

ning electron micrographs. Our thanks also go to R. BABIN who ran Malaise trap for us. We also offer gratitude to P. DEGREVE and J. CILLIS (Bruxelles), J. BORTELS and C. WONVILLE (Gembloux) for their help in bibliography search and technical support. We thank D. LÉONARD who reviewed the text.

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New *Paramedetera* GROOTAERT & MEUFFELS, 1997 from South Asia (Diptera, Dolichopodidae, Medeterinae)

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Summary

The riparian genus *Paramedetera* GROOTAERT & MEUFFELS, 1997, appears to be common and widely distributed in South Asia. Five new species are described: *P. borneensis*, *P. bruneiensis* both from Borneo, *P. horrorifera*, *P. ankarum* and *P. turschi* from Thailand. Additional records are given of *P. papuensis* from Papua New Guinea.

Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, new species.

Résumé

Le genre *Paramedetera* GROOTAERT & MEUFFELS, 1997 est ripicole, il semble être assez commun et avoir une large distribution en Asie du sud. Cinq espèces nouvelles sont décrites: *P. borneensis*, *P. bruneiensis* de Bornéo, *P. horrorifera*, *P. ankarum* et *P. turschi* de Thaïlande. Des données sur *P. papuensis* de Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée sont fournies.

Introduction

Recently we described the genus *Paramedetera* GROOTAERT & MEUFFELS, 1997 based on a limited number of specimens from Sumatra and Papua New Guinea. We found respectively two species in Sumatra and a single species in Papua New Guinea. New collections in Thailand, however, show that the genus is in fact very common in South Asia. Numerous specimens, belonging to three new species were collected by sweeping along the banks of small rivers in the rainforest of Thailand. So, instead of being arboricolous like most other Medeterinae, *Paramedetera* is riparian. In addition, two new species are described from Borneo. Hence, the genus *Paramedetera* now hosts eight species.

Paramedetera are minute species on slender, unbristled legs with a medeterine stature. They share with the Medeterinae a strong proboscis, a quite elevated ocellar callus, a humpbacked thorax and a stalked hypopygium. The females have generally unmelanized areas on the terga. *Paramedetera* can easily be distinguished from *Medetera* because the veins r4+5 and M are not converging. Very few somatic characters are available to identify the species. Male genitalia are characteristic but should be mounted. On the other hand, the species are more easily recognized in the female sex, because they possess specific unmelanized areas on the terga.

Material and methods

Material was collected by the first author in Papua New Guinea and South Thailand by net sweeping along the banks of small rivers in rainforests. The specimens are preserved in alcohol in the collections of the Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen in Brussels unless otherwise stated. In describing the hypopygium, the terms dorsal (D) and ventral (V) refer to the morphological position prior to the rotation of the male genitalia.

Abbreviations

acr: acrostichal bristles, ad: anterodorsal bristles; ae: aedeagus; av: anteroventral bristles; c: cercus; D: dorsal; ds: dorsal surstylus; el: epandrial lobe; pd: posterodorsal bristles; pv: posteroventral bristles; V: ventral; vs: ventral surstylus.

Systematics

Paramedetera borneensis sp. nov. (Figs 1-2)

Material examined: Holotype male: Borneo, Brunei, Kuala Belalong, Temburong river, 17.IV.1993 (sweeping along river banks, sample n° BR93025; leg. P. GROOTAERT). Paratype female: same origin.

Male.

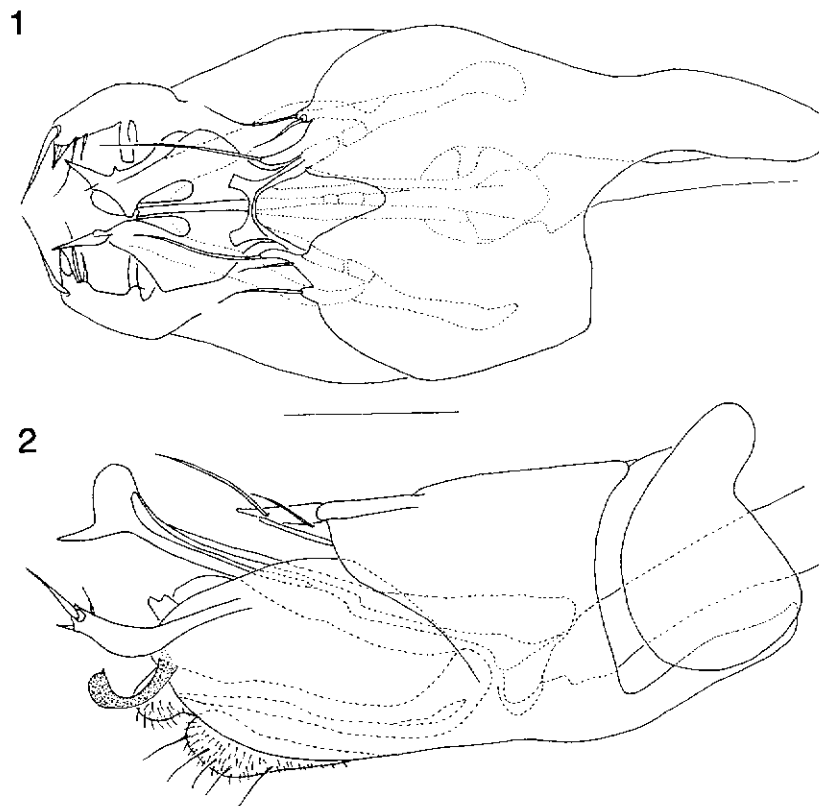
Body length 1.6 mm; wing length 1.5 mm.

