районах Мурманской области приводятся новые данные по фауне двукрылых насекомых семейства Dolichopodidae. Всего было зарегистрировано 35 видов, 11 из которых впервые отмечены в данном регионе и два — *Argyra subarctica* Ringdahl, 1920 и *Medetera jugalis* Collin, 1941 — в европейской части России. Также описан новый вид *Medetera fennoscandica* sp. nov. Благодаря новым данным список видов Мурманской области расширен до 97 видов, что, по предварительным оценкам, составляет около 50% потенциального видового разнообразия.

Ключевые слова: мухи-зеленушки, фауна, Россия, Мурманск, новые находки

Introduction

The family Dolichopodidae is a diverse group of orthorrhaphous Diptera, accounting ca. 8,400 species in the world fauna and ca. 1,740 species in the fauna of Palaearctic (Grichanov 2024). In the Murmansk Oblast, this family has been studied since the early 20th century, but the knowledge on the fauna can still not be considered sufficient. The available regional list (Grichanov 2004) includes 87 species. Since then, *Dolichopus cruralis* Wahlberg, 1850, was placed in synonymy with *D. lepidus* Staeger, 1842; *Dolichopus pectinitarsis* Stenhammar, 1851 was synonymized with *D. plumipes* (Scopoli, 1763); *Medetera bilineata* Frey, 1915, was reinstated from synonymy with *M. veles* Loew, 1861; consequently, the latter species was excluded from the fauna of the Murmansk Oblast. The history of the listed nomenclatural acts along with references can be extracted from the online database (Grichanov 2024). Specimens of '*Medetera belgica*' (synonym of *Medetera muralis* Meigen, 1824, in the 2004 list) are described here as a new species (see below). The total number of known species was estimated as no more than 50% of potential fauna (Grichanov 2004). As two species were removed from the list due to synonymy, and only one species — *Rhaphium nasutum* (Fallén 1823) — was added afterwords (Maslova et al. 2020), this assessment is still valid.

The northern and north-eastern parts of the Murmansk Oblast are located in the Kola Peninsula tundra ecoregion in contrast to the rest part belonging to the Taiga ecoregion (Ecoregions 2017). During the recent two decades numerous new data on Dolichopodidae have been obtained from different parts of the Murmansk Oblast, including hardly accessible areas in nature reserves and eastern part of the Kola Peninsula. Here we provide information on new records for 35 species, including eleven species reported for the first time from the region in question and one species new for science.

Material and methods

Most of the materials were collected by the first author during the expeditions in the period from 2008 to 2019. Additional materials, collected by our colleagues in 2022 and 2023, were also identified. The collecting localities are shown on the map (Fig. 1) and described in Table 1. Methods used include sweep netting, Malaise and yellow pan traps. The specimens are mounted on pins and will be deposited in the collections of the Forest Research Institute, Petrozavodsk, the Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, and the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ZIN), Saint Petersburg, Russia. Additional material for *Medetera fennoscandica* **sp. nov.** is kept in the Voronezh State University (VSU), Voronezh, Russia. The information on the global distribution for each collected species is taken from the online database (Grichanov 2024). Type specimens of the new species have been studied and photographed with a ZEISS Discovery V-12 stereo microscope and an AxioCam MRc5 camera. Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow modern interpretation (Cumming, Wood 2017).

Results

All new data are given in the following list. Genera and species are placed in the alphabetic order. New species for the Murmansk Oblast are marked with an asterisk (*).

Genus ***Argyra*** Macquart, 1834

1. **Argyra subarctica* Ringdahl, 1920

Material. 1♂, Orlovka, 07-08.07.2022, A. Humala.

Comments. Collected with yellow pan traps placed at the base of cliffs in the rocky valley with a small stream (Fig. 2). Euro-Siberian boreal species recorded from Scandinavia and the Irkutsk Oblast. It was not known from European Russia.

Genus ***Campsicnemus*** Haliday, 1851

2. *Campsicnemus compeditus* Loew, 1857

Material. 1♂, Lisya, 13-19.07.2023, N. Vikhrev.

Comments. Trans-Palaearctic species.

