

The *Froggattimyia*-*Anagonia* Genus Group (Diptera: Tachinidae)

DONALD H. COLLESS †

CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences—Black Mountain, Black Mountain Laboratories,
Clunies Ross Street, Black Mountain ACT 2601, Australia

ABSTRACT. The genera here reviewed have in common many morphological attributes, and in both, all species are parasites of the larvae of leaf-eating insects—pergid sawflies for *Froggattimyia* and chrysomelid or curculionid beetles for *Anagonia*. Perhaps significantly, the host larvae themselves show a degree of physical resemblance and all are charged strongly with eucalyptus oil from their foodstuffs. Twelve species are recognized in *Froggattimyia*, the following six are new: *F. carnei*, *F. coracina*, *F. macdonaldi*, *F. woodorum*, *F. truncata*, and *F. vicina*, one is near *F. hirta* and remains undescribed. Twenty-five species are recognized in *Anagonia*, the following sixteen are new: *A. angustifrons*, *A. communi*, *A. conformis*, *A. crosskeyi*, *A. dayi*, *A. errator*, *A. latistylus*, *A. loripes*, *A. minor*, *A. norrisi*, *A. perplexa*, *A. propinqua*, *A. similis*, *A. teratostylus*, *A. uptoni*, and *A. zentae*; *F. tillyardi* Malloch is newly combined in *Anagonia*. Most species are so highly variable as to make a classification based on internal structure at best tentative.

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Table of contents

Introduction.....	168
Abbreviations.....	169
Type specimens.....	169
Taxonomic problems.....	169
Notes on morphology and characters.....	169
Morphometrics.....	170
A note on taxonomic methods and concepts.....	170
Diagnoses of genera.....	172
Genus <i>Froggattimyia</i>	172
Key to males of genus <i>Froggattimyia</i>	172
<i>Froggattimyia wentworthi</i> Malloch.....	174
<i>Froggattimyia nicholsoni</i> Malloch.....	176
<i>Froggattimyia fergusoni</i> Malloch.....	177
<i>Froggattimyia vicina</i> sp. nov.	177
<i>Froggattimyia carnei</i> sp. nov.	178
<i>Froggattimyia aurea</i> (Townsend).....	179
<i>Froggattimyia macdonaldi</i> sp. nov.	180

<i>Froggattimyia truncata</i> sp. nov.	180
<i>Froggattimyia woodorum</i> sp. nov.	180
<i>Froggattimyia hirta</i> Townsend	182
<i>Froggattimyia coracina</i> sp. nov.	183
<i>Froggattimyia</i> sp. near <i>hirta</i>	183
Genus <i>Anagonia</i>	183
Identification of species of <i>Anagonia</i>	183
Key to males of <i>Anagonia</i>	184
<i>Anagonia rufifacies</i> (Macquart).....	186
<i>Anagonia loripes</i> sp. nov.	188
<i>Anagonia conformis</i> sp. nov.	189
<i>Anagonia tillyardi</i> (Malloch) comb. nov.	190
<i>Anagonia scutellata</i> (Malloch)	191
<i>Anagonia propinqua</i> sp. nov.	192
<i>Anagonia grisea</i> (Malloch)	192
<i>Anagonia anguliventris</i> (Malloch)	193
<i>Anagonia major</i> (Malloch)	194
<i>Anagonia lasiophthalma</i> (Malloch)	195
<i>Anagonia dayi</i> sp. nov.	196
<i>Anagonia commoni</i> sp. nov.	197
<i>Anagonia zentae</i> sp. nov.	198
<i>Anagonia opaca</i> (Malloch)	199
<i>Anagonia teratostylus</i> sp. nov.	200
<i>Anagonia minor</i> sp. nov.	200
<i>Anagonia norrisi</i> sp. nov.	201
<i>Anagonia latistylus</i> sp. nov.	202
<i>Anagonia perplexa</i> sp. nov.	203
<i>Anagonia angustifrons</i> sp. nov.	203
<i>Anagonia uptoni</i> sp. nov.	204
<i>Anagonia errator</i> sp. nov.	204
<i>Anagonia similis</i> sp. nov.	205
<i>Anagonia lateralis</i> (Macquart)	205
<i>Anagonia crosskeyi</i> sp. nov.	206
Acknowledgments	211
References.....	211

Introduction

This study began many years ago, when the late Dr Phil Carne needed names for the abundant specimens of *Froggattimyia* Townsend that he was rearing from pergid sawflies. It soon became clear that the few available species-names were not at all certain in their application; also, that the sawfly (Pergidae) parasites had apparently close relatives in another, equally confused, group of species that attack leaf-eating beetle larvae—some species placed in *Froggattimyia*, others in *Anagonia* Brauer & Bergenstamm. Although males in both groups were at least moderately easy to distinguish, females were quite the opposite, and after fruitless attempts to solve that problem, the study was overtaken by other tasks and has since languished. However, my known, long-term interest in these genera (as noted by Crosskey, 1973 and Cantrell, 1988) may have diverted studies by others, so I am now attempting to complete the task.

The *Froggattimyia*-*Anagonia* genus-group (hereafter simply “group”) as used here comprises just the members of those two genera. They have in common all or most of the following (largely distilled from the magisterial “conspectus” of Crosskey, 1973): Blondeliini (prosternum setulose; first postsutural (prealar) seta shorter than first postsutural dorsocentral seta and usually little if at all longer than first intra-alar seta; bend of vein M usually not sharply angled;

scutellum with stout, divergent subapical setae, apical setae finer, decussate, or undifferentiated); frons of male markedly narrower than that of female, with at most several enlarged reclinate upper orbital bristles, inner vertical setae more or less parallel, outer vertical setae fine or undifferentiated, and ocellar setae almost always fine or lacking; frons of female broad, with one reclinate and 2 well-developed proclinate orbital bristles, inner and outer vertical bristles (the former inclinate or cruciate, the latter laterocline), and ocellar setae well developed; parafacial of both sexes usually haired on at least dorsal quarter, rarely with just a few setulae ventral to last frontal bristle; facial ridge bare, except for the usual few short bristles and setulae immediately above the vibrissae; vibrissae inserted well above level of lower facial margin; postpronotal lobe with line of 3–4 stout bristles; two or three presutural dorsocentral setae and 4 postsutural dorsocentral setae; 3 postsutural intra-alar setae; proepisternum haired; katapisternum typically with 2 anterior bristles (1 stout and 1 fine) and 1 stout posterior one; foretibia with 1–2 posterior (*p*) seta; midtibia with submedian vertical (*v*) seta; hindtibia with anterodorsal (*ad*) bristles forming a regular comb and apical posterodorsal (*pd*) bristle long; abdomen usually with pale areas laterally on the first 1–3 segments in the male, but not in female; tergite 1+2 excavate almost to hind margin; tergite 3 usually with one pair of median marginal bristles and usually lacking discal bristles; *i-m* (= *dm-cu*) distinctly