Head. Frons and face with dull blackish brown ground colour. Vertex elevated: ocelli situated on a small mound, above top level of eyes. Face broad, twice as wide as the distance between the two ocellar bristles, nearly parallel-sided for the greatest part; clypeus slightly protruding, downwards hardly surpassing lower eye margin. Palpi rather large, dark brown, each with a small brownish yellow apical bristlet. Rostrum yellow. Postcranium blackish, shallowly excavated between ocellar mound and neck. 2 moderately long, diverging yellowish ocellar bristles; 2 very small verticals; 2 minute postocellars; postverticals not developed. Upper post-ocular cilia short, uniseriate, dark; lateral and lower postocular cilia lon-

ger, indistinctly pluriseriate, yellow. **Antennae** short, dark brown, first and second segment blackish. Second segment with a circlet of very short setules. Third segment about as long as deep, rounded; arista bare, about 4½ times as long as antenna, inserted apically, slightly shifted outward. Basal arista segment very short.

Thorax with a distinct flattened area in front of scutellum, dorsally dark brown, feebly shining, becoming brownish yellow towards sides; postalar callus yellowish. Scutellum brownish yellow. Pleurae yellowish brown, with a small black spot on metapleura; metanotum yellowish brown; neck yellow. No acr; 2 long dc on posterior half of mesoscutum, preceded by 3 short brownish hairs. Scutellum with 2 marginal bristles. A weak, moderately long, yellow propleural bristle.

Legs yellow. Fore coxa yellow; mid and hind coxae yellowish brown. Fifth segments of all tarsi feebly browned.



Figs 1-2. *Paramedetera borneensis* sp. nov. holotype male: 1. hypandrium ventrally; 2. laterally. Scale 0.1 mm.

Fore leg. Coxa nearly bare, bearing only a few, scattered, very short pale hairlets. Femur with a minute preapical pv. Tibia about as long as femur, without bristles. Tarsus thin, slender. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.42 : 0.25 : 0.13 : 0.1 : 0.07 : 0.08.

Mid leg. Coxa bare. Femur and tibia without bristles. Tibia a little longer than femur. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.55 : 0.33 : 0.18 : 0.12 : 0.08 : 0.08.

Hind leg. Coxa without exterior bristle (?). Femur and tibia without bristles. Tibia longer than femur. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.58 : 0.2 : 0.25 : 0.14 : 0.09 : 0.1.

Wing hyaline, slightly brownish tinged; veins yellowish. r4+5 and m1+2 nearly parallel, very slightly diverging towards tips. Apical part of m1+2 straight, nearly three times as long as basal part. Tp much shorter than apical part of m3+4 (about 2 : 7). Anal vein present. Halteres yellow. Squamae small, yellow, with darkened border, and yellowish cilia.

Abdomen. Terga dark brown, rather dull. Sterna brownish yellow. Unsclerotized parts yellow. Hairs on terga extremely short; marginal bristles not developed. Hypopygium: see Figs 1-2. Aedeagus composed of 2 lateral wings and a central tubiform penis. The tip of each wing bears a dorsal beak-like structure. Dorsal surstylus dorsoventrally curved.

Female.

Body length 2 mm; wing length 1.65 mm.

Face a little wider than in ♂. Wing: r4+5 and m1+2 parallel, not diverging. Abdomen dorsally largely yellow; first and second terga, anterior border of third tergum, and whole of sixth tergum, dark brown. Oviscapt yellow.