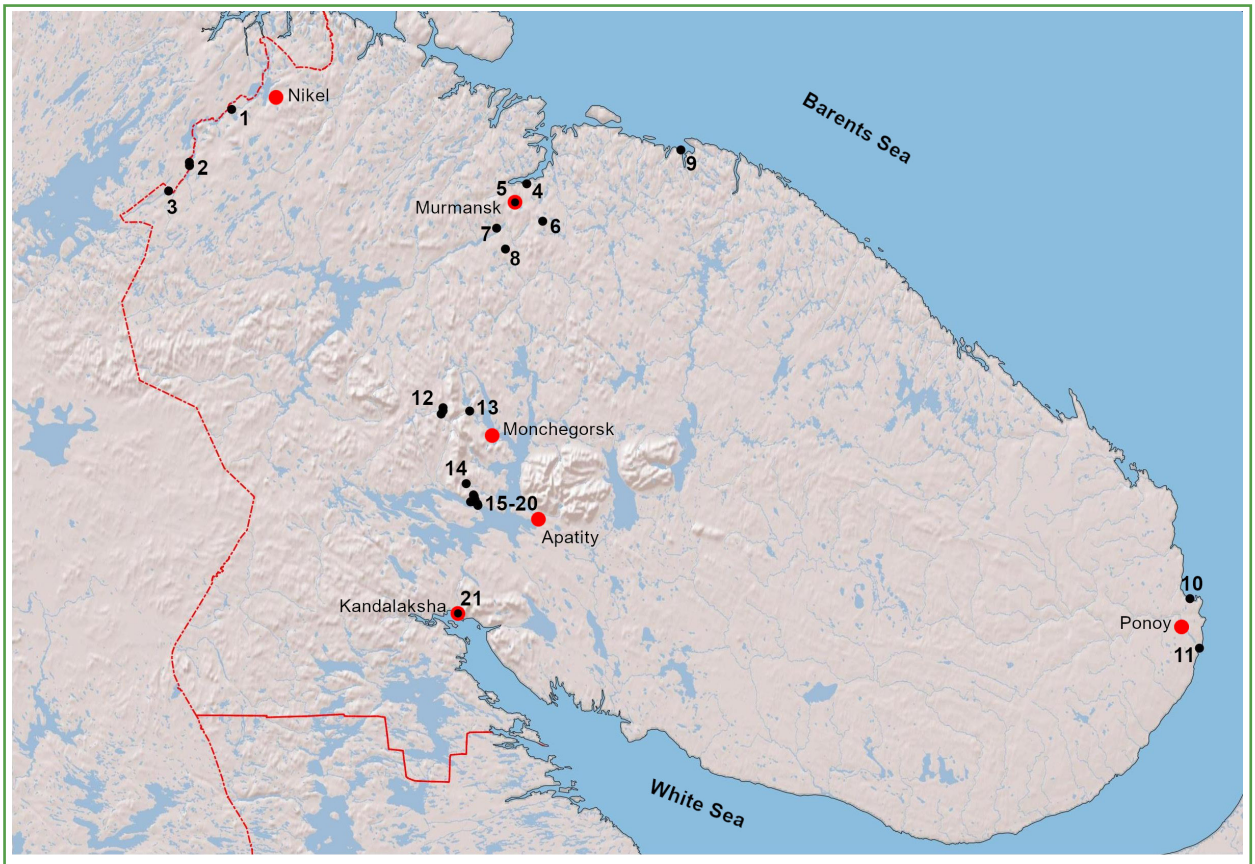

Рис. 1. Места сбора материалов в Мурманской области. Номера мест сбора даны в соответствии с таблицей 1: *1* — Лангватн; *2* — Ниилансаари; *3* — Раякоски; *4* — Сафоново; *5* — Мурманск; *6* — Лисья; *7* — Тулома; *8* — Чирмозеро; *9* — Териберка; *10* — Орловка; *11* — Корабельное; *12* — Урд; *13* — Красная Ламбина; *14* — Чингльсъявр; *15–20* — Ельнюнвуой, Ельявр, Второй Ручей, Лисий Ручей, Чунозеро, Кокорин Ручей; *21* — Кандалакша

Fig. 1. Collecting localities in the Murmansk Oblast. Locality numbers are according to Table 1: *1* — Langvatn; *2* — Niilansaari; *3* — Rajakoski; *4* — Safonovo; *5* — Murmansk; *6* — Lisya; *7* — Tuloma; *8* — Chirmozero; *9* — Teriberka; *10* — Orlovka; *11* — Korabelnoe; *12* — Urd; *13* — Krasnaya Lambina; *14* — Chinglsjavr; *15–20* — Elnyunvuoy, Eljavr, Vtoroi Ruchei, Lisii Ruchei, Chunozero, Kokorin Ruchei; *21* — Kandalaksha

3. *Campsicnemus scambus* (Fallén, 1823)

Material. 1♂, 1♀, Vtoroi Ruchei, 29.05.2014, A. Polevoi; 1♂, Chunozero, 25–30.07.2013, A. Polevoi; 1♂, Kandalaksha, 12-17.08.2023, M. Yanbulat.

