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Three new species of empidid dance flies of the genus *Empis* from Namibia

**Empis (Empis) khomasiensis** Kustov et Shamshev, sp.n.

Figs 1–3.

**TYPE MATERIAL.** Holotype ♂, Namibia, Windhoek env., 22.545°S 17.255°E, 1870 m, 11–15.i.2021, N. Vikhrev (ZMMU). Paratypes: 5 ♀, 3 ♂, same data as holotype (4 ♀, 3 ♂ — ZMMU; 1 ♂ — ZISP); 2 ♂, 1♀, same locality as holotype, 28–31.i.2021, N. Vikhrev (ZMMU).

**DIAGNOSIS.** A small species of *E. (E.) setitarsus*-group; body about 3 mm, mesoscutum and abdomen extensively shiny; proboscis short, labrum only slightly longer than head height; thorax and abdomen black setose; M1 and CuA+CuP incomplete, halter brown. Male: fore and hind tarsomeres 1–3 slightly thickened, tarsomeres 1–4 of all legs clothed in dense long setae.

**DESCRIPTION.** Body length 2.9; wing length 3.2 mm. Male (Fig. 1). Head with greyish, faint pruinescence on frons, face, clypeus (except shiny upper margin), ocellar triangle, occiput and postgena; black setose. Eyes holoptic, with upper ommatidia enlarged. Frons represented by very small, subtriangular space just below ocellar triangle and slightly larger space just above antennae. Face broad, almost parallel-sided, bare. Ocellar triangle with 2 very short fine setae and some minute setulae. Occiput with fine, moderately long postoculars and several similar setae laterally; postgena with hair-like setae. Antenna black; scape short, slightly longer than pedicle, both with short setulae; postpedicel elongate-conical, with narrow base and almost straight margins, nearly 3X as long as basal width and 2X longer than stylus. Proboscis short, with labrum only slightly longer than head height; labium lacking annulations, bearing scattered, minute setulae; labella rather short, nearly 2.5X shorter than labrum; with small, dorsal, desclerotised space on about distal third (in situ visible as notch); palpus black, with black, scattered setulae. Thorax black in ground-colour, black setose; mesonotum mostly faintly greyish pruinose, prothoracic sclerites (except postpronotal lobe) and mesopleuron densely greyish pruinose; mesoscutum with 2 narrow shiny vittae between rows of acrostichal and dorsocentral setae (situated in pruinose space) and 2 broader, elongate oval, shiny vittae between dorsocentral setae and upper margin of notopleuron (dorsal view). Proepisternum with 5–6 long setae on lower part and 3–4 short fine setae on upper part. Prosternum bare. Antepronotum with 3–4 moderately long setae on each side. Postpronotal lobe with 1 strong, long and several finer and shorter setae. Mesonotal setae well-differentiated: acrostichals moderately long, irregularly biserial, lacking on prescutellar depression; dorsocentrals irregularly biserial and more numerous before suture, uniserial and sparser along prescutellar depression, longer than acrostichal setae, 2 prescutellar setae; 1 presutural supra-alar (with 1–2 additional shorter and finer setae), 1 presutural supra-alars (with 1–2 setae just beyond postpronotal lobe), 3 long notopleurals (with 2–3 setae anteriorly), 1 postsutural supra-alar (with 1 additional short, fine setae anteriorly), 1 long and 1 minute postalars, 4 scutellars (apical setae long, lateral setae somewhat shorter and finer). Laterotergite with numerous setae of different lengths. Anterior and posterior spiracles brownish. Legs long, slender, entirely dark brown, mostly subshiny, faintly greyish pruinose, black setose, coxae denser pruinose; covered with almost uniformly fine setae, only mid femur and tibia with slightly stronger setae. Coxae and trochanters with simple setae, fore coxa with numerous setae anteriorly. Fore femur mostly with minute anteroventral and posteroventral

**Figs 1–3.** *Empis (Empis) khomasiensis, sp.n., ♂*, lateral view: 1 — habitus; 2 — postabdomen; 3 — hypopygium. Abbreviations: cerc — cercus; cerc d lb — dorsal lobe of cercus; cerc v lb — ventral lobe of cercus; epand — epandrium; hypd — hypandrium; ph — phallosoma.

