Wiedemannia (Diptera: Empididae) newly found in China with description of a new species from Tibet

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**Wiedemannia** (Diptera: Empididae) newly found in China with description of a new species from Tibet

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**Abstract**

The genus *Wiedemannia* Zetterstedt is recorded from China for the first time. One species is described from South Tibet: *Wiedemannia tibetensis* sp. nov. This new species can be separated from the related species *Wiedemannia glaucescens* (Brunetti) by presence of the pterostigma, discal cell apically with a short appendage, surstylus nearly strip-like and hidden below dorsal portion of epandrium, and distiphallus not swollen without spines at middle. A key to the species of the genus *Wiedemannia* from the Oriental Region is presented.

Key Words: dance fly; *Wiedemannia tibetensis*; Tibet

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**Results**

**Genus Wiedemannia** Zetterstedt

**Diagnosis**

Face with a distinct notch or carina on lower margin. Gena rather wide. First flagellomere subtriangular. Fore femur with only short weak ventral setulae, but without strong v. Fore tarsomere 2 much longer than tarsomeres 3 or 4. Phallus biarticulated (Sinclair 1995).

**Distribution**

Afrotropical, Palearctic, Oriental, and Nearctic Regions.

**Remarks**

For detailed descriptions of the genus, we refer to Collin (1961) and Sinclair (1995).

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Key to species of *Wiedemannia* from the Oriental Region

1. Pterostigma present; discal cell with a short apical appendage like a very short vein; epandrial lamella with wide upper margin nearly truncate; surstylus nearly strip-like, hidden below dorsal portion of epandrium; basiphallus relatively short, moderately extended upward near level of upper margin of epandrial lamella; distiphallus not swollen without spines at middle ..............................
   
   —. Pterostigma absent; discal cell apically without short appendage; epandrial lamella with somewhat narrow upper margin nearly convex; surstylus lobate and exposed in lateral view; basiphallus very long, much extended upward beyond upper margin of epandrial lamella; distiphallus swollen with several spines at middle .............................. *Wiedemannia glaucescens* (Brunetti)

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*Wiedemannia tibetensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-3)

**Diagnosis**

Pterostigma elongated, dark brown. Discal cell apically pointed, \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) basally convergent with short petiole; discal cell with a short apical appendage like a very short vein. Epandrial lamella with wide upper margin nearly truncate. Surstylus nearly strip-like, hidden below dorsal portion of epandrium. Distiphallus not swollen without spines at middle.

**Male**

Body length 5.9 mm, wing length 5.1 mm. Head black with pale gray pollinosity. Setulae and setae on head black; upper occiput with a row of 7 strong postocular setae (uppermost being vt), lower half of occiput with minute pale setulae; ocellar tubercle weak with 2 long anterior oc and two pairs of very short posterior setulae. Antenna black; pedicel with circle of black apical setulae; first flagellomere subtriangular with short tip uniformly thin, 1.5 times longer than wide, indistinctly pubescent; arista weakly thickened, more or less uniform in thickness, 2.4 times as long as first flagellomere, indistinctly pubescent. Proboscis black with blackish setulae; palpus black with blackish setulae. Thorax black with pale gray pollinosity. Setulae and setae on thorax black; biseriate acr short hair-like, 5 long dc, 1 long h, 1 long ph, 2 short npl, 1 long sa, 1 psa slightly shorter than sa; scutellum with 2 long sc and 4 short marginal setulae (2 setulae located between 2 sc). Propleuron with pale lower setulae mostly short. Laterotergite with several short pale setulae. Legs including all coxae black. Setulae and setae on legs black, but those on coxae pale except fore and mid coxae.

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Figs. 1 and 2. *Wiedemannia tibetensis* sp. nov. (male). 1. Adult; 2. wing. Scale bar = 1 mm.

Fig. 3. *Wiedemannia tibetensis* sp. nov. (male). 3. genitalia, lateral view. Scale bar = 0.25 mm. Abbreviations: BP = basiphallus; CC = clasping cercus; CP = cercal plate; DP = distiphallus; EPN = epandrium; HYP = hypandrium; SEPN = subepandrial sclerite; S8 = sternum 8; T8 = tergum 8.
posteriorly with black setae. Fore femur with row of short hair-like av
and pv distinctly shorter than femur thickness. Wing (Fig. 2) hyaline,
slightly tinged grayish; stigma dark brown; veins dark brown; discal cell
apically pointed, M₁ and M₂ basally convergent with short petiole; dis-
cal cell with a short apical appendage like a very short vein. Squama
brown with pale setulae. Halter dark brown.

Abdomen black with pale gray pollinosity. Setulae on tergite black-
ish, on sternites dark yellow.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Epandrial lamella rather large, nearly trap-
ezoide, distinctly higher than long, and with wide upper margin nearly
truncated. Surstylus nearly strip-like, hidden below dorsal portion of
epandrium. Cercal plate small, tubercle-like, with 5 long setae; clasp-
ing cercus rather large, lobate, nearly as long as height of epandrial
lamella. Hypandrium somewhat trapezoid in lateral view. Basiphallus
long, slightly thick, nearly straight, directed upward near level of upper
margin of epandrial lamella; distiphallus, long, nearly filiform, and with
acute tip.

Female
Unknown.

Type Material

HOLOTYPE ♂, CHINA: Tibet, Nyingchi (N29°38'18", E94°21'46"), Se-
jilashan, Zhongshan Station, 4200 m, 20.VIII-10.VII.2014, Malaise trap,
leg. Baohai Wang & Zhaohui Pan (CAU).

Distribution
China (Tibet).

Remarks
Two Oriental species, *Wiedemannia tibetensis* sp. nov. from Tibet
and *W. glaucescens* (Brunetti) from India and Nepal, are closely related
and easily separated from the Palearctic species by the discal cell api-
cally pointed, M₁ and M₂ basally convergent with short petiole, clasping
cercus nearly as long as height of epandrial lamella and apical portion
wide and obtuse. They cannot be placed in any known species groups
of *Wiedemannia* from the Palearctic region. This new species may be
easily separated from *W. glaucescens* by the wing with the dark brown
stigma, discal cell with a short apical appendage like a very short vein,
surstylus nearly strip-like and hidden below dorsal portion of epan-
drium, basiphallus moderately extended near the level of the upper
margin of the epandrial lamella, and distiphallus not swollen without
spines at middle. In *W. glaucescens*, the wing has no stigma, the discal
cell has no apical appendage, the surstylus is lobate and exposed in
lateral view, the basiphallus is much extended beyond the level of the
upper margin of the epandrial lamella, and the distiphallus is swollen
with several spines at middle (Brunetti 1917; Wagner et al. 2004).

Etymology

The specific name refers to the type locality Tibet.

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