

**Oriental and Australasian *Macrocera* (Insecta:
Diptera: Keroplatidae), with Descriptions
of Eleven New Species**

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A series of species of the genus *Macrocera* (Diptera: Keroplatidae) was examined based on specimens collected in the Oriental and Australasian regions and housed in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A. Of the 17 species identified, 11 are described as new to science: *Macrocera argentea* sp. nov. from Thailand, Malaysia, and Laos; *M. celebensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia; *M. fissura* sp. nov. from the Philippines; *M. malayensis* sp. nov. from Malaysia; *M. nigricauda* sp. nov., *M. papuana* sp. nov., *M. rubiginosa* sp. nov., *M. samuelsoni* sp. nov., *M. spinulosa* sp. nov., and *M. xouthothorax* sp. nov. from Papua New Guinea; and *M. ypsilon* sp. nov. from the Solomon Islands. New locality records are given for *M. alternata* Brunetti, 1912, *M. brunnea* Brunetti, 1912, *M. ephemeraeformis* Alexander, 1924, *M. mastersi* Skuse, 1888, and *M. minima* Matile, 1988. Keys to the 31 species known from the Oriental region and the nine species from the Papuan region are provided.

Key Words: Insecta, Diptera, Keroplatidae, Oriental region, Australasia, new species, new distribution records.

Introduction

Macrocera Meigen, 1803 is the largest genus in the family Keroplatidae and is widely distributed throughout the world. At present, 195 species are known from the Palaearctic (71 species), Nearctic (25), Oriental (27), Australasian/Oceanian (24), Neotropical (24), and Afrotropical (24) regions (Evenhuis 2006); however, some Oriental and Australasian species await description.

The first study of the Oriental *Macrocera* was done by Brunetti (1912) and concerned six Indian species. In two works, Coher (1963, 1988) reported on the Indian and Nepalese faunas, respectively. According to scattered reports by other authors, several species are known to occur in China (southern provinces and Taiwan: Sasakawa 1966; Wu and Yang 1992, 1993; Wu 1995), Thailand (Coher 1963), and India (Alexander 1924) on the Asian mainland, and others on islands, viz., in Sri Lanka, Malaysia (Borneo), and Indonesia (Java, Sumatra) (Edwards 1913, 1926, 1932, 1933; De Meijere 1924). In the Australasian region the majority of species has been recorded from New Zealand (Marshall 1896; Tonnoir and Edwards 1927), with additional species known from Australia (Skuse 1888), New Caledonia (Matile 1988), and American Samoa (Edwards 1928).