

***Heleodromia* Haliday newly found in Tibet with description of one new species (Diptera: Empidoidea: Trichopezinae)**

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Abstract

Heleodromia Haliday is recorded from Tibet for the first time with the following three species belonging to the subgenus *Heleodromia*: *Heleodromia (Heleodromia) ausobskyi* Wagner, *Heleodromia (Heleodromia) basiflava* sp. nov. and *H. (H.) immaculata* Haliday. This finding extends the distribution of *Heleodromia* in China from Northwest China to Southwest China. A key to the known species of *Heleodromia* from the Himalayas is presented.

Key words: Diptera, Empidoidea, *Heleodromia*, new species, Tibet

Introduction

The genus *Heleodromia* Haliday, 1833 is a small genus in the subfamily Trichopezinae with 25 known species distributed in the Holarctic and Oriental regions (Yang *et al.* 2007; Sinclair *et al.* 2011; Liu *et al.* 2012). It is characterized by the following features: first flagellomere with uniformly very thin apex; proboscis long and thickened; R₄₊₅ not forked, anal cell with acutely pointed postero-distal corner; male genitalia strongly swollen and elongated like some Hemerodromiinae (Saigusa 1963; Wagner 1985; Liu *et al.* 2012). It contains two subgenera, *Heleodromia* and *Neoilliesiella* (Wagner 1985; Wagner & Özdi̇kmen 2006). The major references dealing with species of *Heleodromia* are Collin (1961), Liu *et al.* (2012), Saigusa (1963), Sinclair *et al.* (2011), Wagner (1985, 2003) and Wagner *et al.* (2004).

Only three Chinese species were reported by Liu *et al.* (2012) from Northwest China. In the present paper, the genus *Heleodromia* is recorded from Tibet for the first time with three species including one new species based on the specimens collected from South Tibet. This finding extends the distribution of *Heleodromia* in China from Northwest China to Southwest China. A key to the known species of *Heleodromia* from the Himalayas is presented.

Material and methods

The type specimens are deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University, Beijing. Terms used for adult structures and male genitalia follow those of McAlpine (1981) and Sinclair & Cumming (2006), respectively. The following abbreviations are used: acr = acrostichal seta(e), av = anteroventral seta(e), dc = dorsocentral seta(e), h = humeral seta(e), npl = notopleural seta(e), oc = ocellar seta(e), psa = postalar seta(e).

posterior process finger-like in lateral view. Epandrium and hypandrium much elongated and rather large; epandrium distinctly shorter than hypandrium in lateral view; epandrial lobe basally wide with 2 thick bristles, apically thin finger-like with 1 thick bristle at tip; surstylus rather small, apically nearly acute with very short denticle.

Female. Unknown.

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, CHINA, Tibet, Linzhi, Sejilashankouxi (N29°33'65", E94°33'81"), 3789 m, 2012.VIII.15–18 (Malaise trap, Zeqing Niu, Huanxi Cao & Qingtao Wu, leg.). PARATYPE: 1 ♂, CHINA, Tibet, Linzhi (N29°38'18" E94°21'46"), 2012.IX.2–12 (Malaise trap, Zeqing Niu, Huanxi Cao & Qingtao Wu, leg.).

Distribution. China (Tibet).

Etymology. The specific name refers to the antenna dark brownish yellow basally.

Remarks. This new species is similar to *Heleodromia (Heleodromia) ausobskyi* Wagner, but can be easily separated from it by the following features: epandrial lobe relatively large, basally wide with long finger-like apex, surstylus apically nearly straight, not hook-like; in *H. (H.) ausobskyi*, epandrial lobe very small, short finger-like, surstylus apically strongly curved forwards, hook-like (Wagner 1983).

***Heleodromia (Heleodromia) immaculata* Haliday**

Heleodromia immaculata Haliday, 1833: 159. Type-locality: Ireland: Holywood, Downshire.

Microcera rostrata Zetterstedt, 1838: 572. Type-locality: "in Scandinavia præsertum borealis".

Hemerodromia fuscipennis Roser, 1840: 53. Type-locality: not given [Germany: Württemberg].

Diagnosis. Epandrial lobe bifurcated with short thick anterior process and long finger-like posterior process; surstylus strongly curved forward. Legs black except extreme tips of all femora brownish. Fore femur with distinct av shorter than femur thickness.

Material examined. CHINA. Tibet: 1 ♂, Linzhi, Sejilashankouxi (N29°33'65", E94°33'81"), 3789 m, 2012.VIII.15–18 (Malaise trap, Zeqing Niu, Huanxi Cao & Qingtao Wu, leg.).

Distribution. China (Neimenggu, Tibet); Europe, Russia (Sinclair *et al.* 2011).

Remarks. For descriptions and illustrations of this species, see Engel (1939), Collin (1961), Wagner (1985), and Liu *et al.* (2012).

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