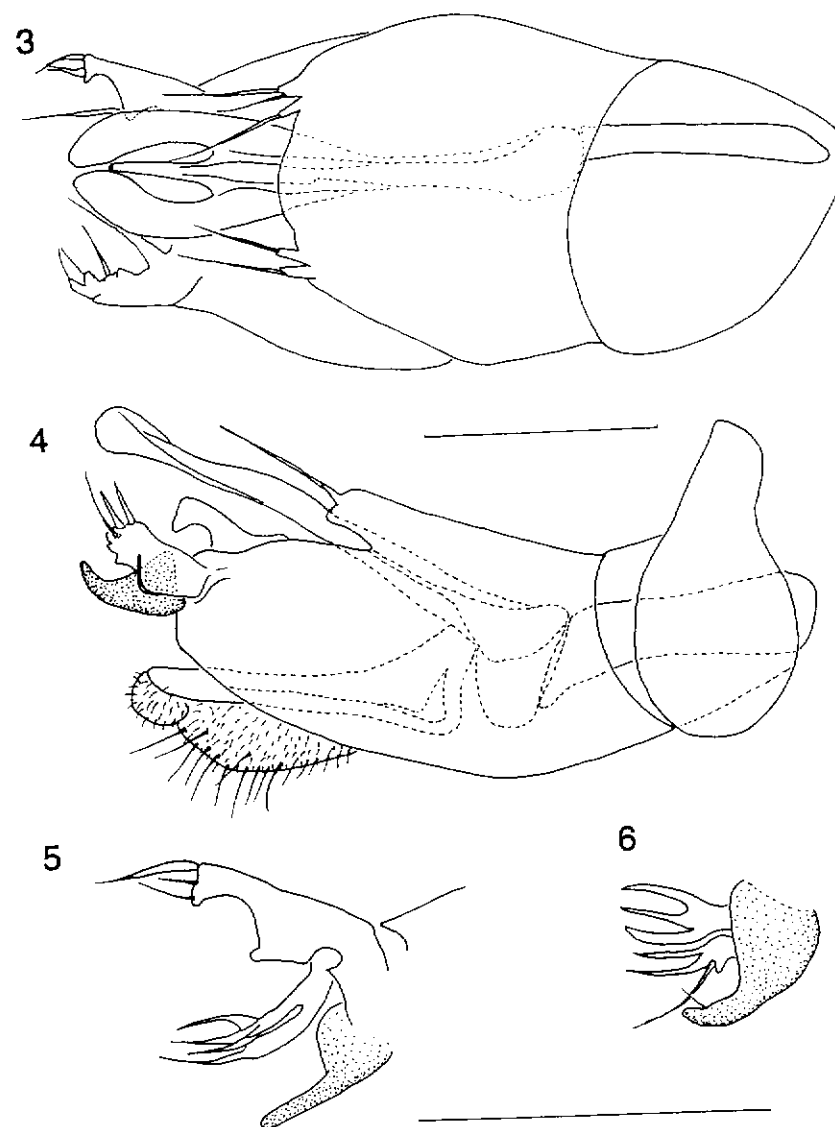
Paramedetera bruneiensis sp. nov. (Figs 3-6)

Material examined: Holotype male: Borneo, Brunei, Kuala Belalong, Belalong river, 17.IV.1993 (sample n° BR 93024, leg. P. GROOTAERT; sweeping along river banks).

Male.

Body length 1.7 mm; wing length 1.7 mm.

Head. Frons and face with dull black ground colour. Face at middle nearly 1½ times as wide as the distance between the two ocellar bristles. Clypeus not protruding. Palpi dark, each with a small dark apical bristle. Rostrum brownish yellow. Postcranium blackish, shallowly excavated between ocellar mound and neck. 2 rather long, diverging yellowish ocellars; 2 rather long, converging yellowish verticals; no postocellars or postverticals. Lower postocular cilia yellow.



Figs 3-6. *Paramedetera bruneiensis* sp. nov. holotype male: 3. hypandrium ventrally; 4. laterally; 5. surstyli ventrally; 6. dorsal surstylus. Scale 0.1 mm.

Antennae short, blackish brown. Third segment rounded, slightly longer than deep. Arista practically bare, about 3½ times as long as antennae, inserted apically, slightly shifted outward; basal arista segment very short.

Thorax. Mesoscutum brownish black, feebly shining, becoming more brownish sideways and to the rear. Scutellum yellowish brown. Pleurae brown. Metanotum yellowish brown; neck brownish yellow. No acr; 4 dc, growing longer to the rear; all bristles yellowish. Scutellum with 2 yellow marginals. A thin, moderately long yellow propleural bristle.