Comments. In Laplandskii Nature Reserve, collected with sweep netting in an old coniferous forest along the river, and with yellow pan traps placed on a narrow strip of a gravel beach (Fig. 3). Trans-Palaearctic species.

Genus ***Chrysotus*** Meigen, 1824

4. *Chrysotus arcticus* Frey, 1915

Material. 27♂, Orlovka, 07–08.07.2022, A. Humala.

Comments. Collected with yellow pan traps, placed at the base of cliffs in the rocky valley with a small stream (Fig. 2). Rare species so far known from North-West Russia (the Kola Peninsula) and Sweden.

Genus ***Dolichopus*** Latreille, 1796

5. *Dolichopus annulipes* Zetterstedt, 1838

Material. 1♂, Chirmozero, 10.07.2023, N. Vikhrev; 1♂, Lisya, 13-19.07.2023, N. Vikhrev; 3♂, Urd, 01-04.08.2019, A. Polevoi; 2♂, 1♀, Krasnaya Lambina, 22.06-20.08.2017, A. Polevoi.

Comments. In Laplandskii Nature Reserve, collected with Malaise and yellow pan traps placed in a wetland pine forest (Fig. 4). Holarctic species mostly recorded from northern regions.

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Таблица 1

Места сбора материалов в Мурманской области

Table 1

Collecting localities in the Murmansk Oblast

	Locality	Coordinates (WGS84)	Comment
1	Langvatn	69.3652°N, 29.7462°E	East shore of the lake in the middle course of the Paz River (Pasvik Nature Reserve)
2	Niilansaari	69.1415°N, 29.2411°E 69.1275°N, 29.2429°E	Island on the Paz River (also known as Varlamsaari) and its environs (Pasvik Nature Reserve)
3	Rajakoski	69.0195°N, 28.9931°E	Environs of the village
4	Safonovo	69.05°N, 33.27°E	Environs of the settlement
5	Murmansk	68.97°N, 33.13°E	Environs of the city
6	Lisya	68.89°N, 33.46°E	Mount, 400 m a.s.l., 16 km SE of Murmansk
7	Tuloma	68.86°N, 32.91°E	River Tuloma bank, 6 km SW of Kola
8	Chirmozero	68.77°N, 33.015°E	Small lake, 12 km S of Kola
9	Teriberka	69.194°N, 35.11°E	Environs of the settlement
10	Orlovka	67.208°N, 41.188°E	White Sea bay, north of the Ponoy River
11	Korabelnoe	66.9781°N, 41.3016°E	Environs of the settlement at the mouth of the Ponoy River
12	Urd	68.061°N, 32.2704°E 68.0741°N, 32.2701°E 68.046°N, 32.2481°E	Environs of the ranger station (Laplandskii Nature Reserve)
13	Krasnaya Lambina	68.0593°N, 32.5882°E	Environs of the ranger station (Laplandskii Nature Reserve)
14	Chinglsjavr	67.7334°N, 32.5468°E	East shore of the lake (Laplandskii Nature Reserve)
15	Elnyunvuoy	67.6825°N, 32.6334°E	Small river (Laplandskii Nature Reserve)
16	Eljavr	67.6766°N, 32.6416°E 67.6604°N, 32.6529°E	Two locations along the west shore of the lake (Laplandskii Nature Reserve)
17	Vtoroi Ruchei	67.6538°N, 32.6372°E 67.6626°N, 32.6336°E	Small river, two locations in the middle and lower course (Laplandskii nature Reserve)
18	Lisii Ruchei	67.6512°N, 32.5986°E	Small river (Laplandskii Nature Reserve)
19	Chunozero	67.6417°N, 32.6812°E 67.651°N, 32.6499°E	Environs of the service settlement of the Laplandskii Nature Reserve
20	Kokorin Ruchei	67.6349°N, 32.6869°E	Small river (Laplandskii Nature Reserve)
21	Kandalaksha	67.14°N, 32.45°E	Environs of the city

6. *Dolichopus brevipennis* Meigen, 1824

Material. 1♂, Teriberka, 11.07.2023, N. Vikhrev; 1♂, Niilansaari, 29.07.2008, A. Humala.

Comments. Holarctic species.

7. *Dolichopus claviger Stannius, 1831

Material. 1♂, Murmansk, 08–16.07.2023, N. Vikhrev; 15♂, Chunozero, 23– 30.07.2013, A. Polevoi.

