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The *flagria* group of *Keilbachia* Mohrig (Diptera, Sciaridae) in a biodiversity hot spot: nine new sympatric species from Kambaiti, Myanmar

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Abstract

The *Keilbachia flagria* group is defined for the species bearing two or more mesial megasetae arising from a common basal body on the gonostylus. Nine new species are described from Kambaiti, Myanmar (Burma): *K. acamptochaeta, K. bicuspis, K. fasciata, K. filigera, K. flabellata, K. foveolata, K. gigas, K. oligonema* and *K. rima*. Three additional new species were seen in the material from Kambaiti but were left unnamed because of the poor condition of the specimens. The total number of named sympatric *Keilbachia* species in Kambaiti is now 18.

Key words: Sciaridae, *Keilbachia*, new species, Myanmar

Introduction

The genus *Keilbachia* Mohrig, 1987, was described as monotypic for the species *Keilbachia nepalensis* Mohrig, 1987, from Nepal (Mohrig & Martens 1987). Subsequently, additional new species have been described from the transition zone between the Oriental and Palaearctic regions: seven from Nepal (Menzel & Martens 1995, Mohrig *et al*. 1999) and eight from northeastern Burma (Vilkamaa *et al*. 2006), one of the species having been found in both areas. Menzel and Mohrig (2000) transferred the Palaearctic *Corynoptera sasakawai* Mohrig & Menzel, 1992, and *Camptochaeta ferrata* Hippa & Vilkamaa, 1994, into *Keilbachia*, and Mohrig *et al.* (1999) found the latter in Nepal. In addition to these, the world fauna of *Keilbachia* includes one species in Papua New Guinea (Mohrig 2004) and one from Dominican Republic (Mohrig *et al.* 2004).

When describing the *Keilbachia* species from Myanmar (Burma) (Vilkamaa *et al*. 2006), we were doubtful as to the correct generic placement of those species with the gonostylus having more than one long curved megaseta, arising from a common basal body. At least until the phylogeny is better understood, and to be able to describe here a spectacular addition to the sciarid fauna of the biodiversity hot spot of Kambaiti, we consider the *Keilbachia*-like species with one and many gonostylar megasetae to be congeneric. We follow here the broad concept of the genus by Menzel and Mohrig (2000). The unusually high species diversity of Diptera in this mountainous area of Myanmar (ca. 2000 m. a.s.l.) has previously been noted for the Sciaridae by Hippa and Vilkamaa (1991) and Vilkamaa and Hippa (1996), for the Mycetophilidae by Väisänen (1996), and for many other families by Delfinado and Hardy (1973, 1975, 1977).

Material and methods

The material originates from unsorted Malaise trap material collected by René Malaise in Burma (Myanmar) in 1934, preserved in the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm. The material was preserved in eth-

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