Рис. 1–3. *Empis (Empis) khomasiensis, sp.n., ♂*, сбоку: 1 — габитус; 2 — постабдомен; 3 — гипопигий. Сокращения: cerc — церка; cerc d lb — дорсальная лопасть церка; cerc v lb — вентральная лопасть церка; epand — эпандрий; hypd — гипандрий; ph — фаллус.
setae, some longer setae present closer to base and similar setae on about basal half anteriorly. Fore tibia with numerous long setae dorsally and posteriorly. Fore tarsomerses 1–3 slightly thickened. Mid femur with more or less distinct row of numerous moderately long anterodorsal setae on about basal half; complete row of anteroventral setae, which are long on about basal 2/3 and short, fine on about apical 1/3 (long setae almost 1.5X as long as femur middle width); row of posteroventral setae, which are long on about basal 1/3 and short to moderately long on about apical 2/3. Mid tibia with numerous intermixed moderately long to long setae anterodorsally and posteroventrally (long setae nearly 1.5X longer than tibia width); row of dense, mostly very long anteroventral setae (2.5–3X longer than tibia width); row of less numerous, moderately long posteroventral setae. Mid tarsomerses slender. Hind femur with dense long setae along entire length anteriorly; row of anteroventral setae, which are rather long on about basal 2/3 and short on about apical 1/3; some long setae closer to base dorsally and posteriorly. Hind tibia slightly, evenly thicken toward apex (lateral view) and somewhat curved (posterior view); with dense, long setae anterodorsally and posteroventrally, shorter setae anteriorly and anteroventrally. Hind tarsomerses 1–3 slightly thickened. Tarsomes 1–4 of all legs clothed in dense long setae.

Wing membrane hyaline; veins mostly brownish, somewhat paler proximally, well sclerotized; M, and CuA+CuP incomplete; cell dm short, with slightly elongate apex. Pterostigma absent. Basal costal seta absent. Anal lobe well-developed; axillary incision right-angled. Squama brownish, black fringed. Halter banner.

Abdomen black in ground-colour, mostly almost shiny, very faintly greyish pruinose; segment 1, extreme anterior margin of segment 2, entire segments 7 and 8 denser pruinose; covered with numerous black, fine setae longer laterally. Segment 8 with separated sclerites; tergite 8 without projections, entire, rather long, with straight posterior margin, bearing 6–7 moderately long postero marginal setae; sternite 8 broadly desclerotized posteriorly and narrowly on anterior part medially.

Terminalia (Figs 2–3) concolorous with abdomen (except noted), black setose. Epandrium divided into two lamellae (dorsal bridge absent); epandrial lamella subtriangular (lateral view), with numerous long marginal setae (more closely set at apex). Hypandrium short, in ventral view rather subrectangular, bifid apically, with two short, subtriangular projections on upper margin; bare. Hypoproct subrectangular (dorsal view), reaching phallos, bare. Phallos brownish yellow, mostly hidden, short, evenly curved, mostly thick with subapical part somewhat narrowed. Ejaculatory apodeme large, extended far beyond basal curvature of phallus, without lateral wings. Cerci attached to each other anteriorly and almost fused narrowly to anterodorsal part of epandrium; cercus viewed laterally broadly concave; dorsal lobe short, rather digitiform (lateral view), with short setae; ventral lobe viewed laterally very narrow, pointed apically, long, not reaching apex of epandrial lamella; ventral lobe viewed dorsally rather clavate, with apical part flattened and broadly ovate, covered numerous setulae.

Female. Similar to male except the following characters. Frons broad, parallel-sided; labrum slightly longer than in male. Acrostichals and dorsocentrals shorter. Legs with ordi- nary setation, tarsomeres not thickened. Wing broader, slightly darkened. Abdomen almost shiny covered with shorter black setation. Cercus black, long, with scattered hair-like setulae. 1.5X as long as femur middle width.