Comments. In Laplandskii Nature Reserve, collected with yellow pan traps, placed close to the edge of the settlement. Trans-Palaearctic species (except for arid regions).

8. *Dolichopus discifer* Stannius, 1831

Material. 2♂, Murmansk, 08–16.07.2023, N. Vikhrev; 7♂, 7♀, Urd, 01–04.08.2019, A. Polevoi; 2♂, Langvatn, 04.08.2008, A. Humala; 1♂, 1♀, Krasnaya Lambina, 20.07–20.08.2017, A. Polevoi; 1♂, Eljavr, 28.07–26.08.2014, A. Polevoi; 1♂, Kokorin Ruchei, 26.07.2013, A. Polevoi; 1♂, Chunozero, 25–30.07.2013, A. Polevoi; 1♂, Vtoroi Ru-

Рис. 2. Небольшой ручей в скалистой долине (Орловка) и желтые ловушки у основания скал. Место обитания *Argyra subarctica*, *Chrysotus arcticus, Rhaphium crassipes* и *Rh. albifrons.* Фото А. Хумала

Fig. 2. Small stream in the rocky valley (Orlovka) and yellow pan traps at the base of the cliffs. A habitat of *Argyra subarctica*, *Chrysotus arcticus, Rhaphium crassipes* and *Rh. albifrons.* Photo by A. Humala

chei, 23.07.2013, A. Polevoi; 2♂, Lisii Ruchei, 28.05–20.09.2014, A. Polevoi; 4♂, Orlovka, 07–08.07.2022, A. Humala.

Comments. One of the most common species collected with traps and sweep netting in various habitats. Trans-Holarctic species.

9. *Dolichopus latipennis* Fallén, 1823

Material. 1♂, Safonovo, 17.07.2023, M. Yanbulat.

Comments. Holarctic temperate species.

10. *Dolichopus lepidus* Staeger, 1842

Material. 1♂, Langvatn, 04.08.2008, A. Humala; 3♂, Murmansk, 08–16.07.2023, N. Vikhrev; 5♂, Orlovka, 07–08.07.2022, A. Humala; 5♂, 2♀, Urd, 01.08.2019, A. Polevoi; 1♂, Krasnaya Lambina, 20.07–20.08.2017, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with traps and sweep netting in various habitats. Trans-Palaearctic and Oriental (China) species.

11. *Dolichopus longicornis* Stannius, 1831

Material. 2♂, 2♀, Rajakoski, 03–05.08.2008, A. Polevoi; 2♂, Murmansk, 08–16.07.2023, N. Vikhrev; 1♀, Langvatn, 04.08.2008, A. Humala; 2♂, Krasnaya Lambina, 30.07–6.08.2019, A. Polevoi.

Comments. In Laplandskii Nature Reserve, collected with yellow pan traps and sweep netting in anthropogenic habitats like settlements and road sides. Holarctic species, northern in the Nearctic region.

12. *Dolichopus picipes* Meigen, 1824

Material. 1♀, Langvatn, 04.08.2008, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with sweep netting along the dirt road. Trans-Palaearctic species.

13. *Dolichopus pennatus* Meigen, 1824

Material. 2♂, Safonovo, 69.05°N, 33.27°E, 17.07.2023, M. Yanbulat; 2♂, Tuloma, 18.07.2023, M. Yanbulat; 1♂, Kandalaksha, 12–17.08.2023, M. Yanbulat.

Comments. Trans-Palaearctic species.

14. *Dolichopus plumipes* (Scopoli, 1736)

Material. 1♂, 1♀, Niilansaari, 29.07.2008, A. Polevoi; 3♂, Safonovo, 17.07.2023, M. Yanbulat; 1♂, Tuloma River, 18.07.2023, M. Yanbulat; 20♂, Orlovka, 07–08.07.2022, A. Humala; 2♂, Korabelnoe, 10.07.2022, A. Humala; 2♂, Chunozero, 25–30.07.2013, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with sweep netting and yellow pan traps in various habitats. Mainly Holarctic species also occurring in Neotropical (Mexico) and Oriental (China, India) regions.