Legs. Coxae brownish yellow; mid and hind coxae slightly darker. Legs yellow; femora slightly browned dorsally. All tarsi feebly darkened on last two segments.

Fore leg. Coxa nearly bare, bearing a few short and weak bristlets towards tip. Femur and tibia without bristles, about equally long. Tarsus thin, slender. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.35 : 0.18 : 0.1 : 0.07 : 0.05 : 0.05.

Mid leg. Coxa bare. Femur and tibia without bristle. Tibia a little longer than femur. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.45 : 0.26 : 0.14 : 0.09 : 0.05 : 0.06.

Hind leg. Coxa with a weak exterior bristle. Femur and tibia without bristles. Tibia a little longer than femur. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.45 : 0.15 : 0.2 : 0.09 : 0.07 : 0.07.

Wing hyaline, very slightly brownish tinged; veins yellowish. r4+5 and m1+2 more or less parallel. Apical part of m1+2 straight, nearly three times as long as basal part. Tp much shorter than apical part of m3+4 (about 1 : 4). Anal vein indicated only by a fold. Halteres yellow. Squamae yellow with a narrow browned border, and yellowish cilia.

Abdomen. Terga dark brown, rather dull. Venter brownish yellow. Hairs on terga extremely short; marginal bristles not developed. Hypopygium, see Figs 3-6. Aedeagus composed of 2 lateral wings and a central tubiform penis. Each wing has a rounded tip. Dorsal surstylus short, curved dorso-ventrally.

Female

Unknown.

Remarks.

Very similar to *P. borneensis* sp. nov., but has a narrower face, clypeus not protruding, other bristling of head and thorax, and shorter legs.

Paramedetera turschi sp. nov. (Figs 7-8)

Material examined: Holotype male: Thailand, Phang-Nga prov., Sa Nangmanora Park, 13.IV.1996 (n° 96075). Paratypes: Thailand, Prachuap Khiri Khan prov., Huai Yang water falls, along river bed, 3.IV.1996, 1♂ (n° 96011), Ranong prov., Bok Kai water fall, 4.IV.1996, 9♂, 2♀ (n° 96022); Ranong prov., Ranong, river near hot springs, Wat tapotaram, 5.IV.1996, 3♂, 5♀ (n° 96025); Ranong, up road river, 5.IV.1996, 2♂,

4♀ (n° 96028); Ranong prov., Ngao waterfall, river bed, 5.IV.1996, 1♂, 5♀ (n° 96030); Phang-nga prov., Bo Hin water fall, river and falls, 6.IV.1996, 1♂ (n° 96037); Phang-nga prov., Lam Pee water falls, 7.IV.1996, 7♂, 6♀ (n° 96038); Phang-nga prov., Khanim water falls, 7.IV.1996, 1♂, 4♀ (n° 96041); Phang-nga prov., Ko Phuket, Ton Sai Falls, 11.IV.1996, 5♂, 2♀ (n° 96064, 96067); Ko Phuket, Bang Pae Falls, along river, 11.IV.1996, 7♂, 9♀ (n° 96069); Phang-nga prov., Sa Nangmanora Park, 12.IV.1996, 3♂, 7♀ (n° 96074, pools in rainforest); 13.IV.1996, 5♂, 7♀ (n° 96075).

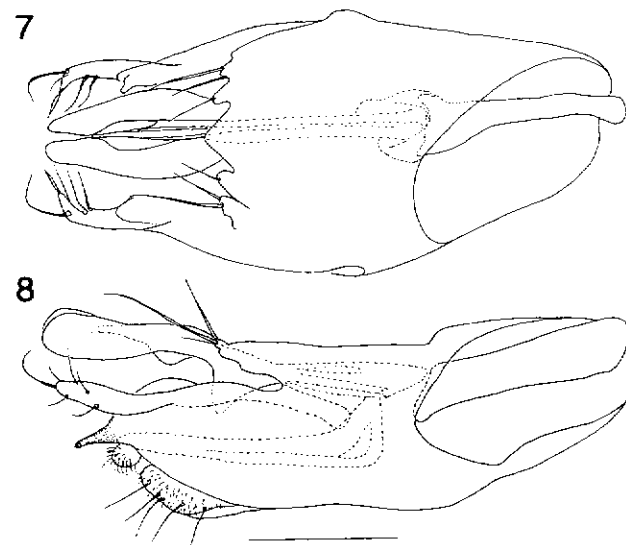
Etymology

The present species is named after Prof. Dr. Bernard Tursch, malacologist, who accompanied the first author several times in the field.

Male.

Body length 1.5 mm; wing length 1.4-1.63 mm.

