Research Article

Fauna of grass flies of the subfamily Chloropinae (Diptera: Chloropidae) in Shabestar region with three new records for Iran

Roya Namaki Khameneh¹ and Samad Khaghaninia¹*

¹ University of Tabriz, Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, 51664, Tabriz, I.R.Iran

ABSTRACT. Grass flies of the subfamily Chloropinae were studied in the Shabestar region, East Azerbaijan province, Iran, during 2013–2014. As a result, 26 species belonging to 12 genera were identified of which one genus and three species are as new records for the insect fauna of Iran: Phyladelphus Becker, 1910; Lagaroceras curtum Sabrosky, 1961; Neohaplegis glabra (Duda, 1933) and Phyladelphus thalhammeri, Becker 1910.

Key words: Chloropidae, Chloropinae, New records, Shabestar, Iran.


Introduction

The family Chloropidae has the most frequency, diverse species composition, and broad distribution among the other families of Diptera, therefore they can play an important role in ecosystems (Safonkin et al. 2013). Heretofore about 204 genera are identified from this family among in the world them 75 genera belong to the subfamily Chloropinae (Nartshuk 2012b). Adults of the subfamily Chloropinae are usually distinguished by considering the characteristics such as yellow or green body, vein costa reaching only to tip of R₄₊₅ or somewhat further of it, male cerci completely fused into a narrow, rectangular or oval mesolobus and surstyi including upper, middle and lower lobes (Andersson 1977). Larvae of most grass flies, especially those belonging to the subfamily Chloropinae, are considered to be phytophagous. Some species such as Chlorops pumilionis, C. strigulus, C. riparius and Meromyza nigriventris produce gall-like swellings on their host plants, larvae of Thaumatomyia are predators of root aphids and species of genus Lasiosina prefer shoots of monocots such as Poaceae, Cyperaceae and Juncaceae, rarely dicots, attacked by other insects (Nartshuk and Andersson 2013).

In recent years, Wheeler (2003 and 2007) described a new genera and species of this family and later Nartshuk (2012a, 2012b) described three new species from Turkey and also prepared a checklist of the world genera of the family Chloropidae, respectively.
Nartshuk and Andersson (2013) published a book on species of this family from Fennoscandia and Denmark.

Concerning Iranian chloropids, Kubík and Barták (2008), described Platypephala isinensis, Modarres-Awal (2011) listed 13 species of the family Chloropidae, Rabieh et al. (2012) provided a checklist of grass flies of Markazi province and reported six species as new records for Iran. Khaghaninia and Gharajedaghi (2013) and Khaghaninia et al. (2014a, b) surveyed the fauna of Chloropidae in the East Azerbaijan province and added 24 species to the Iranian checklist of grass flies. Karimpour (2014) reported the species Cryptoneura flavitarsis (Meigen) and Lipara lucens (Meigen) for the first time from Iran. As a result of a faunistic study of the subfamily Oscinellinae from Iran by Namaki Khamneh et al. (2015), four species and one genus were recorded to the country. Bazyar et al. (2015) provided a list of the Iranian species of this family including 20 genera and 50 species and finally according to the study by Khaghaninia and Namaki Khameneh (2015) from West Azerbaijan province of Iran, two species were recorded as new for the Iranian fauna.

Since fewer studies on the family have been conducted in Iran thus faunistic study of this subfamily was subjected in the mentioned area.

Materials and Methods

Materials were collected by sweeping the poaceous plant heads using entomological net from various localities of Shabestar region in East Azerbaijan province, Iran during 2013–2014. Shabestar region is located in the northern east of East Azerbaijan province with longitudes from 45°5’ to 46°9’ E, latitudes from 37°5’ to 38°24’ N, and varying altitudes from 1,275 m to 3,195 m a.s.l. The flies were killed using potassium cyanide. The epandrium was clarified using 10% KOH. Images were achieved by an optical microscope (Nikon SMS 1000) equipped with a camera (Olympus 10µ).

The collected specimens were deposited in both the Insect Collection of Prof. Hasan Maleki Milani, University of Tabriz, Iran (ICHMM) and in the Czech University of Life Sciences Collections (CULS). The specimens were identified according to Narchuk et al. (1989); Nartshuk and Fedoseeva, 2011a; Nartshuk and Andersson (2013) keys.

