

# The genus *Keilbachia* Mohrig from Mainland China, with descriptions of two new species (Diptera, Sciaridae)

Su-Jiong Zhang<sup>†</sup>, Junhao Huang<sup>‡</sup>, Hong Wu<sup>§</sup>, Yi-ping Wang<sup>|</sup>

College of Forestry and Biotechnology, Zhejiang A & F University, Hangzhou 311300, China

<sup>†</sup> [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:7E0BB886-08AA-4584-8710-63E8EFA7BAA9](https://doi.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:7E0BB886-08AA-4584-8710-63E8EFA7BAA9)

<sup>‡</sup> [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:49A80164-AA3E-4A47-ABE6-B4E112291488](https://doi.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:49A80164-AA3E-4A47-ABE6-B4E112291488)

<sup>§</sup> [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:4D9B3A38-09F7-46CB-B9A9-9A540951C496](https://doi.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:4D9B3A38-09F7-46CB-B9A9-9A540951C496)

<sup>|</sup> [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:D8E7A259-C421-4F85-BB02-B78179DBABC5](https://doi.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:D8E7A259-C421-4F85-BB02-B78179DBABC5)

Corresponding author: Hong Wu (wuh8977@sohu.com)

---

Academic editor: Chris Thompson | Received 3 December 2009 | Accepted 2 July 2010 | Published 30 July 2010

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:E1C5E2DD-2EDF-4DA7-83DA-519B37D2E1F1](https://doi.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:E1C5E2DD-2EDF-4DA7-83DA-519B37D2E1F1)

---

**Citation:** Zhang S-J, Huang J, Wu H, Wang Y-P (2010) The genus *Keilbachia* Mohrig from Mainland China, with descriptions of two new species (Diptera, Sciaridae). ZooKeys 52: 47–56. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.52.362

---

## Abstract

Seven species of *Keilbachia* Mohrig are recognized, and among them, two new species, *K. subacumina* Wu & Zhang, **sp. n.** and *K. fengyangensis* Wu & Zhang, **sp. n.** are described and illustrated. Five species, *K. orthonema*, *K. flagripina*, *K. demssia*, *K. oligonema* and *K. acumina* are reported for the first time from China. A key to the 15 Chinese species of this genus is also provided.

## Keywords

Diptera, Sciaridae, *Keilbachia*, new species, Mainland China, Oriental Region

## Introduction

The genus *Keilbachia* was firstly proposed for *K. nepalensis* Mohrig from Nepal (Mohrig and Martens 1987: 483). Subsequently, additional species are described from the Oriental, Palaearctic, Neotropical, and Australian Regions. Menzel and Martens (1995) described two species from Nepal-Himalaya. Mohrig et al. (1999) described

four species from Nepal. Menzel and Mohrig (2000) transferred two Palaearctic species to *Keilbachia*. Mohrig (2004) described one new species from Papua New Guinea. Mohrig et al. (2004) described one new species from Dominica. Vilkamaa et al. (2006) described eight new species from Myanmar. Hipa and Vilkamaa (2007a, b) described 15 species from Oriental regions and reassigned one Nearctic species to the genus. Rudzinski (2008) described five new species from Taiwan. Vilkamaa et al. (2009) reviewed the genus, adding 11 new species from Oriental Region and one more species by combination. Therefore, 52 species of the genus have been recorded until now, mostly from the Oriental Region, including eight species that occur in Taiwan.

In this study, seven species of *Keilbachia* are recognized from Mainland China. Among them, two new species, *fengyangensis* and *subacumina* are described and illustrated. Five species, *flagrispina*, *demssia*, *orthonema*, *oligonema* and *acumina* are reported for the first time from China. An additional 8 species of *Keilbachia* are known from Taiwan China: *adjuncta* Vilkamaa, Menzel & Hipa (2009: 5); *ferrata* (Hipa & Vilkamaa 1994: 50, *Camptochaeta*); *grandiosa* Rudzinski (2008: 347); *praedicata* Rudzinski (2008: 348); *profana* Rudzinski (2008: 349); *sasakawawai* (Mohrig & Menzel 1992: 21, *Corynoptera*); *subferrata* Rudzinski (2008: 346) and *ulcerate* Rudzinski (2008: 349).

