A REVISION OF THE SPECIES OF
PARAMYIA WILLISTON (DIPTERA, MILICHIIDAE)
WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS

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Species of the widely distributed genus Paramyia are revised. Thirteen new species are described: P. africana sp. n. (Congo), P. longilingua sp. n. (Costa Rica), P. minuscula sp. n. (Guyana), P. regalis sp. n. (Guyana), P. setiaralis PAPP et SWANN, sp. n. (Guyana, Costa Rica), P. formosana sp. n., (Taiwan), P. flava sp. n., P. nitida sp. n., P. palpis sp. n., P. Swanni sp. n., P. triangularis sp. n. (Indonesia), P. laigena sp. n. (Viet Nam) and P. flagellomera sp. n. (Philippines). A key for the World species is given. The genus Paramyia is reported from the Afrotropical region and the Asian continent for the first time. The differentiating features of the genus are discussed and a new genus Paramyioides (type species: P. perlucida sp. n.) is described from Taiwan. With 34 figures.

Key words: Paramyia, Paramyioides, new taxa, Milichiidae

The genus Paramyia was described by WILLISTON based on a species (P. nigra WILLISTON) from the West Indies. At first glance its species are easily recognisable among milichiids by their long proboscis and missing hind cross-vein (dM-Cu) of wing.

Formerly there were only four species known from the Neotropical, Nearctic, Oriental and West Palaearctic regions (see SABROSKY 1965, 1973, 1977, 1989, PAPP 1993). SABROSKY (1965) listed nites (LOEW) from the Nearctic region (with nigra WILLISTON as a questionable junior synonym), and he (SABROSKY 1977) listed only P. inconspicua DE MEIJERE, 1916 from the Oriental Region. SABROSKY (1989) reported "Unidentified spp." from Australia, Indonesia and some islands. BRAKE (2000) mentioned "P. spp. 2–7" from Borneo, all of them must be new.

The list of the formerly known species is as follows:


Parnayia nigrar WILLISTON, 1897: 2. Holotype: Grenada (USNM). (A questionable species, probably a junior synonym of \textit{P. nitens}); unfortunately \textit{P. nigrar} WILLISTON is the type species of the genus.


In the collections of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto (below: ROM), and of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM) 372 specimens were found. Among them thirteen new species were recognised; these species are described below and a key for the World species is given. Most recently, the author completed a collecting trip to Taiwan, where a new species, representing a new genus, was found, which will also be described.

The type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) and in the Department of Zoology of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (below HNHM).


\textbf{Parnayia WILLISTON, 1897}

Ocellar (interfrontal) triangle always long, i.e. extended to a shiny (inter)frontal triangle, which in a majority of species reaches to lunule, or in some species even trapezoidal. Postocellar cruciate. One lunular pair of setae. Probsocis (labium with its labela) long to very long. First flagellomere larger than in the related genera, but as for most species, sex-dimorphism in this respect is smaller than in the species of \textit{Phyllomyza}.

Basisternum forming a narrow triangle (this is a shared synapomorphy with \textit{Neophyllomyza}, as revealed by BRAKE (2000)). Thoracic chaetotaxy: 1 \textit{pprm}, 2 \textit{np}, 1 presutural + 1 postsutural intraalar, 1 \textit{pa}, 1 to 3 \textit{dc}, 2 \textit{sc} (latterals vary in length), 1 \textit{kepst} pair of setae. Veins \textit{R}_{4+5} and \textit{M} diverging in a majority of the species.

Sternum 1 much reduced (Fig. 7). Male genitalia: Preabdomen of 5 segments. Syntergosternite 6–8 with remains of T6 fused into a more or less symmetrical 5/8 of a ring. Surstylus (Figs 2, 13, 17, etc.) variable, mostly characteristic for species. Distiphallus large, mainly membraneus, "sock-shaped" (BRAKE 2000).

The features of this genus in a sound phylogenetic analysis were revealed by BRAKE (2000) in comparison with all the milichiid genera, particularly with \textit{Neophyllomyza} OZEROV, 1992, \textit{Alrichiomyza} HENDEL, 1914 and \textit{Neophyllomyza} MELANDER. Before the present revision of the species of \textit{Parnayia} I thought \textit{Xenophyllomyza} OZEROV, 1992 (type species: \textit{X. deserticola}) described from Afghanistan is very close or even congeneric with it. I must discard this hypothesis now. Contrarily, by now \textit{Neophyllomyza} seems to be the closest kin. The morphological characters for a sister-group relationship between \textit{Parnayia} and \textit{Neophyllomyza} are given by BRAKE (2000).

Indeed, it seems that among the formerly known milichiid genera, \textit{Neophyllomyza} is the closest to \textit{Parnayia}. Some of the shared synapomorphies are: proboscis (concretely labium with its labella) very long, first flagellomere large but sex-dimorphism here is not as strong as in \textit{Phyllomyza}, 2 latero-oclinate upper fronto-orbital setae. The most conspicuous body characters, which differentiate them even under low magnifications, are as follow:

\textbf{Parnayia}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{dm-Cu} present close to R-M
\item Fragmental triangle tends to be obscure, i.e. not clearly separable from the rest of the frons
\item Basal tarsomeres with a comb-like row of setae
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Neophyllomyza}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{dm-Cu} absent
\item Frontal triangle distinct, mostly with shiny reflection, in contrast to the rest of frons
\item Basal tarsomeres with weak setae
\end{itemize}

There is one additional medio-reclineate seta between posterior \textit{ors} and \textit{vii}, which was identified as "upper orbital seta" by BRAKE (2000). This seta is not discernible in some species of \textit{Parnayia} and it is always missing in \textit{Neophyllomyza}.

When describing species below, the formerly known species are mentioned first. The descriptions of the new species are given in an alphabetical sequence. Then a new genus \textit{Parnayioides} (type species: \textit{P. perlucida} sp. n.) – with numerous reduced characters, but probably closely related to \textit{Parnayia} – is described from Taiwan.

\section*{REVISION OF THE FORMERLY KNOWN SPECIES}

\textbf{Parnayia fumipennis} MALLOCH, 1934

Material studied: 1 female (HNHM): Costa Rica, Suiza de Turrialba [on the reverse side] 1921. IV. 21. (The name of the collector of those flies from this locality is not known).
Body length 3.30 mm, wing length 2.87 mm, wing breadth 1.30 mm. Body and legs shiny black, tarsi dirty yellow.

