Zootaxa 3949 (1): 129–134
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

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

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3949.1.7
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:B670A09C-4FB1-4079-965B-95612B7D61A4

A new species of *Magnimyiolia* Shiraki (Diptera: Tephritidae: Trypetinae) and new records of Acanthonevrini from India

SHAKTI KUMAR SINGH[1,4], K. J. DAVID[2], DINESH KUMAR[1] & V. V. RAMAMURTHY[1]

[1]*Network Project on Insect Biosystematics, Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi-110011, India*
[2]*National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bangalore 560024, India*
[3]*Department of Zoology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221005, India*
[4]*Corresponding author. E-mail: shaktingp@gmail.com*

Abstract

A new species of the subfamily Trypetinae, *Magnimyiolia perennifascia* Singh & David, **sp. nov.** (Trypetini) is described from India. Two species of subfamily Phytalmiinae, *Ectopomyia baculigera* Hardy and *Ptilona conformis* Zia (Acanthonevrini) are recorded for the first time from India. An updated key to Oriental species of *Magnimyiolia* Shiraki is provided.

Key words: Tephritidae, *Magnimyiolia*, *Ectopomyia*, *Ptilona*, new record

Introduction

Magnimyiolia Shiraki belongs to the tribe Trypetini in subfamily Trypetinae, which is characterized by the presence of 3 or 4 pairs of frontal and 2 pairs of orbital setae; moderately developed ocellar seta; dorsocentral seta placed well behind postsutural supra-alar seta; vein R_{4+5} setose to crossvein r-m or about level with crossvein dm-cu; lobe of cell bcu relatively short; oviscape long and flat, usually as long as tergites III-V. Recently, Chen *et al.* (2013) revised *Magnimyiolia* and described four species along with an updated key. Thirteen species of this genus are known from the Eastern Palaearctic, Oriental and Australasian Regions (Chen *et al*., 2013; Norrbom *et al*., 1999).

Ectopomyia and *Ptilona* belong to subfamily Phytalmiinae, which is considered to be a monophyletic entity comprising the tribes Acanthonevrini, Phytalmiini, Phascini and Epacrocerini (Korneyev, 2000). The members of Phytalmiinae that were known, primarily infest decaying plant matter such as bamboo and fallen logs (Dohm *et al.* 2014). Even though many species are known, the detailed biology of only a few has been recorded (Dohm *et al.* 2014).

Ectopomyia is similar to *Hexacinia* Hendel in having two pairs of frontal setae that are very close together, with the lower setae incurved and the upper setae reclinate, but differs in the darker head setae and characters of the abdomen and wing pattern. The genus includes two species which are known from Laos, southern China and Malaysia (Chua, 2009; Hancock, 2014). *Ptilona* has a straight vein R_{2+3} and bare vein Rs, a single pair of orbital setae and only two pairs of scutellar setae. Eight species of this genus are known from northeastern India to Taiwan, the Philippines and eastern Indonesia (Hancock, 2011). Hancock (2011) included it in a group of nine genera that also includes *Rioxoptilona* Hendel, which breeds in decaying bamboo shoots. However, *Ptilona* is usually associated with decaying bamboo culms (Dohm *et al*., 2014).

In this paper, a new species of *Magnimyiolia*, namely *M. perennifascia* Singh & David **sp. nov.**, is described from Sikkim, India. Two species, *Ectopomyia baculigera* Hardy and *Ptilona conformis* Zia, are recorded for the first time from India.

Accepted by D. Bickel: 26 Mar. 2015; published: 23 Apr. 2015

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