## Materials and methods

All specimens were collected by sweeping in the field and preserved in 75% ethanol. They were mounted on glass slides in xylol-based Canada balsam after clearing in creosote. The heads of specimens from Yunnan province were bleached in 10% NaOH for about 24 hours at room temperature. The specimens were observed and measured under a Nikon SMZ1500 stereoscopic microscope. The illustrations were prepared under a Nikon Eclipse 50i optical microscope, with an attached drawing tube. The terminology follows Hipa and Vilkamaa (2007b). The length of 4th flagellomere is taken from the apex of the neck to the base of the body. The wing length is the straight distance from the humeral angle to the apical angle. The body length is the straight distance between apex of head and apex of hypopygium. The type specimens designated in the present study are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Forest Protection, Zhejiang A & F University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, China [ZAFU].

## Results and discussion

### Key to Chinese Species of *Keilbachia* (Based on Males)

1. Gonostylus with subapical megasetae.....3
- Gonostylus with no subapical megasetae.....2
2. Gonostylus with one mesial megaseta .....*praedicata*

- Gonostylus with two mesial megasetae..... *oligonema*
- 3. Gonostylus with one or two subapical megasetae ..... 5
- Gonostylus with three or more subapical megasetae.....4
- 4. Gonostylus with one mesial megaseta on middle and another one at the base of gonostylus..... *profana*
- Gonostylus with only one mesial megaseta at the base of gonostylus... *ulcerate*
- 5. Gonostylus with two subapical megasetae ..... *adjuncta*
- Gonostylus with two subapical megasetae ..... 6
- 6. Mesial megaseta of gonostylus short, shorter than maximal width of gonostylus..... *orthonema*
- Mesial megaseta of gonostylus long, at least as long as maximal width of gonostylus.....7
- 7. Subapical megasetae of gonostylus close to each other, both at apical fourth of gonostylus..... 11
- Subapical megasetae of gonostylus widely apart, basal most one at apical third or apical half of gonostylus..... 8
- 8. Tegmen modified, slightly broader subbasally than subapically .... *sasakawai*
- Tegmen simple, much broader subbasally than subapically ..... 9
- 9. Basal body of mesial megaseta of gonostylus long and slender..... *subferrata*
- Basal body of mesial megaseta of gonostylus short and stout..... 10
- 10. Basalmost subapical megasetae at apical half of gonostylus (Fig. 5) ..... *subacumina*
- Basalmost subapical megasetae at apical third of gonostylus (Fig. 6)..... *acumina*
- 11. Subapical megasetae of gonostylus subequal in size ..... 13
- Subapical megasetae of gonostylus not equal in size ..... 12
- 12. Apicalmost subapical megaseta of gonostylus slender ..... *ferrata*
- Apicalmost subapical megaseta of gonostylus stout ..... *grandiosa*
- 13. Apex of gonostylus rounded and broad ..... *flagripina*
- Apex of gonostylus pointed and ..... 14
- 14. Mesial megaseta of gonostylus long and strongly curved (Fig. 10) ..... *fengyangensis*
- Mesial megaseta short and slightly curved ..... *demissa*

***Keilbachia flagripina***

*Keilbachia flagripina* Mohrig, in Mohrig, Röschmann & Rulik 1999: 198.

**Diagnostic characters** (Male). Body length 1.64–1.71 mm; wing length 1.36–1.41 mm.

Eye bridge 3–4 facets wide. Length/width of 4<sup>th</sup> flagellomere 2.19–2.32.

Anterior pronotum with 5–6 setae. Episternum 1 with 3–4 setae.

c/w 0.69–0.72, R<sub>1</sub>/R 0.71–0.76, r-m with one seta.

The mesial megaseta on gonostylus very long and curved, nearly three times as long as the width of gonostylus. The basal body of mesial megaseta is not distinct. Tegmen simple, much broader subbasally than subapically.

**Specimens examined.** China, Yunnan, Baoshan, Mts. Gaoligongshan, 24°49.729'N, 98°46.074'E, sweep-net 11.V.2009. 4 males, Man-Man Wang [SM00878–00880, SM00882] (ZAFU); 3 males, Su-Jiong, Zhang [SM00886, SM00902–00903] (ZAFU).