Results

In this study 26 species belonging to 12 genera were identified of which one genus and three species are considered to be new records for the Iranian insect fauna. The genera and species are alphabetically ordered as follows.

Genus Assuania Becker, 1903
Assuania thalhameri (Strobl, 1893)
Material examined: Shabestar (Til), 38°14′04.9′′ N, 45°25′47.9′′ E, 1360 m, (3 ♀♀), 04.vi.2014; leg. R.N.K.
Distribution: Europe; Afghanistan; North Africa; Israel; Iran (Nartshuk 1984)

Genus Cetema Hendel, 1907
Cetema cereris (Fallen, 1820)
Material examined: Shabestar (Shanejan), 38°13′39.3″ N, 45°43′07.6″ E, 1602 m, (♂♂, ♀♀), 05.vii.2014; (Heris), 38°11′30.0″ N, 45°30′05.7″ E, 1595 m, (♂♂, ♀♀), 15.vii.2014; leg. R.N.K.
Distribution: Kazakhstan; Siberia; Western Europe; Mongolia; Iran (Narchuk et al. 1989; Khaghaninia et al. 2014b).
Genus Chlorops Meigen, 1803
Chlorops calceatus Meigen, 1830
Material examined: Shabestar (Khameneh), 38°11’26.2” N, 45°38’08.9” E, 1501 m, (14♂♂, 8♀♀), 13.vi.2014; (Shanejan), 38°13’39.3” N, 45°43’07.6” E, 1602 m, (22♂♂, 8♀♀), 05.vi.2014; leg. R.N.K.
Distribution: Eurasia; Iran (Nartshuk and Andersson 2013; Khaghaninia and Gharajedaghi 2013).

Chlorops figuratus (Zetterstedt, 1848)
Material examined: Shabestar (Shanejan), 38°13’39.3” N, 45°43’07.6” E, 1602 m, (3♂♂, 4♀♀), 05.vi.2014; (Heris), 38°11’30.0” N, 45°30’05.7” E, 1595 m, (5♂♂, 2♀♀), 15.vii.2014; leg. R.N.K.
Distribution: Eurasia; Iran (Nartshuk and Andersson 2013; Khaghaninia and Gharajedaghi 2013).

Chlorops pannonicus Strobl, 1893
Material examined: Shabestar (Heris), 38°11’30.0” N, 45°30’05.7” E, 1595 m, (8♂♂, 1♀), 15.vii.2014; leg. R.N.K. (2♂ shared with CULS)
Distribution: Kazakhstan; Europe; Iran; Mongolia; (Nartshuk 1984).

Chlorops serenus Loew, 1866
Material examined: Shabestar (Til), 38°15’31.7” N, 45°28’50.8” E, 1595 m, (4♂♂, 2♀♀), 04.vii.2014; (Khameneh), 38°11’47.0” N, 45°37’07.3” E, 1560 m, (3♂♂, 2♀♀), 03.vii.2014; leg. R.N.K.
Distribution: European, Mediterranean; Iran (Nartshuk and Andersson 2013; Khaghaninia and Gharajedaghi 2013).

Genus Diplotoxa Loew, 1863
Diplotoxa messoria (Fallén, 1820)
Material examined: Shabestar (Sharaf-khaneh), 38°11’30.0” N, 45°30’05.7” E, 1320 m, (10♂♂, 12♀♀), 16.vii.2014; (Kuzekonan), 38°11’07.6” N, 45°33’41.8” E, 1383 m, (4♂♂, 6♀♀), 03.vi.2014; (Haftcheshmeh), 38°12’24.1” N, 45°27’29.8” E, 1313 m, (5♂♂, 7♀♀), 19.vi.2013; leg. R.N.K.
Distribution: Holarctic species in the Palearctic from the British Isles to the Far East of Russia; Iran (Nartshuk and Andersson 2013; Khaghaninia et al. 2014b).