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Рис. 3. Галечный пляж, озеро Чунозеро (Лапландский заповедник). Место обитания *Dolichopus urbanus*. Фото А. Хумала

Fig. 3. Gravel beach, Chunozero Lake (Laplandskii Nature Reserve). A habitat of *Dolichopus urbanus*. Photo by A. Humala

15. *Dolichopus rupestris* Haliday, 1833

Material. 1♂, Lisya, 13–19.07.2023, N. Vikhrev; 1♂, Orlovka, 07.07.2022, A. Humala; 12♂, Chunozero, 23–30.07.2013, A. Polevoi; 3♂, Vtoroi Ruchei, 23–31.07.2013, A. Polevoi; 1♂, Krasnaya Lambina, 20.07–20.08.2017, A. Polevoi; 4♂, Eljavr, 24.07–26.08.2014, A. Polevoi; 8♂, Chinglsjavr, 27–29.07.2013, A. Polevoi; 1♂, Elnyunvuoy, 01.08.2013, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with traps and sweep netting in various habitats. Holarctic species, northern in the Nearctic region.

16. *Dolichopus simplex* Meigen, 1824

Material. 1♂, Langvatn, 02–04.08.2011, A. Polevoi; 2♂, Teriberka, 11.07.2023, N. Vikhrev; 1♂, Tuloma, 18.07.2023, M. Yanbulat.

Comments. Collected with yellow pan traps placed along the dirt road. European species.

17. *_Dolichopus ungulatus_ (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material. 1♂, Safonovo, 17.07.2023, M. Yanbulat; 4♂, Chunozero, 23–30.07.2013, A. Polevoi.

Comments. In Laplandskii Nature Reserve, collected with yellow pan traps placed close to the edge of the settlement. Trans-Palaearctic species (except for arid regions).

18. *Dolichopus urbanus* Meigen, 1824

Material. 1♂, Chunozero, 25–30.07.2013, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with yellow pan traps placed on a narrow strip of gravel beach (Fig. 3). Euro-Siberian species.

Genus ***Hercostomus*** Loew, 1857

19. *Hercostomus sahlbergi* (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Material. 1♂, Langvatn, 04.08.2008, A. Humala; 1♂, Vtoroi Ruchei, 23.07.2013, A. Polevoi; 43♂, Chunozero, 23–30.07.2013, A. Polevoi; 2♂, Krasnaya Lambina, 30.07–6.08.2019, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with yellow pan traps and sweep netting mainly in anthropogenic habitats (settlements and road sides), but also in old growth coniferous forest along the river. Trans-Palaearctic species.

Рис. 4. Ловушка Малеза в заболоченном багульниковом сосняке (Красная Ламбина, Лапландский заповедник). Место обитания *Medetera fennoscandica* sp. nov., *M. tristis* и *Rhaphium umbripenne*. Фото А. Хумала

Fig. 4. Malaise trap in wetland pine forest with *Ledum palustre* (Krasnaya Lambina, Laplandskii Nature Reserve). A habitat of *Medetera fennoscandica* sp. nov., *M. tristis* and *Rhaphium umbripenne*. Photo by A. Humala

Genus ***Hydrophorus*** Fallén, 1823

20. *Hydrophorus albiceps* Frey, 1915

Material. 5♂, 2♀, Vtoroi Ruchei, 28.05.2014, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected in dwarf shrub *Sphagnum* mire. Trans-Palaearctic species.

21. *Hydrophorus brunnicosus Loew, 1857

Material. 1♀, Lisya, 13-19.07.2023, N. Vikhrev.

Comments. Euro-Siberian species.

Genus ***Medetera*** Fischer von Waldheim, 1819

22. *Medetera apicalis* (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Material. 1♂, 1♀, Tuloma, 18.07.2023, M. Yanbulat.

Comments. Trans-Holarctic species.

23. *Medetera fennoscandica* Grichanov, **sp. nov.**

Figs. 5–6

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/66593ACB-5F05-4DFC-B677-DA1934A096AA

Medetera belgica Parent, 1936: (Negrobov 1971: 43; Negrobov, Stackelberg 1972: 287, figs 418–420; Negrobov, Naglis 2016: 337, fig. 10) (misidentification).

Differential diagnosis. This species differs from the Belgian *M. belgica* described from a female by brown tibiae, yellow knees and mostly yellow basitarsi on all legs (Fig. 5), as well as by pale brownish cilia on calypters in contrast to entirely black legs and black cilia on calypters in *M. belgica* (Parent 1936; 1938; Negrobov, Stackelberg 1972). In addition, the hind basitarsus of the latter species was originally described as 4/5 as long as the next segment, but it is 2/3 as long as the next segment in *M. fennoscandica* **sp. nov.**; maximal distance between R_{2+3} and M_{1+2} wing veins is 1.5 times as long as costal section between these veins in *M. fennoscandica* **sp. nov.** and two times as long as costal section in *M. belgica*; posterior cross-vein dm-m is 1/2 as long as distal

