A CATALOGUE OF THE TYPE SPECIMENS OF DIPTERA IN THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

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CONTENTS

The following names occur in this catalogue as new combinations:

Cerioides euphara Riek	= *Ceriana euphara* (Riek)
Cerioides alboseta Ferguson	= *Ceriana alboseta* (Ferguson)
Cerioides platypus Ferguson	= *Ceriana platypus* (Ferguson)
Cerioides apicalis Ferguson	= *Ceriana apicalis* (Ferguson)
Cerioides mastersi Ferguson	= *Ceriana mastersi* (Ferguson)
Cerioides alaplicata Hardy	= *Ceriana alaplicata* (Hardy)
Strumeta aquilonis May	= *Dacus aquilonis* (May)
Strumeta tenuifascia May	= *Dacus tenuifascia* (May)
Hendelina australina Hardy	= *Myoleja australina* (Hardy)
Rioxa confusa Hardy	= *Dirioxa confusa* (Hardy)
Czernyola australis McAlpine	= *Craspedochaeta australis* (McAlpine)
Czernyola bisignata McAlpine	= *Craspedochaeta bisignata* (McAlpine)
Czernyola delta McAlpine	= *Craspedochaeta delta* (McAlpine)
Ephydroscinis raymenti Curran	= *Lasiopleura raymenti* (Curran)
Hypsomyia goilala McAlpine	= *Rhadinomyia goilala* (McAlpine)

INTRODUCTION

The Diptera type-collection in the Australian Museum comprises 3040 specimens representing 620 nominal species. Of the species represented 590 are Australian, 47 are from New Guinea and the Pacific Islands and seven are from other regions. According to published data, 10 type specimens representing nine species have not been located in the collection.

The terms "holotype", "paratype" and "syntype" are used in accordance with Article 73 of the International code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961). Although the term "allotype" is not recognised in the Code it has been used here because many of the types in the collection are labelled as such. The term refers to a single specimen of opposite sex to the holotype designated in the original description (Mayr, et al., 1953:239). Such specimens are now normally referred to as paratypes. So far as possible, specimens listed as paratypes have been checked with the original descriptions to ensure they were available to the author at the time the species was described.

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