

Three new species of genus *Apotropina* Hendel from China (Diptera, Chloropidae)

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Abstract

A review of the species of the genus *Apotropina* Hendel from China is provided. The following 3 species are described as new to science: *A. bistriata* sp. nov., *A. longiprocessa* sp. nov. and *A. tristriata* sp. nov. A key to all species of *Apotropina* from the Oriental Region is given.

Key words: Diptera, Chloropidae, *Apotropina*, new species, China

Introduction

Apotropina Hendel is the largest genus in the subfamily Siphonellopsinae, occurring throughout the world and comprising 79 known species (Sabrosky 1951, 1965, 1977, 1982, 1989; Kanmiya 1983; Nartshuk 1984; Yang *et al.* 1993; Cherian 2002). It is mostly Australasian in distribution with 38 species recorded (Spencer 1977; Sabrosky 1989), 3 species of the genus have been known from the Palaearctic Region (Dely-Draskovits 1977; Kanmiya 1983; Nartshuk 1984), 12 species from the Oriental (Sabrosky 1977; Yang *et al.* 1993; Cherian 2002), 15 species from the Neotropical (Sabrosky & Paganelli 1984), 8 species from the Afrotropical (Sabrosky 1982) and 6 species from the Nearctic (Sabrosky 1951). Up to the present, 3 species have been known to occur in China (Yang *et al.* 1993).

The genus *Apotropina* is characterized by the combination of the following characters: head wider than long, in profile roughly square or trapezoidal; face narrow, flat or slightly concave, without distinct facial carina; gena variable in width, usually narrower than first flagellomere; vibrissal angle rounded; frons broad, not distinctly projecting beyond eye; ocellar triangle polished or microtomentose, its apex reaching at least middle of frons; setae on head usually well developed; 3–4 orbital setae, the foremost 1–2 proclinate, uppermost 2 proclinate or lateroclinate; ocellar setae long, proclinate and divergent; postvertical setae much shorter than ocellar setae; inner vertical setae longer than outer vertical setae; scutum convex and microtomentose; anepisternum bare or with setae; thoracic setae long and distinct; 2 postpronotal setae; 1+1 notopleural setae strong; 1–4 dorsocentral setae; scutellum short, rounded apically, convex or flattened on disc; apical scutellar setae longer than scutellum; sternites 6–7 in male placed asymmetrically (Andersson 1977; Kanmiya 1983; Yang *et al.* 1993).

In the present paper, three new species, *A. bistriata* sp. nov., *A. longiprocessa* sp. nov. and *A. tristriata* sp. nov., are described from Oriental China. A key to the species of genus *Apotropina* from the Oriental Region is provided.

Material and methods

Specimens were studied and illustrated with a ZEISS Stemi 2000-c microscope. Genitalic preparations were made by macerating the apical portion of abdomen in warm 10% NaOH for 17–20 min. After examination it was

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