

## Distribution of *Hexatoma (Eriocera) ussuriensis* Alexander (Diptera: Limoniidae)

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### Abstract

The distribution of *Hexatoma (Eriocera) ussuriensis* Alexander is analyzed on the basis of the authors' original material and the specimens kept in the collection of the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg (including the types). Diagnostic characters of *H. ussuriensis* are summarized. *H. ussuriensis* is recorded for the first time from Mongolia, Japan and eastern Siberia (including new records from five provinces of Russia: Kemerovo Province, Republic of Altai, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Irkutsk Province, and Buryatia). The known distribution of this species is wide; it ranges from ca. 61° to 43°N, from 30 to 650 m above the sea level, and covers different landscape-climatic zones (from boreal forest to dry steppe). Records of *H. ussuriensis* are confined mostly or entirely to different-type running waters, which probably serve as larval habitats. They are briefly characterized and illustrated. Adults of *H. ussuriensis* were for the first time reared from larvae collected in the Chikoi River (Buryatia, Russia).

**Key words:** Diptera, Limoniidae, *Hexatoma*, *Eriocera*, distribution, habitats, diagnostic characters

### Introduction

*Hexatoma (Eriocera) ussuriensis* Alexander, 1934 is a distinctive but poorly known species belonging to the *verticalis* species-group (according to Edwards 1921). It was described from specimens collected in the Russian Far East; the type series is from the eastern part of the Amur River basin (Alexander 1934: 343). Later it was recorded only from the south of Primorskii Territory (Savchenko 1983: 68). In the present paper, we give and discuss new data on the distribution and habitats of this species based on the re-examination of the collection of Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg (including the type series), as well as on the new material collected by the authors.

The genitalia of all males were examined. To see fine details in the genitalia of pinned specimens, the genitalia of some males from all localities were separated, treated with KOH for clearing, and examined in glycerol. All the material is kept in the collection of the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg. The labels are cited in full (mostly, transliterated); some additional details are given in brackets. Different labels of the same specimen are separated by slash (“/”). Morphological terminology follows Alexander & Byers (1981).