Genus Eurina Meigen, 1830
Eurina lurida Meigen, 1830
Material examined: Shabestar (Shanejan), 38°14’12.3” N, 45°43’11.5” E, 1649 m, (1♂), 20.vi.2014; leg. R.N.K.
Distribution: Europe; North Africa; Israel; Iran (Nartshuk 1984).

Genus Lagaroceras Becker, 1903
Lagaroceras curtum Sabrosky, 1961 (Figs. 1–3)
Material examined: Shabestar (Kuzekonan), 38°11’07.6” N, 45°33’41.8” E, 1383 m, (1♂), 20.v.2013; leg. R.N.K.
Diagnostic characters: yellow species with black stripes on mesonotum; scutellum yellow; head with orbital setae long; ocellar triangle large, yellow and lustrous (Fig. 1); first flagellomere elongated; arista white; palp yellow (Fig. 2); abdomen dark dorsally; epandrium as illustrated in Fig. 3.

Genus Lasiosina Becker, 1910
Lasiosina cinctipes (Meigen, 1830)
Material examined: Shabestar (Til), 38°14’25.0” N, 45°28’40.0” E, 1360 m, (3♂♂, 3♀♀), 22.vi.2013; (Khameneh), 38°11’26.2” N, 45°30’08.9” E, 1501 m, (3♂♂, 2♀♀), 12.vi.2014; leg. R.N.K. (2♂♂, 1♀ shared with CULS).
Distribution: Europe; USSR; Israel; Afghanistan; Iran (Nartshuk 1984; Modarres-Awal 2011).
Lasiosina paralittoralis Dely Draskovits, 1981

Material examined: Shabestar (Sharaf-khanneh), 38°11′30.0″ N, 45°30′05.7″ E, 1320 m, (4♂♂, 5♀♀), 03.v.2014; (Kuzekonan), 38°11′07.6″ N, 45°28′14.8″ E, 1306 m, (6♂♂, 2♀♀), 21.v.2013; leg. R.N.K. (2♂♂, 1♀ shared with CULS).

Distribution: Israel; Iran (Nartshuk 1984; Rabieh et al. 2012).

Lasiosina subnigripes Dely-Draskovits, 1977

Material examined: Shabestar (Sis), 38°11′19.5″ N, 45°50′10.0″ E, 1409 m, (22♂♂, 28♀♀), 14.vii.2014; (Shanejan), 38°12′46.9″ N, 45°42′44.6″ E, 1336 m, (18♂♂, 20♀♀), 03.vi.2014; (Alibeighlu), 38°11′27.4″ N, 45°30′37.3″ E, 1349 m, (7♂♂, 14♀♀), 26.v.2013; (Heris), 38°12′03.1″ N, 45°30′14.2″ E, 1306 m, (16♂♂, 21♀♀), 10.vi.2014; leg. R.N.K.

Distribution: Europe; Iran (Nartshuk and Fedoseeva 2011b).

Meromyza Meigen, 1830

Meromyza curvinervis Zetterstedt, 1848

Material examined: Shabestar (Shanejan), 38°11′30.0″ N, 45°30′05.7″ E, 1320 m, (2♂♂, 3♀♀), 10.vi.2014; leg. R.N.K. (1♂ shared with CULS).

Distribution: European Species; Iran (Rajabi et al. 1997; Nartshuk and Fedoseeva 2011b).

Meromyza filippovi Ozerov, 2008

Material examined: Shabestar (Heris), 38°15′04.2″ N, 45°31′02.3″ E, 1595 m, (3♂♂), 15.vi.2014; leg. R.N.K. (1♂ shared with CULS).

Distribution: European part of Turkey; Iran (Nartshuk and Fedoseeva 2011b; Namaki Khamneh et al. 2016).