Frons as long as broad at middle. Face bright shiny, strongly concave, without facial ridge. Labium (without label) much longer than head. Proboscis very long, total length 1.02 + 1.02 mm. Palpi 0.60 mm, as long as head, with one very strong and several medium-long ventral seta and 4 long, apical setae on palpus. First flagellomere larger than in regalis, 0.26 mm long, 0.24 mm broad, with a rounded dorsal apex. Gena 0.12 mm broad below eye. Arista length (0.64 mm) is much more than antennal length (0.41 mm), arista with long hairs (cilia).

Three pairs of dc: posterior pair longer than 0.54 mm (apex broken), middle pair 0.36 mm, anterior pair 0.17 mm long. Hind tarsi with a deep ventral ditch and with 9 long ventral setae, second tarsomere more than half as long as basitarsus, with long anteroventral and posteroverentral setae.

Wing blackish, on the radial area much darker than on cubital area. Halteres black.

Female cerclis thin (only 0.017 mm at widest) and long (0.14 mm) with two pairs of 0.15 mm long apical and several shorter hairs.

**Paramyia hungarica L. PAPP, 1993**


Measurements in mm: body length 1.26, wing length 1.26, wing breadth 0.578.

Body black and shiny (except for abdomen which is dark grey dusted).

Head higher than long. Ocellar triangle extended to a shiny interfrontal triangle reaching nearly to lunule. Lunule very short, facial keel low and not sharp, mouth edge slightly protruding in profile. Gena half as broad as flagellomere. Both ors and 2 pairs and both ors pairs strong; a short (0.052 mm) additional ors between posterior ors and vii; vii extremely long, poc pair long, strong and mediobasal. Flagellomere comparatively long: length/breadth 0.147mm/0.112mm, with long cilia. Arista short, 0.259 mm, its cilia as long as on flagellomere. Whole length of proboscis 0.86 mm. Apex of palpi with 5 vertical setae.

Thoracic chaetotaxy: 1 ppm, 2 np, 1 prsct, 1 sa, 2 pa, 2 dc, 1 prsc, 2 sc. Anterior dorsocentral caudal to supraalar and less than half as long as posterior one. Apical scutellars widely divergent. Proepisternum with a minute stipe, anepisternum and anepimeron bare. Kateristemum with 1 very strong kepsta seta.

Legs brown, short but robust, tarsi light brown. Tarsomeres slightly dorsoventrally flattened. Mid tibia with a strong ventral seta, otherwise legs without characteristic setae.

Membrane of wings with some light brownish hue, costal and radial veins greyish ochreous, other veins indistinct yellowish. Cross-vein R-M well proximal to R, break of costa. Veins Rs, and R, nearly parallel and close to each other. Anal vein distinct on a section of about 0.2 mm as a faint line. Halteres black.

Abdominal terga with dark grey microomentum. Male genitalia not studied.

**Paramyia inconspicua DE MEUIERE, 1916**

*Holotype female (ZMUB): 1) [hand-written] "Tebidas, 5000–6000”, Koningsberg 1913; 2) "paramyia inconspicua" det. de MEUIERE, "Type"; 3) [red, black submargined] TYPE. IT is double short a wrinkled silver minute into a small kerria bricklet. The holotype female is in a good state of preservation but its right supra- and postalar regions noted, also right wing displaced, since it was pricked through twice by the minutae pin; left middle coxa lost.

Measurements in mm: body length more than 1.25 (abdomen curved down, not precisely measured), wing length 1.52, wing breadth 0.707.

Mesorostum and abdomen dark brown, subshiny with some greyish microomentum.

Head higher than long. Anterior third of frons reddish. Frontal triangle reaches piliferal suture, round and shiny; lunule not discernible. Facial plate very short, facial keel low, mouth edge strongly protruding in profile. Gena, cheeks and proboscis reddish yellow, genae narrow, only 0.052 mm below. Frontal chaetotaxy as usual: both ors pairs perpendicularly laterocline, both ors pairs minute; the short additional ors between posterior ors and vii minute; vii extremely long, poc pair long, strong, apices crossing. Ocellars as long as the longest fronto-orbital. Two strong setae plus several short ones. First flagellomere comparatively short, only ca. 0.085 mm, globular. Arista short though longer than antenna, 0.26 mm, its cilia as long as on flagellomere, i.e. 0.017

Whole length of proboscis 0.31+0.36 mm. Palpi slightly enlarged. Apex of palpi with 3 longer + 5 shorter setae.

Thoracic chaetotaxy: 1 ppm, 2 np, 1 prsct, 1 sa, 2 (1 extremely long lateral plus 1 short med.); 2 de (anterior one more than half as long as posterior one). 1 prsc, 2 sc. Anterior dorsocentral caudal to supraalar pair. Apical scutellars widely divergent. Proepistemum with a minute bristle, aristerum and anepimeron bare. Kateristemum with 1 very strong seta.

Legs incl. coxae shiny reddish yellow, short but robust, femora more brownish. Tarsomeres flattened dorso-ventrally. Mid tibia with a strong 0.10 mm long ventrolateral, otherwise legs with characteristic setae. Hind basitarsus rather long (as long as 2nd to 4th tarsomeres combined), venation without strong posteroventral or other conspicuous setae.

Membrane of wings light brownish, costal and radial veins ochreous, other veins even lighter. Microtrichia of alar plane comparatively long; stronger costal fringe present to the anterior of Rs. Veins Rs, and R, nearly parallel and close to each other, slightly divergent distally, third costal section only 0.12 mm. R-M cross-vein slightly proximal to R, break of costa. CuA veins very thin. Anal vein distinct on a section of 0.24 mm as a thick, but faint line. Halteres narrow. Halteres dark brown.

Abdominal terga with rather long marginal setae. Female genitalia not studied. Cerclis long but with moderately long setae only.

**Paramyia nitens** (LOEW, 1869)

(Figs 1–6)


Male first flagellomere enlarged. Labium without labella somewhat longer than head. Palpi shorter than head, with two or more ventral setae. Arista as long as antenna. Genae narrower than in P. hungarica.

Hind basitarsus with strong ventral setae, but those are not extremely long; also a pecten of short setae present slightly lateral to the strong setae (Fig. 6).

Distance of vein R₁, to costa and to R₃₄₁, about the same, i.e. R₃₄₁ does not run close to costa.

