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New records of predatory long-legged flies (Diptera, Dolichopodidae) from the Sablinsky Natural Park with a checklist of species from the Tosnensky District, Leningrad Oblast, Russia

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Abstract. During the recent short-term survey conducted in the Sablinsky Natural Park, 14 species of Dolichopodidae (Diptera, Brachycera, Dolichopodidae) were collected. *Sybistroma obscurella* (Fallén, 1823) was found in Leningrad Oblast for the first time. *Campsicnemus curvipes* (Fallén, 1823), *C. scambus* (Fallén, 1823), *Dolichopus pennatus* Meigen, 1824, *D. plumipes* (Scopoli, 1763), *Gymnopternus aerosus* (Fallén, 1823), *Sciapus platypterus* (Fabricius, 1805) and *Sympycnus pulicarius* (Fallén, 1823) were recorded for the first time from the Sablinsky Natural Park. A checklist of species known from the Tosnensky District was compiled with updated nomenclature. It includes 26 genera and 128 species. The presence of *Syntormon pumilus* Meigen, 1824 in the Leningrad Oblast is confirmed. *Syntormon denticulatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) is excluded from the regional fauna.

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Keywords: Dolichopodidae, fauna, Tosnensky District, Sablino, Sablinka, Tosna, waterfall, new records, checklist

Новые находки хищных мух-зеленушек (Diptera, Dolichopodidae) в Саблинском памятнике природы и список видов Тосненского района Ленинградской области России

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Аннотация. В статье приведены новые находки 14 видов мух-зеленушек (Diptera, Brachycera, Dolichopodidae) из Саблинского памятника природы. *Sybistroma obscurella* (Fallén, 1823) впервые отмечена в Ленинградской области. *Campsicnemus curvipes* (Fallén, 1823), *C. scambus* (Fallén, 1823), *Dolichopus pennatus* Meigen, 1824, *D. plumipes* (Scopoli, 1763), *Gymnopternus aerosus* (Fallén, 1823), *Sciapus platypterus* (Fabricius, 1805) и *Sympus pulicarius* (Fallén, 1823) впервые отмечаются в фауне Саблинского памятника природы. Составлен список видов, известных в Тосненском районе, с уточненной номенклатурой, включающий 26 родов и 128 видов. Подтверждено присутствие *Syntormon pumilus* Meigen, 1824 в Ленинградской области. *Syntormon denticulatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) исключен из региональной фауны.

Ключевые слова: Dolichopodidae, фауна, Тосненский район, Саблино, Саблинка, Тосна, водопад, новые указания, список видов

Introduction

The Leningrad Oblast south of Saint Petersburg has a predominantly flat terrain with low absolute heights ranging from 50 to 150 metres above sea level. Almost 70% of the territory of the Leningrad Oblast is covered with coniferous and deciduous forests and numerous swamps. *Alnus glutinosa* usually grows in wetlands, and we can find various species of trees on fertile soils, such as *Acer platanoides*, *Tilia cordata*, *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and *Corylus avellana* in the undergrowth (Noskov 1999). These habitats support the flourishing of various species of long-legged flies, which are widespread in the region.

The dolichopodid fauna of the Leningrad Oblast and Saint Petersburg is the most studied in the Northwestern Federal District of Russia and includes 228 species (Ovsyannikova, Grichanov 2022), while the fauna of the

Luga District with approximately 120 known species is one of the most studied in the Leningrad Oblast. The environs of Sablino (Tosnensky District) were very popular collecting sites with sampling conducted using entomological nets. Sablino was a frequent collecting site for an outstanding Soviet dipterologist A. A. Stackelberg and other local entomologists (Stackelberg 1925; 1962). It is worth noting that the Sablino village changed its name for Ulyanovka in 1922, but the nearby Sablino railway station has remained.

Stackelberg reported 96 dolichopodid species collected in the then Sablino from the end of the 19th century up to 1925 (Stackelberg 1925). Stackelberg partly repeated the material published in 1925. However, he also listed 76 species for the environs of Sablino including 22 species as new records collected between 1922 and 1940 (Stackelberg 1962). Most of the 42 species reported only in 1925 had notes 'common everywhere', 'common in

places, etc. In total, the two papers contain 118 species collected from the environs of Sablino. Later, only two species records from the Sablinsky Natural Park (see below) were published by Grichanov, Ahmadi and Selivanova et al. (Grichanov, Ahmadi 2016; Selivanova et al. 2019).