Head. Frons and face with dull black ground colour. Face at middle nearly twice as wide as the distance between the two ocellar bristles. Clypeus strongly protruding. Palpi dark, each with a small dark apical bristlet. Rostrum brownish yellow. 2 rather long, diverging yellowish ocellars; 2 rather long, converging yellowish verticals; no postocellars or postverticals. Lower postocular cilia yellow.



Figs 7-8. *Paramedetera turschi* sp. nov. paratype male: 7. hypandrium ventrally; 8. laterally. Scale 0.1 mm.

Antennae short, blackish brown. Third segment rounded, about as long as deep. Arista practically bare, about 3½ times as long as antennae, inserted subapically, slightly shifted outward; basal arista segment very short.

Thorax. Mesoscutum brownish black, feebly shining, becoming more brownish sideways and to the rear. Scutellum yellowish brown. Pleurae brown. Metanotum yellowish brown; neck brownish yellow. No acr; 4 dc, growing longer to the rear; all bristles yellowish. Scutellum with 2 yellow marginals. A thin, moderately long yellow propleural bristle.

Legs. Coxae brownish yellow; mid and hind coxae slightly darker. Legs yellow; femora slightly browned dorsally. All tarsi feebly darkened on last two segments.

Fore leg. Coxa nearly bare, bearing a few short and weak bristles towards tip. Femur and tibia without bristles, about equally long. Tarsus thin, slender. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.39 : 0.18 : 0.1 : 0.08 : 0.06 : 0.06.

Mid leg. Coxa bare. Femur and tibia without bristles. Tibia a little longer than femur. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.53 : 0.32 : 0.17 : 0.11 : 0.06 : 0.06.

Hind leg. Coxa with a weak exterior bristle. Femur and tibia without bristles. Tibia a little longer than femur. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.56 : 0.18 : 0.2 : 0.12 : 0.06 : 0.06.

Wing hyaline, very slightly brownish tinged; veins yellowish. Apical part of m1+2 straight, nearly 2.5 times as long as basal part. Tp much shorter than apical part of m3+4 (about 1 : 4). Halteres yellow. Squamae yellow with a narrow browned border, and yellowish cilia.

Abdomen. Terga dark brown, rather dull. Venter brownish yellow. Hairs on terga extremely short; marginal bristles not developed. Hypopygium, see Figs 7-8. Aedeagus pale brown, composed of two wings with rounded tips and a central tubiform penis. Ventral surstylus straight, dorsal surstylus straight as well and rather short.

Female

Body length 1.63 mm; wing length 1.5 mm.

In most respects identical to the male. Tergum 1 completely melanized; tergum 2 with extreme tips paler; tergum 3 with only a central trapezoid area melanized; tergum 4 with anterior border yellow, rest normally brownish; tergum 5 completely melanized.

Remarks.

The male is characterized by the quite long, straight ventral surstyli. The wings of the aedeagus are pale brown coloured and have rounded tips. The dorsal surstylus is quite short. The female is easily recognized by the trapezoid sclerite on the otherwise pale tergum 3.

Paramedetera horrorifera sp. nov. (Figs 9-10)

Material examined: Holotype male and paratypes: Thailand, Phang-nga prov., Khanim water falls, 7.IV. 1996, 2♂ (n° 96041).

Etymology

The name *horrorifera* alludes to the horrible looking black spines of the wings of the aedeagus.

Male.

Body length 1.4-1.45 mm; wing length 1.2-1.3 mm.

Head. Frons and face with dull black ground colour. Face at middle nearly 1½ times as wide as the distance between the two ocellar bristles. Clypeus only a little protruding. Palpi dark, each with a small dark apical bristle. Rostrum brownish yellow. Postcranium blackish, shallowly excavated between ocellar mound and neck. 2 rather long, diverging black ocellars; 2 rather long, converging black verticals; no postocellars or postverticals. Lower postocular cilia yellow.

Antennae short, blackish brown. Third segment rounded, slightly longer than deep. Arista practically bare, about 3½ times as long as antennae, inserted apically, slightly shifted outward; basal arista segment very short.

Thorax. Mesoscutum brownish black, feebly shining, becoming more brownish sideways and to the rear. Scutellum yellowish brown. Pleurae brown. Metanotum yellowish brown; neck brownish yellow. No acr; 4 dc, growing longer to the rear; all bristles brownish. Scutellum with 2 yellow marginals. A thin, moderately long yellow propleural bristle.

