

The Neotropical Agromyzidae (Insecta: Diptera) Part 7. Leafminers from the Galápagos Islands

Mitsuhiro Sasakawa

7-6-7 Korigaoka, Hirakata City, Osaka, 573-0084 Japan
E-mail: sasakawa@star.odn.ne.jp

(Received 2 November 2006; Accepted 18 April 2007)

Three species of the leaf-mining agromyzids, *Melanagromyza floris* Spencer, 1963, *Liriomyza marginalis* (Malloch, 1913) and *Phytoliriomyza pilosella* Spencer, 1973, are recorded newly from the Galápagos Islands. Important characters of the male genitalia are noted for the three species. A key to all five Galápagos species of the Agromyzidae is given.

Key Words: Insecta, Diptera, Agromyzidae, Galápagos, new records.

Introduction

Two agromyzid leafminers, *Calycomyza lantanae* (Frick, 1956) and *Cerodontha* (*Cerodontha*) *dorsalis* (Loew, 1863), are known to occur in the Galápagos on the islands of Floreana and Santa Cruz (Curran 1934; Linsley and Usinger 1966; Causton *et al.* 2006). Through the courtesy of Drs Paul H. Arnaud, Jr., California Academy of Sciences, Neal L. Evenhuis, Bishop Museum, and Bradley J. Sinclair, Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum A. Koenig, I have been afforded the opportunity to examine unidentified agromyzid material from the Galápagos Islands. It consists of five species that are widely distributed in the Neotropical and Nearctic regions. Three species, *Melanagromyza floris* Spencer, 1963, *Liriomyza marginalis* (Malloch, 1913), and *Phytoliriomyza pilosella* Spencer, 1973, are recorded for the first time from these islands.

The male genitalia of the species treated in this paper were properly illustrated by the original authors, but no detailed written descriptions have been provided in the past. Special attention is, therefore, given herein to the male genitalia for the better understanding of the characteristics of each species.

Materials and Methods

About 70 dried and alcohol specimens were borrowed from the California Academy of Sciences (CAS), San Francisco, U.S.A., the B. P. Bishop Museum (BPBM), Honolulu, U.S.A., the Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig (ZFMK), Bonn, Germany, and the Canadian National Collection (CNC), Ottawa, Canada. Terms used for male genitalia follow those of Frick (1952) and Sasakawa (2005). Distributional data are cited from Martinez and Etienne (2002) and Sasakawa (2005).