



## New species and records of *Keilbachia* Mohrig (Diptera, Sciaridae) from the Oriental region

HEIKKI HIPPA & PEKKA VILKAMAA

Heikki Hippa, Swedish Museum of Natural History, PO Box 50007, SE-104 05 Stockholm Sweden. E-mail: heikki.hippa@NRMS.se

Pekka Vilkamaa, Finnish Museum of Natural History, Zoological Museum, PO Box 17, FI-00014 University of Helsinki, Finland.

E-mail: pekka.vilkamaa@helsinki.fi

### Abstract

The following new species are described: *Keilbachia adunca* (Brunei), *K. ancylonema* (Malaysia, Selangor and Myanmar, Kambaiti), *K. camptonema* (Malaysia, Selangor), *K. clinata* (Malaysia, Sabah), *K. mirabilis* (Malaysia, Selangor and Pahang), and *K. orthonema* (Malaysia, Sabah). *K. curvispina* (Edwards), comb. nov., from Sumatra, is redescribed and a lectotype is designated. *K. acerspina* Mohrig, previously known from Nepal, is recorded from Myanmar, Kambaiti.

**Key words:** Sciaridae, *Keilbachia*, new species, Oriental region

### Introduction

Since Mohrig (in Mohrig and Martens 1987) described *Keilbachia* as a monotypic genus from Nepal (type species *K. nepalensis* Mohrig), the number of species has grown rapidly. Menzel and Mohrig (2000) transferred two Palaearctic species to *Keilbachia*: *Corynoptera sasakawai* Mohrig & Menzel and *Camptochaeta ferrata* Hippa & Vilkamaa. Menzel in Menzel and Martens (1995) described two, and Mohrig in Mohrig, Röschmann and Rulik (1999) four, additional species from Nepal, and the latter also recorded *K. ferrata* from Nepal. Vilkamaa, Komarova and Hippa (2006) described eight new species from Myanmar, and also recorded from Myanmar one of the species described from Nepal. Hippa and Vilkamaa (2007) described another nine *Keilbachia* from Myanmar. The total number of described species in the Oriental region is now 23. The striking species diversity in Myanmar at Kambaiti was discussed by Vilkamaa, Komarova and Hippa (2006) and by Hippa and Vilkamaa (2007): of the 23 Oriental species, no fewer than 19 have been recorded from Kambaiti. Apart from the species mentioned above, there are only two other described *Keilbachia*, one from New Guinea (Mohrig 2004) and one from the Dominican Republic (Mohrig, Röschmann & Rulik 2004). In addition, we have seen three undescribed species from New Caledonia, which will be published in a paper on the sciarid fauna of New Caledonia (Mohrig, Vilkamaa & Hippa, in preparation).

Menzel and Mohrig (2000) divided *Keilbachia* into the *sasakawai* and *nepalensis* groups, mainly distinguished by the former having an apical tooth on the gonostylus and the latter lacking it. Hippa and Vilkamaa (2007) added the *flagria* group for species, which have more than one curved mesial megaseta on the gonostylus. The monophyly of these groups, as well as that of the entire genus *Keilbachia* as it is currently delimited, is uncertain and will be studied in another context (Hippa, Menzel & Vilkamaa, in preparation). The aim of the present paper is to describe six additional Oriental *Keilbachia*.