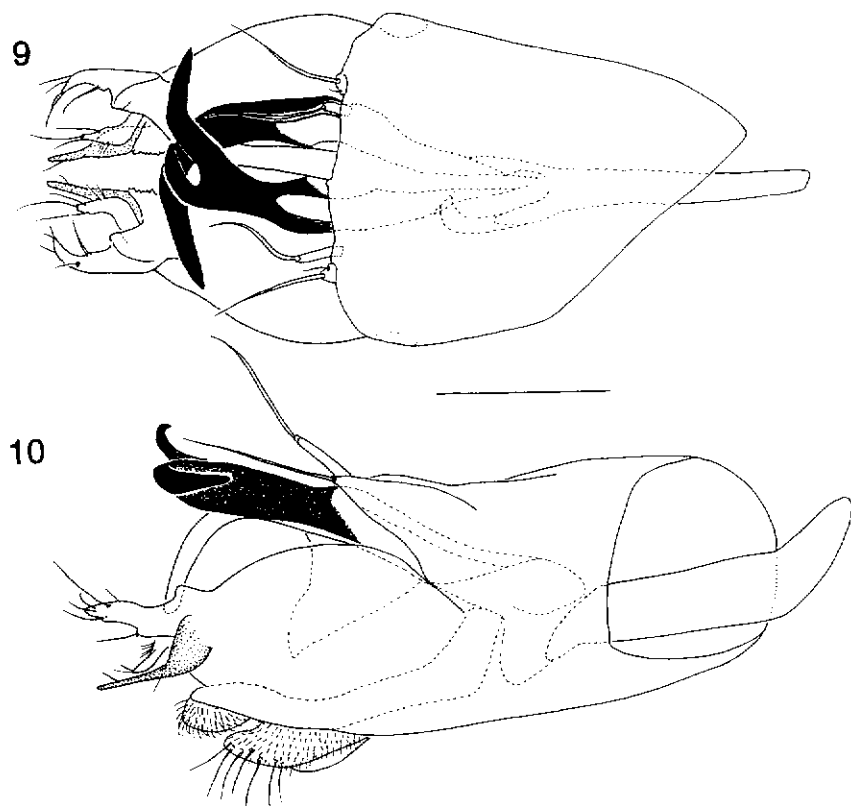
Legs. Coxae brownish yellow; mid and hind coxae slightly darker. Legs yellow; femora slightly browned dorsally as well as base of tibiae. All tarsi feebly darkened on last segment.

Fore leg. Coxa nearly bare, bearing a few short and weak bristles towards tip. Femur and tibia without bristles, about equally long. Tarsus thin, slender. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.35 : 0.18 : 0.1 : 0.07 : 0.05 : 0.05.

Mid leg. Coxa bare. Femur and tibia without bristle. Tibia a little longer than femur. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.45 : 0.26 : 0.14 : 0.09 : 0.05 : 0.06.

Hind leg. Coxa with a weak, pale exterior bristle. Femur and tibia without bristles. Tibia a little longer than femur. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.45 : 0.15 : 0.2 : 0.09 : 0.07 : 0.07.

Wing hyaline, very slightly brownish tinged; veins yellowish. Tp much shorter than apical part of m3+4 (about 1 : 5). Halteres with a brown stalk, knobs yellowish. Squamae yellow with a narrow browned border, and yellowish cilia.



Figs 9-10. *Paramedetera horrorifera* sp. nov. paratype male: 9. hypandrium ventrally; 10. laterally. Scale 0.1 mm.

Abdomen. Terga dark brown, rather dull. Venter brownish yellow. Hairs on terga extremely short; marginal bristles not developed. Hypopygium, see Figs 9-10. Aedeagus consisting of asymmetrical black wings: left wing composed of 2 spines, right wing of a single spine. Dorsal surstylus rather long and slender. No hypandrium.

Female

Unknown.

Remarks.

The male is easily recognized, even without mounting the genitalia, by the huge, black spiny wings of the aedeagus.

Paramedetera ankarum sp. nov. (Figs 11-13)

Material examined: Holotype male: Thailand, Ranong prov., Bok Kai water fall, 4.IV. 1996 (n° 96024). Paratypes: same data as holotype, 3♂, 3♀; Ranong prov., Ranong, river near hot springs, Wat tapotaram, 5.IV. 1996, 24♂, 24♀ (n° 96025); Ranong, up road river, 5.IV.1996, 8♂, 15♀ (n° 96028).

Etymology

The present species is dedicated to the daughters of both authors who by coincidence each listen to the Fries name Anke.

Male.

Body length 1.3-1.4 mm; wing length 1.2-1.3 mm.