The Sablinsky Natural Park includes interesting geological, botanical and biological sites. Located on the bottom of an ancient ocean, this Park has ground layers with exposures of Cambrian and Ordovician bedrocks (Chistikov 2007). Part of the Park, the waterfalls of the Sablinka and Tosna rivers, are one of its most significant areas. The Park covers an area of 328.8 hectares and received the status of the protected site in 1976. It is located between two settlements: the Nikolskoye town in the north and the Ulyanovka village in the south. The climate in this region is characterized by variability and high cloudiness throughout the year. Sablinsky waterfalls are a zone of excess humidity, where the amount of precipitation significantly exceeds evaporation from the surface of reservoirs. As a result, extensive swamps have developed here, and the soil is saturated with moisture. In spring, from April to October, rains raise water levels and increase the river flow. Due to its northern position, winter in this area lasts long. In summer, the waterfalls may partially dry up, and the river may turn into a small stream. Dense growth along rivers and damp, sometimes shaded banks create favorable conditions for the development of highly diverse species (Chistikov 2007).

New material collected by the authors of this paper (their names are omitted from the list) in the Sablinsky Natural Park with a sweep net has been identified. The 2023 summer season was dry and unfavorable for long-legged flies. Therefore, the number of collected flies was low, but some species are still reported from the Sablinsky Natural Park for the first time. This paper aims to compile a checklist of the Sablinsky Natural Park dolichopodid fauna with updated nomenclature and present the new species records in detail. A key by Grichanov has been used for species

identification (Grichanov 2006). All the studied specimens are pinned and will be deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg (ZIN). Remarks are provided where deemed necessary.

Checklist and new records

Only those synonyms and outdated combinations are provided, which were used in old species lists for the Sablinsky Natural Park (Stackelberg 1925; 1962).

Genus *Achalcus* Loew, 1857

Achalcus cinereus (Haliday, 1851)

Achalcus flavicollis (Meigen, 1824)

Genus *Argyra* Macquart, 1834

Argyra argyria (Meigen, 1824)

Argyra argentina (Meigen, 1824)

Argyra atriceps Loew, 1857

Argyra ilonae Gosseries, 1989

=*Argyra confinis* (Zetterstedt, 1849)

Argyra diaphana (Fabricius, 1775)

Argyra leucocephala (Meigen, 1824)

Argyra setimana Loew, 1859

Argyra vestita (Wiedemann, 1817)

=*Leucostola vestita* (Wiedemann, 1817)

Genus *Campsicnemus* Haliday, 1851

Campsicnemus articulatus (Zetterstedt, 1843)

=*Campsicnemus dasyncnemus* Loew, 1857

Campsicnemus compeditus Loew, 1857

Campsicnemus curvipes (Fallén, 1823)

Material examined. 1♂, 3♀, Sablinsky waterfall, 59.66°N, 30.78°E, 7.07.2023; 1♂, Tosnensky waterfall, 59.64°N, 30.81°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. Stackelberg noted that this species was 'very common everywhere' in the Leningrad Oblast, but did not provide the material from Sablino (Stackelberg 1925; 1962).

Campsicnemus loripes (Haliday, 1832)

Campsicnemus lumbatus Loew, 1857

Campsicnemus marginatus Loew, 1857

Campsicnemus picticornis (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Campsicnemus pumilio (Zetterstedt, 1843)

=*Campsicnemus pectinulatus* Loew, 1864

Campsicnemus pusillus (Meigen, 1824)

Campsicnemus scambus (Fallén, 1823)

Material examined. 1♂, 2♀, Sablinsky waterfall, 59.66°N, 30.78°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. Stackelberg noted that this species was “very common everywhere” in the Leningrad Region, but did not provide material from Sablino (Stackelberg 1925; 1962).

Genus *Chrysotus* Meigen, 1824

Chrysotus cilipes Meigen, 1824

Chrysotus femoratus Zetterstedt, 1843

Chrysotus kowarzi Lundbeck, 1912

Chrysotus gramineus (Fallén, 1823)

=*Chrysotus microcerus* Kowarz, 1874

Chrysotus laesus (Wiedemann, 1817)

Material examined. 1♀, Sablinsky waterfall, 59.66°N, 30.78°E, 7.07.2023.

