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Species of *Nepalomyia* Hollis from Taiwan (Diptera: Dolichopodidae: Peloropeodinae)

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Abstract

An overview is presented for the species of the genus *Nepalomyia* Hollis, 1964 from Taiwan. *Nepalomyia xiaoyanae* **sp. nov**. is described and *N. brevifurcata* (Yang & Saigusa, 2001) and *N. orientalis* (Yang & Li, 1998) are recorded from Taiwan for the first time. A key is provided for all seven named species of this genus from Taiwan.

Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, *Nepalomyia*, new species, Taiwan

Introduction

The genus *Nepalomyia* Hollis, 1964 is one of the largest genera of the subfamily Peloropeodinae, with 65 known species worldwide, mainly from the Oriental Region (Hollis 1964; Dyte 1975; Yang *et al.* 2006), especially lowland areas in Southeast Asia. Seven species known from the Holarctic Region (Robinson 1964; Negrobov 1991; Runyon & Hurley 2003). Wang *et al*. (2004, 2007) described four species from Taiwan, and recently Grootaert (2013) described seven species from Malaysia and Singapore. The genus is characterized by the following features: hind tarsomere 1 shortened (shorter than hind tarsomere 2), males with 1 basal spur directed upwards; male hypopygium forming loose broad cap to abdomen, genitalia rather large and mostly exposed from tip of abdomen, surstylus divided into three separate (dorsal, middle and ventral) lobes, ventral lobe with apical hairs (or not), cercus in most species complex in shape and with basal hairs usually on tubercle. The epandrium and hypandrium show various modifications and provide useful evidence for specific identification.

In this study, an overview is presented for the species of *Nepalomyia* from Taiwan. A species is described as new to science, and two species are recorded from Taiwan for the first time. A key is given for species of this genus from Taiwan, including species groups.

Material and methods

The specimens used in this study were collected by different collectors sweep netting in Taiwan from 2010 to 2011. The material are preserved in 75% ethanol and deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University (CAU), Beijing.

Morphological terms for adult structures mainly follow Cumming and Wood (2009). Abbreviations used are as follows: CuAx ratio—length of m-cu crossvein / distal section CuA, LI—fore leg, LII—mid leg, LIII— hind leg.

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