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A new species of *Neorhaphiomidas* Norris (Diptera: Mydidae) from Queensland, Australia

GREG DANIELS

School of Biological Sciences, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Qld, 4072 Australia. E-mail: gregory.daniels@uq.edu.au

Neorhaphiomidas Norris, with 7 species, is an endemic genus and the only Australian representative of the mydid subfamily Megascelinae. The genus was for many years considered to be restricted to Western Australia but the range of the genus was extended to the eastern part of South Australia with Paramonov's (1961) description of *N. inermis*. The new species described here, the first record of the genus from Queensland, extends the known distribution of the genus some 1500 km to the north-east.

Neorhaphiomidas queenslandensis sp. n.

(Figs. 1–13)

Type material. AUSTRALIA: Queensland. **Holotype** male. Marlong Arch, Mt Moffatt Sect., Carnarvon Nat. Pk, Qld, 730 m, 25.xii.2005, spinifex, G. and A. Daniels in Queensland Museum. **Paratypes:** 2 males, 1 female, same data (Australian Museum).

Diagnosis. Wing vein CuA_1+M_3 absent; wing mostly hyaline; femora black; aedeagus with subapical flange; abdominal tergites 3–8 pale laterally and posteromedially.

Description. *Male* (Figs. 1–8, 13). *Head* (Figs. 1, 2). Face and frons black, tomentum dark grey, setae long, shining white. Frons slightly divergent. Upper part of ocellar tubercle shining black with long black setae. Occiput dark grey tomentose and mostly with long, fine, yellowish setae. Antenna (Fig. 6) black with sparse greyish tomentum; flagellum deep brownish, basal half pale yellow on inner surface. Long black setae present only on scape and pedicel, scape ventrally at base with a patch of long pale yellowish setae. Proboscis about twice as long as antennae and about 2.5 x head length. *Thorax.* Black, mostly with grey tomentum and short, dense, black setae. Mesonotum with a pair of yellow-brown tomentose dorsocentral vittae, extending about 2/3 length of mesonotum. Scutellum with long, dense, pale setae. Pleuron grey tomentose with pale setae. Katatergite (Fig. 13) sub-hemispherical, densely setose, without a central projection (Fig. 14 shows central projection present in *N. pallida*). *Wings* (Fig. 7). almost hyaline, veins yellowish; vein CuA_1+M_3 absent. *Legs.* Femora black, tibiae dark brown, tarsi black. Femora with long, fine, yellowish setae. Hind femur apically thickened and with a group of 3 stout black anteroventral bristles and a single posteroventral bristle (Fig. 5). *Abdomen.* Width as wide as or a little wider than thorax. Tergite 1 whitish tomentose; tergite 2 shining black with long, fine yellowish setae. Tergites 3–8 shining black with long, fine yellowish setae, posterior margin orange-brown, widest laterally. Sternites shining brownish, posterior margins pale yellowish varying on each segment; with fine yellowish setae. *Terminalia* (Fig. 8) only partly retracted into the terminal segments of the abdomen. Hypandrium trifurcate, almost as long as gonocoxite. Epandrium when viewed laterally, broad, pointed and rounded apically. Gonocoxite viewed laterally, narrowed about mid point, incurved distally and with distal margin concave.

Female (Figs. 9–12). Differs from male as follows: *Head* (Figs. 9, 10). Frons, face and occiput with dense pale yellow tomentum. Frons wider than in male. Antennal setae mostly brownish. *Thorax.* Distinctly brownish yellow tomentose, tomentum on postpronotal lobe similar to that of head. Mesonotal pattern much more obvious and distinctly tomentose along lateral margin. Scutellum brownish yellow. *Legs.* brownish orange. *Abdomen* (Figs. 11, 12). broader being widest at the third and fourth segments. Tergal pattern similar but pale areas less extensive and reduced to a pair of elongate, lateral spots on tergite 6.