Male syntergostermite 6–8 with remains of T₆ on left lateral side only (Fig. 1). Surstylus (Fig. 2)–extremely long. A complex of aedeagal apodeme, hypandrium and gonopods, fused, and joining basiphallus (Fig. 4). Hypandrial arms meet in the sagittal line at the level of their conjointment with epandrium (Fig. 5). Subepandrial sclerites (Fig. 3) comparatively small. Genitalia with distiphallus enormously enlarged. Male cerci (Fig. 1) medially membranous, apically with a very long seta.

This is the characteristic Nearctic species of the genus. Formerly I thought it to be close to P. hungarica, the only Palaeartic species, but the present studies do not support this hypothesis, although they belong to the same species-group.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW SPECIES

Paramyia africana sp. n.

(Fig. 10)


Paratypes: 9 females (two of them without abdomen, HNNM): same as for the holotype. The type specimens are in a rather poor state of preservation. They were minutia-pinned from alcohol (probably from soiled isopropyl-alcohol) numerous years after their capture. Consequently, they are faded and wrinkled; abdomen of two paratypes are lost. The label data are imperfect and in one point, even erroneous. Based on the “Report of the Collecting” by Prof. J. Balogh and his partners, these flies are most probably from the locality numbers of No. 316 to 318. That is, they were captured by soil traps set out on the 1st of December for 5 or 6 days in the plantations of the Institut de Recherches pour les Huiles et Oleagineux.

Measurements in mm: body length 1.67 (holotype), 1.54–1.74 (paratypes), wing length 1.69, 1.49–1.72, wing breadth 0.74, 0.67–0.78.

Body brown, mesonotum weakly, abdominal terga thickly microtrichose, i.e. mesonotum and pleura with definite reflection.

Head 0.31 mm long (holotype). Labium (without labella) much longer than head, total length of proboscis 0.465 ± 0.30 mm. Palpi slender, as long as head (0.30 mm), with 0.07 mm long subapical and ventral setae, plus 1 very long and 2 shorter apicals. Antenna yellow, first flagellomere 0.085 mm long, 0.12 mm broad. Arista 0.31 mm, i.e. much longer than antenna (0.17 mm), with long hairs. Genae broad, 0.10 mm below eye, but strongly broadening posteriorad.

Anterior dc comparatively strong, 0.17 mm long, posterior dc 0.29 mm, apical scutellars 0.36 mm long. Legs brown, knees and tarsi yellow.
Wings light brown, costal vein ochre. Halteres light brown.
Ventral setae on hind basitarus particularly strong.
Female cerci comparatively broad, with several medium-long dorsal setae, however apical setae are not very long (Fig. 10). Epiproct is membranous, broader than in setisarsalis, hypoproct with a pair of thin setae.
Male unknown.

This is the only known Afrotropical species of the genus. It is a surprise that it seems closer to the Neotropical species than to the Oriental ones (see key).

**Paramyia flagellomera** sp. n.
(Figs 11–14)


Measurements in mm: body length 1.60 (holotype), 1.42 (paratype), wing length 1.60, wing breadth 0.62 (wing of paratype not measurable).

Body black, densely grey microtrichose.

Frontal triangle shiny and reaches lunule. Labium without labella as long as head, total length of proboscis (paratype) 0.38 + 0.36 mm. Palpi somewhat shorter than head. Male first flagellomere large, trapezoid-shaped (Fig. 14), i.e. upper apex protruding with a rounded dorsal apex and with rather long hairs. Length/width ratio of the first flagellomere is about 4/5 (0.208 mm vs 0.255 mm on holotype) if length measured dorsally, and about 3/4, if length measured at middle (0.185 mm on holotype, 0.160 vs 0.21 mm on paratype). Pedicel with a long dorsal seta. Arista longer than antenna, so rather long (0.365 mm, 0.382 mm), with long (0.035 mm) hairs. Gena at middle only 0.05 mm broad.

Anterior dorso-central pair almost half as long as posterior dc (0.185 mm and 0.395 mm on holotype). The long prex placed rather cranially, i.e. well anterior to posterior dc.

Femora and hind tibiae dark brown, fore and mid tibiae and all tarsi dirty yellow. Hind basitarus not ditched ventrally, with 5 long ventral setae and with a pecten of short dense setae posterointerndally. Halteres dark grey.

Male syntergosternite with larger T6 part ventrally, also spiracles 6 and 7 are rather far from reach other (Fig. 12); the whole syntergosternite covered with microtrichia. Epandrium medium-sized, surstylus comparatively small (Fig. 11), cerci with medium-long setae only. Setae on medial surface of surstylus (Fig. 13) are numerous but not long. Hyandrial complex short but deep (Fig. 11), membranous part of distitalis not very large.

Etymology. The specific epithet *flagellomera* was given to call attention to the peculiar male first flagellomere.

**Paramyia flava** sp. n.


Measurements in mm: body length 1.41, wing length 1.41, wing breadth 0.62.
Body and legs mostly yellow with weak reflection, from brownish, mesonotum yellow with a broad brown stripe between dorsocentra, both mesonotum and abdomen grey microtrichose, but mesonotum with stronger reflection.

Head 0.28 mm long. Frontal triangle with weak reflection but long and reaches lunule. Gena 0.10 mm broad below eye. First flagellomere black, short globular, as broad as gena (length 0.07 mm, breadth 0.10 mm), pedicel yellow. Proboscis very short (0.21 + 0.21 mm), labium shorter than head. Palpi 0.19 mm, i.e. much shorter than head. Several short or medium-long apical and subapical palpal setae (max. 0.03–0.035 mm). Arista longer than head (much longer than antenna but curved and so not measurable), with short hairs.

Mesonotum slightly depressed dorsally. Anterior dc 0.12 mm, posterior pair 0.28 mm long. Also a second supra-alar pair is well discernible. Lateral sc comparatively long, 0.21 mm, apical sc 0.29–0.30 mm long.

Female cerci 0.09 mm long, with 2 pairs of 0.06 mm long hairs and some short hairs.

Male unknown.

P. flava sp. n. is closely related to P. latigena sp. n. Although only one and two female specimens are known from these species, body characteristics (see in the key below) seem enough to separate them.

Etymology. The specific epithet flava refers to the colour of body.

Paramya formosana sp. n.
(Figs 15–18)

Holotype male (HNHM): Taiwan: Nantou Hsien, Shuili, forest undergrowth, September 30, 2000, leg. L. PAPP, No. 12. Paratypes: 1 male and 1 female (HNHM): with the same data (most of the female’s legs lost).

Measurements in mm: body length 1.80 (holotype), 2.31 (paratype female), wing length 1.92, 2.05, wing breadth 0.78, 0.86.

