



Togeciphus Nishijima and *Neoloxotaenia* Sabrosky (Diptera: Chloropidae) from China

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Abstract

Togeciphus Nishijima and *Neoloxotaenia* Sabrosky are small genera in the family Chloropidae. *T. truncatus* **sp. nov.** is described and *N. fasciata* (de Meijere) is recorded for the first time from China. Two species, *T. katoi* (Nishijima) and *N. gracilis* (de Meijere) are redescribed. Keys to the world species of the genera *Togeciphus* and *Neoloxotaenia* are presented.

Key words: Diptera, Chloropidae, *Togeciphus*, *Neoloxotaenia*, new species, new record, China

Introduction

The genus *Togeciphus* Nishijima (1954) is a small genus. It is characterized by the following characters: body black; head slightly broader than long in profile; face flat with a low and narrow indistinct medial carina; gena narrower; ocellar triangle smooth, shiny, extending to anterior margin of frons with acute apex; antenna mostly yellow, postpedicel reniform; arista black, flattened with long marginal pubescence; scutum somewhat shagreened and microtomentose with short or partly extremely long setae; scutellum narrowly prolonged posterad beyond apex of triangular basal part and bearing many long, spine-like setae laterally and apically. This genus was erected by Nishijima (1954) for the single species *Chaetaspis katoi*. However, *Chaetaspis* was first used by Bollman in Myriapoda, Nishijima (1955) gave a new generic name *Togeciphus*. Andersson (1977) placed *Togeciphus* in the *Ela-chiptera* genus group. Kanmiya (1983) described a new species *T. ericius* and redescribed *T. katoi*. Two species have been known from the world and distributed only in the Palearctic Region (Kanmiya 1983). One species, *T. katoi*, is known to occur in China (Kanmiya 1983; Yang 1989, 1996).

Becker (1911) proposed the genus *Loxotaenia* for the single species *Lagaroceras gracile* de Meijere. Becker & de Meijere (1913), de Meijere (1919) and Frey (1923) added the following three species to this genus: *L. fasciata* de Meijere, *L. halterata* de Meijere and *L. umbrosa* Frey. However, *Loxotaenia* was first used by Herrich-Schaeffer in Lepidoptera, the name was replaced by *Neoloxotaenia* by Sabrosky in 1964. Up to now there are four known species from the world (Sabrosky 1977). Andersson (1977) gave the generic diagnosis. Kanmiya (1978, 1983) also gave the generic diagnosis, and redescribed *N. gracilis* (de Meijere). The genus *Neoloxotaenia* is known only from the Oriental Region and includes four known species, and only *N. gracilis* is known from China (Sabrosky 1977). The genus *Neoloxotaenia* Sabrosky is characterized by the combination of the following features: body black, partly brownish; head wider than long; ocellar triangle black, smooth, shiny, covering most part of frons; postpedicel extremely longer than wide, by 3 times or more, scape and pedicel also long; arista black, slender and naked; scutum strongly convex, especially on anterior 1/2 in gibbose form, bearing weak or distinct subshining depressions on dorsocentral lines; scutum sometimes prominently marked on paratergite and anepisternum by oblique, yellow or pale macula, or these parts distinct only by pale gray microtomentum well distinguished from remaining thin microtomentum; epandrium with a pair of narrow, band-like secondary sclerites at sides of anus (Andersson 1977; Kanmiya 1978, 1983).