

New Species of *Austrothaumalea* Tonnoir from Australia (Diptera: Thaumaleidae)

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ABSTRACT. Seven new eastern Australian species of *Austrothaumalea* Tonnoir are described (*A. bicornis*, *A. bifida*, *A. concava*, *A. queenslandensis*, *A. ramosa*, *A. theischingeri*, *A. uloola*). Notes and new collection records of previously described Australian species of *Austrothaumalea* and *Niphta* Theischinger are listed and an updated key to all described Australian species of *Austrothaumalea* provided. Assignment of species of *Austrothaumalea* to species groups is also presented. The known distribution of eastern Australian Thaumaleidae is extended to northern Queensland.

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In the Australasian region, three genera of Thaumaleidae (Diptera) are known: *Austrothaumalea* Tonnoir, *Niphta* Theischinger and *Oterere* McLellan (Theischinger, 1986; McLellan, 1988). *Niphta* is a small genus with three Australian and one South American species (Theischinger, 1986). It is possibly most closely related to *Afrothaumalea* Stuckenberg (Sinclair & Stuckenberg, 1995). *Oterere* is known from one New Zealand species and one South American species and appears most closely related to *Austrothaumalea*. There are ten species of *Austrothaumalea* from New Zealand, three from South America, one species from New Caledonia (Sinclair, in press), and prior to this study, 19 species from Australia.

In Australia, one species of *Austrothaumalea* is confined to the southwest, four species confined to Tasmania and the remaining species prior to this study were found from Victoria to southern Queensland (Theischinger, 1986). To my knowledge there are currently no records of thaumaleids from northern Queensland. In this study, seven new species of *Austrothaumalea* are described, the key to Australian species is updated to include these new species and new collection records are listed for previously described Australian species.

Materials and methods

Terms used for adult structures primarily follow those of J.F. McAlpine (1981), except wing venation where the interpretations of Colless & D.K. McAlpine (1991, fig. 39.17F) and Saigusa (2006) are accepted. Homology of the male terminalia follows that of Sinclair (1992). All specimens in this study were collected by the author.

This study is based on more than 350 adult specimens deposited in the following institutions: Australian Museum, Sydney (AMS); Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra (ANIC); Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Canada (CNC); Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany (ZFMK). Label data for primary types are cited in full, with labels listed from the top downward, and data from each label enclosed in quotation marks. Labels are cited in full, in original spelling, punctuation and date, and lines are delimited by a slash (/). Additional information is included in [square] brackets. The repository of each type is given in parentheses. Secondary type data are abridged and listed alphabetically.

The above abbreviations are used throughout the text to