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan), Myanmar, Nepal.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** This species is new to China, which was firstly described from Nepal, based on two males. It is similar to *K. ferrata* (Hippa & Vilkaamaa, 1994) in having two subapical megaseta and a long mesial megaseta, but *K. flagrispina* can be separated by the mesial megaseta very long and strongly curved, and two subapical megaseta subequal in length on gonostylus. The materials examined from China do not show distinct variation, but we found the Chinese specimens are much smaller in body length, which is 1.64–1.71 mm, while 2.5 mm in Nepal materials.

### ***Keilbachia demissa* Vilkaamaa, Komarova & Hippa**

*Keilbachia demissa* Vilkaamaa, Komarova & Hippa, 2006: 45.

**Diagnostic characters** (Male). Body length 1.73–1.78 mm; wing length 1.47–1.49 mm.

Eye bridge 3–4 facets wide. Prefrons with 10–12 setae. Length/width of 4th flagellomere 2.17–2.41.

Anterior pronotum with 5–6 setae. Episternum 1 with 7–8 setae.

Length of spur/width of fore tibia 1.20–1.27. Length of metatibia /length of thorax 1.05–1.12.

c/w 0.62–0.64, R<sub>1</sub>/R 0.52–0.56, r-m with no setae.

The mesial megaseta on gonostylus long and slightly curved, basal body long. Tegmen simple, much broader subbasally than subapically.

**Specimens examined.** China, Yunnan, Baoshan, Mts. Gaoligongshan, 24°49.729'N, 98°46.074'E, sweep-net, 11.V.2009. 6 males, Su-Jiong Zhang [SM00856, SM00859, SM00862, SM00869, SM00875, SM00881] (ZAFU); 1 male, Man-Man Wang [SM00888] (ZAFU).

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan), Burma.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** This species is new to China, which was firstly described from Burma based on seven males. It is similar to *K. scutica* Vilkaamaa, Komarova & Hippa, 2006 and *K. flagrispina* by the tegmen broadest subbasally (Mohrig et al. 1999; Vilkaamaa, Komarova and Hippa 2006). But it differs in having the mesial megaseta of the gonostylus much shorter and less strongly curved. The materials examined in China do not show distinct intraspecific variation, but the apical of gonostylus in the specimens SM00881 and SM00856 is more attenuated and curved than the other specimens.

### ***Keilbachia orthonema* Hippa & Vilkkamaa**

*Keilbachia orthonema* Hippa & Vilkkamaa, 2007b: 66.

**Diagnostic characters** (Male). Body length 1.76–1.82 mm; wing length 1.35–1.37 mm.

Eye bridge 3–4 facets wide. Prefrons with 9–11 setae. Length/width of 4<sup>th</sup> flagellomere 2.47–2.53.

Anterior pronotum with 4–5 setae. Episternum 1 with 5–6 setae.

Length of spur/width of protibia 1.76–1.81.

c/w 0.79–0.82, R<sub>1</sub>/R 0.71–0.73, r-m with 0–1 seta.

The mesial megaseta on gonostylus short and straight, slightly longer than its basal body. Two slender megasetae at apical fourth of gonostylus. Tegmen slightly broader subbasally than subapically.

**Specimens examined.** China, Yunnan, Yingjiang, Tongbiguan, 24°36.004'N, 97°39.139'E, sweep-net, 20.V.2009. 6 males, Su-Jiong Zhang [SM00657–00658, SM00663–00664, SM00670, SM00680] (ZAFU); 3 males, Man-Man Wang [SM00653, SM00666–00667] (ZAFU).

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan), Malaysia.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** This species is new to China, which was firstly described from Sabah, Malaysia, based on two male specimens. It is similar to *K. apprima* Vilkkamaa, Komarova & Hippa, 2006 from Vietnam by sharing a short mesial megaseta (Hippa & Vilkkamaa 2007b), but *K. orthonema* can be distinguished by mesial megaseta longer and much less curved, and apical fourth of gonostylus with two slender megasetae. The Chinese material examined does not show distinct intraspecies variation, but the two megasetae at the apical fourth of the gonostylus are stronger than in Malaysia materials, judging from the figures prepared by Hippa and Vilkkamaa (2007b). What's more, length/width of 4th flagellomere is 2.47–2.53, smaller than in Malaysia materials, which is about 3 times as long as wide.

