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Four new species of *Phyllomyza* Fallén from China (Diptera, Milichiidae)

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Abstract

The following four species of the genus *Phyllomyza* Fallén from China are described as new to science: *P. angustigenis* sp. nov., *P. cuspidigera* sp. nov., *P. clavellata* sp. nov., and *P. euthyipalpis* sp. nov. A key to the known species of *Phyllomyza* from China is presented.

Key words: Diptera, Milichiidae, *Phyllomyza*, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Phyllomyza* Fallén is a small genus in the subfamily Phyllomyzinae. It is characterized by the following characteristics: three laterocline orbital setae; occiput not strongly concave when viewed from above; palpus and first flagellomere in male usually greatly enlarged, longer than broad; lunule usually with a pair of setae (Brake 2000). There are 34 known species distributed widely in the world except the Neotropical region (Malloch 1914a; Henning 1967; Yang 1998; Brake 2000; Iwasa 2003). 14 species are known from the Oriental region (Brake 2000; Iwasa 2003) and 15 species from the Palaearctic region (Hennig 1937; Papp 1976, 1984; Papp & Wheeler 1998; Yang 1998). Five species are known to occur in China, of which 4 species are distributed in Taiwan (Hendel 1914; Malloch 1914b; Yang 1998). In the present paper, four species of the genus from China are described as new to science. A key to the known species of *Phyllomyza* from China is presented. Larvae of some *Phyllomyza* have been reared from nests of *Lasius fuliginosus* and *Formica rufa*, where they live in the chambers and galleries at the bottom of the nest (Donisthorpe 1927); the behaviour of some adults includes kleptoparasitism, with adults sucking at the prey of spiders (Sivinski & Stowe 1980).

Material and methods

Genitalia preparations were made by removing and macerating the apical portion of the abdomen in cold saturated NaOH for 6 hours. After examination, they were transferred to fresh glycerine and stored in a microvial on the pin below the specimen or moved to an ethanol tube together with the wet specimens. Specimens examined were deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University (CAU), Beijing. The general terminology follows McAlpine (1981) and Brake (2000). The following abbreviations are used: asc = apical scutellar seta(e), bsc = basal scutellar seta(e), dc = dorsocentral seta(e), h = humeral seta(e), ia = intraalar seta(e), kepsts = katepisternal seta(e), npl = notopleural seta(e), pa = postalar seta(e), prs = presutural seta(e), prsc = prescutellar seta(e), sa = supraalar seta(e), S = sternite, T = tergite.