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Рис. 5. Ноги *Medetera fennoscandica* sp. nov., паратип с острова Ряжков
Fig. 5. Legs of *Medetera fennoscandica* sp. nov., paratype from Ryazhkov Island

part of M_4 in *M. fennoscandica* **sp. nov.** and 2/3 in *M. belgica* (Fig. 6). The overall habitus of the new species is almost identical to that in *M. muralis* Meigen, 1824 and three other species of the *Medetera muralis* group, but the shape of phallus in males of five species from this group is species-specific, and they can be distinguished by the use of the available key and figures (Negrobov, Naglis 2016: figs 9-13). In *M. fennoscandica* **sp. nov.**, the tibiae are usually dark; the short apical projection of phallus has acute apex and mid-dorsal tooth; the dorsal lobe of surstylus is strongly curved; the cercus has three apical projections. Further details of the morphology can be found in description and illustrations of '*M. belgica*' (nec Parent) (Negrobov, Stackelberg 1972).

Etymology. The species name belongs to the geographical region in Europe, Fennoscandia, which comes from the Latin words *Fennia* (Finland) and *Scandia* (Scandinavia).

Type material. Holotype ♂, Russia: Murmansk Region, Lim: 68.06°N, 32.59°E, Lapland N. R., Krasnaya Lambina [ranger station], Malaise trap, 22.06 – 20.07.2017, A. Polevoi leg. [ZIN]. Paratypes: 1♂, same label as for holotype [ZIN]; 1♂, Russia: White Sea, Kandalaksha Bay, [Kandalaksha] Nature Reserve, Ryazhkov Island, littoral, 19.07.1963, Negrobov leg. [in Russian, ZIN].

Additional material. 1♂, Russia: White Sea, Kandalaksha Bay, [Kandalaksha] Nature Reserve, Ryazhkov Island, littoral, on stones, 19.07.1963, Negrobov leg. [in Russian, VSU].

Remarks. Males from the Laplandskii Nature Reserve with terminalia dissected and stored in glycerin in microvials pinned with the specimens. One paratype from Kandalaksha [ZIN] with apex of hypopygium dissected and lost. Another male from Kandalaksha [VSU] without antennae, wings and legs, but with terminalia dissected and stored in a microvial pinned separately [Olga Selivanova, VSU, personal communication].

