



Four new species of the subgenus *Sinoropeza* Alexander, with a key to world species (Diptera, Tipulidae, *Dolichozepe*)

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Abstract

The following four new species of the subgenus *Sinoropeza* Alexander from China are described: *Dolichozepe* (*Sinoropeza*) *apicalis* **sp. nov.**, *D. (S.) hamulifera* **sp. nov.**, *D. (S.) cuspidigera* **sp. nov.** and *D. (S.) furcellatula* **sp. nov.** A key to the world species of the subgenus *Sinoropeza* is presented.

Key words: Diptera, Tipulidae, *Dolichozepe*, *Sinoropeza*, new species, China

Introduction

Sinoropeza was proposed by Alexander (1935) as a subgenus of the genus *Dolichozepe*. It is a small subgenus and can be characterized by the following features: rostrum short, without nasus; wing with Sc entering R₁ near fork of Rs, Rs short, R₁₊₂ short spur-like or absent entirely (only entirely preserved in *Dolichozepe* (*Sinoropeza*) *fasciventris* Alexander, 1973), discal cell absent, M₃ arising from M₂, distal wing cells usually with macrotrichia (but lacking in *D. (S.) postica* Brunetti, 1912) (Alexander 1935). It is distributed in the Eastpalearctic and Oriental (India and China) with five known species (Oosterbroek 2011). Three species are known to occur in China (Oosterbroek 2011). Nothing is known about the immature stages or biology of *Sinoropeza*; likewise very little is known about the known species. After their description they have been mentioned in the literature only four times (catalogues excepted): Edwards (1924) includes a short descriptive note on *D. (S.) postica* Brunetti, 1912. This species was redescribed and figured by Joseph (1975). Savchenko (1983) did the same for *D. (S.) pluricoma* Alexander, 1935. Finally, Yang (2003) included *D. (S.) multiseta* Alexander, 1949 in his key of the Tipulidae of the Chinese province Fujian. In the present paper, four new species of the subgenus *Sinoropeza* are described from China. A key to the world species of the subgenus *Sinoropeza* is presented.

Material and methods

The specimens were studied and illustrated with ZEISS Stemi 2000-c. Genitalic preparations were made by macerating the apical portion of the abdomen in cold 10% NaOH for 12–15 h. After examination it was transferred to fresh glycerine and stored in a microvial pinned below the specimen. Type specimens examined were deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University (CAU), Beijing.

Morphological terminology follows McAlpine (1981) for most characters. Terminology of male terminalia is according to Ribeiro (2006). Wing cells are named after the above lying vein. The following abbreviations in figures are used: 9t—ninth tergite, 9s—ninth sternite, gx—gonocoxite, lg—lobe of gonostylus, cg—clasper of gonostylus, b bk—basal beak, bk—beak, d ct—dorsal crest, p ct—posterior crest.