Chrysotus pulchellus Kowarz, 1874

Chrysotus suavis Loew, 1857

Genus *Diaphorus* Meigen, 1824

Diaphorus hoffmannseggi Macquart, 1834

Diaphorus nigricans Meigen, 1824

Diaphorus oculatus (Fallén, 1823)

Genus *Dolichophorus* Lichtwardt, 1902

Dolichophorus kerteszi Lichtwardt, 1902

Genus *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796

Dolichopus armillatus Wahlberg, 1850

=*Dolichopus stenhammari* (var. b) Zetterstedt, 1843

Dolichopus acuticornis Wiedemann, 1817

Dolichopus argyrotarsis Wahlberg, 1850

Dolichopus atripes Meigen, 1824

Dolichopus campestris Meigen, 1824

Dolichopus claviger Stannius, 1831

Dolichopus longicornis Stannius, 1831

Dolichopus longitarsis Stannius, 1831

Dolichopus maculipennis Zetterstedt, 1843

Dolichopus nitidus Fallén, 1823

Dolichopus pennatus Meigen, 1824

Material examined. 1♀, Tosnensky waterfall, 59.64°N, 30.81°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. Stackelberg noted that in the Len-

ingrad Oblast this species ‘was often found everywhere in the grass and on the leaves of shrubs in mesophytic sites along forest edges and clearings, often near water bodies (more than 50 specimens from different places)’, but did not provide the material from Sablino (Stackelberg 1925; 1962). Our data confirm the presence of the species in the Sablinsky Natural Park together with the sister species *D. subpennatus* (see below).

Dolichopus picipes Meigen, 1824

Dolichopus planitarsis Fallén, 1823

Dolichopus plumipes (Scopoli, 1763)

Material examined. 1♂, Sablinsky waterfall, 59.66°N, 30.78°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. Stackelberg noted that this species was one of the most common species of the family throughout the Leningrad Oblast, but did not provide material from the vicinity of Sablino (Stackelberg 1925; 1962).

Dolichopus popularis Wiedemann, 1817

Dolichopus subpennatus d’Assis-Fonseca, 1976

Material examined. 1♂, Sablinsky waterfall, 59.66°N, 30.78°E, 7.07.2023; 1♂, 1♀, Tosnensky waterfall, 59.64°N, 30.81°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. This species was reported by Selivanova et al. based on a male collected by Stackelberg from Sablino on 8 August 1923 (Selivanova et al. 2019). Thus, the presence of *D. pennatus* in the Sablinsky Natural Park was questioned and later confirmed by us (see above).

Dolichopus trivialis Haliday, 1832

Material examined. 1♂, Tosnensky waterfall, 59.64°N, 30.81°E, 7.07.2023.

Dolichopus wahlbergi Zetterstedt, 1843

Genus *Gymnopternus* Loew, 1857

Gymnopternus aerosus (Fallén, 1823)

=*Hercostomus aerosus* (Fallén, 1823)

Material examined. 1♀, Tosnensky waterfall, 59.64°N, 30.81°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. Stackelberg noted that this species was ‘common everywhere along the banks of forest streams and rivers’ in the Leningrad Oblast, but did not provide the material from Sablino (Stackelberg 1925; 1962).

Gymnopternus brevicornis (Staeger, 1842)

=*Hercostomus brevicornis* (Staeger, 1842)

Gymnopternus celer (Meigen, 1824)

=*Hercostomus celer* (Meigen, 1824)

Material examined. 1♂, Tosnensky waterfall, 59.64°N, 30.81°E, 7.07.2023.

Gymnopternus metallicus (Stannius, 1831)

=*Hercostomus metallicus* (Stannius, 1831)

Genus *Hercostomus* Loew, 1857

Hercostomus germanus (Wiedemann, 1817)

Hercostomus nigriplantis (Stannius, 1831)

Hercostomus sahlbergi (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Genus *Hydrophorus* Fallén, 1823

Hydrophorus albiceps Frey, 1915

Hydrophorus altivagus Aldrich, 1911

=*Hydrophorus wahlgreni* Frey, 1915

Hydrophorus balticus (Meigen, 1824)

Hydrophorus bipunctatus (Lehmann, 1822)

Hydrophorus borealis Loew, 1857

Hydrophorus brunnicosus Loew, 1857

Hydrophorus litoreus Fallén, 1823

Hydrophorus micans Frey, 1915

Hydrophorus nebulosus Fallén, 1823

Hydrophorus viridis (Meigen, 1824)

Genus *Lamprochromus* Mik, 1878

Lamprochromus bifasciatus (Macquart, 1827)

=*Lamprochromus elegans* (Meigen, 1830)

Genus *Liancalus* Loew, 1857

Liancalus virens (Scopoli, 1763)

Notes. This species was collected in 1921–1925 from 17 July till 3 September at the Sablinsky Waterfall, on sandstone walls along the Tosna River bank, at springs and rivulets (Stackelberg 1925). In addition, a few males and females were taken in caves along the Tosna River bank on 28 July 1924 and 2 February 1925. Stackelberg listed the same specimens again (Stackelberg 1962). Grichanov, Ahmadi rediscovered *L. virens* in the Sablinsky Park (near the Tosnensky Waterfall) more than 90 years later since it was last found, and the species population survival conditions were probably favourable within at least the Sablinsky Natural Park borders (Grichanov, Ahmadi 2016). This western Palearctic species was not reported from the most part of the Russian Plain between

Finland and Caucasus except for the Leningrad Oblast. It was included into the Red Book of the Leningrad Oblast, being also found in the Reka Ragusha Natural Park (Przhiboro 2018).

