



Notes on the *Homoneura* subgenera *Euhomoneura*, *Homoneura* and *Minettioides* from China (Diptera: Lauxaniidae)

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Abstract

The proportion of the width of the lower margin of the face and the height of the gena is proposed to sort several species of *Homoneura* Wulp in the two subgenera *Euhomoneura* Malloch and *Homoneura* where the anteriormost *dc* is located at the transverse suture of the mesonotum. One species *Homoneura* (*Homoneura*) *litorea* **sp. nov.** is described as new to science, and two species, *Homoneura* (*Homoneura*) *stackelbergiana* Papp and *Homoneura* (*Minettioides*) *orientis* (Hendel) are recorded from China for the first time. The former species is elevated out of synonymy from *Homoneura* (*Homoneura*) *stackelbergi* Czerny. The species *Homoneura* *alini* Hering is synonymized under *Homoneura* (*Homoneura*) *brevicornis* Kertész. A key is presented to separate the five subgenera of *Homoneura*, and another key is presented to separate the Chinese species of the subgenera *Euhomoneura* and *Minettioides* Malloch.

Key words. Diptera, Lauxaniidae, *Homoneura*, *Euhomoneura*, *Minettioides*, China, new species, new synonymy, revised status

Introduction

The species of the two subgenera of *Homoneura* Wulp, 1891, namely *Euhomoneura* Malloch, 1927c and *Minettioides* Malloch, 1929, are distributed in the Oriental, Palaearctic and Australian/Oceanian Regions. The subgenus *Euhomoneura* includes 12 described species with 3 in China, while the subgenus *Minettioides* includes 24 described species with 4 in China (see Appendix for list of species). The species of these subgenera are reviewed herein. The species from China of the subgenus *Homoneura* will be revised in another paper, so overall details are not given here, but several species are addressed to clarify some previous confusion about subgeneric placement, species circumscriptions and synonymies. The key included herein facilitates the separation of the five subgenera of the genus *Homoneura*.

The subgenus *Euhomoneura* was proposed by Malloch (1927c) based on the type species *Lauxania ornatipennis* Meijere, 1910 (Fig. 43), and one of the diagnostic characters of the subgenus was that the lower margin of the face is about three times as wide as height of the gena. This character was also used to separate the subgenus *Xenohomoneura* Malloch, 1927c (which was subsequently raised to a full genus by Kim (1994)) from the subgenus *Euhomoneura* (Malloch, 1929; Stuckenberg, 1971). In *Xenohomoneura* (Fig. 42), the width of the lower margin of face is nearly equal to height of the gena. We also found that the proportion of the width of the lower margin of face and the height of the gena can be useful to separate several species of the subgenera *Euhomoneura* and *Homoneura* in which the anteriormost *dc* is located at the transverse suture of the mesonotum after checking the type and non-type specimens of *Xenohomoneura testacea* (Malloch, 1927c) (AMS), *Homoneura* (*Euhomoneura*) *ornatipennis* (Meijere) (USNM), *Homoneura brevicornis* (Kertész, 1915) (HNHM, USNM, CAUC), *Homoneura litorea* **sp. nov.** (CAUC), *Homoneura stackelbergi* Czerny, 1932 (NHMW) and *Homoneura stackelbergiana* Papp, 1984 (HNHM, CAUC). Although the anteriormost *dc* is located at the transverse suture of the mesonotum among the latter four species, the lower margin of the face is less than or about two times as wide as the height of the gena (Fig.