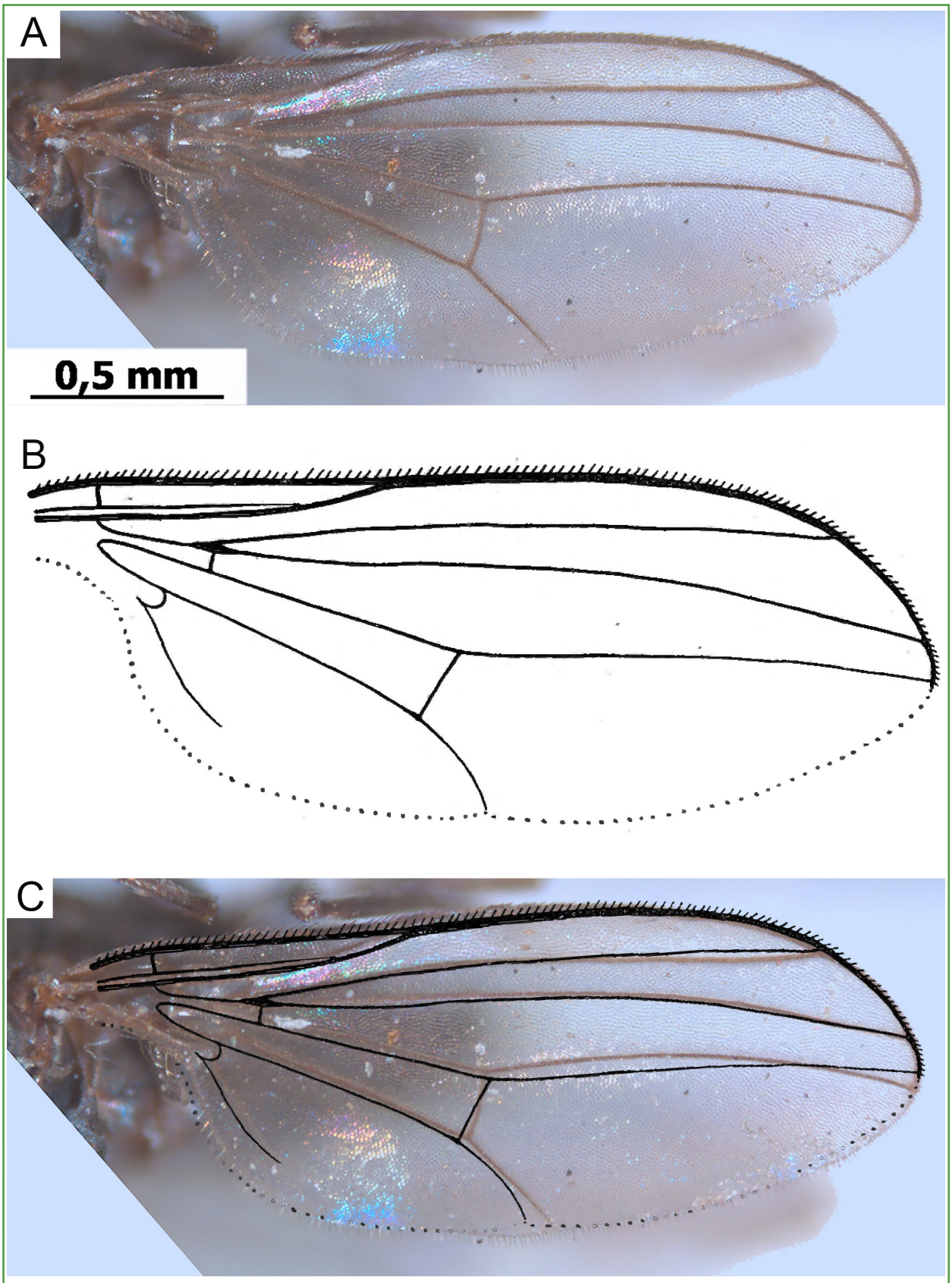

Рис. 6. Крылья *Medetera fennoscandica* sp. nov., паратип с острова Ряжков (*A*), и *Medetera belgica* Parent (*B*), а также комбинированное изображение (*C*). *B* — по Parent 1936

Fig. 6. Wings of *Medetera fennoscandica* sp. nov., paratype from Ryazhkov Island (*A*), and *Medetera belgica* Parent (*B*), as well as a combined picture (*C*). *B* — after Parent 1936

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Рис. 7. Ловушка Малеза в сосняке брусничном (Кокорин Ручей, Лапландский заповедник). Место обитания *Medetera jugalis* и *M. Vagans*. Фото А. Хумала

Fig. 7. Malaise trap in *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* pine forest (Kokorin Ruchei, Laplandskii Nature Reserve). A habitat of *Medetera jugalis* and *M. vagans*. Photo by A. Humala

Distribution. Type locality: Russia, Murmansk Region, Laplandskii Nature Reserve, Krasnaya Lambina ranger station. '*Medetera belgica*' (Negrobov, Stackelberg 1972) was reported from Finland, Norway and Sweden (Jonassen et al. 2013; Kahanpää 2014; Persson et al. 2019). It was also recorded recently from Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Italy, Romania, Slovakia, and even from Iran (Oboňa, Pollet 2022; Grichanov, Gilasian 2023; Kejval, Pollet 2023), often without comments and always without description of species-specific characters listed above for the true *M. belgica*.

Notes. It was supposed (Negrobov, Naglis 2016) that the '*M. belgica*' male from Murmansk Region described and figured earlier (Stackelberg, Negrobov 1972) may represent a different species. The *M. belgica* female as originally described (Parent 1936) keys out to *M. incisa* Negrobov, 1972 from the Russian Far East (Negrobov, Naglis 2016), which was never reported again after description. '*Medetera belgica*' and *M. muralis* are sympatric species in Norway (Jonassen et al. 2013), with the former becoming more widespread than the latter towards the north. Much more material has been listed for '*M. belgica*', than for *M. muralis* from Czechia (Kejval, Pollet 2023). According to these authors, '*M. belgica*' occurs predominantly on trunks of various trees, but also on boulders and rocky outcrops in forest habitats, on walls of buildings. *Medetera muralis* has been reported from many countries of Europe, Middle East and the Caucasus, but the old records of this species may belong to *M. fennoscandica* **sp. nov.** or other species from this group: *Medetera kowarzi* Negrobov, 1972, was found in the Alps of Austria, France and Switzerland; *Medetera miki* Negrobov, 1972, is known only from the holotype collected in 1875 from Hammern locality at the Czech-Austrian border; *Medetera peloria* Negrobov, 1967, widespread in

the Caucasus, is also reported from Portugal. In the Laplandskii Nature Reserve, *M. fennoscandica* **sp. nov.** was collected by Malaise trap in wetland pine forest (Fig. 4).

