Two new species of the genus *Nepalomyia*, with a key to species from China (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

Mengqing Wang & Ding Yang*


The species of the genus *Nepalomyia* Hollis, 1964 from China are reviewed and keyed. The following two species are described as new to science: *Nepalomyia beijingensis* sp. n. and *N. ruiliensis* sp. n. The distribution of the genus in China is discussed.

M. Wang & D. Yang (corresponding author), Department of Entomology, China Agricultural University, Haidian, Beijing 100094, China; Key Lab of Insect Evolution & Environmental Changes, Capital Normal University, Beijing 100037, China. E-mail: dyangcau@yahoo.com.cn; yangding@cau.edu.cn

Received 2 April 2004, accepted 30 September 2004

1. Introduction


In the present paper, two species of the genus are described as new to science: *Nepalomyia beijingensis* sp. n. from North China (Beijing), and *N. ruiliensis* sp. n. from South China (Yunnan). A key to the Chinese species of the genus is presented. Types of the new species are deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University, Beijing.

Abbreviations are as follows: acr = acrostichal, ad = anterodorsal, av = anteroventral, dc = dorsocentral, h = humeral, ih = inner humeral, LI = fore leg, LII = mid leg, LIII = hind leg, npl = notopleural, oc = ocellar, pd = posterodorsal, ph = posthumeral, su = sutural, v = ventral, and vt = vertical.

2. Key to species of *Nepalomyia* from China (males)

1. First flagellomere distinctly longer than wide (*longa*-species group) 2
   – First flagellomere wider than long (rarely as long as wide) (*henanensis*-species group) 5
2. Hind tarsomere 1 shortened and thickened; hypandrium rather large and furcate apically 3
   – Hind tarsomere 1 normal 4
3. First flagellomere much elongated, 2.5 times
longer than wide; basal spur on hind tarsomere 1 furcate. Yunnan

_furcata_ Yang & Saigusa, 2001

First flagellomere distinctly elongated, 1.3 times longer than wide; basal spur on hind tarsomere 1 normal. Yunnan

crasata Yang & Saigusa, 2001

First flagellomere with long, lower apical angle (1/3 total length); hypandrium with short apical incision. Yunnan
dentata Yang & Saigusa, 2001

First flagellomere with short, lower apical angle (about 1/5 total length); hypandrium with deep apical incision. Shaanxi

longa Yang & Saigusa, 2001

First flagellomere wider than long; 5–6 strong dc

First flagellomere as long as wide; 4 strong dc. Yunnan
daliensis Yang & Saigusa, 2001

R2+3 and R4+5 normal

R2+3 and R4+5 distinctly thickened basally. Sichuan

trifurcata Yang & Saigusa, 2001

Thoracic pleura brownish yellow to yellow except pteropleuron or upper portion dark

Thoracic pleura wholly metallic green

5 strong dc; thoracic pleura brownish-yellow to yellow, except pteropleuron dark

6 strong dc; thoracic pleura brownish-yellow to yellow, except upper portion dark

Antennal scape and pedicel yellow.

Yunnan

Antenna entirely black.

Halter brown with yellow base; hypandrium short and broad, with conical apex. Yunnan

flava Yang & Saigusa, 2001

Halter yellow; hypandrium with 2 acute denticles. Guizhou

bidentata Yang & Saigusa, 2001

acr absent. Yunnan

pinghiana Yang & Saigusa, 2001

acr 4–5 irregularly paired. Yunnan

luteipleura Yang & Saigusa, 2001

Cercus with basal tubercle. Shaanxi

tuberculosa Yang & Saigusa, 2001

Cercus without basal tubercle. Beijing

beijingensis sp. n.

5 strong dc

6 strong dc

Fore tarsomere 5 dark; halter yellow

Fore tarsomere 5 pale; halter dark brown with yellow base. Sichuan

pallipes Yang & Saigusa, 2000

Hypandrium trifurcate apically; cercus without distinct basal tubercle, but with short sparse short hairs

Hypandrium not furcate apically; cercus with basal tubercle bearing short hairs and 2 very long bristles. Sichuan

longiseta Yang & Saigusa, 2000

First flagellomere 0.6 times as long as wide; hypandrium with marginal denticles, middle lobe short with furcate tip in ventral view. Yunnan

pallipilosa Yang & Saigusa, 2001

First flagellomere nearly as long as wide; hypandrium without marginal denticles, middle lobe long and broad in ventral view. Yunnan

ruiliensis sp. n.