Head. Frons and face with dull black ground colour. Face at middle nearly 3 times as wide as the distance between the two ocellar bristles. Clypeus not protruding. Palpi dark, each with a small dark apical bristlet. Rostrum brownish yellow. Postcranium blackish, shallowly excavated between ocellar mound and neck. 2 rather long, diverging yellowish ocellars; 2 rather long, converging yellowish verticals; no postocellars or postverticals. Lower postocular cilia yellow.

Antennae short, blackish brown. Third segment rounded, slightly longer than deep. Arista practically bare, about 3½ times as long as antennae, inserted apically, slightly shifted outward; basal arista segment very short.

Thorax. Mesoscutum brownish black, feebly shining, becoming more brownish sideways and to the rear. Scutellum yellowish brown. Pleurae brown. Metanotum yellowish brown; neck brownish yellow. No acr; 4 dc, growing longer to the rear; all bristles yellowish. Scutellum with 2 yellow marginals. A thin, moderately long yellow propleural bristle.

Legs. Coxae brownish yellow; mid and hind coxae slightly darker. Legs yellow; femora slightly browned dorsally. All tarsi feebly darkened on last two segments.

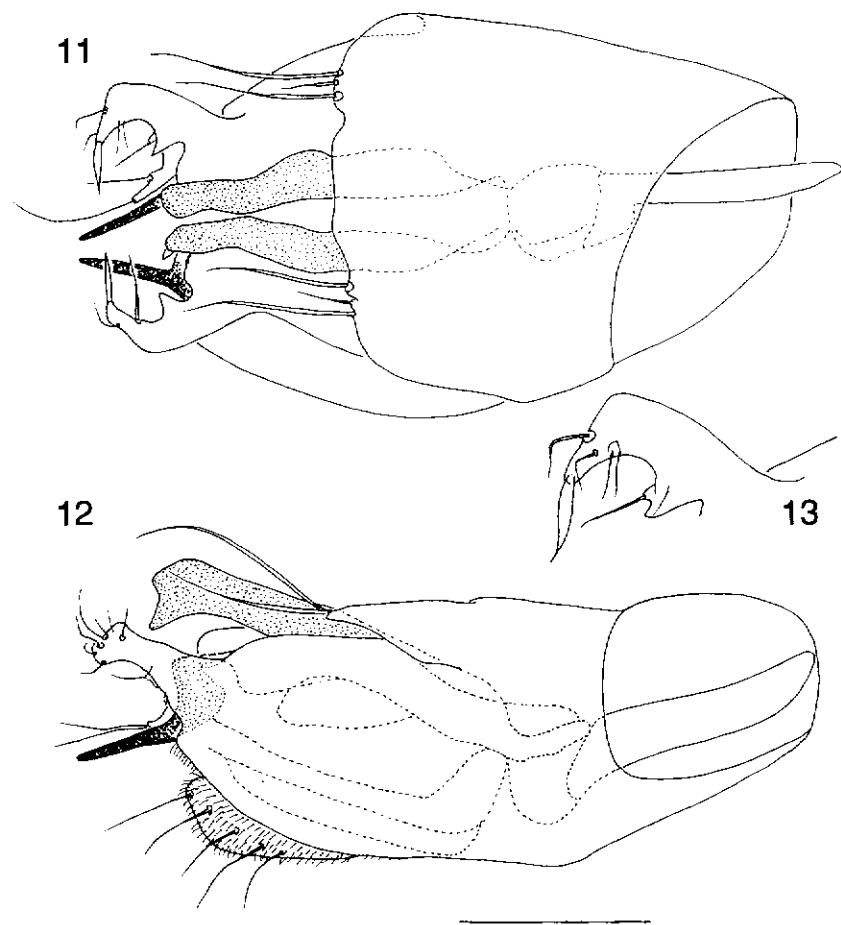
Fore leg. Coxa nearly bare, bearing a few short and weak bristlets towards tip. Femur and tibia without bristles, about equally long. Tarsus thin, slender. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.39 : 0.29 : 0.25 : 0.17 : 0.07 : 0.07.

Mid leg. Coxa bare. Femur and tibia without bristle. Tibia a little longer than femur. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.52 : 0.35 : 0.14 : 0.11 : 0.07 : 0.07.

Hind leg. Coxa with a weak exterior bristle. Femur and tibia without bristles. Tibia a little longer than femur. Length of tibia and tarsal segments (in mm): 0.56 : 0.17 : 0.21 : 0.11 : 0.07 : 0.07.

Wing hyaline, very slightly brownish tinged; veins yellowish. r4+5 and m1+2 more or less parallel. Apical part of m1+2 straight, nearly three times as long as basal part. Tp much shorter than apical part of m3+4

(about 1 : 3.5). Anal vein indicated only by a fold. Halteres yellow. Squamae yellow with a narrow browned border, and yellowish cilia.