REMARKS. Within the key to species of Copiphorinae from South Africa E. khomasiensis sp.n. would run to E. abrupta Thomson, 1869 [Smith, 1969]. According to Smith’s [1969: 177] not quite complete re-description of the male holotype of E. abrupta the new species differs from its by somewhat shorter proboscis as well as by shorter anteroven- tral and posteroventral setae on the mid tibia. In addition, the new species apparently has longer cercus and shorter hypandrium [Smith, 1969: 178, fig. 213]. Also, the new species could be compared with E. ceytwayoi Smith, 1969, E. vumba Smith, 1969 and E. nigrisquama Smith, 1969. However, in E. ceytwayoi the anal vein is complete whereas both E. vumba and E. nigrisquama have abdominal tergites with yellow setae laterally. The new species shows rather intermediate position between E. (E.) setitarsus and E. (C.) bivittata groups [sensu Daugeron, Grootaert, 2003] due to a combina- tion of a medially desclerotised male abdominal sternite 8 (E. (E.) setitarsus group) and a bifid hypandrium (E. (C.) bivitta- ta group). Provisionally, we placed the new species to the E. (E.) setitarsus group. It has short, simple hypandrium and hypandrial bifid structure may be evolved independently. In species of the E. (C.) bivittata group the hypandrium is massive and uprated in its apical half [Daugeron, Grootaert, 2003: 342, fig. 2].

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species refers to the Khomas Region of Namibia, where it was collected.

DISTRIBUTION. Afrotopics: Namibia.

Empis (Empis) namibiensis Kustov et Shamshev, sp.n.

Figs 4–6.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype −, Namibia, Windhoek env., 22.545°S 17.255°E, 1870 m, 28–31.1.2021, N. Vikhrev (ZMMU).

Paratypes: 11♂ 3♀, same data as holotype (ZMMU), 1♂ − ZISP.

DIAGNOSIS. A species of E. (E.) setitarsus-group; body about 4.5 mm; proboscis long, labrum 1.5–2X as long as head height; laterotergite with pale setae; abdomen densely light grey pruinose, only pale setose; wing with complete veins M, and CuA+CuP. Male: wing hyaline. Female: legs with simple setae, wing somewhat broadened and slightly darkened.

DESCRIPTION. Body length 4.5–4.8, wing length 4–4.2 mm. Male (Fig. 4). Head with greyish, dense pruinescence on frons, face (except shiny lower margin), clypeus (except shiny upper margin), occellar triangle, occiput and postgena; black setose (except noted). Eyes holoptic, with upper ommatidia enlarged. Frons represented by very small, subtriangular space just below occellar triangle and slightly larger space just above antennae. Face broad, almost parallel-sided, bare. Ocellar triangle with several subequally short, fine setae. Occiput with fine, moderately long postoculars and several similar setae laterally; postgena with numerous long, pale, hair-like setae. Antenna black; scape short, slightly longer than pedicle, both with short setulae; postpedicel elongate-conical, with narrow base and almost straight margins, nearly 3X as long as basal width and 1.5–1.6X longer than stylus. Proboscis moderately long, with labrum nearly 1.5X as long as head height; labium lacking annulations, bearing scattered minute setulae; labelia moderately long, nearly 2X shorter than labrum; with small, dorsal, desclerotized space on about distal third (visible in situ as notch); palpus black, with black, scattered setulae.

Thorax black in ground-colour, densely greyish pruines- cent, mesoscutum with 4 brownish vittae (dorsal view), lateral vittae (between dorsocentral and supra-alar setae) less distinct. Proepisternum with 6–7 long, fine, pale setae on lower part and 2–3 similar setae on upper part. Prosternum bare. Antepronotum with 4–5 pale setae on each side. Postpronotal lobe with 1 strong, long, black seta and several fine, pale, short setae anteriorly. Mesonotal setae well-differentiated, black; noto-
Three new species of empidid dance flies of the genus *Empis* from Namibia

pleuron with several short, fine, pale setae anteriorly, sometimes pale setulae present just behind postpronotal lobe: acrostichals rather long, biserial, lacking on prescutellar depression; dorsocentrales irregularly 2–3-serial and similar to acrostichals before suture, uniserial and sparser along prescutellar depression, 2 prescutellar setae longest; 1 fine, moderately long presutural intra-alar, 1 similar presutural supra-alar, 3 long notopleurals, 1 postsutural supra-alar (with 2–3 additional short, fine setae anteriorly), 1 long and 1 minute postalar, 4 scutellars (apical setae long and cruciate, lateral setae short and fine). Laterotergite with numerous pale setae of different lengths. Anterior and posterior spiracles brownish.