First flagellomere with weak lower apical angle

First flagellomere with distinct lower apical angle

Hind tibia with 2 ad

Hind tibia with 1 ad; cercus with long geniculate basal process. Shaanxi, Yunnan

zhouzhiensis Yang & Saigusa, 2001

Hind tibia with 3 pd

Hind tibia with 2 pd

Hypandrium without long lateral lobes; cercus without basal tubercle. Henan

henanensis Yang, Yang & Li, 1998

Hypandrium with long lateral lobes; cercus with basal tubercle. Guizhou, Zhejiang

chinensis Yang, 2001

Hypandrium symmetrical; cercus with basal tubercle bearing dense long hairs. Yunnan

pilifera Yang & Saigusa, 2001

Hypandrium asymmetrical; cercus with basal tubercle bearing sparse short hairs. Yunnan

yunnanensis Yang & Saigusa, 2001

Halter yellow; hypandrium long and narrow, with V-shaped apical incision. Shaanxi

brevifurcata Yang & Saigusa, 2001

Halter dark brown with yellow base; hypandrium short and broad, with small, quadrate apical incision. Yunnan

daweishana Yang & Saigusa, 2001
3. Description of new species

*Nepalomyia beijingensis* sp. n. (Fig. 1)


*Diagnosis.* Thoracic pleura dark brown with brownish-yellow lower portion. 6 strong dc, 3–4 irregularly paired acr. First costal section slightly thickened. Halter dark brown with yellow stem. Male cercus without basal tubercle.

*Description.* Male. Head dark metallic green with gray-brown pollen; face with pale gray pollen. Hairs and bristles on head black; postocular bristles black, ventral hairs pale. Ocellar tubercle weakly raised, with 2 strong oc and 2 short posterior hairs. Antenna blackish (Fig. 1b); first flagellomere 0.7 times as long as wide, with distinct acute, lower apical angle; arista with basal segment very short. Proboscis and palpus blackish with black hairs.

Thorax dark metallic green with gray pollen; mesonotum and scutellum with gray-brown pollen; pleura dark brown with brownish-yellow lower portion, pteropleuron blackish. Hairs and bristles on thorax black; 6 strong dc, 3–4 irregularly paired acr (reaching the level of the third dc); 1 long h, 1 ph, 1 somewhat short ih, 1 somewhat short su, 1 long anterior and 1 somewhat short posterior npl, 1 somewhat short anterior and 1 long posterior sa, 1 long psa. Scutellum with 2 pairs of bristles, outer pair short and soft. Propleuron with 1 short hair on upper portion and 1 long black bristle on lower portion.

Legs yellow; coxae yellow, mid coxa tinged with brown on posterodorsal angle; mid and hind coxa darker than fore coxa; tarsi brown except tip of tarsomere 5 dark brown. Hairs and bristles on legs black; fore coxa with 6 apical bristles, mid coxa with 1 anterior bristle, hind coxa with 1 outer bristle. Mid and hind femora each with 1 preapical bristle. Fore tibia apically with 1 row of short ad and 1 row of short av, apically with 2 short bristles and brush-like long, pale hairs; mid tibia with 2 ad and 2 pd, apically with 4 bristles (2 long and 2 short); hind tibia with 1 row of pd on distal half, apically with 2 long bristles. Fore tarsomeres 1–4 with short, curved, ventral hairs; tarsomere 1 with 2 rows of short v; mid tarsomere 1 with 1 row of short v. Hind tarsomere 1 shorter
than tarsomere 2, with basal spur on posterior surface curved upward and with 1 v at extreme base, 4 av and 5 pv (Fig. 1e); tarsomere 2 with 2 basal v. Relative lengths of tibia and 5 tarsomeres: LI 2.7 : 2.0 : 1.1 : 1.1 : 0.9 : 0.5; LII 4.5 : 2.6 : 1.2 : 1.1 : 0.6 : 0.4; LIII 5.0 : 1.3 : 2.3 : 1.5 : 1.0 : 0.5.

Wing hyaline (Fig. 1a), slightly tinged grayish; veins dark brown, first costal section slightly thickened and brownish; R4+5 and M parallel distally; CuAx ratio 0.34. Squama brown with dark brown margin, with black hairs. Halter dark brown with yellow stem.

Abdomen metallic green with gray-brown pollen. Hairs and bristles on abdomen black; venter with some pale hairs.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1c–d). Surstylus of epandrium with dorsal lobe slightly longer than ventral lobe, acute apically; ventral lobe rather thick with pale hairs apically. Cercus without basal tubercle, with 2 subapical bristle-like processes. Hypandrium short and broad, asymmetrical in ventral view. Aedeagus strongly curved distally, with acute processes.

Length. Body 3.0 mm; wing 2.9 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Remarks. Nepalomyia beijingensis sp. n. is similar to Nepalomyia tuberculosa Yang & Saigusa from Shaanxi in having a short first flagellomere and asymmetrical hypandrium, but may be separated from the latter by the cercus which lacks a basal tubercle. In N. tuberculosa, the cercus has a thin basal tubercle bearing hairs (Yang & Saigusa, 2001a).