Figs 11-13. *Paramedetera ankarum* sp. nov. holotype male: 1. hypandrium ventrally; 12. laterally; 13. right ventral surstylus. Scale 0.1 mm.

Abdomen. Terga dark brown, rather dull. Venter brownish yellow. Hairs on terga extremely short; marginal bristles not developed. Hypopygium, see Figs 11-13. Aedeagus brownish to black. Tip of aedeagus with a dorsal beak. Dorsal surstylus with quite long, stalk-like. Ventral surstylus short, curved when seen from above (Fig. 13). No hypandrium.

Female

In most respects identical to the male. All terga sclerotized. Body length 1.4 mm; wing length 1.2-1.4 mm.

Remarks.

Only *P. borneensis* and *P. ankarum* possess a beak-like projection on the tip of the wings of the aedeagus. However the shape is quite different, as is the shape of the dorsal and ventral surstylus.

Paramedetera papuensis GROOTAERT & MEUFFELS, 1997

Additional material examined: Papua New Guinea, Madang province, Bogia district, 10 km from Mangigim, along river banks, 25.VIII.1987, 4♂ (sample n° 87109, leg. P. GROOTAERT & I. VAN DE VELDE); mounted dry.; 7 km South of Bogia in hills, along river banks, 30.VIII.1987, 2♂, 2♀ (sample n° 87120, leg. P. GROOTAERT & I. VAN DE VELDE).

General discussion

The genus *Paramedetera* is composed of small species (1.4-1.7 mm) which look externally quite uniform. There is a slight variation in the width of the face, the colouration of the bristles on head and thorax (yellow to black), the length of the anterior two pairs of dorsocentrals, the colour of the last two tarsal segments and the proportion of the length of the tip and the apical part of m3+4. On the other hand the shape and bristling of all the components of the male genital apparatus is species specific. The hypandrium is generally absent, but some vestiges can be present. The epandrial setae can be inserted on a tubercle. The aedeagus is composed of two wings, the tips of which have a characteristic shape: rounded, with a beak or with a retrose tooth (*P. sumatrensis*). The ventral surstylus also has a characteristic shape and bristling. The dorsal surstylus varies in profile from rather triangular, dorsoventrally curved to long, rod-like.

The species are generally more easily recognized in the female sex, in which a specific pattern of sclerotization of the abdominal terga exists.

The genus *Paramedetera* has a very wide distribution and is quite common in South Asia: at the moment we know 3 species from South Thailand, 2 species from Sumatra and 2 species from Borneo. In the southern hemisphere we know only a single species from Papua New Guinea, and, according to Bickel (in litt.) the genus is also present in Australia. To the North (about 28° NW) we have seen yet another new species: Japan, Amami Oshima I., Mt. Yuwan-dake (alt. 300-600m) 29.vii.1963, 1♂ (leg. J.L. GRESSITT, Bishop Museum) which remains undescribed. Since the area is very badly sampled we can not make further comments.

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***Ethiobotys*, a new genus of Pyraustinae
from the Afrotropical region
(Lepidoptera: Pyraloidea: Crambidae)***

by K.V.N. MAES

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Abstract

Ethiobotys, *gen.n.* is erected for the species *Lamprosema bryalis* HAMPSON (*comb.n.*), *Nacoleia epipaschialis* HAMPSON (*comb.n.*) and *Pyrausta elutalis* KENRICK (*comb.n.*). In addition the following new species are described: *E. amaniensis*, *E. camerounensis*, *E. lippensi*, *E. ruwenzoriensis* and *E. ankolae*.

Key words: Pyraloidea, Crambidae, Pyraustinae, new genus, new species, Africa.

Samenvatting

Ethiobotys gen.n. is voorgesteld voor de soorten *Lamprosema bryalis* HAMPSON (*comb.n.*), *Nacoleia epipaschialis* HAMPSON (*comb.n.*) en *Pyrausta elutalis* KENRICK (*comb.n.*). De volgende nieuwe soorten worden beschreven: *E. amaniensis*, *E. camerounensis*, *E. lippensi*, *E. ruwenzoriensis* en *E. ankolae*.

Introduction

A number of species currently placed in *Lamprosema* HÜBNER, 1823 and *Nacoleia* WALKER, 1859 were found to have some unusual characters, for example dilated antennae in the male. They otherwise have a combination of characters typical for the Pyraustinae (MAES, 1995) but could not be placed in a known genus. In addition, material from different collections revealed some undescribed species.

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