

***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. tigma* n. sp. and *B. acanthophora* n. sp. (Diptera, Milichiidae), are described from Borneo and nearby regions. The new genus belongs to the Phylomyzinae 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 acalyprate family of approximately 250 species in 19 genera and are worldwide in distribution. The family is divided into three subfamilies: Milichinae, Madizinae, and Phylomyzinae (Brake 2000). *Borneomyia* n. gen. ("Genus nov. 1" in Brake 2000) belongs to the subfamily Phylomyzinae and is most closely related to the genera *Phylomyza* 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 tigma* n. sp. and *B. acanthophora* n. sp.

Materials and methods

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