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A new species of *Hemilea* Loew and two new records of Trypetini (Diptera: Tephritidae: Trypetinae) from India

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Abstract

A new species of *Hemilea* Loew, *H. totu* David, Hancock & Sachin, **sp. n.**, is described from India. *Paratrypeta appendiculata* (Hendel) and *Vidalia thailandica* Hancock & Drew are recorded for the first time from India and a key to species of *Hemilea* from India and Myanmar is provided.

Keywords: Shimla, fruit flies, northwestern Himalayas

Introduction

Species of *Hemilea* Loew are leaf-mining fruit flies with a dimidiate wing pattern resembling *Acidostigma* Hendel but can be differentiated by the shorter subcostal cell. Excluding *H. acrotoxa* (Hering, 1938) from Myanmar, which has a very different wing pattern, some 15 species have been described from the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australasian Regions, plus one from Madagascar (Norrbom, 2004; Wang, 1998), with only two of these species recorded from India (Agarwal and Sueyoshi, 2005) – *H. cnidella* Munro and *H. praestans* (Bezzi). They are characterised by an extensive dark brown to black wing pattern anterior to vein M, subcostal cell shorter than costal cell, and surstylus with lateral prensiseta much smaller than medial one (Han, 1999). Other related genera, *Drosanthus* Hering, *Pseudhemilea* Chen and *Acidiella* Hendel, can be differentiated from *Hemilea* based on epandrial characters and thoracic chaetotaxy as discussed by Han (1999). In this paper a new species of *Hemilea* collected from Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India is described and new records of two other species in the tribe Trypetini are reported. Although not included in *Hemilea* by Han (1999) or Norrbom (2004), *H. malaisei* Hering, 1938 is provisionally included here based on its similarity to the new species; however, a previous record from NW India (Mir *et al*., 2017) is regarded as a likely female of the latter. A key to species of *Hemilea* known from India and Myanmar is also provided.

Material and methods

Specimens deposited in the following museum have been examined for the study

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Collections were done by sweep netting. Images of the specimens were acquired using a Leica DFC 420 camera mounted on a Leica M205A stereozoom microscope; images of genitalia were acquired using an 8 MP camera tem-

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