Legs long, slender, entirely dark brown, mostly faintly greyish pruinose, coxae densely pruinose, black setose (except noted). Coxae and trochanters mostly with pale fine setae, mid and hind coxae often with some additional dark setae. Fore femur with rows of very short, fine, mostly pale anteroventral and posteroventral setae. Fore tibia with slightly longer setulae posteroventrally and posteriorly; setae of subapical circle mostly short, fine, 1 anteroventral and 1 posteroventral seta longer. Fore basitarsus slender; fore tarsomeres covered with short setae (except circle of some-what longer subapical setae). Mid femur with row of mostly pale posteroventral setae becoming longer toward base of femur (longest setae nearly 1.5X longer than femur basal width). Mid tibia with 4–5 moderately long dorsal (at most 1.5X longer than tibia width) setae and some numerous, slightly shorter setae ventrally (besides circle of short subapicals). Mid tarsomeres slender, mostly covered with short setae; mid basitarsus with numerous, short, spine-like setae ventrally. Hind femur with mostly very short anteroventral setae (slightly longer closer to apex); long, pale, fine setae on about basal half posteroventral and posteriorly. Hind tibia slightly almost uniformly thickened viewed laterally (except extreme base), slightly curved viewed posteriorly; with rows of numerous anterodorsal and posterosdorsetral setae of different lengths (longest setae at most 1.5X as long as tibia middle width), some rather short setae ventrally. Hind basitarsus slightly, uniformly thickened but not broader than apex of hind tibia; with several moderately setae dorsally and numerous short, spine-like setae ventrally.

Wing membrane hyaline, veins brownish; longitudinal veins complete, well sclerotised, only CuA+CuP (anal vein) somewhat weakened beyond midway toward wing margin;

Figs 4–6. *Empis (Empis) namibiensis*, sp.n., ♂, lateral view: 4 — habitus; 5 — postabdomen; 6 — hypopygium. Abbreviations: cerc — cercus; cerc d lb — dorsal lobe of cercus; cerc v lb — ventral lobe of cercus; epand — epandrium; hypd — hypandrium; ph — phallus. Рис. 4–6. *Empis (Empis) namibiensis*, sp.n., ♂, сбоку: 4 — габитус; 5 — постабдомен; 6 — гипопигий. Сокращения: cerc — церк; cerc d lb — дорсальная лопасть церка; cerc v lb — вентральная лопасть церка; epand — эпандрий; hypd — гипандрий; ph — фаллус.
cell dm short, with elongate apex. Pterostigma brownish. Basal costal seta present, short, fine. Anal lobe well-developed; axillary incision almost right-angled. Squama yellow, pale fringed. Halter yellow.

Abdomen black in ground-colour, uniformly densely light grey pruinose, tergites with narrowly pale posterior margin; covered with numerous pale hair-like setae longer laterally. Segment 8 with separated sclerites; tergite 8 without projections, entire, somewhat concave posteriorly; sternite 8 broad, desclerotized medially.

Terminalia (Figs 5–6). Epandrium densely greyish pruinose, black setose, divided into two lamellae (dorsal bridge absent); epandrial lamella subtriangular (lateral view), with long setae along upper margin and apically. Hypandrium with basal part faintly greyish pruinose, bearing several moderately long, fine, pale setae; apical part subshiny, yellowish brown; short, in ventral view rather subrectangular, with slightly concave upper margin. Hypoproct slender, digitiform (dorsal view), bare. Phallus yellowish, mostly hidden, short, evenly curved, mostly thick with subapical part narrowed. Ejaculatory apodeme large, extended far beyond basal curvature of phallus, without lateral wings. Cerci black, subshiny, black setose; separated from each other by distinct membraneous space but almost fused narrowly to anterodorsal part of epandrium; cercus somewhat concave posteriorly (lateral view); dorsal lobe subrectangular, short, with short marginal setae; ventral lobe nearly as long as dorsal lobe but very slender, with 2 long setae.

