

One new species of soldier fly (Diptera: Stratiomyidae) from Guizhou, China

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Abstract: A new species, *Odontomyia tani* **sp. nov.**, is described from Guizhou, China. The diagnostic characters are figured and possible relationships are briefly discussed. The type specimen is deposited in Guizhou Academy of Forestry, Guiyang.

Key words: Stratiomyinae; Stratiomyini; taxonomy

贵州短角水虻一新种记述（双翅目：水虻科）

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摘要: 记述中国贵州短角水虻属 1 新种——谭氏短角水虻 *Odontomyia tani* **sp. nov.**, 绘制了相关鉴定特征图。模式标本保存在贵州省林业科学研究院标本馆。

关键词: 水虻亚科; 水虻族; 分类

Introduction

The genus *Odontomyia* Meigen, 1803 belongs to the subfamily Stratiomyinae and tribe Stratiomyini. According to a recent catalogue by Woodley (2001, 2011), 215 species are known worldwide. Among these species, 59 are Australian, 43 Afrotropical, 41 Palearctic, 30 Nearctic, 25 Neotropical, and 25 Oriental. A review of the Chinese *Odontomyia* species by Yang (1995) recognized seven species. Woodley, in his world catalogues (2001, 2011), recorded 19 Chinese species (based on earlier papers by Walker 1849, 1857; Pleske 1922; Lindner 1933, 1936, 1939, 1951, 1954; James 1941; Ôuchi 1938, 1940; Yang 1995). Since that time only three additional species of *Odontomyia* have been discovered from China (Wang *et al.* 2007; Yang *et al.* 2004, 2014). But some other species may penetrate into China from neighboring countries (Nagatomi 1977; Brunetti 1920, 1923; Lindner 1935, 1955; Nerudova *et al.* 2007). During our recent study of Stratiomyidae in Guizhou Province in China, a new species *O. tani* **sp. nov.** has been discovered and is described herein. The number of Chinese *Odontomyia* species is thus increased to 23.

Material and methods

External morphology was studied under Nikon SMZ800. Genitalic preparations were made by macerating the apical portion of the abdomen in warm 10% NaOH for about 20 min. The photographs were taken through Keyence VHX-3000, and were edited by Photoshop CS6 software. The specimen examined was deposited in the Guizhou Academy of Forestry, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, P.R. China (GAFC).

Morphological terminology follows Merz & Haenni (2000).

Taxonomy

Odontomyia tani sp. nov. (Figs 1–8)

Description. Male. Body length 8.1 mm, wing length 7.0 mm.

