

## *Thrypticus* and an Allied New Genus, *Corindia*, from Australia (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Corindia* n. gen. and Australian *Thrypticus* Gerstäcker are described, including nine and three new species, respectively: *C. major*, *C. minor*, *C. capricornis*, *C. collessi*, *C. nigricornis*, *C. robensis*, *C. cooloola*, *C. torresiana* and *C. trudis*; *T. australis*, *T. tropicus* and *T. fortescuensis*. The two genera have a sister-group relationship and their phylogenetic position within the subfamily Medeterinae is discussed. A lectotype is designated for *T. abditus* Becker. The New Zealand *Thrypticus nigrichaetus* Parent is regarded as *Chrysotimus nigrichaetus* (Parent), new combination.

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While field collecting and sorting specimens in preparation for a monograph on the Indo-Australian *Medetera* Fischer von Waldheim, I have isolated a group of species which represent a new genus, *Corindia*, in the dolichopodid subfamily Medeterinae. All nine included new species are from Australia. Because of its close phylogenetic relationship with the cosmopolitan genus *Thrypticus*, I have also included a revision of the Australian members of this genus.

The Medeterinae is superficially distinguished from all other dolichopodid subfamilies by the following combination of characters: posterior mesoscutum distinctly flattened; femora II and III lacking anterior preapical bristles; hypopygium large, on elongate peduncle formed by abdominal segment 7; antennal scape without dorsal setae; arista apical; dorsal postcranium strongly concave; vein M unbranched and lacking a flexion (or *bosse alaire* of Parent) in the distal sector; frontoclypeal suture distinct, usually marked by a band of pruinosity; hypopygium with distal surstyli, divided into dorsal and ventral lobes; epandrial seta present ventrobasally; pair of epandrial lobes arising distally along ventral margin near base of surstylus, and each lobe bearing strong bristle (for further information on the Medeterinae, see Negrobov, 1971–77, and Bickel, 1985). The three included Australian genera, *Medetera*, *Corindia* and *Thrypticus*, are distinguished in the text key.

### Materials and Methods

All measurements are in millimetres except for the podomere ratios which represent the relative lengths of the leg segments as given in the following formula: femur; tibia; tarsomere 1/2/3/4/5. The CuAx ratio is the quotient of lengths: m-cu crossvein/distal segment of CuA, from crossvein to wing margin. The morphological terminology follows McAlpine (1981) and Bickel (1985). In describing the hypopygium, 'dorsal' and 'ventral' refer to morphological position prior to genitalic rotation and flexion. Thus, in figures showing a lateral view of the hypopygium, the top of the page is morphologically ventral, while the page bottom is dorsal. The position of features on elongate structures is given as a fraction of the total length, starting from the base.

The following abbreviations were used:

- AMS Australian Museum, Sydney
- ANIC Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra
- NVM Museum of Victoria, Melbourne
- NZAC New Zealand Arthropod Collection, Auckland
- SAM South Australian Museum, Adelaide
- USNM United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.
- ZMUA Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam