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New *Mycomya* species from the Himalayas (Diptera, Mycetophilidae): 3. Subgenera *Cesamya* and *Mycomyopsis*

RAUNO VÄISÄNEN
Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services, P. O. Box 94, FI–01301, Vantaa, Finland. E-mail: rauno.vaisanen@metsa.fi

Abstract

Mycomya Rondani specimens from the Himalayas, mostly Nepal and Myanmar, are revised. Altogether four species of the subgenus *Cesamya* Koçak & Kemal and eleven species of the subgenus *Mycomyopsis* Väisänen are recorded from the Himalayas and the Indian subcontinent. The paper includes a key to the Himalayan species of *Mycomya* of the two subgenera. The following fourteen new species are described: *M. aix, M. alticola, M. banteng, M. cissa, M. ducula, M. irena, M. goral, M. jeti, M. kaa, M. naja, M. niltava, M. pitta, M. sachak, and M. sanar.* The holotype of *M. unipectinata* Edwards from Sri Lanka was also examined and its genitalia are described.

Key words: Diptera, Mycetophilidae, *Mycomya,* new species, new subgeneric name, Nepal, Myanmar, Burma, *Cesamya, Mycomyopsis, Lycomya,* key to species

Introduction

This paper is the third and final part in a series on the genus *Mycomya* Rondani, 1856 in the Himalayas. The previous parts covered subgenera *Mycomya* s. str. (Väisänen 1996), *Calomycomya, Cymomya, Neomycomya* and *Pavomya* (Väisänen 2013), following the subgeneric classification by Väisänen (1984). This paper deals with the subgenera *Cesamya* Koçak & Kemal, 2010 and *Mycomyopsis* Väisänen, 1984.

The two subgenera *Cesamya* and *Mycomyopsis* are considered to form a monophyletic group sharing following synapomorphies (Väisänen 1984): Their wing vein Sc is not reaching the costal vein, but ending in the vein R_1 and the vein Sc_1 is usually entirely missing; the gonostylus of the male hypopygium has strong apical or subapical teeth and a sparsely setose membranous lateral lobe; the sternal synsclerite is divided into two parts (the aedeagus and associated membranous inner structures quite often protrude outwards between the two parts), often with long, narrow sternal submedian filaments stemming from the basal-middle part of the inner margin of the sternal synsclerite; the tergal part of the male hypopygium is partially fused along its lateral parts with the sternal synsclerite. The tergal part of the *Cesamya* male hypopygium bears one dense, wide medial comb of short spines, whereas that of *Mycomyopsis* has a pair of parallel combs (and both subgenera have a pair of inner combs). The cerci of *Cesamya* female terminalia are unsegmented, lacking the distinct apical segment present in all the other subgenera, and its hypogynal valvae bear no strong setae.

The present material covers the *Mycomya* species of the Indian subcontinent and mainland Southeast Asia, excluding China. Most of the material originates in the Himalayan mountains, especially Nepal and Myanmar (Burma). The paper is the 23rd scientific article that includes Diptera collected by the Kyushu University Scientific Expedition of Nepal Himalaya in 1971–1972. Large parts of the material were also collected by the Swedish expedition to Burma in 1934 and the Canadian Nepal Expedition in 1967.

The present paper shows that at least 15 species belonging to these subgenera occur in the Himalayas and the Indian subcontinent. Fourteen new species are described below. The holotype of *M. unipectinata* Edwards from Sri Lanka was also examined and its genitalia are described. In the previous papers on the other subgenera (Väisänen 1996, 2013), 34 species were recorded, totalling in 49 species in the Himalayas and the Indian subcontinent. The identity of Brunetti's (1912, 1917) badly damaged material from Simla and Darjeeling was discussed by Edwards

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having only one complete pair of tergal combs as indicated by its Latin name. The other pair of combs is rudimentary and consists only of few spines (Fig. 15A). The shape of the tergal lateral appendage is also diagnostic (Fig. 15C). The holotype was collected at the hill station of Nuwara Eliya, surrounded by tea-growing country, at the altitude of about 1900 m in January.

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