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***Abcharis* nom. nov., a new substitute name for *Notiocharis* Eaton, 1913 (Diptera: Psychodidae: Psychodinae) with world check-list of species**

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Abstract

Abcharis **nom. nov.** is established as a new substitute name for *Notiocharis* Eaton, 1913 (Diptera: Psychodidae: Psychodinae), which is a junior homonym of *Notiocharis* Gistel, 1856 (Coleoptera: Carabidae). The following new combinations are proposed: *Abcharis assimilis* (Quate & Quate, 1967) **comb. nov.**; *A. dimorpha* (Satchell, 1953) **comb. nov.**; *A. femoralis* (Quate, 1965) **comb. nov.**; *A. filipinae* (Quate, 1965) **comb. nov.**; *A. fragilis* (Quate & Quate, 1967) **comb. nov.**; *A. insignis* (Eaton, 1913) **comb. nov.**; *A. kalabakensis* (Quate, 1962) **comb. nov.**; *A. lanceolata* (Quate & Quate, 1967) **comb. nov.**; *A. maai* (Quate & Quate, 1967) **comb. nov.**; *A. mangrophila* (Ježek, 2000) **comb. nov.**; *A. miranda* (Quate & Quate, 1967) **comb. nov.**; *A. pallida* (Satchell, 1953) **comb. nov.**; *A. papuensis* (Quate & Quate, 1967) **comb. nov.**; *A. paxillosa* (Quate & Quate, 1967) **comb. nov.**; *A. phlyctis* (Quate & Quate, 1967) **comb. nov.**; *A. sarawakensis* (Quate, 1962) **comb. nov.**; *A. stellae* (Quate, 1962) **comb. nov.**; and *A. wilsoni* (Duckhouse, 1966) **comb. nov.** A world checklist of the included species with information about type material and distribution is provided.

Key words: moth flies, Coleoptera, Carabidae, homonymy, new name, distribution

Introduction

Eaton (1913) described *Notiocharis*, a new genus of subfamily Psychodinae (Diptera: Psychodidae) from the Seychelles to accommodate a single new species, *N. insignis* Eaton, 1913. Satchell (1953) added two new species, *N. dimorpha* and *N. pallida* from Australia and Tasmania. Quate (1962) described three additional new species from Borneo, namely *N. kalabakensis*, *N. sarawakensis* and *N. stellae*. Three years later, Quate (1965) added two new species, *N. femoralis* and *N. filipinae* from the Philippines. Duckhouse (1966) described one new species, *N. wilsoni*, from Australia. Subsequently, Quate & Quate (1967) published descriptions of eight new species from New Guinea: *N. assimilis*, *N. fragilis*, *N. lanceolata*, *N. maai*, *N. miranda*, *N. papuensis*, *N. paxillosa* and *N. phlyctis*. Finally, Ježek (2000) added one new species, *N. mangrophila*, from Australia. *Mormopericomiella pilosternata* (Satchell, 1955) was described as *Telmatoscopus*, then transferred to *Notiocharis* by Duckhouse & Lewis (1980). This species was transferred by Kvitte (2012) to *Mormopericomiella* Ježek & van Harten, thus, it is not included in the present paper.

Notiocharis was catalogued for the Oriental Region (Duckhouse 1973), the Afrotropical Region (Duckhouse & Lewis 1980, Kvitte 2012), and Australasian and Oceanian Regions (Duckhouse & Lewis 1989). The world fauna currently includes a total of 18 described species. It has recently come to our attention that the genus name *Notiocharis* Eaton, 1913 is preoccupied by *Notiocharis* Gistel, 1856 (Coleoptera: Carabidae) (Gistel 1856). While *Notiocharis* Gistel is currently considered a junior objective synonym of *Stenolophus* Dejean, the name is still available (see Bosquet 2002, Jaeger & Kataev 2003). Due to this homonymy, the name *Notiocharis* Eaton can no longer be used for the psychodine genus. As there is no available junior synonym of *Notiocharis* Eaton, a new substitute name must be established for this genus in accordance with the ICZN (1999: Articles 60.1, 60.3).

Discussion

Mormopericomiella pilosternata (Satchell 1955) was formerly included in *Notiocharis* by transferring it from *Telmatoscopus* (Duckhouse & Lewis 1980). However, Kvifte (2012) in his Afrotropical catalogue transferred this species to *Mormopericomiella* based on discordant characters with the *Telmatoscopus* diagnosis of Duckhouse (1966). On the ground that *Mormopericomiella* is of feminine gender (Ježek & van Harten 2002), the correct name is *M. pilosternata*, not *M. pilosternatus* as was erroneously used in the recent catalogue (Kvifte 2012). We also consider that this species is not member of *Notiocharis* (sensu Duckhouse 1966), hence is not included in *Abcharis*. Nevertheless, we find inclusion to *Mormopericomiella* of Kvifte (2012) dubious because it is based only on literature data. In addition, only one male (holotype) of this species is known, and its description is rather superficial, which makes this problem even more complicated. It is necessary to study new, quality material in order to clarify the generic placement of this species. In *M. pilosternata*, some morphological discrepancies must be verified and compared with the related genera. *M. pilosternata* (male) has a short scape, long basal wing cell, origin of R₂₊₃ starts in distal apex of basal cell, two phallomeres have quite different shape and length, proximal part of basal apodeme of genitalia is long and rounded (without longitudinal aperture), not crosswise rectangular, female subgenital plate inside is without U-shaped tablet or sensory organ proximally (compare described male and female of *Mormopericomiella* in Ježek & van Harten (2002, 2009)).

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