Body black shiny, abdomen dark grey microtrichose.

Head 0.40 mm long (holotype). Ocellar triangle reaches lunule but apical part narrow, sides concave; triangle shiny with fine longitudinal microscopic striation. Gena 0.085 mm broad below eye. Antenna rather large, first flagellomere 0.145 mm long, 0.19 mm broad (deep), arista as long as head (0.41 mm) or somewhat longer. Labium (without labella) shorter than head, total length of proboscis 0.34 + 0.305 mm. Palpi (0.29 mm) distinctly shorter than head with 2 or more strong ventral setae. Anterior dc 0.16 mm long (holotype), posterior dc 0.38 mm long, apical scutellars 0.36 mm.

Ventral setae on hind basitarsus and second tarsomere short (Fig. 15), i.e. shorter than diameter of those tarsomeres. Pecten of short but rather thick setae posterocentrally. Hind second tarsomere shorter or as long as half length of basitarsus.

Wings dark brown, also costal, radial and cubital veins darker brown. Cross-vein R+M well distal to costal break. Anal vein distinct to its distal 4/5 of the virtual length to wing margin. knob of haltere black, stalk light brown to brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 16) very characteristic, with short cerci, which bear two pairs of very long and some more long setae. Surstylus (Fig. 17) large, i.e. rather long (see on Fig. 16) and also broad (Fig. 17) with a subbasal medial densiform projection. Medial surface of surstylus with numerous, rather long setae. Subependial sclerites join bases of surstyli (Fig. 18). Female cerci 0.10 mm long with 2 pairs of 0.085 mm long apical hairs and with several shorter hairs.

Etymology. The specific epithet formosana refers to the old name of the native island, Formosa.

Paramya latigena sp. n.


Figs 11–14. Paramya flagellomera sp. n., paratype male. 11 = genitalia, lateral view, 12 = syntergosternite, lateral view, 13 = surstylus, medial (inner) view, 14 = antenna, medial (inner) view.

Scales: 0.1 mm for Figs 11–13, 0.5 mm for Fig. 14
Measurements in mm: body length 1.47 (holotype), 1.79 (paratype female), wing length 1.67, 1.92, wing breadth 0.65, 0.72.

Frontal triangle, main parts of mesonotum and abdominal terga brown. Face, gena, proboscis, palpi, postpronotum and notopleura as well as legs yellow (paratype discoloured having been kept in alcohol for more than a decade).

Head 0.33 mm (holotype). Frontal triangle shiny, narrow and short, it terminates far from lunule, reaches only apical 3/5 of frons. Ocellar area darker. Gena 0.11 mm broad below eye. First flagellomere yellowish in its ventral half (brown dorsally), larger than in flava, subquadrate, much broader than gena (0.135 mm vs 0.11 mm), length 0.12 mm. Proboscis longer than that of flava, i.e. hbium (without labella) as long as head; total length of proboscis (holotype) 0.34 + 0.36 mm. Palpi 0.28 mm long, i.e. shorter than head. Arista 0.34 mm on holotype, with short hairs.

Mesonotum shiny. Apical scutellars 0.31 mm (paratype). Hind basitarsus with short ventral setae only, posteroventrally with a pecten of short dense yellow setulae.

Wings light brownish. Cross-vein R-M at the level of R2, costal break.

Female genitalia not studied; cerci narrow and medium-long with 2 pairs of medium-long but rather thick apical hairs.

Male unknown.

Etymology. This species is named after its extremely wide gena.

**Paramyia longilingua** sp. n.

Holotype female (HNHM, pinned on a cactal spine): Costa Rica, Suiza de Turrialba [on the reverse side] 1921. IV. 19. (vibrissal area damaged, flagellomeres, left mid leg and some apical tarsomeres lost).

Measurements in mm: body length 1.11, wing length 1.15, wing breadth 0.59.

Body and even femora shiny black, abdomen with some fine grey microtomentum.

Face protruding well before apical edge of frons ("mouth edge strongly protruding in profile"), length of head measured from apex of face to occupit 0.29 mm, if measured dorsally 0.24 mm. Ocellar triangle extended to a shiny interfrontal trapezoid, sides reaching lunule before meeting each other. Lunule not distinct, facial keel not high or sharp. Gena narrow (0.03 mm below eye). Head setae - compared to the minute body size - rather long, poc pair particularly long. Flagellomere lost on the holotype. Whole length of proboscis 0.41 mm + 0.45 mm.

Thoracic chaetotaxy as in its congeners. Anterior dorsocentral distinct, 0.07 mm long, posterior dc 0.26 mm. Apical scutellars widely divergent, 0.29 mm long.

Legs black, short but robust, tarsi yellow. Hind basitarsus dorso-ventrally flattened with 5 long ventral setae.

Wings comparatively broad. Membrane of wings clear, costal and radial veins ochre, other veins indistinctly yellowish. Anal vein distinct on its 2/3 of its virtual length to the wing margin. Veins R4+5, and R3+4, nearly parallel and not close to each other. R4+5, straight apically, i.e. completely different from that of P. minuscula. Halteres black.

Abdominal terga with very fine grey microtomentum only. Female cerci short (0.03 mm), its longest hairs are longer (0.05 mm) than cerci themselves.

Male unknown.

Etymology. This species is named after its extremely long proboscis.
Paranyia minuscula sp. n.  
(Figs 19–20)


Measurements in mm: body length 0.90 (holotype), 0.88–0.99 (paratype male), 1.17–1.48 (paratype females), wing length 0.89 (holotype), 0.86–0.98 (paratype male), 1.06–1.47 (paratype females), wing breadth 0.38 (holotype), 0.38–0.42 (paratype male), 0.43–0.64 (paratype females).

Body shiny black.

Head somewhat higher than long. Ocellar triangle large, apex reaches lunule, with silky reflection (i.e. not shiny), frontal triangle surrounded by 6 pairs of comparatively short irs. Face short, much protruding ventrally, facial keel inconspicuous. Clypeus very thin. Both vve and vvr pairs very long. Orbital setae not so much; poc pair long. Male first flagellomere rather large (0.08 mm long, 0.11 mm broad (deep)), arista somewhat longer than antenna, its cilia short. Whole length of proboscis 0.20 + 0.22 mm, labium without labelia as long as head. Palpi shorter than head, apex of palpi with 5 or more short setae. Also vibrissa and peristomials weak. Gena narrow, 0.025 mm below eye.

