

New species of *Nepalomyia* from China (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

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Abstract

The following six new species of the genus *Nepalomyia* are described and illustrated: *Nepalomyia fogangensis* sp. nov., *N. guangdongensis* sp. nov., *N. hastata* sp. nov., *N. jinshanensis* sp. nov., *N. xui* sp. nov., and *N. zhangae* sp. nov. *N. xui* sp. nov. belongs to the *trifurcata* group, *N. guangdongensis* sp. nov., *N. hastata* sp. nov., *N. jinshanensis* sp. nov., and *N. zhangae* sp. nov. belong to the *henanensis* group; but the remaining species cannot be placed into any known species group. Keys for Chinese species of *trifurcata* group and *henanensis* group are presented.

Key words. Dolichopodidae, *Nepalomyia*, China, new species

Introduction

The genus *Nepalomyia* Hollis, 1964 is characterized by the arista arising from the apical concavity of the third antennal segment and hind tarsomere 1 of males with a basal spur directed upward (Runyon & Hurley 2003; Yang & Saigusa, 2001a).

Adults of the genus occur on low vegetation in moist condition, such as mountain steams or river banks. *Nepalomyia* is known to occur in the Holarctic and Oriental Realms, with four known species from the Nearctic, two species from the Palaearctic and 49 species from the Oriental (Yang *et al.*, 2006). Wang, Yang & Grootaert (2007) gave a key distinguishing the six species groups of the genus. The major references dealing with the taxonomy of the genus are as follows: Hollis (1964), Negrobov (1984), Robinson (1964), Runyon & Hurley (2003), Yang (2002), Yang & Saigusa (2000, 2001a–b), Yang *et al.* (2003), Wang & Yang (2004, 2005), Wang, Yang & Grootaert (2007), Wang, Yang & Masunaga (2007). In the present paper, six species are described as new to science. Keys for Chinese species of the *trifurcata* group and *henanensis* group are presented.

Material and methods

The specimens were collected by Patrick Grootaert, Ding Yang, Yin Wang, Junhua Zhang, and Kuiyan Zhang with sweep nets. The types of the new species are deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University, Beijing.

Morphological terminology for adult structures mainly follows McAlpine (1981). Terms for structures of male genitalia follow Cumming *et al.* (1995). The abbreviations are used as follows: acr—acrostichal bristle, ad—anterodorsal bristle, av—anteroventral bristle, CuAx ratio—length of crossvein dm-cu / length of distal