Borneomyia, a new genus and two new species of Milichiidae (Diptera, Schizophora)

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Abstract

Borneomyia n. gen. and its two new species, B. tigra n. sp. and B. acanthophora n. sp. (Diptera, Milichiidae), are described from Borneo and nearby regions. The new genus belongs to the Phyllomyzinae and is characterized by a femoral organ on the male midfemur, by several ventral rows of 3-5 setulae on the basitarsomere of the hindleg, and by the brown spot, each, on the otherwise yellow antennal grooves.

Key words: Diptera, Milichiidae, Borneomyia, new genus, new species

Introduction

The Milichiidae are a small acalyptate family of approximately 250 species in 19 genera and are worldwide in distribution. The family is divided into three subfamilies: Milichiniae, Madiziniae, and Phyllomyzinae (Brake 2000). Borneomyia n. gen. ("Genus nov. 1" in Brake 2000) belongs to the subfamily Phyllomyzinae and is most closely related to the genera Phyllomyza Fallén, Microsimus Aldrich, and Costalima Sabrosky based on the synapomorphy of the males’ notched surstylus. However, specimens were often identified as the genus Stomosis because of similar chaetotaxy and color pattern to S. vittata Malloch.

Specimens have been primarily collected in Malaise traps, from Borneo and nearby regions, first stored in ethanol, and later mounted. In this paper I describe this new genus, which includes two new species, Borneomyia tigra n. sp. and B. acanthophora n. sp.

Materials and methods

The terminology essentially follows McAlpine (1981) with a few exceptions. For the ver-