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The Oriental genus *Nasimyia* (Diptera: Stratiomyidae): Geographical distribution, key to species and descriptions of three new species

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Abstract

In this paper, three new species of *Nasimyia* Yang & Yang, 2010, *N. eurytarsa* **sp. nov.**, *N. rozkosnyi* **sp. nov.** and *N. elongoverpa* **sp. nov.** from the Oriental region are described and illustrated; *N. nigripennis* Yang & Yang, 2010 is found to be a junior synonym of *N. megacephala* Yang & Yang, 2010 (**syn. nov.**). *Chelonomima signata* de Meijere 1924 is combined as *Pseudomeristomerinx signata* (de Meijere, 1924) **comb. nov.**. Keys to the Oriental genera of Pachygasterinae with elongate abdomens and the species of *Nasimyia* are provided, as well as distribution maps of the four species of *Nasimyia.*

Key words: Distribution maps, key, Pachygastrinae, new species, Oriental region

Introduction

The genus *Nasimyia* Yang & Yang, 2010 belongs to the subfamily Pachygastrinae (Diptera: Stratiomyidae) and was erected by Yang & Yang (2010) to accommodate two species from southwestern China. In the present paper, three new species, *N. eurytarsa* **sp. nov.**, *N. elongoverpa* **sp. nov.** and *N. rozkosnyi* **sp. nov.** are described from the Oriental region. All of the new species belong to a distinct monophyletic clade, the *eurytarsa*-group. This group is characterized by the constricted first abdominal segments, a long, slightly thickened hind femur and tibia, as well as the nose-like projection, characteristic of the genus *Nasimyia*. A new synonymy is proposed, with *N. nigripennis* Yang & Yang 2010 syn. nov. as a junior synonym of *N. megacephala* Yang & Yang, 2010.

Nasimyia belongs to a group of genera with long antennae, scutellum without spines, vein R_{2+3} arising well beyond crossvein r-m, and an elongate parallel sided or constricted abdomen. Some of these genera have been placed into the tribe Meristomeringini Enderlein 1914, which was erected for two species: *Meristomerinx camerunensis* Enderlein, 1914 and *Hermetiella bifurcata* Meunier, 1908;the latter being a Baltic amber fossil. Enderlein's classification was not widely accepted until James (1952) attempted to redefine this tribe. James described the genus *Meristomeringina* for the species *M. mimetes* James, 1952. He thought that, despite *M. mimetes* having two scutellar spines and *M. camerunensis* having none, these two genera were very close to each other. He also included the African genera *Ashantia* Kertész, 1914, *Dolichodema* Kertész, 1916, *Hermetiomima* Grünberg, 1915 and the Oriental genera *Stratiosphecomyia* Brunetti, 1913 and *Parastratiosphecomyia* Brunetti, 1923. None of the characters given by James are unique for this clade (Woodley, 1987), most seem to be plesiomorphic, and James himself did not maintain this tribe in later publications. Although the African species seem to be closely related (all have the last two flagellomeres modified into an arista), it is not clear if the Oriental genera form a sister-group to the African genera, or even represent a monophyletic group themselves. We provide a key to the Oriental Pachygasterinae with an elongate, slender abdomen, irrespective of their phylogenetic relationship.

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