24. ***Medetera dichrocera*** Kowarz, 1878

Material. 1♂, Vtoroi Ruchei, 23.07–2.08.2013, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with Malaise trap in old growth coniferous forest along the river. Trans-Palaearctic species.

25. ***Medetera infumata*** Loew, 1857

Material. 2♂, Krasnaya Lambina, 22.06–20.07.2017, A. Polevoi; 3♂, Chunozero, 23.06–28.07.2014, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with Malaise traps in pine forests. Trans-Palaearctic species.

26. ***Medetera jugalis*** Collin, 1941

Material. 2♂, Chunozero, 28.07–26.08.2014, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with Malaise traps in *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* pine forest (Fig. 7). Euro-Siberian species. For the first time recorded from the European part of Russia.

26. ***Medetera tristis*** (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Material. 1♂, Krasnaya Lambina, 22.06–20.07.2017, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with Malaise trap in wetland pine forest (Fig. 4). Trans-Palaearctic species.

27. ***Medetera vagans*** Becker, 1917

Material. 1♂, Chunozero, 23.06–28.07.2014, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with Malaise traps in *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* pine forest (Fig. 7). Trans-Palaearctic species.

Genus ***Rhaphium*** Meigen, 1803

28. ***Rhaphium crassipes*** (Meigen, 1824)

Material. 3♂, Orlovka, 07–08.07.2022, A. Humala.

Comments. Collected with yellow pan traps placed at base of cliffs in the rocky valley with a small stream (Fig. 2). Holarctic species, northern in the Nearctic region.

29. ***Rhaphium albifrons*** Zetterstedt, 1843

Material. 2♂, Orlovka, 07–08.07.2022, A. Humala.

Comments. Collected with yellow pan traps placed at base of cliffs in the rocky valley with a small stream (Fig. 2). Trans-Palaearctic species.

30. ***Rhaphium monotrichum*** Loew, 1850

Material. 1♂, Teriberka, 11.07.2023, N. Vikhrev.

Comments. Trans-Palaearctic species.

31. ***Rhaphium umbripenne*** (Frey, 1915)

Material. 1♂, Krasnaya Lambina, 20.07–20.08.2017, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with Malaise trap in wetland pine forest (Fig. 4). Trans-Palaearctic species.

Genus ***Scellus*** Loew, 1857

32. ***Scellus spinimanus*** (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Material. 1♀, Lisya, 13–19.07.2023, N. Vikhrev.

Comments. Holarctic species.

Genus ***Sympycnus*** Loew, 1857

33. ***Sympycnus pulicarius*** (Fallén, 1823)

Material. 3♂, Murmansk, 08–16.07.2023, N. Vikhrev; 1♂, Safonovo, 17.07.2023, M. Yanbulat; 1♂, Chunozero, 25–30.07.2013, A. Polevoi.

Comments. In Laplandskii Nature Reserve, collected with yellow pan traps placed on a narrow strip of gravel beach (Fig. 3). Holarctic species, in the Palaearctic region distributed from West Europe eastward to Mongolia and Yakutia, in Nearctic recorded from the USA (California).

Genus ***Syntormon*** Loew, 1857

34. ***Syntormon pennatus*** Ringdahl, 1920

Material. 1♂, Murmansk, 8–16.07.2023, N. Vikhrev.

Comments. In North European Russia, the species was earlier recorded only from the Komi Republic. In Western Europe, it was known only from the type locality in Norway (Narvik). It was also reported from the Caucasus, Middle Asia, the Altai Republic, Russia, and Mongolia.

35. ***Syntormon tarsatus*** Fallén, 1823

Material. 1♂, Niilansaari, 29.07.2008, A. Polevoi.

Comments. Collected with sweep netting in birch forest on the river terrace. Trans-Palaearctic species.

Conclusion

With addition of eleven species, the current study can be considered a modest contribution to the knowledge of the Dolicho-

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podidae fauna of the Murmansk Oblast. Although the total number of known species has increased to 97, we think that it is still about 50% of the potential richness. Our research covers a relatively long period of time and a considerable area. However, it has not been specifically focused on Dolichopodidae or any other Diptera group. Nevertheless, the study has provided important new data on a number of poorly known species and even allowed the description of a new taxon in the highly diverse genus *Medetera*. The natural landscapes of the Murmansk Oblast provide a wide variety of habitats suitable for Dolichopodidae, and we can expect more discoveries in the near future with the growing entomological activity in this area. For example, a true species, *Hydrophorus ponojensis* Frey, 1915, a conditional endemic of the Murmansk Oblast, is yet known only from the holotype male collected from the Ponoy River in 1887.

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