Anterior dorsocentrals hardly longer than L of posterior one. Prescutellar pair short. Apical scutellars no strongly divergent. Katepisternum with 1 very strong bristle (compared to the body size).

Legs brown, short but robust, knees, spines of tibiae and tarsi light brown. Tarsomeres short in general. Hind basitarsus without long setae but with a row of medium-long setae and with a pecten of short setae.

Membrane of wings clear, costa and radial veins R₁ and R₂, ochre, R₃, colorless, other veins indistinct. Vein R₄₊₅, slightly upcurved at apex, terminating far from the apex of wing. At the level of apical fourth of wing, cells r₁ and r₂ combined are narrower than cell r₃. Anal vein discernible at its basis only. Stalk of halteres black, knob light brownish.

Abdominal terga with fine greyish microomentum.

Male genitalia (Figs 19–20) very characteristic: epandrium small, though rather broad in posterior view (Fig. 19). Cerci extremely large, long, well-sclerotized apically with a lateral process, the apical part bears five long setae. Surstylus (Figs 19–20) also very large, longer than length or height of epandrium, subtriangular in lateral view.

Etymology: from the Latin word "minuscula" = very small.

Figs 21–26. 21–22 = Paranyia nitida sp. n., paratype male: 21 = sternum 5 ventral view, 22 = syntergosternite, lateral view; 23–25 = P. palpalis sp. n., male: 23 = sternum 5, ventral view, 24 = hypandrial complex, lateral view, 25 = surstylus, medial (inner) view; 26 = P. nitida sp. n., paratype male, hypandrial complex, lateral view. Scale: 0.1 mm for all.
Paramyia nitida sp. n.
(Figs 21–22, 26–27)

Holotype male (ROM): Indonesia: Sumatra, Aceh: Mt. Leuser Natl. Pk., Ketame Res. Stn. 5 SEP 1989, B. Hubley – lowland rainforest, screen sweep, 350 m, young forest (T3), riparian vegetation. Paratypes: 5 males, 3 females (ROM, 2 m, 1 f HNHM): 1 male (wings and all – but right mid – legs lost), 2 females; same as for holotype; 1 male, 1 female: ibid., 3–8 SEP, ROM 893045; 1 male: ibid., 7 SEP, ROM 893059, DC Darling, mature forest (T4), light gap; 1 male: ibid., 9–21 SEP, DC Darling – Malaise w/ pans, mature forest (T4), light gap, 350 m.

Measurements in mm: body length 1.58 (holotype), 1.36–1.60 (paratype males), 1.78–2.05 (paratype females), wing length 1.48 (holotype), 1.30–1.48 (paratype males), 1.58–1.83 (paratype females), wing breadth 0.62 (holotype), 0.53–0.62 (paratype males), 0.67–0.80 (paratype females).

Body black shiny, femora also with strong reflection.

Frontal triangle large (nearly reaching lunule), shiny, with some fine longitudinal microscopic striation. Labium without labella as long as head, total length of proboscis 0.33 + 0.36 mm (holotype), Palpi shorter than head. Ventral palpal setae are shorter than palpal diameter at their base. Male first flagellomere 0.135 mm long, 0.173 mm broad (deep). Arista 0.40–0.41 mm (holotype), i.e. longer than antenna, with medium-long hairs.

Anterior dc 0.12 mm (holotype), posterior dc 0.34 mm, apical scutellar setae 0.37 mm long. Femora and hind tarsi dark brown, fore tibia, fore and mid knees and tibiae, and all tarsi dull yellow. Hind basitarsus with 6 (5) very long setae ventrally in a shallow ditch, also setae in the posteroventral pecten longer than in flagellomera or Swanii. Second tarsomere with 5 (4) pairs of long anteroventral and posteroventral setae. Halteres dark brownish grey.

Male sternum 5 (Fig. 21) broad with rather numerous long setae, which are somewhat shorter than those of P. palpalis though (cf. Fig. 23). Syntergosternite (Fig. 22) comparatively long, particularly so ventrally, spiracles 6 and 7 rather far from each other. Surstylus (Fig. 27) rather large, very broad basally and widely rounded apically but with a definite basal-caudal corner. Medial surface of surstylus with almost evenly distributed medium-long setae; caudal microtrichose area rather large (Fig. 27). Membranous part of distiphallus (Fig. 26) enormously large, comparatively largest among the Paramyia species known to me.

Eymology. The specific epithet nitida is to express the conspicuous shine of its body (compared to its relatives).

Paramyia palpalis sp. n.
(Figs 23–25)

Holotype male (ROM): Indonesia: W. Kalimantan, Gunung Palung Nat. Pk., June 15 – August 15, 1991, Darling, Rosichon, Sutrisno, IIS 910116 – Cabang Panti Res. Sta. 1°15’S, 110°5’E, 1° rainforest, Malaise trap head, Sandstone – light gap. Paratypes: 1 male, 3 females (ROM, 1 male and 1 female HNHM): same as for the holotype, 5 females (ROM, 1 HNHM): ibid., IIS 910119, Sandstone-closed. The paratype male is in a poor state of preservation: its right flagellomere, both aristae and most of the legs are lost.

Measurements in mm: body length 1.54 (holotype), 1.45 (paratype male), 1.63–2.12 (paratype females), wing length 0.34 (holotype), 1.482 (paratype male), 1.53–1.90 (paratype females), wing breadth 0.67 (holotype), 0.62 (paratype male), 0.68–0.78 (paratype females).

Body black, less shiny than body of P. nitida.

Head 0.32, 0.34 mm long (paratype and holotype males). Frontal triangle large and shiny, with fine longitudinal microscopic striation. Labium without labella as long as head, total length on the holotype 0.32 + 0.34 mm. Palpi shorter than head, but their setae are rather long: ventral palpal setae longer than the diameter of palpus at their base. Male antenna large, length 0.155 mm (holotype), 0.16 mm (paratype), breadth (depth) 0.180, 0.185 mm. Arista longer than antenna (0.38 mm on holotype) with long hairs.

Anterior dc thick, 0.16 mm (holotype), posterior dc 0.38 mm, apical scutellar setae 0.41 mm long. Femora and hind tibia dark brown, fore and mid knees and tibiae, and all tarsi dull yellow. Hind basitarsus with a ventral ditch, with 5 long ventral setae (up to 7 on large females), setae in the posteroventral pecten particularly strong, similarly to those of P. nitida.

