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New *Mycomya* species from the Himalayas (Diptera, Mycetophilidae): 2. Subgenera *Calomycomya*, *Cymomya*, *Neomycomya* and *Pavomya* subg. n.

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Abstract

Mycomya Rondani specimens from the Himalayas, mostly Nepal and Myanmar, are revised. *Pavomya* subg. n. is described. Altogether nine species from the subgenera *Calomycomya*, *Cymomya*, *Neomycomya* and *Pavomya* subg. n. are recorded from the Himalayas and Indian subcontinent. The paper includes a key to the subgenera of *Mycomya* and the Himalayan species of *Mycomya* of the four subgenera. The following eight new species are described: *M. aonyx*, *M. cuon*, *M. kambaitiensis*, *M. marmota*, *M. paguma*, *M. panthera*, *M. ratufa* and *M. wah*. *Mycomya fimbriata* (Meigen) is recorded from Myanmar.

Key words: Diptera, Mycetophilidae, *Mycomya*, new species, new subgenus, Nepal, Myanmar, Burma, key to subgenera and species

Introduction

Väisänen (1984) presented a hypothetic reconstruction of the phylogeny of the genus *Mycomya* based on the revision of the large Palearctic and Nearctic material. In the same context, eight subgenera were erected in addition to *Mycomya* s. str. Several Oriental, Neotropical, Afrotropical and Australian species were placed tentatively in the subgenera. Although the genus *Mycomya* was considered monophyletic, the option that the genus could be artificial and polyphyletic, with all its widely divergent subgenera, cannot be convincingly excluded. Consequently, the subgeneric classification emphasizes the internal heterogeneity within the species-rich and externally easily recognizable genus, and the need of further studies covering other geographic regions. Here the subgeneric classification is applied to the material collected from the Oriental region.

The present material covers the *Mycomya* species of the Indian subcontinent and the mainland Southeast Asia, excluding China. Most of the material originates in the Himalayan mountains, especially Nepal and Myanmar (Burma). The paper is the 22nd scientific article that includes Diptera collected by the Kyushu University Scientific Expedition to Nepal Himalaya in 1971–1972, which was one of the main sources of the material (e.g. Hayashi & Makihara 1981, Saigusa 1984). Large parts of the present material were also collected by the Swedish expedition to Burma in 1934 (Malaise 1945) and the Canadian Nepal Expedition in 1967.

Seven subgenera of *Mycomya* are known in the Oriental region. All but one Oriental species studied could be easily recognized to belong to the subgenera proposed for the *Mycomya* species in the Holarctic region. The first of a series on *Mycomya* in the Himalayas covered 25 species of *Mycomya* s. str., including 20 new species (Väisänen 1996). This paper is the long-delayed second contribution of the series, and deals with four subgenera: *Calomycomya*, *Cymomya*, *Neomycomya*, and *Pavomya* subgen. nov..

At least ten species belonging to these four subgenera are recognized in the Himalayas. Eight new species and a new subgenus are described below, and a key to the subgenera of *Mycomya* and the Himalayan species in the four subgenera is given. The remaining two subgenera (*Mycomyopsis* and *Lycomya*) will be covered with in the third, and final, part of this series. There are no Oriental records of the subgenus *Coheromyia* known from the Palearctic, Nearctic and Neotropical regions, or the monotypic Nearctic subgenera *Myacymo* and *Tlingitmyia*.