### ***Keilbachia acumina* Vilkkamaa, Menzel & Hippa**

*Keilbachia acumina* Vilkkamaa, Menzel & Hippa, 2009: 4.

**Diagnostic characters** (Male). Body length 1.51–1.57 mm; wing length 1.25–1.28 mm.

Eye bridge three facets wide. Prefrons with 3–5 setae. Length/width of 4th flagellomere 2.35–2.71.

Anterior pronotum with 3–4 setae. Episternum 1 with 4–5 setae.

Length of spur/width of protibia 1.55–1.57.

c/w 0.64–0.65, R<sub>1</sub>/R 0.72–0.75, r-m with no setae.

Gonostylus with two megasetae widely apart, one at subapical and stout, the other at apical third and slender (Fig. 6). Basal third of gonostylus excavated, with a long and

strongly curved subbasal mesial megaseta on broad basal body. Tegmen simple, much broader subbasally than subapically, with sparsely placed teeth.

**Specimens examined.** 1 male, China, Zhejiang, Linan, Mt. Xijingshan, 30°23'N, 119°72'E, sweep-net, 21.VI.2008, Su-Jiong Zhang [SM00018] (ZAFU); 1 male, China, Zhejiang, Lishui, Mt. Jiulongshan, 28°59'N, 119°25'E, sweep-net, 10.X.2008, Su-Jiong Zhang [SM00114] (ZAFU); 1 male, Yunnan, Tengchong, Shaba, Mt. Tiantaishan, 25°24.524'N, 98°42.735'E, sweep-net, 13.V.2009, Su-Jiong Zhang [SM00933] (ZAFU).

**Distribution.** China (Zhejiang, Yunnan), Japan.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** The species is similar to *K. subferrata* Rudzinski and *K. ferrata* (Hippa & Vilkamaa) by having a rather long subbasal mesial megaseta on a large basal body. But it can be distinguished from *K. subferrata* by the smaller mesial megaseta in a more apical position (Vilkamaa et al. 2009), and differs from *K. ferrata* by having the basal body slightly smaller, and the socket of the apical megaseta more distinct (Vilkamaa et al. 2009). Vilkamma et al. (2009) mentioned *K. acumina* shows intraspecies variation in the structure of the gonostylus and the length of the flagellomeres. The variations are also examined in the Chinese materials, that the position of basalmost subapical megasetae varies in the apical third of gonostylus and the length of the 4th flagellomere among 67.63–87.58  $\mu\text{m}$ .

### *Keilbachia subacumina* Wu & Zhang, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:878985DF-CC83-4052-9486-06582BA13734

Figs 1–5

**Description** (Male). Body length 1.81–2.32 mm; wing length 1.49–1.52 mm.

*Color.* Head, thorax and abdomen brown; antenna, palpus, coxae, and hypopygium yellowish-brown; leg yellow; wing fumose.

*Head* (Figs 1, 2). Eye bridge 3–4 facets wide. Prefrons with 5–6 setae, clypeus with 0–1 seta. Palpus three-segmented. Basal segment with one seta, with a narrow sensory pit, 2nd segment with 4–6 setae, 3rd segment with 6–7 setae. Length/width of 4th flagellomere 2.74–2.79.

*Thorax.* Anterior pronotum with 5–6 setae. Episternum 1 with 6–7 setae.