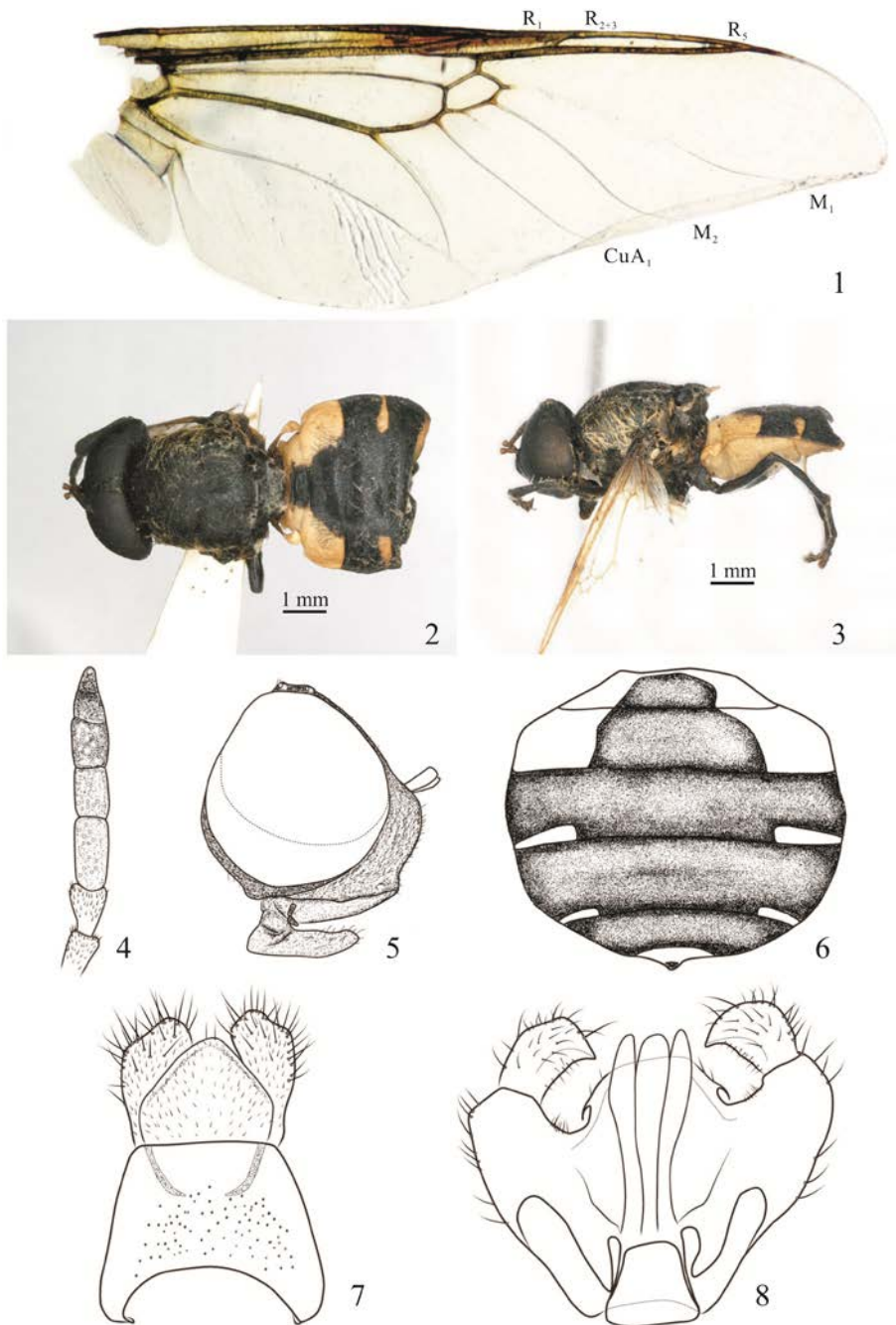
Head shiny black, height equal to length in lateral view, approximately 0.8 as long as wide in frontal view; vertex shiny black, almost bare. Ocellar tubercle distinctly prominent, shiny black. Eyes bare, dark brown to black, upper facets distinctly larger than lower, color of the lower part deeper than the upper. Upper frontal triangle small, whole frons shiny black, bare. Antennal scape and pedicel brownish yellow, scape approximately 1.2 times as long as pedicel, both scape and pedicel with sparse black hairs; flagellum with 5 flagellomeres, approximately 3 times as long as the scape, basal 3 flagellomeres brownish yellow, apical 2 flagellomeres dark brown, relative lengths of antennal scape, pedicel, and flagellomeres 1.0 : 0.8 : 1.0 : 0.8 : 0.8 : 0.5 : 0.4 (Fig. 4). Face dark brown to black, parafacialia dark brown with yellow hairs, middle of face shiny black, bare, with longitudinal protuberance. Proboscis black except yellow base, with sparse yellow hairs. Palpus yellow with yellow hairs, bisegmented.

Thorax black (Figs 2, 3), but postalar callus and the hind margin dark brown, scutellum black and yellowish marginate, scutellar spines brownish yellow; scutum densely punctate and sparsely haired, marginal hairs longer than in center; also scutellum densely punctate, length of scutellar spines about 0.3 times as long as scutellum; pleuron wholly with dense long hairs. Wing (Fig. 1) hyaline, veins brownish yellow to dark brown; vein M_1 weak, barely distinct; M_3 visible only basally; vein R_4 absent. Legs black with short yellow hairs. Halter yellow.

Abdomen (Figs 2, 6) mostly black, but the basal margin and lateral sides of tergite 1 yellow, lateral margin of tergite 2 yellow, tergite 2 with some long yellow hairs, tergites 3 and 4 with yellow transverse spots on distal margin, tergite 5 with yellow apical spot. Venter mostly yellow and bare. Male terminalia (Figs 7, 8) exposed, epandrium trapezoid, proctiger heart-shaped, length of epandrium approximately equal to proctiger but epandrium wider than proctiger; cercus broadly foliate; genital capsule trapezoidal, its distal margin with rounded medial process, each side of medial process with a slender reverse spine basally; gonostylus sub-oval, pointed inward proximally; aedeagal complex slightly longer than genital capsule, tripartite, middle part only slightly shorter.

Holotype. ♂, **China**, Guizhou Province, Huishui County, 12-VI-2006, Mt. Jiulong 26°10'N, 106°33'E, 1100 m, Jiangli TAN legs (GAFC).

Etymology. This species is named in honor of the collector of the holotype specimen, Miss Jiangli TAN.



Figures 1–8. *Odontomyia tani* sp. nov. adult male. 1. Wing; 2. Habitus, Dorsal view; 3. Habitus, Lateral view; 4. Antenna; 5. Head, lateral view; 6. Abdomen, dorsal view; 7. Proctiger, cerci, and epandrium, dorsal view; 8.

Genital capsule and aedeagal complex, dorsal view.

Remarks. This new species resembles *O. microleon*, *O. argentata*, and *O. atrodorsalis* with its absent R_4 , the scutellum black and yellowish marginate, yellow scutellar spines, yellowish green to yellow lateral markings on the abdomen, and the yellow venter. It can be distinguished by weakly distinct M_1 , M_3 visible only basally, legs wholly black with short yellow hairs, the yellow abdominal pattern (Fig. 6), and the unique male terminalia (Figs 7, 8).

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