



# Article

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## Review of the genus *Griphophanes* Grootaert & Meuffels (Diptera, Dolichopodidae), with the description of ten new species from Sri Lanka

STEFAN NAGLIS<sup>1,3</sup> & PATRICK GROOTAERT<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Evolutionary Biology and Environmental Studies, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zurich, Switzerland

E-mail: s.naglis@bluewin.ch

<sup>2</sup>Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Vautierstreet 29, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium

E-mail: pgrootaert@yahoo.co.uk

<sup>3</sup>Corresponding author

### Abstract

The genus *Griphophanes* Grootaert & Meuffels is reviewed. Ten species are described from Sri Lanka: *G. chaetifemoratus* sp. nov., *G. conversus* sp. nov., *G. gigantus* sp. nov., *G. longicornis* sp. nov., *G. magnus* sp. nov., *G. minimus* sp. nov., *G. minutulus* sp. nov., *G. seriatus* sp. nov., *G. simplex* sp. nov., and *G. spinosus* sp. nov. Definitions of species groups are proposed and a key to the Oriental species is provided.

**Key words:** Dolichopodidae, *Griphophanes*, review, new species, Sri Lanka, Oriental Region

### Introduction

The genus *Griphomyia* was established by Grootaert and Meuffels (1997) based on the single species *Griphomyia gravicaudata* Grootaert & Meuffels, 1997 from Thailand. Later, Grootaert and Meuffels (1998) changed the genus name to *Griphophanes* because of preoccupation. Grichanov (2010) described two species of *Griphophanes* from the Afrotropical realm. Recently, Grootaert and Meuffels (2012) described an additional four species from Malaysia. The genus is assigned to the Peloropeodinae based on the flattened posterior slope of mesonotum, anterior preapical setae on mid and hind femora, and the stalked and exposed hypopygium (Grootaert & Meuffels 1997). In material on loan from the University of Lund and from the Natural History Museum, London, ten new species of *Griphophanes* from Sri Lanka were found and are described in the present study.

### Material and methods

This study is based mainly on material from the Museum of Zoology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden (ZMLU) collected from January to March 1962, and from the Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (BMNH) collected in February 1974. Females have not been identified to species level since they are lacking distinct diagnostic characters, except *G. conversus* sp. nov. which could be associated based on the absence of acrostichal setae. The original text from the labels is given for each specimen examined.

Body length is measured from the base of the antennae to the tip of abdominal segment 6; wing length from wing base to wing apex. The positions of features on elongate structures, such as leg segments, are given as a fraction of the total length, starting from the base. The following ratios are used: relative podomere ratios: femur, tibia, tarsomere 1/2/3/4/5; length of cross-vein dm-cu to distal section of CuA (= CuAx ratio); distance between veins R<sub>2+3</sub> and R<sub>4+5</sub> to distance between R<sub>4+5</sub> and M at costal margin (= RMx ratio). In describing the hypopygium, dorsal and ventral refers to the position prior to rotation and flexion, i.e. in figures top is morphological ventral and bottom is dorsal; for each species the left side of the hypopygium is figured and described. The coloration of hairs