

***Zinza*, a New Genus of Rhinotorine Flies from Northern Queensland, Australia (Diptera: Heleomyzidae)**

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ABSTRACT. *Zinza grandis* n.gen., n.sp. (Diptera: Heleomyzidae) is described from the Atherton Tableland in northern Queensland. *Zinza* is classified in the tribe Rhinotorini and is related to *Cairnsimyia* Malloch and *Zentula* D. McAlpine. A comparison of these three genera is provided. The egg of *Z. grandis* is also described.

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The Heleomyzidae (Diptera) are commonly found in temperate forests in most regions, but in the tropics the family inhabits mainly cooler mountainous areas. The tribe Rhinotorini is exceptional in that it is represented in tropical lowlands, both in the Americas and in Australasia, though it extends into temperate areas (e.g., southern Chile, Tasmania). Adult rhinotorines have been found at exudations on tree trunks in Australia, Papua New Guinea, and South America. The only recorded rhinotorine larva lives in cerambycid tunnels in trees (D. McAlpine, 1968). In this paper, the first new Australian rhinotorine genus discovered since the generic revision of D. McAlpine (1985) is described.

Terms used for adult structures primarily follow those of J. McAlpine (1981), except male terminalia where the terms of Cumming *et al.* (1995) are used. To facilitate observation, the terminalia were macerated in hot 85% lactic acid and immersed in glycerin. Specimens cited in this paper are housed in the Australian Museum,

Sydney (AMS) and CSIRO, Division of Entomology, Canberra (ANIC).

***Zinza* n.gen.**

Type species. *Zinza grandis* n.sp.

Description. Large flies, with most of the general characters of the Rhinotorini (D. McAlpine, 1985).

Head (Fig. 1) moderately excavated on vertex, ocelli thus not visible in profile; posterior ocelli much closer to each other than to anterior ocellus; ocellar bristles closely approximated, inserted posteriorly to anterior ocellus; vibrissa and 2–3 closely placed peristomial bristles distinct but small; central cheek bristle absent; hypofacial short and narrow. Arista long-plumose beyond basal fifth. Palpus short and compressed.