Meromyza nigriventris Macquart, 1835

Material examined: Shabestar (Heris), 38°15′04.2″ N, 45°31′02.3″ E, 1595 m, (90♂♂, 81♀♀), 15.vii.2014; (Haftcheshmeh), 38°11′26.2″ N, 45°33′08.9″ E, 1501 m, (103♂♂, 96♀♀), 12.vii.2014; (Kuzekonan), 38°11′32.6″ N, 45°28′14.8″ E, 1306 m, (16♂♂, 21♀♀), 10.vi.2014; (Heris), 38°11′30.0″ N, 45°30′05.7″ E, 1320 m, (2♂♂), 10.vi.2014; (Shanejan), 38°13′39.3″ N, 45°43′07.6″ E, 1602 m, (351♂♂, 358♀♀), 04.vi.2014; (Sharafkhaneh), 38°11′30.0″ N, 45°30′05.7″ E, 1320 m, (131♂♂, 120♀♀), 03.v.2014; (Til), 38°15′31.7″ N, 45°28′50.8″ E, 1489 m, (83♂♂, 101♀♀), 04.vi.2014; leg. R.N.K.

Distribution: This species has Holarctic distribution; in the Palaearctic Region from Europe to the Russian Far East; Iran (Nartshuk and Fedoseeva 2011b; Molaraw-Awale 2011).

Meromyza ornata (Wiedemann, 1817)

Material examined: Shabestar (Khameneh), 38°11′26.2″ N, 45°38′08.9″ E, 1501 m, (2♂♂, 4♀♀), 12.vii.2014; leg. R.N.K. (1♂, 1♀ shared with CULS).

Distribution: This species is distributed in Palaearctic Region from Europe to the Russian Far East; Iran (Nartshuk and Fedoseeva 2011a; Namaki Khamneh et al. 2016).
Meromyza pluriseta Péterfi, 1961
Material examined: Shabestar (Til), 38°15'31.7" N, 45°28'50.8" E, 1489 m, (1♂), 04.vii.2014; leg. R.N.K.

Meromyza saltatrix (Linnaeus, 1761)
Material examined: Shabestar (Heris), 38°15'04.2" N, 45°31'02.3" E, 1595 m, (5♂♂, 8♀♀), 15.vii.2014; (Shanejan), 38°13'39.3" N, 45°43'07.6" E, 1602 m, (9♂♂, 4♀♀), 04.vi.2013; (Sharafkhaneh), 38°11'30.0" N, 45°30'05.7" E, 1320 m, (1♂, 1♀), 18.vi.2013; legit. R.N.K.
Distribution: Europe, Afghanistan and Iran (Nartshuk and Andresson 2012). New record genus and species for Iran.

Genus Phyladelphus Becker, 1910
Phyladelphus thalhammeri Becker, 1910 (Figs. 7-9)
Material examined: Shabestar (Sharafkhaneh), 38°11'30.0"N, 45°30'05.7"E, 1320 m, (1♂, 1♀), 18.vi.2013; leg. R.N.K.
Diagnostic characters: yellow species; stripes of mesonotum black; central stripe reaches scutellum and scutellum with black stripe (Fig. 7); palpus yellow (Fig. 8); ocellar triangle narrow (Fig. 9); abdomen brown dorsally; body length 3.0 mm.
Distribution: Mediterranean, southern Europe and Caucasus (Nartshuk 2012a).

Genus Platycephala Fallen, 1820
Platycephala planifrons (Fabricius, 1798)
Material examined: Shabestar (Shanejan), 38°13'39.3" N, 45°43'07.6" E, 1602 m, (1♂), 03.vii.2013; legit. R.N.K.
Distribution: Eurasia; Iran (Nartshuk and Andresson 2013; Kaghaninia and Namaki Khameneh 2015).

Genus Thaumatomyia Zenker, 1833
Thaumatomyia glabra (Meigen, 1830)
Material examined: (Khameneh), 38°11'26.2" N, 45°38'08.9" E, 1501 m, (14♂♂, 9♀♀), 11.vii.2014; leg. R.N.K. (1♂ shared with CULS).
Diagnostic characters: Species with entirely black body (Fig. 4); ocellar triangle large, smooth and shining (Fig. 5); gena narrower than first flagellomere; antenna and arista black; first flagellomere rounded; legs black; body length 2.0–2.5 mm; epandrium as illustrated in Fig. 6.
Distribution: Europe and Kazakhstan (Nartshuk and Andresson 2013). New record species for Iran.
Fauna of Chloropinae in Shabestar

Distribution: Holarctic species; Iran (Nartshuk and Andersson 2013; Khaghaninia et al. 2014b).

