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New species of *Cryptophleps* Lichtwardt (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) with a key to the Afrotropical and Palaearctic species of the genus

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Abstract

Two new species, *Cryptophleps namibica* sp. nov., from Namibia and *C. buttikeri* sp. nov., from Saudi Arabia are described. The following new combinations are proposed: *Cryptophleps izia* (Negrobov, 1973) (*Asyndetus*), **comb. nov.** (Central Asia), *Cryptophleps minuta* (Negrobov & Shamshev, 1986) (*Asyndetus*), **comb. nov.** (Far Eastern Asia) and *Cryptophleps vivida* (Negrobov & Shamshev, 1986) (*Asyndetus*), **comb. nov.** (Far Eastern Asia). The systematic positions of species of *Cryptophleps* are discussed. An identification key to Afrotropical and Palaearctic species is provided.

Key words: Diaphorinae, *Cryptophleps*, Saudi Arabia, Namibia, new species, new combination, checklist, identification key, Afrotropical Region, Palaearctic Region

Introduction

The genus *Cryptophleps* Lichtwardt, 1898 comprises one trans-Palaearctic species, one species from Côte d'Ivoire and Namibia, two species from Seychelles, four species from Australia, and ten species from Papua New Guinea and western Pacific island groups (Grichanov 2014). Recently I found males and females of undescribed diaphorine species in several museum collections, which cannot be associated with any of the recognized species of *Cryptophleps*. In the present paper, new species from Namibia and Saudi Arabia are described and illustrated. Additionally, *Asyndetus izia* Negrobov, 1973, *A. minuta* Negrobov & Shamshev, 1986 and *A. vivida* Negrobov & Shamshev, 1986 are transferred to the genus *Cryptophleps*.

The last key to known Australasian species of *Cryptophleps* was published by Bickel (2005), and there are no suitable keys to the Afrotropical fauna. A key to nine Afrotropical and Palaearctic species of the genus is given below.

Material and methods

The holotypes and paratypes of the new species and other material examined are housed at the following: the Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (BMNH); National Museum, Bloemfontein, South Africa (BMSA); Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN); Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium (RMCA); Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (ZIN). The syntypes of *C. nigrihalterata* and *C. ochrihalterata* were studied from digital images provided by the Natural History Museum.

Specimens have been studied and photographed with a ZEISS Discovery V–12 stereo microscope and an AxioCam MRc5 camera. Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Cumming & Wood (2009). The lengths of the podomeres are given in millimetres. Body length is measured from the base of the antenna to the tip of genital capsule (males) or segment 5 (females). Wing length is measured from the base to the wing apex. Male genitalia were macerated in 10% KOH. The figures showing the hypopygium in lateral view (Figs 5, 9) are