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Confirmation of *Ula succincta* Alexander, 1933 (Diptera, Pediciidae) for Russia

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Abstract

The species *Ula succincta* Alexander, 1933 (Diptera, Pediciidae) is recorded here for Russia for the first time. A male was reared from pupae collected in fungi in southern Primorye. The record confirms the possible occurrence of the species in Far East Russia as given by Savchenko (1983, 1989).

Key words: Ula, succincta, Diptera, Pediciidae, distribution, Russia

Introduction

The species *Ula succincta* Alexander, 1933 was described from the Japanese island Honshu and is also known from the islands Hokkaido and Kyushu (Salmela & Piirainen 2003). Savchenko (1983, 1989) mentioned the possibility of the occurrence of *succincta* in Far East Russia, namely on Sakhalin and the Kuril islands, but so far the occurrence of the species in Russia was not confirmed (Savchenko et al., 1992). The species *Ula ciscuncta* Starý, 1997 was described later from Slovakia. This species proved to be synonymous with *Ula succincta* Alexander (Salmela & Piirainen 2003).

Material and discussion

During our study of xylobiont insects of Far East Russia, adults of an *Ula* species were reared. They resemble the species *succincta* according to colouration of wing and abdomen, but their species status was not finally determined.

We also studied a male specimen of an *Ula* species reared from pupae collected in fungi in Ussurijskij Preserve, southern Primorye, 16.X.1968., nr 246, and discovered that this specimen is completely conspecific with *succincta* Alexander. As a result, we confirm the assumption of E.N. Savchenko about the possible distribution of this species on Russian territory.

Salmela & Piirainen (2003) mention that *Ula mollissima* Haliday and *succincta* differ by a small or deep notch on the anterior margin of the male sternite 9 (Figs. 3, 5, 6). However, these species differ by the position of the dents in the gonostyles as well. In *mollissima* the dents are situated along the apical half of the gonostylus and sometimes a little further (Figs. 7, 8, 9). In *succincta* the dents form a compact group in the apical fourth (Figs. 1, 2). The differences in morphology of the aedeagus and its internal structures are also noticeable (Figs. 1, 4) as well as microstructures of sternite 9: in *mollissima* the microstructures are significantly denser on the median part of the sternite than on the other surface (Figs. 3, 5, 6).