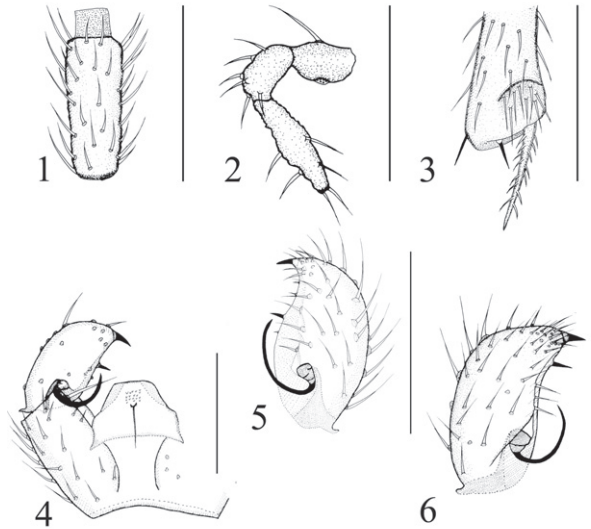
*Legs.* Apex of protibia (Fig. 3). Length of spur/width of protibia 1.79–1.83. Length of profemur/length of protibia 0.76–0.79. Length of metatibia /length of thorax 1.23–1.31.

*Wings.* Width/length 0.44–0.49.

c/w 0.71–0.77,  $R_1/R$  0.96–0.98. r-m with 1–2 setae.

*Abdomen.* Sternite 8 with 10–11 setae. Gonostylus and gonocoxa subequal in length. Gonostylus with two megasetae widely apart, one at apex and stout, the other at apical half of gonostylus and slender. Basal third of gonostylus excavated, with a long and strongly curved mesial megaseta on broad basal body. Tegmen simple, much broader subbasally than subapically, with sparsely placed teeth. (Figs 4, 5).

**Specimens examined.** Holotype, male. China, Zhejiang, Linan, Mt. Xijingshan, 30°23'N, 119°72'E, sweep-net, 21.VI.2008, Su-Jiong Zhang [SM00025] (ZAFU).



**Figures 1–6.** 1–5, *Keilbachia subacumina*, male. 1 4th flagellomere, lateral view 2 palpus, lateral view 3 apex of protibia, prolateral view 4 part of hypopygium, ventral view 5 gonostylus, ventral view. 6 *Keilbachia acumina*, male, gonostylus, ventral view. Scale bar = 0.1 mm.

Paratypes. 2 males, same data as holotype [SM00018, SM00024] (ZAFU); 5 males, same data as holotype but 19.VII.2008 [SM00057–00061] (ZAFU). China, Zhejiang, Lishui, Mt. Fengyangshan, 28°04'N, 119°08'E. sweep-net, 3 males, 11.VIII.2008, Sheng-Long Liu [SM00282] (ZAFU); 1 male, 24.VIII.2008, Sheng-Long Liu [SM00231–00233] (ZAFU); 1 male, 01.VIII.2008, Xiao-Ling Niu [SM00306] (ZAFU). 1 male, China, Zhejiang, Lishui, Mt. Jiulongshan, 28°59'N, 119°25'E, sweep-net, 10.X.2008, Su-Jiong Zhang, [SM00114] (ZAFU).

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** This species is very similar to *K. acumina* in the structure of the hypopygium (Fig. 5, 6), but *K. subacumina* can be distinguished by having the apex of gonostylus broader, and the stouter and shorter basalmost megaseta at the apical half of the gonostylus. What's more, the anterior pronotum bears 5–6 setae in *K. subacumina* while 3–4 setae in *K. acumina*, and the r-m nervation of the wing with 1–2 setae in *K. subacumina* while bare in *K. acumina*. The structure of the hypopygium in the new species does not show distinct intraspecific variation. The species is named after its similarity to *K. acumina*. This epithet is an adjective.

***Keilbachia fengyangensis* Wu & Zhang, sp. n.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3BA818B3-5B93-495A-9117-BC26DDE09CF8

Figs 7–11

**Description** (Male). Body length 2.31–2.48 mm; wing length 1.92–1.94 mm.

*Color.* Head, thorax and abdomen brown; antenna, palpus, coxae, legs and hypopygium yellowish-brown; wing fumose.

*Head* (Fig. 7, 8). Eye bridge 3–4 facets wide. Prefrons with 7–8 setae, clypeus with no setae. Palpus three-segmented. Basal segment with one seta, with wide sensory pit, 2nd segment with 4–6 setae, 3rd segment with 7–8 setae. Length/width of 4th flagellomere 2.91–2.94.

*Thorax.* Anterior pronotum with 4 setae, episternum 1 with 5–6 setae.

