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The Genus *Tachydromia* Meigen (Diptera: Hybotidae) from Australia

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ABSTRACT. First data on the genus *Tachydromia* Meigen from Australia are provided including descriptions of five new species: *T. australiensis* n.sp. (New South Wales), *T. bickeli* n.sp. (New South Wales), *T. carnarvonensis* n.sp. (Queensland), *T. corticola* n.sp. (New South Wales, Queensland), *T. nowendociensis* n.sp. (New South Wales). Hypothesized phylogenetic relationships of the new species (also *T. papuana* Grootaert known from Papua New Guinea) are briefly discussed. A key to Australasian *Tachydromia* is provided.

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Introduction

This paper continues the world revision of the genus *Tachydromia* Meigen recently initiated by the authors (Shamshev & Grootaert, 2008). The genus is almost worldwide in distribution and currently includes 110 described species. However, only one species of *Tachydromia* has been described from the entire Australasian region, namely *T. papuana* Grootaert, 1987 from Papua New Guinea. Consequently, we provide here the first data on the genus from Australia including descriptions of five new species taken there. Additionally, a new record of *T. papuana* from Papua New Guinea is reported.

Materials and methods

This study is based on material borrowed from the Australian Museum, Sydney (AMS), the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii (BPBM), the Queensland Museum, Brisbane (QMB), the Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Ontario (CNC), and the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels (RBINS). Pinned specimens were examined, of which most material was collected in Malaise or sticky traps and then was dried from alcohol. Terms used for adult structures primarily follow those of McAlpine (1981), although the terminology for the antenna follows Stuckenberg (1999); and for the male terminalia follows Sinclair & Cumming (2006). To facilitate observations, the terminalia were macerated in cold 10% KOH and hot 85% lactic acid and immersed in glycerine. Drawings of morphological features were made with a camera lucida attached to a compound microscope.

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