



A new species of *Apolysis* Loew, 1860 from China (Diptera: Bombyliidae, Usiinae, Apolysini)

GANG YAO¹, DING YANG^{1,4}, NEAL L. EVENHUIS², & BABAK GHARALI³

¹Department of Entomology, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100093, China. E-mail: likygang@gmail.com; dyangcau@126.com

²Department of Natural Science, Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817-2704, USA

³Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, P. O. Box: 14115-336, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran. E-mail: bgharaei@mail.com

⁴Correspondence author

Abstract

The genus *Apolysis* Loew, 1860 is a moderately species-rich bee fly genus with 116 described species in the world; 14 species in the Palearctic, and one species in the Oriental. A new species from China is described: *Apolysis galba* sp. nov. and *Apolysis beijingensis* (Yang & Yang), **comb. nov.**, is redescribed. A key to the genera of the subfamily Usiinae in China is presented.

Key words. Diptera, Bombyliidae, Apolysini, *Apolysis*, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Apolysis* Loew belongs to tribe Apolysini of the subfamily Usiinae (Evenhuis & Greathead, 1999). Species of this genus are easily identified by the following characters: small flies, body color is mostly black; the flagellum of antenna (Fig. 7) with an articulated spine-like second flagellomere in addition to a stylus; discal cell of wing is open or closed by the crossvein m-m (Greathead & Evenhuis 1997). *Apolysis* includes 116 known species, of which 14 species are from the Palearctic and one species occurs in the Oriental region (Evenhuis & Greathead, 1999). In the present paper *A. beijingensis* (Yang & Yang) is redescribed and illustrated, and a new species *A. galba* sp. nov. is added to the fauna of China. A key to the genera of the Usiinae from China is also presented.

Little is known about the eggs of bee flies; during female genitalia dissection we found four eggs in a specimen of *A. galba* sp. nov. which were photographed and illustrated herein.

Material and Methods

The specimens were studied and illustrated with ZEISS Stemi 2000-c stereomicroscope. Genitalic preparations were made by macerating the apical portion of abdomen in cold 10% NaOH for 12–15 h, after examination they were transferred to fresh glycerin and stored in a microvial pinned below the specimens. The wing and abdomen photographs of adults were taken with a digital camera (Canon 450D) and modified with Adobe Photoshop. Voucher specimens examined are deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University, Beijing (CAU). The following abbreviations are used: *ad*—anterodorsal, *av*—anteroventral, *pd*—posterodorsal, *pv*—posteroventral, *dm*— discal cell.