*Legs.* Apex of protibia (Fig. 9). Length of spur/width of protibia 1.45–1.49. Length of profemur/length of protibia 0.65–0.68. Length of metatibia/length of thorax 1.03–1.11.

*Wings.* Width/length 0.45–0.47.

c/w 0.62–0.69; R<sub>1</sub>/R 0.83–0.91. r-m with one seta.

*Abdomen.* Sternite 8 with nine setae. Gonostylus longer than gonocoxa, slightly curved, with two slender apical and subapical megaseta. The basal third of gonostylus with a long and curved mesial megaseta on a narrow and short basal body. Tegmen higher than broad, with sparse placed teeth (Fig. 10, 11).

**Specimens examined.** Holotype, male. China, Zhejiang, Lishui, Mt. Fengyangshan, 28°04'N, 119°08'E, sweep-net, 26.IV.2008, Sheng-Long Liu [SM00342] (ZAFU). Paratypes. 2 males, same data as holotype [SM00335, SM00338] (ZAFU); 1 male, same data as holotype but 19.IV.2008 [SM00346] (ZAFU).

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** This species is found only from Mt. Fengyangshan, Zhejiang. It is similar to *K. demissa* and *K. flagripina* by having a long mesial megaseta, but it can be distinguished from *K. demissa* by having the megaseta of the gonostylus longer and more curved, and the tegmen with no distinct basolateral. The new species can be distinguished from *K. flagripina* by the apex of gonostylus distinct attenuated, and the mesial megaseta shorter and not strongly curved. The species is named after its type locality (Mt. Fengyangshan).

### ***Keilbachia oligonema* Hippa & Vilkamaa**

*Keilbachia oligonema* Hippa & Vilkamaa, 2007a: 45.

**Diagnostic characters** (Male). Body length 1.71 mm; wing length 1.66 mm.

Eye bridge four facets wide. Prefrons with nine setae. Length/width of 4th flagellomere 3.30.

Anterior pronotum with five setae, episternum 1 with three setae.

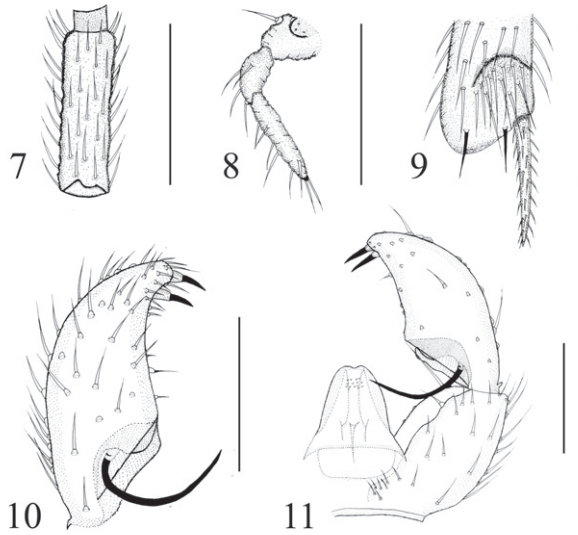
Apex of protibia. Length of spur/width of protibia 1.48.

Width/length 0.40,

c/w 0.73, R<sub>1</sub>/R 0.87. r-m with no setae.

Gonocoxa ventrally with a slight indication of an intercoxal lobe. Gonostylus nearly as long as gonocoxa, with no apical and subapical megaseta. The basal third of gonostylus excavated, with two long and curved mesial megaseta on a broad basal body. Tegmen simple, much broader subbasally than subapically.





**Figures 7–11.** *Keilbachia fengyangensis*, male. **7** 4th flagellomere, lateral view **8** palpus, lateral view **9** apex of protibia, prolateral view **10** gonostylus, ventral view **11** part of hypopygium, ventral view. Scale bar = 0.1 mm.

**Specimens examined.** 1 male. China, Yunnan, Tengchong, Dahaoping, 98°45'N, 24°55'E, sweep-net, 22.V.2009, Man-Man Wang, [SM00757] (ZAFU).