Distribution. North China (Beijing).

Nepalomyia ruiliensis sp. n. (Fig. 2)


Diagnosis. First flagellomere as long as wide; 5 strong dc, 6–7 irregularly paired acr. Hypandrium symmetrical, trifurcate; in ventral view, median lobe broad with truncate tip; in lateral view, lateral lobes strongly curved, with thin apical portions.

Description. Male. Head dark metallic green with gray-brown pollen; face with pale gray pol-
Hairs and bristles on head black; postocular bristles (including ventral hairs) black. Ocellar tubercle weakly raised, with 2 strong oc and 2 short posterior hairs. Antenna brown (Fig. 2a), first flagellomere about as long as wide, with distinct lower, apical angle, with long pale hairs; arista blackish, long, with short blackish hairs, with rather short basal segment. Proboscis brownish with black hairs; palpus black with black hairs.

Thorax pale metallic green with gray pollen; pteropleuron dark. Hairs and bristles on thorax black; 5 strong dc, 6–7 irregularly paired acr; 1 long h, 1 long ph, 1 somewhat short ih, 1 somewhat short su, 1 long anterior and 1 short posterior npl, 1 short anterior and 1 long posterior sa, 1 long psa. Scutellum with 2 pairs of bristles, outer pair weak (1/6 inner pair). Propleuron with 1 black hair on upper portion, with 2 pale hairs and 1 black bristle on lower portion. Legs brownish-yellow; coxae dark brown; tarsi distally from tip of tarsomere 1 brown to dark brown. Hairs and bristles on legs black. Fore coxa with 5 apical bristles, mid coxa with 1 anterior bristle, hind coxa with 1 outer bristle. Mid and hind femora each with 1 preapical bristle. Fore tibia apically with 3 short bristles; mid tibia with 2 ad, 2 pd, and 1 av, apically with 4 bristles; hind tibia with 1 ad, 2 pd, apically with 3 bristles. Hind tarsomere 1 shorter than tarsomere 2, with broad, basal spur on posterior surface curved upward, and with 6 v (Fig. 2d). Relative lengths of tibia and 5 tarsomeres LI 3.1 : 2.5 : ? : ? : ? : LII 2.8 : 2.0 : 1.2 : 1.0 : 0.7 : 0.4 ; LIII 5.0 : 1.1 : 1.6 : 1.4 : 0.9 : 0.4.

Wings hyaline, slightly tinged with grayish; veins dark brown, R4+5 and M1 parallel distally. CuAx ratio 0.6. Squama brown with black margin, with black hairs. Halter dark yellow.

Abdomen pale metallic green, with gray-brown pollen; hairs and bristles black.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2b). Epandrium rather thick, with finger-like apical lateral process bearing 1 very long bristle. Surstylus with thick dorsal lobe bearing subapical lateral incision; middle lobe thick and curved at apex; ventral lobe slender and straight, with curved apex. Hypandrium (Fig. 2c) symmetrical, trifurcate; median lobe somewhat rounded, with truncate apex in ventral view; lateral lobe long with acute apex in ventral view, broad with long thin apex in lateral view. Cercus with black hairs basally, apically with long, curved process. Aedeagus rather thick, with narrow apex in lateral view, with 2 small round processes in ventral view.

Length. Body 3.3 mm; wing 3.6 mm.
Female. Body length 3.2 mm; wing length 3.5 mm. Similar to male.

Remarks. Nepalomyia rutiliensis sp. n. is similar to Nepalomyia pallipilosa Yang & Saigusa in having the symmetrical, trifurcate hypandrium, but may be separated from the latter by the first flagellomere about as long as wide, and hypandrium without marginal denticles. In N. pallipilosa, the first falgellomere is 0.6 times as long as wide, and the hypandrium has distinct marginal denticles (Yang & Saigusa, 2001b).

Distribution. South China (Yunnan).

4. Discussion

China belongs faunistically to two zoogeographical realms: the Palearctic and the Oriental. Seven zoogeographical regions of China have been designated by Zhang (1998): North-East China, North China, Neimeng-Xinjiang, Qinghai-Xizang, South-West China, Central China and South China. The first 4 regions belong to the Palearctic Realm, while the latter 3 regions belong to the Oriental Realm.

Distribution of Chinese Nepalomyia species is concentrated in the Oriental Realm. There are 15 species from South China Region and 10 species from Central China Region. One species, N. chinensis Yang, is widely distributed in both South China Region and Central China Region. Undoubtedly South China Region is the center of diversity for the Chinese Nepalomyia.

Acknowledgements. The authors wish to thank Dr. Bodgan Horvat (Ljubljana) and Fasheng Li (Beijing) for collecting the specimens and help in many ways. This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 30225009).

References


