Zootaxa 3666 (1): 083–099
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3666.1.9
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:8A98268C-9491-4CCF-9833-4B0023700FCB

Phoomyia, a new genus of Dolichopodinae from the Oriental Region (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

STEFAN NAGLIS[1, 4], PATRICK GROOTAERT[2] & SCOTT E. BROOKS[3]

[1]*Institute of Evolutionary Biology and Environmental Studies, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zurich, Switzerland. E-mail: s.naglis@bluewin.ch*
[2]*Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Vautierstreet 29, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium. E-mail: pgrootaert@yahoo.co.uk*
[3]*Canadian National Collection of Insects, Invertebrate Biodiversity, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, K.W. Neatby Building, 960 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C6, Canada. E-mail: Scott.Brooks@AGR.GC.CA*
[4]*Corresponding author*

Abstract

Phoomyia Naglis & Grootaert **gen. nov.** is described to include two new species of beach-dwelling dolichopodine flies from coastal Sri Lanka and Thailand: *Phoomyia srilankensis* Naglis & Brooks **sp. nov.** and *Phoomyia thailandensis* Naglis & Grootaert **sp. nov.** The new genus is closely related to the genera *Argyrochlamys* Lamb and *Pseudargyrochlamys* Grichanov, and is distinguished based on characters of the hind leg, and features of the male and female terminalia. Adults of *Phoomyia* are found on sandy coastal beaches often near the burrows of ghost crabs.

Key words: Dolichopodidae, *Phoomyia*, new genus, new species, Thailand, Sri Lanka

Introduction

In his generic revision of the Dolichopodinae, Brooks (2005) mentioned a distinctive group of two undescribed species from coastal Sri Lanka and Thailand, which were provisionally placed within the genus *Argyrochlamys* Lamb. This species group is related to *Argyrochlamys* and the recently described South African genus *Pseudargyrochlamys* Grichanov, based primarily on the shared possession of an undivided, acutely V-shaped tergite 10 of the female terminalia. In the present study, the two new species are described and assigned to a new genus characterized by the possession of a strong dorsal seta on the hind basitarsus, a bifurcate projection on the hind tibia of males and extremely reduced male cerci.

Material and methods

The study is based on material from the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels (RBINS) and the Museum of Zoology, Lund University, Lund (ZMLU). The original text from the labels is given for each specimen examined. The holotype and most paratypes are deposited in the collection of the respective museums. One male and one female paratype are deposited in the collection of the first author.

Body length is measured from the base of the antennae to the tip of abdominal segment 6; wing length from wing base to wing apex. The positions of features on elongate structures such as leg segments are given as a fraction of the total length, starting from the base. The following ratios are used: relative podomere ratios: femur, tibia, tarsomere 1/2/3/4/5; length of crossvein dm-cu to distal section of CuA (= CuAx ratio); distance between veins R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to distance between R_{4+5} and M at costal margin (= RMx ratio). In describing the hypopygium, dorsal and ventral refers to the position prior to rotation and flexion, i.e. in figures top is morphologically ventral and bottom is dorsal. The coloration of hairs and setae are black if not otherwise indicated. Morphological

Accepted by Bradley J. Sinclair: 24 Apr. 2013; published: 29 May 2013