



On the systematics of *Sylvenomyia* Mamaev & Zaitzev (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae, “Porricondyliinae”), with the description of a new species from Finland

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Abstract

Sylvenomyia fennica **sp. n.**, the second species of the genus *Sylvenomyia* Mamaev & Zaitzev is described from Finland. *Sylvenomyia sueciae* Mamaev & Zaitzev, the type species, is a new junior synonym of *Chastomera spinigera* Spungis. *Sylvenomyia spinigera* (Spungis) **comb. n.** is redescribed. The generic concept and systematic position of *Sylvenomyia* is reviewed. The genus *Sylvenomyia* is transferred from the tribe Winnertziini to the “Porricondyliinae” *incertae sedis*.

Key words: taxonomy, Porricondyliinae, *Sylvenomyia*, new species, Fennoscandia

Introduction

The genus *Sylvenomyia* was introduced by Mamaev and Zaitzev (1998) for *Sylvenomyia sueciae*, a new species based on two male specimens collected in south Sweden. Mamaev and Zaitzev did not convey which of the features of *Sylvenomyia* they considered diagnostic and why they assigned this genus to the tribe Winnertziini. Their key to the genera of Winnertziini employs characters of the female, which for *Sylvenomyia* are unknown, and suggests *Sylvenomyia* males have 12 antennal flagellomeres, whereas we found they have 11. Apart from these shortcomings the original description includes the figure of a wing (Mamaev & Zaitzev 1998: fig. 1b), which, even though not correct with respect to some details, eventually set us on the right track in clarifying the identity of *Sylvenomyia sueciae*. A key feature of *Sylvenomyia* is the costa, strictly speaking the strong anterior portion of it, that extends beyond the fifth radial branch (Fig. 1A). While working on the identification of porricondyliines that we collected recently in various parts of Fennoscandia, we found several more specimens of *Sylvenomyia sueciae* and those of a closely related species, *Sylvenomyia fennica* **sp. n.** The peculiar adult morphology of *Sylvenomyia* prompted us to search for their relatives and review their current position within the classification of the “Porricondyliinae” (Gagné 2004), which are long known to be a paraphyletic grouping (Panelius 1965). The results of our analysis are presented here, along with the descriptions of the taxa in question.

Material and methods

Our specimens of *Sylvenomyia* spp. were collected by hand, by Malaise traps and by trunk-emergence traps (Penttinen *et al.* 2007) during the years 2004 and 2005 in Russian Karelia and in different parts of Finland, in the Finnish biogeographical provinces of Satakunta (*St*), Tavastia australis (*Ta*), Tavastia borealis (*Tb*), Savonia borealis (*Sb*), Karelia borealis (*Kb*), Ostrobothnia borealis (*Ob*), Ostrobothnia kajanensis (*Ok*) and Lapponia kemensis (*Lk*). For light microscope study, specimens were dehydrated and mounted on glass slides