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan), Burma.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** The gonostylus of *K. oligonema* Hippa & Vilkkamaa, 2007 with two long and curved mesial megaseta, and without apical and subapical megaseta. It is different from all the other species in the group of *flagria*, which has more than one mesial megaseta on the gonostylus. *K. oligonema* is unique in having different characters in width of the eye bridge, setosity of sternite 8, and the ventral intercoxal area of the hypopygium between the holotype and two additional specimens, from which the authors suspected they may represent two different species (Hippa & Vilkkamaa 2007a). The same as the holotype of *K. oligonema*, the Chinese material has gonocoxa ventrally with a slight indication of an intercoxal lobe, but its four facets wide eye bridge, and six setose sternite 8 are similar to the additional materials.

## Acknowledgements

We wish to express our sincere thanks to Dr. Heikki Hippa (Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm), Dr. Pekka Vilkkamaa (Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki), Dr. Frank Menzel (Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg) and Dr. Werner Mohrig (Poseritz, Germany) for their kind cooperation

and generous help. Special thanks are given to Dr. Hippa for his advice to improve the text. We also thank the collectors of the materials examined, Manman Wang from Zhejiang University and Shenglong Liu from Fengyangshan National Nature Reserve. This study was supported by NSFC grant 30870334.

## References

- Hippa H, Vilkkamaa P (2007a) The *flagria* group of *Keilbachia* Mohrig (Diptera, Sciaridae) in a biodiversity hot spot: nine new sympatric species from Kambaiti, Myanmar. *Zootaxa* 1556: 31–50.
- Hippa H, Vilkkamaa P (2007b) New species and records of *Keilbachia* Mohrig (Diptera, Sciaridae) from the Oriental region. *Zootaxa* 1622: 57–68.
- Hippa H, Vilkkamaa P (1994) The genus *Camptochaeta* gen. n. (Diptera, Sciaridae). *Acta Zoologica Fennica* 194: 1–85.
- Menzel F, Martens J (1995) Die Sciaridae (Diptera, Nematocera) des Nepal-Himalaya. Teil I. Die blütenbesuchenden Trauermücken an Aronstabgewächsen der Gattung *Arisaema* (Araceae Juss.). *Studia dipterologica* 2: 97–129.
- Menzel F, Mohrig W (2000) Revision der paläarktischen Trauermücken (Diptera: Sciaridae). *Studia dipterologica Supplement* 6: 1–761.
- Mohrig W (2004) Die Trauermücken (Diptera: Sciaridae) von Papua-Neuguinea. Teil II – Gattungen *Scythropochroa*, *Cratyna*, *Pseudozygomma*, *Epidapus*, *Hyperlasion*, *Corynoptera*, *Keilbachia*, *Scatopsciara*, *Pelliciplanta* gen. nov. und *Pseudozygomma* gen. nov. *Studia Dipterologica* 11: 129–174.
- Mohrig W, Martens J (1987) Sciaridae aus dem Nepal-Himalaya (Insecta: Diptera). *Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg* 93: 481–490.
- Mohrig W, Menzel F, Kozánek M (1992) Neue Trauermücken (Diptera, Sciaridae) aus Nord-Korea und Japan. *Dipterological Research* 3: 17–30.
- Mohrig W, Röschmann F, Rulik B (1999) New sciarid flies (Diptera, Sciaridae) from Nepal. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge)* 46: 189–201.
- Mohrig W, Röschmann F, Rulik B (2004) The fauna of sciarid flies from the Dominican Republic (Diptera, Sciaridae). *Beiträge zur Entomologie* 54: 267–331.
- Rudzinski H (2008) Beiträge zur Trauermückenfauna Taiwans. Teil V: Gattungen *Dichopygina*, *Camptochaeta*, *Corynoptera* und *Keilbachia*. (Diptera Nematocera: Sciaridae). *Entomofauna* 23: 321–360.
- Vilkkamaa P, Komarova L, Hippa H (2006). The genus *Keilbachia* Mohrig (Diptera: Sciaridae) in a biodiversity hot spot: new sympatric species from Kambaiti, Burma. *Zootaxa* 1123: 39–55.
- Vilkkamaa P, Menzel F, Hippa H (2009) Review of the genus *Keilbachia* Mohrig (Diptera: Sciaridae), with the description of eleven new species. *Zootaxa* 2272: 1–20.