Genus *Medetera* Fischer von Waldheim, 1819

Medetera ambigua (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Medetera borealis Thuneberg, 1955

Medetera freyi Thuneberg, 1955

Medetera incrassata Frey, 1909

Medetera infumata Loew, 1857

Medetera melancholica Lundbeck, 1912

Medetera nitida (Macquart, 1834)

=*Medetera stackelbergi* Parent, 1927

Medetera obscura (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Medetera pallipes (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Medetera parenti Stackelberg, 1925

Medetera pseudoapicalis Thuneberg, 1955

Medetera setiventris Thuneberg, 1955

Medetera signaticornis Loew, 1857

Medetera tristis (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Genus *Melanostolus* Kowarz, 1884

Melanostolus melancholicus (Loew, 1869)

Genus *Micromorphus* Mik, 1878

Micromorphus albipes (Zetterstedt, 1843)

=*Micromorphus albipes* var. *claripennis* Stackelberg, 1962 (nec Strobl, 1899)

Genus *Neurigona* Rondani, 1856

Neurigona pallida (Fallén, 1823)

Neurigona suturalis (Fallén, 1823)

Genus *Peodes* Loew, 1857

Peodes forcipatus Loew, 1857

Genus *Rhaphium* Meigen, 1803

Rhaphium albifrons Zetterstedt, 1843

=*Xiphandrium albifrons* (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Rhaphium appendiculatum Zetterstedt, 1843

=*Xiphandrium appendiculatum* (Zetterstedt, 1843)

=*Xiphandrium macrocerum* Parent, 1925 (nec Meigen, 1824)

Notes. Stackelberg correctly used the name of this species (Stackelberg 1925). Stackelberg

renamed his material *Xiphandrium macrocerum* (Stackelberg 1962).

Rhaphium caliginosum Meigen, 1824

=*Xiphandrium caliginosum* (Meigen, 1824)

=*Xiphandrium zetterstedti* Parent, 1925

Material examined. 1♂, Sablinsky waterfall, 59.66°N, 30.78°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. Stackelberg correctly used the name of this species (Stackelberg 1925). Stackelberg renamed his material *Xiphandrium zetterstedti* (Stackelberg 1962).

Rhaphium commune (Meigen, 1824)

=*Porphyrops communis* Meigen, 1824

Rhaphium crassipes (Meigen, 1824)

=*Porphyrops crassipes* Meigen, 1824

Rhaphium discigerum Stenhammar, 1850

=*Porphyrops discigera* (Stenhammar, 1850)

Rhaphium fasciatum Meigen, 1824

=*Xiphandrium fasciatum* (Meigen, 1824)

Rhaphium fascipes (Meigen, 1824)

=*Porphyrops fascipes* Meigen, 1824

Rhaphium fissum Loew, 1850

=*Xiphandrium fissum* (Loew, 1850)

=*Xiphandrium trifidum* (Becker, 1918)

Rhaphium gravipes Haliday, 1851

=*Porphyrops longilamellata* Kowarz, 1867

Rhaphium lanceolatum Loew, 1850

=*Xiphandrium lanceolatum* Loew, 1850

=*Xiphandrium caliginosum* Parent, 1925

(nec Meigen, 1824)

Rhaphium laticorne (Fallén, 1823)

=*Porphyrops laticornis* (Fallén, 1823)

Rhaphium longicorne (Fallén, 1823)

Rhaphium micans (Meigen, 1824)

=*Porphyrops micans* Meigen, 1824

Rhaphium monotrichum Loew, 1850

=*Xiphandrium monotrichum* (Loew, 1850)

Rhaphium penicillatum Loew, 1850

=*Porphyrops penicillata* (Loew, 1850)

Rhaphium riparium (Meigen, 1824)

=*Porphyrops praerosa* Loew, 1850

Rhaphium rivale (Loew, 1869)

=*Porphyrops rivalis* Loew, 1869

Rhaphium suave (Loew, 1859)

=*Porphyrops suavis* Loew, 1859

Rhaphium tibiale (von Roser, 1840)

=*Porphyrops fracta* Loew, 1850

Genus **Sciapus** Zeller, 1842

Sciapus platypterus (Fabricius, 1805)

Material examined. 1♀, Tosnensky waterfall, 59.64°N, 30.81°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. First record from the Sablinsky Natural Park.

