

A New Species of the Genus *Dichaetomyia*
(Diptera, Muscidae) from China

By

XUE Wanqi

Department of Biology, Shenyang Normal College, Shenyang, China

and

Rokuro KANO

Department of Zoology, National Science Museum, Tokyo,
and Saitama Medical School, Moroyama, Japan

Abstract A new muscid fly, *Dichaetomyia dasiomma*, is described from mountainous region in Yunnan Province, China. The new species is distinguished from the close congener, *D. subumbrosa* EMDEN, by having long and dense hairs on the eyes, the dark brown antennae and the mid femur with a complete row of *pv* setae.

In his “Key to the Common Flies of China”, FAN (1992) dealt with 16 species of the muscid genus *Dichaetomyia* MALLOCH, 1921. Of these, six species have their type localities in China. The authors examined a collection of flies made by Mr. LI Fuhua in the mountainous area of Yunnan Province, and found one new species belonging to the genus *Dichaetomyia*. This new species is easily differentiated from the other Chinese *Dichaetomyia* by the unusual feature of dense eye-hairs.

The type specimens are deposited in the Department of Biology, Shenyang Normal College, Shenyang, China.

The authors wish to express their sincere thanks to Mr. Adrian C. PONT, the Natural History Museum, London, for his valuable suggestions and providing useful literature and specimens to the authors.

Dichaetomyia dasiomma sp. nov.

[Chinese name: Maoyan-chongbo-ying]

(Figs. 1–4)

Description. ♂. Head:— Eyes densely covered with long hairs; frons a little wider than the diameter of frontocellus at narrowest part; interfrontalia linear, viewed from below; ocellar setae quite weak, only half the length of anterior *prst dc*, *vte* about twice the length of adjacent post-ocular setulae, *vti* longer than *vte*; 2 pairs of weak, fine but distinct reclinate *ors* just before ocellar tubercle; 7 pairs of inclinate *ori* on lower half

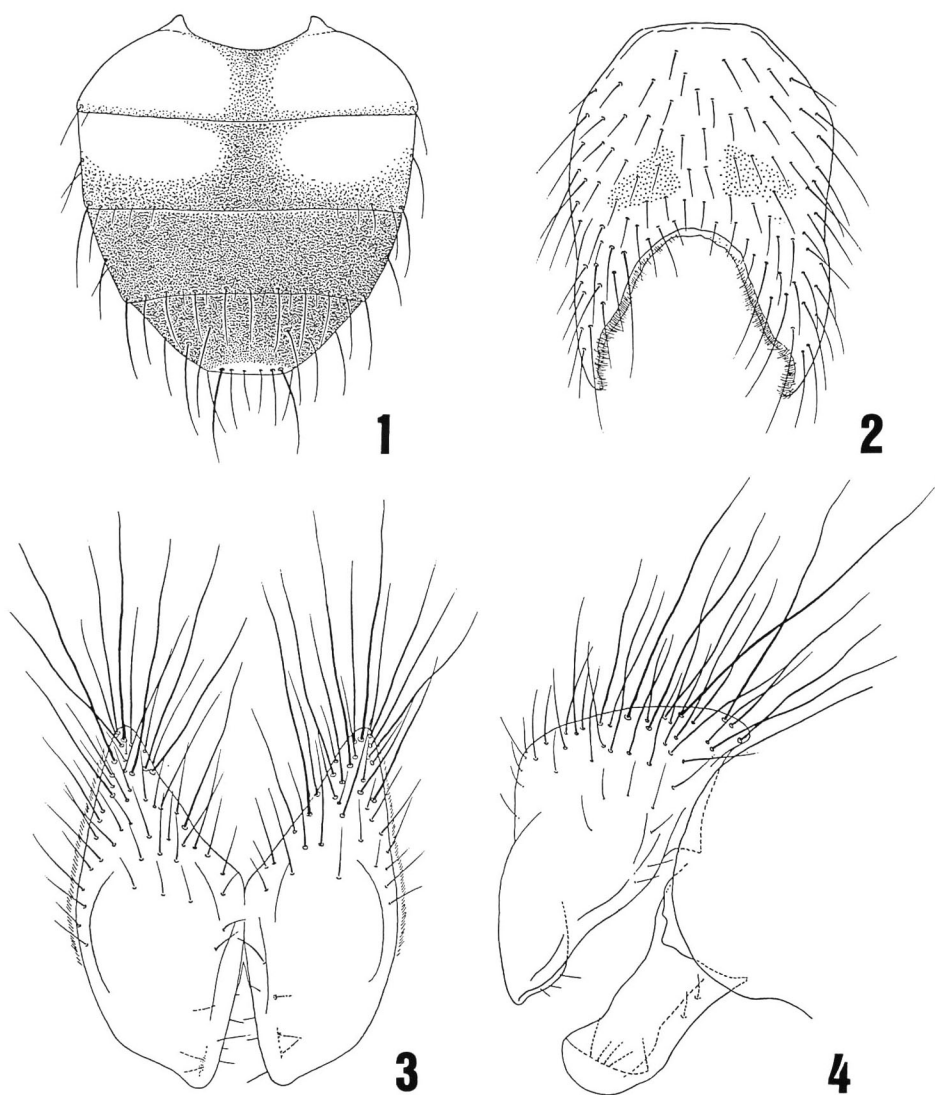
of frons, with a few hair-like interstitials, the upper 1–2 pairs hair-like. Parafrontalia, parafacialia, face and genae silvery grey pruinose; lunula yellowish orange, middle part of parafacialia about half the width of 3rd antennal segment, antennae dark brown, basal part of 3rd antennal segment and distal margin of second segment orange; arista long plumose, the longest plumosity more than twice the width of third antennal segment; epistoma not projecting further than vibrissal angles; gena about one-sixth to the height of eye; metacephalon with a few pale setae; mentum of proboscis brownish grey pruinose; palpi entirely brown.

