



A remarkable new species of *Rhaphium* Meigen (Diptera, Dolichopodidae) from Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Rhaphium srilankensis sp. nov. is newly described from Sri Lanka. It is distinguished from all congeners by the total absence of an arista in males. The new species is the first Oriental record of *Rhaphium* outside of China. A key to the Oriental genera of Rhapsiinae is provided.

Key words: Dolichopodidae, Rhapsiinae, *Rhaphium*, new species, Oriental Region

Introduction

Rhaphium Meigen, 1803 is a large genus comprising 184 species occurring in all biogeographical regions except the Australasian Region (Yang *et al.* 2006). In the Oriental Region 10 species are known to date, which are all recorded from China. While studying material from Sri Lanka collected during the Ceylon expedition by the Lund University in 1962, and from the collection of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, a remarkable undescribed species of *Rhaphium* was found which differs from all its congeners. This species is allocated to a new species-group within *Rhaphium*.

Material and methods

The material examined is deposited at the Museum of Zoology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden (ZMLU), and at the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, USA (USNM). The original label text is given for each specimen examined. Body length is measured from the base of the antennae to the tip of the abdomen; wing length from the wing base to the wing apex. The following ratios are used: relative podomere ratios: tibia/tarsomere 1/2/3/4/5; distance between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to distance between R_{4+5} and M at costal margin (= RMx ratio); length of cross-vein dm-cu to distal section of CuA (= CuAx ratio). In describing the hypopygium, dorsal and ventral refers to the position prior to rotation and flexion, i.e. in figures top is morphologically ventral and bottom is dorsal in lateral view. The coloration of hairs and setae are black if not otherwise indicated. The morphological terminology follows McAlpine (1981) and Merz and Haenni (2000), the genitalia terminology follows Cumming *et al.* (1995) and Sinclair (2000).

The following abbreviations are used: ac = acrostichal setae; ad = anterodorsal; dc = dorsocentral setae; h = humeral setae (postpronotal); npl = notopleural setae; pa = postalar setae; pd = posterodorsal; ph = posthumeral setae; psu = presutural setae; sa = supraalar setae; su = sutural setae (intra-alar). MSSC = male secondary sexual character.