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ABSTRACT VOLUME

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J.E. O'Hara

Biological Resources Division, CLBRR
Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Canada

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group of *Pegomya* and the *morula* group of *Phorbia*. The *chinensis* and the *acklandi* groups of *Pegomya* have also radiated in the region though no species of the former group and only some of the latter have been found in Nepal itself. The richness of the fauna at the specific level seems to be largely due to the radiation of such species-groups. A few points will be deduced: 1) the historical time for the Himalayan anthomyiid fauna has been too short to produce endemic genera though long enough to create a rich endemism at the specific level, and 2) the fauna has originated from comparatively few ancestors. Some lineages that originated in the Himalayan region have been floated to northern regions, a few even to North America, e.g., *Phorbia asymmetrica* in Japan, *Phorbia lobata* in N. America, *Pegomya alticola* in Japan and N. America, and *Pegomya nigra* from Nepal to N. America through China and Japan.

Key words: Anthomyiidae, Nepalese fauna, Himalayan region, zoogeography.

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Sex role reversed courtship behaviour in two swarming dance fly species: *Empis borealis* L. and *Rhamphomyia marginata* Fabricius.

B.G. Svensson
Department of Zoology, Uppsala University, Villav. 9, S-752 36 Uppsala, Sweden.

Video recordings of female swarming behaviour in *Empis borealis* and *Rhamphomyia marginata* are shown and commented upon.

Key words: *Empis borealis*, *Rhamphomyia marginata*, Empididae, sex role reversal, swarming behaviour, video.

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The systematics of Neotropical *Phyllomyza* Fallén (Milichiidae).

J.E. Swann
Department of Zoology, University of Toronto, c/o Department of Entomology, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2C6, Canada.

The genus *Phyllomyza* Fallén consists of 30 described species, including 2 fossils, and occur in all zoogeographic regions. What little is known about the biology of *Phyllomyza* indicates that the majority of the species may be inquilines in ant nests. Traditionally, the generic diagnosis of *Phyllomyza* has depended on homoplastic characters such as three pairs of orbital bristles, the vibrissal axis/antennal axis ratio, a short proboscis, and enlarged antennae and palpi of the males. An unpublished analysis of relationships within the Chloropidae family group by T.A. Wheeler (1992) indicated that *Phyllomyza* was the basal taxon of the Milichiidae. This was based on the symplesiomorphies of the phallic guide and hypandrium being only partially fused, and the retention of a well-developed, separate phallapodeme. Wheeler did not identify a synapomorphy for *Phyllomyza*.

This preliminary study is part of a larger revision of the world *Phyllomyza*. Prior to this study, there were no named species of *Phyllomyza* recorded from the Neotropical region. This analysis deals with eight apparently undescribed Neotropical species, in both species groups recognized by Sabrosky (1963). Potential synapomorphies for the genus as a whole, and the validity of the species groups will be discussed.

Key words: *Phyllomyza*, Milichiidae, phylogenetics.

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