New species of *Nanexila* Winterton & Irwin and *Taenogera* Kröber from Australia (Diptera: Therevidae)

SHAUN L. WINTERTON
Queensland Department of Primary Industries & Fisheries, Indooroopilly, Queensland, Australia.

Abstract

Two new species are described in each of the closely related genera *Nanexila* Winterton & Irwin and *Taenogera* Kröber. *Nanexila atricauda* sp. nov. and *Nanexila jimrodmani* sp. nov. are described. The phylogenetic placement and diagnostic characteristics of these new species and other species recently transferred to *Nanexila* are discussed. *Taenogera luteola* sp. nov. and *Taenogera brunnea* sp. nov. are distinctive species described from female specimens collected in Queensland. *Taenogera* is diagnosed in light of these new species and a revised key to species presented.

Key words: Stiletto fly, Asiloidea

Introduction

The *Taenogera* genus-group (Diptera: Therevidae) comprise at least 13 described genera distributed throughout Australasia and parts of South America. This group of genera is recognisable from other therevids by an open wing cell m₃, femoral vestiture sparse and of only a single type, inner gonocoxal process present and female reproductive system with three spermathecae joining directly to the spermathecal sac duct (Winterton et al. 1999a–c, Winterton et al. 2001). Evidence from previous analyses indicate that *Taenogera* genus-group are para phyletic (Winterton et al. 1999b, 2001, Yang et al. 1999) and inclusion of these genera in the subfamily Agapophytinae is supported by at least the last aformentioned character as a synapomorphy shared by both members of Agapophytinae and *Taenogera* genus-group (Winterton 2006).

*Nanexila* Winterton & Irwin contains 23 species divided into three species groups (*nannii* (Hardy), *N. palassa* Winterton & Irwin and *N. atricostalis* Winterton & Irwin species-group s) (Winterton et al. 1999a). Winterton et al. (1999a) originally included 20 species in the genus, with three more species being subsequently transferred to *Nanexila* by Winterton et al. (1999b) and Metz et al. (2003). The genus is endemic to Australia, and is particularly species rich in the southern part of the continent (Winterton 1999a). Diagnostic characters for *Nanexila* include velutum patches on the fore and hind femora absent, wing venation, antennae usually shorter than head, from flat, subapical setae on hind femur present, and three sperm athecae joined to the spermathecal duct. Two new species of *Nanexila*, *N. atricauda* sp. nov. and *N. jimrodmani* sp. nov., are described and figured herein from Australia. Notes are given on taxonomic and diagnostic characteristics of these new species recently transferred to *Nanexila* from other genera.

Kröber (1912a) erected *Taenogera* as a monotypic genus for *Taenogera longa* Kröber, into which Mann (1928) transferred *Anabarhynchus nitidus* Macquart, *Ectinorhynchus superbus* Schiner and *Xylophagus latistria* Walker, although *N. longa* Kröber was found to be a junior synonym of *A. nitidus*. In their catalogue of Australasian and Oceania Therevidae, Irwin & Lyneborg (1989) transferred *superbus* and *T. latistria* to