Togeciphus Nishijima and Neoloxotaenia Sabrosky (Diptera: Chloropidae) from China

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Abstract

Togeciphus Nishijima and Neoloxotaenia Sabrosky are small genera in the family Chloropidae. T. truncatus sp. nov. is described and N. fasciata (de Meijere) is recorded for the first time from China. Two species, T. katoi (Nishijima) and N. gracilis (de Meijere) are redescribed. Keys to the world species of the genera Togeciphus and Neoloxotaenia are presented.

Key words: Diptera, Chloropidae, Togeciphus, Neoloxotaenia, new species, new record, China

Introduction

The genus Togeciphus Nishijima (1954) is a small genus. It is characterized by the following characters: body black; head slightly broader than long in profile; face flat with a low and narrow indistinct medial carina; gena narrower; ocellar triangle smooth, shiny, extending to anterior margin of frons with acute apex; antenna mostly yellow, postpedicel reniform; arista black, flattened with long marginal pubescence; scutum somewhat shagreened and microtomentose with short or partly extremely long setae; scutellum narrowly prolonged posterad beyond apex of triangular basal part and bearing many long, spine-like setae laterally and apically. This genus was erected by Nishijima (1954) for the single species Chaetaspis katoi. However, Chaetaspis was first used by Bollman in Myriapoda, Nishijima (1955) gave a new generic name Togeciphus. Andersson (1977) placed Togeciphus in the Elachiptera genus group. Kanmiya (1983) described a new species T. ericius and redescribed T. katoi. Two species have been known from the world and distributed only in the Palaearctic Region (Kanmiya 1983). One species, T. katoi, is known to occur in China (Kanmiya 1983; Yang 1989, 1996).

Becker (1911) proposed the genus Loxotaenia for the single species Lagaroceras gracile de Meijere. Becker & de Meijere (1913), de Meijere (1919) and Frey (1923) added the following three species to this genus: L. fasciata de Meijere, L. halterata de Meijere and L. umbrosa Frey. However, Loxotaenia was first used by Herrich-Schaeffer in Lepidoptera, the name was replaced by Neoloxotaenia by Sabrosky in 1964. Up to now there are four known species from the world (Sabrosky 1977). Andersson (1977) gave the generic diagnosis. Kanmiya (1978, 1983) also gave the generic diagnosis, and redescribed N. gracilis (de Meijere). The genus Neoloxotaenia is known only from the Oriental Region and includes four known species, and only N. gracilis is known from China (Sabrosky 1977). The genus Neoloxotaenia Sabrosky is characterized by the combination of the following features: body black, partly brownish; head wider than long; ocellar triangle black, smooth, shiny, covering most part of frons; postpedicel extremely longer than wide; 3 times or more, scape and pedicel also long; arista black, slender and naked; scutum strongly convex, especially on anterior 1/2 in gibbose form, bearing weak or distinct subshining depressions on dorsocentral lines; scutum sometimes prominently marked on paratergite and anepisternum by oblique, yellow or pale macula, or these parts distinct only by pale gray microomentum well distinguished from remaining thin microomentum; epandrium with a pair of narrow, band-like secondary sclerites at sides of anus (Andersson 1977; Kanmiya 1978, 1983).