



***Heleodromia* Haliday newly recorded from China with descriptions of two new species (Diptera: Empidoidea)**

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Abstract

The genus *Heleodromia* Haliday is recorded from China for the first time with the following three species belonging to the subgenus *Heleodromia*: *Heleodromia (Heleodromia) didyma* **sp. nov.**, *H. (H.) helanshana* **sp. nov.**, and *H. (H.) immaculata* Haliday. A key to the known species of *Heleodromia* from China is presented.

Key words: Diptera, Empididae, *Heleodromia*, new species, China

Introduction

Heleodromia Haliday, 1833 belongs to the subfamily Trichopezinae. This subfamily is assigned to the family Brachystomatidae (Sinclair and Cumming, 2006) or in the family Empididae (Yang *et al.*, 2007). It is a small genus with 23 known species, which are distributed in the Holarctic and Oriental regions (Yang *et al.* 2007; Sinclair *et al.* 2011). The genus is characterized by the first flagellomere with uniformly very thin apex, proboscis long and thickened, R₄₊₅ not forked, anal cell with acutely pointed postero-distal corner, male genitalia strongly swollen and elongated like some Hemerodromiinae (Saigusa 1963; Wagner 1985). Wagner (1985) revised the European species, and divided the genus into two subgenera, *Heleodromia* and *Illiesiella*, mainly based on the differences in the male genitalia. The later name was replaced as *Neoilliesiella* Wagner and Ozdikmen (Wagner and Özdikmen 2006). The major references dealing with species of *Heleodromia* are Collin (1961), Saigusa (1963), Wagner (1985, 2003) and Wagner *et al.* (2004).

In the present paper, the genus *Heleodromia* is recorded from China for the first time with three species, which belong to the subgenus *Heleodromia*. Two species, *Heleodromia (Heleodromia) didyma* **sp. nov.** and *H. (H.) helanshana* **sp. nov.**, are described as new to science. A key to the known species of *Heleodromia* from China is presented.

Material and methods

The type specimens are deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University, Beijing. Terms used for adult structures and male genitalia follow those of McAlpine (1981) and Sinclair and Cumming (2006), respectively. The following abbreviations are used: acr = acrostichal seta(e), av = anteroventral seta(e), dc = dorso-central seta(e), h = humeral seta(e), npl = notopleural seta(e), oc = ocellar seta(e), psa = postalar seta(e).