Male S5 narrower than that of P. nitida, with less but longer setae (Fig. 23). Surstylus rather large (Fig. 25), apical part semicircular, basal-caudal part rounded (edged in nitida). Male distiphallus (Fig. 24) though large, much smaller than that of nitida (Fig. 24).

Female cerci (measured on largest female) 0.10 mm long, only 0.018 mm broad, longest hairs 0.085 mm.

Eymology. The specific epithet was given to call attention to its ventral palpal setae, which are longer than diameter of palpus at their base.

Paramyia regalis sp. n.


Measurements in mm: body length 2.25 (holotype female), 2.37 (paratype), wing length 2.18, 2.20, wing breadth 0.90, 0.93.

Body shiny black, particularly on pleura, abdomen with fine microtomentum, so almost as shiny as thorax.

Head with frons longer than its breadth at middle. Frontal triangle shiny, slightly trapezoid, i.e. both sides meet lunular opening before meeting each other. Head setae extremely long, also occipital setae rather large. Anterior ori anterior to cranial edge of frons, anterior margin of frons with 2 pairs of long setae (medial pair belongs to ifr). Five pairs of ifr. Labium (without labella) much longer than head, though proboscis as a whole shorter than in Jumipennis. Total length of proboscis 0.74 + 0.83 mm. Palpi large, as long as head or even longer, one very strong ventral seta and 4 shorter but still strong setae, which are placed almost symmetrically around apex of palpus. First flagellomere subquadrate, 0.17 mm long, 0.20 mm broad (deep). Arista much longer than whole antenna, with 0.025 mm long hairs (cilia). Gena 0.086 mm broad below eye.

Three pairs of dorsocentrals: posterior pair 0.53 mm, middle pair 0.285 mm, anterior pair 0.123 mm long. Apical scutellars widely divergent, 0.63 mm long.
Legs dark brown, tarsi yellow. Hind basitarsi with a deep ditch in its whole length, surrounded by 6 extremely long setae anteriorly and by a section of 2 short stiff parallel setae posteriorly; 2nd tarsomere with 4 pairs of very long anteroventral and posterodorsal setae.

All wing veins yellow and well expressed (discernible). Anal vein discernible to ca. 4/5 of its virtual length to wing margin. Halteres black.

Female cerci comparatively short, with short (max. 0.10 mm) hairs.

Etymology. The specific epithet regalis (the Latin word for "royal" or "king-like") refers to the impressive outlook (habitus) of this species.

**Paramyia setitarsalis** PAPP et SWANN, sp. n.  
(Figs 7–9)


Measurements in mm: body length 1.67 (holotype), 1.29–1.71 (paratypes), wing length 1.44 (holotype), 1.22–1.59 (paratypes), wing breadth 0.63 (holotype), 0.53–0.69 (paratypes).

Body dark brown or black, shiny, particularly so for thoracic pleura.

Head 0.31 mm (holotype). Ocellar triangle reaches lunule but apical part rather narrow, i.e. sides are concave. Gena half as broad as first flagellomere (0.06 vs 0.12 mm). Both ors pairs and both orp pairs strong; a distinct (0.12 mm) additional ors between posterior ors and vit; vit extremely long, poc pair long, strong and crossing each other. Length of eye 0.233 mm, genae below eye only 0.052 mm broad (holotype). Flagellomere globular, 0.10 mm long, 0.12 mm broad (deep), with long cilia. Arista much longer than antenna, with long hairs (cilia). Whole length of proboscis 0.50–0.55 mm. Palpi as long as head, or slightly shorter (0.26 mm), apex of palp with 2 very long (0.085 mm) and 2 shorter setae, also a strong 0.10 mm long ventral bristle present.

Anterior dorsocentral caudal to supraalar and more than half as long as posterior one (0.21 mm vs 0.36 mm). Apical scutellars 0.595 mm, widely divergent, basal pair 0.21 mm long (holotype). Katepisternal seta very strong.

Legs dark brown, only knees and tarsi yellow. Hind tarsomeres 1 and 2 with extremely long and thick setae (Fig. 8); similarly to the species of Phoridita theheli setae are equipped with microtrichia. Mid tibia with a strong ventroapical, otherwise legs without characteristic setae.

Membrane of wings quite clear with strong reflection, costal and radial veins ochre, other veins pale yellowish. Veins R₅ and R₄ nearly parallel to each other. Cross-vein R-M well proximal to R₅ break of costa. Halteres waxy yellow.
Abdominal terga with dark grey microomentum. Sternum 2 small and all the sterna are narrow. Sternum 8 small but distinct, not divided. Epiproct membranous, cer. flag and narrow, apically with 2 pairs of very long setae (Fig. 9), apical third of cerci also with some more long setae. Male unknown.

Etymology. This species is named after the extremely long setae on its hind basitarsus.

*Paramyia swanni* sp. n. (Fig. 28) = male y. laka


Measurements in mm: body length 1.185 (holotype male), 1.35 (paratype female), wing length 1.16, 1.37, wing breadth 0.40, 0.54.

Body dark greyish brown, subshiny, mesonotal microtrichia give a greasy reflection.

Frontal triangle large, with silky reflection (i.e. not strongly shiny). Head setae not very long. Male first flagellomere large quadrate, but not trapezoid (as in *flagellomera*), length equals breadth, 0.125 mm (female first flagellomere much smaller, globular). Arista 0.28–0.30 mm long with medium-long cilia. Labium without labella, shorter than head. Palpi somewhat shorter than head. Gena only 0.04 mm broad.

Posterior dorsoventral pair rather strong (0.26 mm long), anterior pair weaker as also in its congeners, only 0.075 mm long. Apical scutellars only slightly divergent and very long (0.28 mm on the holotype, vs its 1.185 mm body length).

Wing similar to the related species, i.e. vein R₁, almost straight at apex, terminating very close to the apex of wing. At the level of apical fourth of wing cells r₁ and r₃, combined much wider than cell r₄. Halteres dark greyish brown.

Legs dark brown, knees and tarsi lighter (ochre). Tarsi short. Male hind basitarsus with 5 medium-long setae ventrally and a posteroventral pecten of short parallel setae. Also second tarsomere with 4 pairs of medium-long setae.

Male genitalia (Fig. 28) rather small. Cercus short with 3 longer setae. Surstylus small, broad with definite apical-caudal apex and with short to medium-long setae only.

Female postabdominal terga very short. Cerci thin with fine hairs only.

Although *P. swanni* sp. n. keys together with *nitida* and *palpalis*, we think, *P. triangularis* is a closer relative. Their surstylus differ characteristically though.