Thorax:— Largely black, mesonotum with brownish grey pollen; scutum with four black longitudinal stripes, from neck to scutellar sulcus; humeral callus orange, scutellum, posterior part and lateral margins of scutum brownish. Acrostichal setulae in 10 rows, the single (*prsc*) pair of setae quite strong and placed on the transverse level of *prsc dc*. *Dc* 2+3, anterior *post dc* closer to suture than to second *dc*, 2 *ia*, 2 *sa*, the posterior one weak; *pra* about two-thirds the length of second *npl*. Post-alar callus with 2 setae, with setulae present on the ridge between inner seta and scutellum. Post-alar declivity bare; scutellum of normal shape, viewed from above broader than long (the width measured between the subbasal lateral setae), lower half of lateral surface and ventral surface bare, with up to 20 setulae present in 2–3 irregular rows just below the level of the strong setae. *Stpl* 1+2, the lower one usually weaker than anterior one, and only slightly closer to posterior one than to anterior one. Prosternum brownish setulose, with a few black setulae in front. Propleural depression bare; 1 propleural and 1 prostigmatal seta, each with an auxiliary seta below; the former surrounded by a few, the latter by numerous dark setulae. 1st *npl* longer and stronger than 2nd; disc of notopleura with setulae. Mesopleura with 6 strong setae in caudal row, and a conspicuous black setulae in upper anterior corner. Pteropleura with the setulae on infrasquamal (sub-alar) ridge confined to anterior part, a few descending down to sternopleural and hypopleural margins. Hypopleura, bare, metepisterna and squamopleura bare. Prostigma and poststigma orange yellow, the latter with a row of black setulae on lower margin. Supraspiracular convexity with orange villi.

Wings:— Yellowish orange tinged; veins brown; basicosta and subcostal sclerite orange yellow. The latter with orange hairs; setulae of costa and costal spine short; stem-vein and radial node bare above, below the node with 2–3 setulae, vein *m*1+2 inclined weakly forwards towards vein *r* 4+5 in apical section. Squamae yellow, margins orange, fringes pale. Halteres entirely yellow.

Legs:— Orange yellow. Fore femur without *av* setae, with a complete row of *pv* setae. Fore tibia without median *p* seta. Mid femur with a complete row of fine *pv* setae, much reduced towards apical part; some of the *av* ground-setulae strong in basal half; distal half with a row of *p* setulae; 1 *a*, 1 *d*, 2 *pd* and 1 *p* preapical setae. Mid tibia with 2 *p* setae. Hind femur with the *ad* row complete; *av* row in apical half; *pv* row complete, the setae sparse, fine, and short in basal half. Hind tibia with 3 *av*, 1 *ad* and 1 small *pd* setae.

Abdomen (Fig. 1):— Suboval. In posterior view, tergites thinly grey dusted, sub-



Figs. 1-4. *Dichaetomyia dasiomma* sp. nov., ♂. — 1, Dorsal view of abdomen; 2, dorsal view of 5th sternite; 3, posterior view of cerci; 4, lateral view of terminalia.

shining, without an undusted median vitta. Tergite 1+2 subhyaline yellow; tergite 3 yellow with a brown hind-marginal fascia, occupying about posterior half and median part of tergite; tergites 4 and 5 dark brown, the latter with slender orange-yellow apical margin. Setae quite well-developed, tergites 4 and 5 each with a marginal row. Sternite 1 dark setulose.

Genitalia:— As in Figs. 2-4.

Measurements: Length of body 7.5 mm. Length of wing 8.0 mm.

♀. Differs from the male as follows: Head:— Eyes sparsely covered with short hairs; frons at middle less than an eye-width, broadening gradually to lunula. Ocellar setae and *vti* strong, almost equal to anterior *prst dc* seta, directed forwards and slightly outwards. Three pairs of inclinate *ori*, only the lowest pair really strong. Female more yellowish than male in ground-colour. Scutellum with 10 setulae descending just below the level of the strong setae.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Holotype: ♂. Binchuan, Yunnan Province, China, 1 November 1983, collected by LI Fuhua. Paratype: ♀. Same data as for the holotype.

Remarks. This species is closely allied to *D. subumbrosa* EMDEN, 1965, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by having long and dense hairs on the eyes, the dark brown antennae and the mid femur with a complete row of *pv* setae.

References

- EMDEN, F. I. VAN, 1965. Diptera 7, Muscidae, Part 1. *In: Fauna of India and Adjacent Countries*, pp. 332–427.
- FAN, Z., 1992. *Dichaetomyia* MALLOCH, 1921. *In* FAN, Z. (ed.), *Key to the Common Flies of China*, pp. 397–401. (In Chinese.)