Thaumatomyia notata (Meigen, 1830)
Material examined: Shabestar (Heris), 38°12'03.1" N, 45°30'14.2" E, 1372 m, (27♂♂, 34♀♀), 05.vii.2014; leg. R.N.K.

Distribution: Widespread species; Iran (Modarres-Awal 2011; Nartshuk and Andersson 2013).

Thaumatomyia sulcifrons (Becker, 1907)
Material examined: Shabestar (Heris), 38°15'04.2" N, 45°31'02.3" E, 1595 m, (16♂♂, 22♀♀), 09.vi.2014; (Daryan), 38°13'38.8" N, 45°37'51.5" E, 1749 m, (56♂♂, 47♀♀), 11.vi.2014; (Khameneh), 38°11'47.0" N, 45°37'07.3" E, 1560 m, (35♂♂, 36♀♀), 12.vi.2013; (Kuzekonan), 38°11'14.5" N, 45°32'50.8" E, 1378 m, (41♂♂, 38♀♀), 07.vi.2014; (Shanejan), 38°12'46.9" N, 45°42'44.6" E, 1336 m, (41♂♂, 51♀♀), 04.vi.2014; (Sharafkhaneh), 38°11'30.0" N, 45°30'05.7" E, 1320 m, (24♂♂, 31♀♀), 03.v.2014; (Til), 38°15'31.7" N, 45°28'50.8" E, 1489 m, (25♂♂, 14♀♀), 04.vi.2014; (Sis), 38°11'19.5" N, 45°50'10.0" E, 1409 m, (42♂♂, 57♀♀), 14.vii.2014; leg. R.N.K.

Distribution: Widespread; Iran (Narchuk et al. 1989; Modarres-Awal 2011).


Discussion

Among the subfamily Chloropinae which were studied in this research, the genus *Meromyza* Meigen with eight species is the most specious genus. The species *Meromyza nigrivetris* Macqurt is the most abundant among the other species, followed by *Thaumatomyia notata* (Meigen) and *Thaumatomyia sulcifrons* (Becker). All species were collected from grasslands and lands nearby the Urmiyeh Lake. Shabestar region with special situation, between Urmiyeh salty lake in the south and the Mishow Mountain (with 3150 m summit) in the north, has diverse environments with very rich flora and subsequently insect fauna like frit flies. The species of this subfamily are found in forests, open habitats such as grasslands, steppes, pastures, and in fields which could be found in this studying area. The scattered forests and grasslands as well pastures mostly situated around Mishow Mountain with high latitude. Since few studies about this subfamily have been taken place in Iran, therefore this case of study has great importance, which can lead to identifying more species for Iranian fauna.
Acknowledgement

The authors sincerely thanks Dr. Štepan Kubík, Department of Zoology and Fisheries, Czech University of Life Sciences, Czech Republic, who kindly assisted in identifying the materials.

References


فون دوبالان زیرخانواده (Diptera: Chloropidae) Chloropinae در ناحیه شبستر به همراه سه گزارش جدید برای ایران رؤیا نمکی خانم، صمد خاقانی نیا گروه گیاهپزشکی، دانشکده کشاورزی، دانشگاه تبریز، تبریز، ایران پست الکترونیک نویسنده مسئول مکاتبه: skhaghaninia@gmail.com تاریخ دریافت: 09 آبان 1394، تاریخ پذیرش: 07 بهمن 1394، تاریخ انتشار: 10 بهمن 1394

چکیده: دوبالان زیرخانواده Chloropinae در منطقه شبستر واقع در استان آذربایجان شرقی در طی سال‌های 1343-1344 مورد بررسی و مطالعه قرار گرفت. بر اساس نتایج بدست آمده، 26 گونه از 12 جنس مورد شناسایی قرار گرفت که از بین آنها یک جنس و سه گونه شامل Lagaroceras curtum Sabrosky، 1961 Phyladelphus Becker، 1910 و Neohaplegis glibra (Duda، 1933) 1910 برای اولین بار از ایران گزارش می‌شوند.

واژگان کلیدی: Chloropinae، Chloropidae، گزارش جدید، شبستر، ایران