Etymology. I name this species after Mr John SWANN (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto) in order to express my gratitude for his help in the introductory phase of this study.

**Paramyia triangularis** sp. n. (Figs 29–30)

Holotype male (ROM): Indonesia: Sumatra, Aceh: Mt. Leuser Natl. Pk., Ketambe Res. Sta. 9–21 SEP 1989, ROM 893093, DC Darling – lowland rainforest, Malaia w/pans, mature forest (T4), light gap, 350 m. Paratypes: 1 male, 5 females (ROM, 1 m, 1 f HNHM): 2 females: same as for holotype; 1 male, 1 female: ibid., 5 SEP 1989, ROM 893036, B. Hubley – lowland rainforest, screen sweep, 350 m, young forest (T3), riparian vegetation; 2 females: ibid., 3–8 SEP, ROM 893045, B. Hubley, DC Darling – lowland rainforest, Malaia head, 350 m, mature forest (T4), light gap.

Measurements in mm: body length 1.28 (holotype), 1.09–1.75 (paratype females), wing length 1.27 (holotype), 1.17–1.70, wing breadth 0.53 (holotype), 0.52–0.74.

Body black, mesonotum and abdomen with grey microomentum.

Frontal triangle large, almost dull, with a slight reflection and postocular setae originate from each other, outside lateral ocelli (contrary to e.g. *P. nitida*).

Male first flagellomere only slightly enlarged, globular: length 0.085 mm, breadth (depth) 0.11 mm (holotype). Labium without labella, somewhat shorter than head. Total length of proboscis 0.22 + 0.235 mm (holotype). Palpi slightly shorter than head, slightly swollen at apically, rounded apically, with 1 thick ventral and 4–5 apical-subapical medium-long or thick setae. Arista longer than antenna (0.42–0.43 mm on holotype), with long (ca. 0.25 mm) cilia.

Anterior de of holotype 0.11 mm, posterior de 0.31 mm, apical scutellar pair 0.36 mm long. Legs dark brown, at most mid and hind tarsi somewhat lighter. Hind basitarsus with 5–6 long setae and a pecten of short parallel setae.

Male epandrium short but rather high (Fig. 29), cerci not small, rather high but bear only comparatively short setae. Surstylus (Figs 29–30) long, slightly curved ventro-caudally, apically with 4 small lobes (which is unique among the *Paramyia* species hitherto known). Surstylus only sparsely setose. Distiphallus comparatively small (Fig. 30).

Female cerci comparatively short, with short hairs only (max. 0.05 mm).

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the large frontal triangle of this species.

**KEY TO THE WORLD SPECIES OF PARAMYIA WILLSTON, 1897**

1 (2) Proboscis almost as long as body, labium without labellae 1.5 times as long as head. Frontal triangle trapezoidal. Body length 1.1 mm (Costa Rica) *longilingua* sp. n.

2 (1) Proboscis much shorter than body length. Frontal triangle with an apex anteriorly (slightly trapezoidal in *regalis*).

3 (6) Body yellow or at least partly – i.e. genna and pleurae – yellowish. Genna as wide as pedicel (Oriental Region).

4 (5) Frontal triangle short and shiny, terminates far from lunule. Female first flagellomere large, subquadrate, much wider than genna and its ventral half...
yellowish. Mesonotum brown, except for postpronotal tubercle and notopleura (Viet Nam).

5 (4) Frontal triangle with weak reflection only but reaches lunule. Female first flagellomere short, globular and black, only as wide as gena. Mesonotum yellow with a broad brown stripe between dorsocentrales (Indonesia)

flava sp. n.

6 (3) Body brown or black. Gena much narrower than pedicel.

7 (14) Labium without labella much longer than head. Palpi as long as head. Arista longer or much longer than antenna, with long aristal cilia. Ventral setae on hind basitarsum particularly strong.

8 (11) Larger species (body length 2.25–3.30 mm) with dark wings (Neotropical Region).

9 (10) Wings on the radial area much darker than on cubital area. Frons as long as broad at middle

funipennis MALLOCH, 1934

10 (9) Wings evenly dark. Frons longer than its breadth at middle.

regalis sp. n.

11 (8) Smaller species (body length 1.3–1.75 mm) with clear wings.

12 (13) Frontal triangle bright shiny, i.e. strongly contrasting to the rest of frons. Frontal triangle much narrowed anteriorad, very narrow anteriorly and just reaching lunule (Costa Rica, Guyana)

setitarsalis sp. n.

13 (12) Frons dull, i.e. shine of frontal triangle not much different from the rest of frons. Frontal triangle evenly narrowed anteriorad (Congo)

africana sp. n.

14 (7) Labium without labella at most as long as head. Palpi usually shorter than head (in cases when labium is somewhat longer, palpi always shorter than head).

15 (16) Vein R₂₃ slightly upcurved at apex, terminating far from the apex of wing. At the level of apical fourth of wing cells r₁ and R₂₃ combined are narrower than cell r₁₃₃. Body length 0.88–1.48 mm (Neotropical)

minuscula sp. n.

16 (15) Vein R₂₃ not upcurved at apex, terminating at or not far from the apex of wing. At the level of apical fourth of wing cells r₁ and R₂₃ combined are wider than cell r₁₃₃ (Nearctic or Old World species)

17 (20) Frontal triangle with weak silky or greasy reflection only. Male first flagellomere not enlarged (male not known in inconspicua) (Indonesia).

18 (19) Anterior third of frons, cheeks, genae and legs incl. coxae reddish yellow. Smaller, 1.21 mm (Java)

inconspicua DE MEIJERE, 1916

19 (18) Frons, cheeks, genae and legs black, or at least brown. Mostly larger, up to 1.75 mm (Sumatra)

triangularis sp. n.

20 (17) Frontal triangle distinctly shiny. Male first flagellomere enlarged.

21 (26) Ventral setae on hind basitarsum and second tarsomere short (Fig. 15), i.e. shorter than diameter of those tarsomeres. Hind second tarsomere shorter or as long as half-length of basitarsum. In cases of bias, labium is definitely longer than head.

22 (23) Larger species, body length 1.8 to 2.3 mm. Wings dark. Palpi with 3 strong ventral setae. Male genitalia as in Figs 16–17 (Taiwan)

formosana sp. n.

23 (22) Smaller species, body length 1.2 to 1.4 mm. Wings clear. Palpi with only 1, seldom 2 strong ventral setae. Male genitalia are different (e.g. Figs 1–2).