Sciapus lobipes (Meigen, 1824)

Genus **Sybistroma** Meigen, 1824

Sybistroma obscurella (Fallén, 1823)

Material examined. 1♀, Sablinsky waterfall, 59.66°N, 30.78°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. This species is widespread in Europe from southern Scandinavia to the Caucasus and southern Europe. In Russia, the nearest points of its distribution are Novgorod and Pskov Oblasts. *Sybistroma obscurella* is found in the Leningrad Oblast for the first time.

Genus **Sympycnus** Loew, 1857

Sympycnus pulicarius (Fallén, 1823)

=*Sympycnus annulipes* (Meigen, 1824)

Material examined. 2♂, 1♀, Sablinsky waterfall, 59.66°N, 30.78°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. Stackelberg noted that this species was common everywhere in damp places of the Leningrad Oblast, but did not provide the material from Sablino (Stackelberg 1925; 1962).

Sympycnus aeneicoxa (Meigen, 1824)

Genus **Syntormon** Loew, 1857

Syntormon freymuthae Loew, 1873

Syntormon pallipes (Fabricius, 1794)

Syntormon pumilus Meigen, 1824

Material examined. 3♂, 2♀, Sablinsky waterfall, 59.66°N, 30.78°E, 7.07.2023.

Notes. The name *Syntormon pumilus* was associated with different species during the last one hundred years and needs comments. Stackelberg reported the correct name of this species (Stackelberg 1925; 1933). Stackelberg (Stackelberg 1962) associated the same material with the *Syntormon rufipes* Meigen, 1824, an unrecognized species of *Rhaphium* (Collin 1940). *Syntormon rufipes* (Zetterstedt, 1849) is a different species that was renamed *Syntormon filiger* Ver-

rall, 1912 (it was recorded from the West Kotlin Nature Reserve, Saint Petersburg, by Grichanov and Ovsyannikova) (Grichanov, Ovsyannikova 2017). *Syntormon pumilus* sensu Parent, 1925 is a synonym of *Syntormon denticulatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) (Collin 1940); it was included into the fauna of the Leningrad Oblast by mistake (Grichanov 2006) and it is here excluded from the list of the Leningrad Oblast.

Syntormon pallipes (Fabricius, 1794)

Syntormon punctatus (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Syntormon tarsatus (Fallén, 1823)

Genus *Tachytrechus* Haliday, 1851

Tachytrechus ammobates (Haliday, 1851)
= *Tachytrechus plumipes* (Fallén, 1823).

Tachytrechus genualis Loew, 1857

Tachytrechus hamatus Loew, 1871

Genus *Teuchophorus* Loew, 1857

Notes. Three females were collected by the authors of this paper near the Sablinsky waterfall. Closely related *Teuchophorus* species are hardly distinguished by females; therefore, they are left unidentified.

Teuchophorus calcaratus (Macquart, 1827)

Teuchohorus monacanthus Loew, 1859

Teuchohorus signatus (Zetterstedt, 1849)

Teuchohorus spinigerellus (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Genus *Thrypticus* Gerstaecker, 1864

Thrypticus atomus Frey, 1915

Thrypticus nigricauda Wood, 1913

Genus *Xanthochlorus* Loew, 1857

Xanthochlorus tenellus (Wiedemann, 1817)

Conclusion

The Sablinsky Natural Park is the only place in the Tosnensky District where the long-legged flies were collected. As a result of our study, 14 species of Dolichopodidae were collected in the Sablinsky Park. The rare species *Sybistroma obscurella* (Fallén, 1823) is found in Leningrad Oblast for the first time. The common species *Campsicnemus curvipes* (Fallén, 1823), *C. scambus* (Fallén, 1823), *Dolichopus pennatus* Meigen, 1824, *D. plumipes* (Scopoli, 1763), *Gymnopternus aerosus* (Fallén, 1823), *Sciapus platypterus* (Fabricius, 1805) and *Sympycnus pulicarius* (Fallén, 1823) are recorded for the first time in the Sablinsky Natural Park. A checklist of its fauna is compiled with updated nomenclature. It includes 26 genera and 128 species. The presence of *Syntormon pumilus* Meigen, 1824 in the Leningrad Oblast is confirmed. *Syntormon denticulatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) is excluded from the regional fauna. So, the quantity of dolichopodids in the Leningrad Oblast and Saint Petersburg as a whole has not changed and comprises 228 species.

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