Female. Similar to male except the following characters. Frons broad, parallel-sided; labrum somewhat longer than in male Acrostichals and dorsocentrals shorter. Legs with shorter, simple setation. Wing broader, slightly darkened. Abdomen densely light grey pruinose, covered with subapical part narrowed. Ejaculatory apodeme large, extended far beyond basal curvature of phallus, without lateral wings. Cerci black, subshiny, black setose; separated from each other by distinct membraneous space but almost fused narrowly to anterodorsal part of epandrium; cercus somewhat concave posteriorly (lateral view); dorsal lobe subrectangular, short, with short marginal setae; ventral lobe nearly as long as dorsal lobe but very slender, with 2 long setae.

Remarks. Empis namibiensis sp.n. belongs to the E. (Empis) setitarsus-group [Daugeron, Grootaert, 2003; Sinclair, Daugeron, 2017]. Within the key to species of this group the new species would run to E. namaqua Smith, 1969 and E. corana Smith, 1969 [Daugeron, Grootaert, 2003]. The new species differs from both these species primarily by pale setae on the laterotergite and abdomen [Smith, 1969].

Etymology. The name of the new species refers to the country of its origin.

Distribution. Afrotropics: Namibia.

**Empis (Empis) windhoekiensis** Kustov et Shamshev, sp.n.

**Figs 7–8.**

**Type Material.** Holotype ♂, Namibia, Windhoek env., 22.545°S 17.255°E, 1870 m, 28–31.i.2021, N. Vikhrev (ZMMU). Paratypes: 8 ♀, same data as holotype (ZMMU, 1 ♂ — ZISP).

**Diagnosis.** A species of E. (E.) setitarsus-group; body 3.5–4.5 mm; proboscis short, labrum only slightly longer than head height; laterotergite with black setae; abdomen greyish pruinose, only pale setose; wing with incomplete veins M, and CuA+CuP, pterostigma pale yellowish, halter brown. Male: fore basitarsus slightly thickened; wing hyaline.

**Description.** Body length 3.5–4.2, wing 4.2–4.5 mm.

**Male** (Fig. 7). Head with greyish, dense prunescence on frons, face, clypeus (except shiny upper margin), ocellar triangle, occiput and postgena; black setose. Eyes holoptic, with upper ommatidia enlarged. Frons represented by very small, subtriangular space just below ocellar triangle and slightly larger space just above antennae. Face broad, almost parallel-sided, bare. Ocellar triangle with several fine setae, 2 setae somewhat longer. Occiput with fine, moderately long postoculars and several similar setae laterally; postgena with numerous hair-like setae. Antenna black; scape short, slightly longer than pedicel, both with short setulae; postpedicel elongate-conical, with lower margin slightly concave distally, nearly 2.5X as long as basal width; stylus short, nearly 2.5X shorter than postpedicel. Proboscis short, with labrum only slightly longer than head height (1.2–1.5X); labium lacking annulations, bearing scattered, minute setulae; label-
Three new species of empidid dance flies of the genus Empis from Namibia

Discussion

Daugeron and Grootaert [2003] recognised seven monophyletic groups within Afrotopical Empis. We have placed all three new species to the E. setitarsus-group [Daugeron, Grootaert, 2003; Sinclair, Daugeron, 2017]. Within the key to species of this group the new species would run to the couplet 19 joining E. vetula Smith, 1969 and E. cinerarius Daugeron et Grootaert, 2003 [Daugeron, Grootaert, 2003]. The new species can be readily distinguished from both these species primarily by black setae on the laterotergite. In addition, in the male of E. vetula the phallus is well-exposed, longer, and uniformly slender [Smith, 1969: 175, fig. 209], whereas in the male of the new species the phallus is short, mostly hidden, thick on about basal 2/3 and slender on apical 1/3. Besides the colour of laterotergal setae, E. windhoekiensis sp.n. differs from E. cinerarius by shorter proboscis (labrum only slightly longer than head height versus labrum about 2X longer than head height), shorter and thicker antennal stylus as well as by the structure of the male hypopygium.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species refers to the type locality, Windhoek.

DISTRIBUTION. Afrotopics: Namibia.
hyalea, E. setitarsus and E. bivittata groups, may be sometimes confusing. Within the E. setitarsus group, the new species probably belong to the E. barotse-complex. The E. setitarsus group is Afrotropical endemic and now it includes 27 named species known mostly from South Africa and Namibia but also from Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe [Daugeron, Grootaert, 2003; Sinclair, Daugeron, 2017].

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Competing interests. The authors declare no competing interests.

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