24 (25) Distance of vein R₂₃ to costa and to R₄₅ about the same. Male flagellomere much enlarged, almost as long as head and as broad as long (U.S.A., southern Canada, Mexico, West Indies) (? = nigra WILLISTON, 1897)

nigra sp. n.

25 (24) Vein R₂₃ runs very close to R₄₅. Male flagellomere less enlarged, much shorter than head (cf. Figs 9–10 of PAPP 1993) and narrower than long (Palaearctic, Hungary)

hungarica L. PAPP, 1993

A female Paramya from India (HNHM) runs here but left undescribed since there are no females of hungarica known (and no males from India).

26 (21) Ventral setae on hind basitarsum and second tarsomere long, i.e. longer than diameter of second tarsomere. Hind second tarsomere longer than half-length of basitarsum. In cases of bias, labium is definitely shorter than head.

27 (28) Male first flagellomere large, trapezoid-shaped (Fig. 14), i.e. upper apex protruding with a rounded dorsal apex (Philippines)

flagellomera sp. n.

28 (27) Male first flagellomere more quadrate, upper apex less protruding and more widely rounded (3 spp., Indonesia).
29 (30) Male surstylus in comparison to epandrium small and quadrate (Fig. 28) (Indonesia) swanni sp. n.

30 (29) Male surstylus rather large and rounded (Figs 25, 27).

31 (32) Male distiphallus very large (Fig. 26). Male S5 broad, its setae somewhat more numerous but less long (Fig. 21) (Indonesia) nitida sp. n.

32 (31) Male distiphallus smaller (Fig. 24). Male S5 narrower with less but longer setae (Fig. 22) (Indonesia)

Palpals sp. n.

Paramyioides gen. n.

Type species: P. perlucida sp. n. (orig. des.)

Gender: feminine.

Head. Two pairs of medioclinate ori setae. 3 right + 2 left, asymmetrically placed, comparatively long interfrontals (Fig. 35), plus a pair of long thin setae most cranially, laterally to jfr. Two pairs of very long latoroclinate ors, anterior pair also slightly procline; oc and poc pairs strong; vti very long, ve broken off from our specimen, but judging on their bases, they are probably medium-long. A pair of thin, short (0.025 mm) medioclinate, additional fronto-orbital setae between posterior ors and vti. A medium-long cervical pair present.

Frontal triangle bright yellow, reaches to 2/3 of frons (Fig. 35), frons mat yellow, occellar triangle grey, small. Genae broad (Fig. 31). First flagellomere large, arista reduced to nil (Fig. 33). Pedicel with a medium-long dorsal seta and a wreath of short black setae apically; scape small with ca. 4 pairs of medial, dorsomedial subapical setae. Mouth opening extremely broad (large), but clypeus thin and half as broad. Palpi large but with 3 small thin setae on apex only (Fig. 34).

Thorax brightly shiny, translucent, i.e. its chitinous sclerites are transparent, even thoracic muscles are visible. Basisternum thin, long, triangular (this is an important synapomorphy for Neophyllumyz and Paramyia, as BRACE (2000) has already proven it). Characteristic thoracic setae long as a whole, compared to Paramyia species, not the slightest sign of a second dorsocentral pair of setae. Mid and hind coxae with strong setae ventrally.

Abdomen semitransparent. Distiphallus membranous, and though not particularly long, sock-shaped similarly to the males of the Paramyia species. I do not want to dissect our unique specimen but partly as a consequence of its semitransparent abdomen, some characteristics of the genitalia are also detectable, as described in the description of the species.

As it is obvious from the description, most of the characteristics of Paramyioides are shared with the Paramyia species. However, its habitus, the general impression we have got when we are looking at it, are very different. The translucent thorax and semitransparent abdomen, the large and almost bare palpus and large antenna without arista make it conspicuous. The yellow-bodied species described above are not closely related to it. I do not think that any of the recent Paramyia species could be, instead their stem-species is its closer relative. If so,
Paramyioides perlucida sp. n.
(Figs 31–34)

Holotype male (HNHM): TAIWAN: Taipei, Han-Lo-Da, 450 m, rocky forest undergrowth, Sep 21, 2000, leg. L. PAPP, No. 1.

Measurements in mm: body length 1.93 (not precisely measurable owing to the down curved abdomen), wing length 1.72, wing breadth 0.73.

Body yellow, brightly shiny, thorax and abdomen partly translucent/semitransparent. This is not a tendril specimen (the rigidity of its legs is wholly developed, etc.).

Head as broad as thorax. In profile head in the level of vissiraeae is as long as in the level of ptilinum (head in most of the Paramyia species is shorter ventrally). No arista (Fig. 33). Vissirae thin, peristomias very long, almost as long as vissirae. Pulpus 0.30 mm long, 0.11 mm at broadest.

Thoracic chaetotaxy: 1 ppr (humeral), 2 np, 1 prsvt, 1 dc, 1 sa, 2 pa. Not the slightest indication of a second dc pair. No proepisternal, 1 large keps pair of setae. Apical scutellars 1.5 times longer than basal scutellars (the ratio is twofold in most of the Paramyia spp.).

Wings shiny yellowish, with microtrichia only. Costal and radial veins light yellow, other veins indistinct. Radial break of costal vein without any longer bristle. Vein R 3, wavy bent (along two arcs: a smaller convex arc (seen from the costa), and a large concave arc, i.e. veins R 3, and R 4, convergent apically. Alula narrow, almost pointed. Vein M extremely weak, actually lost, except for base, only the base of trichia show its original position. Hind basiianus without the brush of strong setae (those setae are thin and yellow).

Abdomen semitransparent, only pre-abdominal tergites are with a medial somewhat more greyish-brownish stripe each. Syntergosternite very short and weakly sclerotized. Male epandrium large, ventrally quadruple with sharp posteroventral apex, and with 3 long apical (subapical) setae. Surstyaus anterior on epandrium (wholly separable from epandrium), longer than broad, rounded apically. Genitalia not prepared but distiphallus does not seem to be large.

Etymology. The Latin word perlucida means transparent/transparent.

Acknowledgements – I am very grateful to the late Dr CURTIS W. SABROSKY and to Dr IRINA BRAKE for their advice, and to Mr BEN BRUGGE of the Amsterdam Museum for his generous loan of the unique holotype of Paramyia inconspicua DE MEIJER.

* Additional paratypes have been found during the proof reading stage as follows: 2 males and 1 female – same data as the holotype (found in unsorted material in 2002). The description of the male genitalia will be published in a forthcoming paper.