

***Icasma* Collin and an Allied New Genus
Glyphidopeza, from New Zealand
(Diptera: Empidoidea; Ceratomerinae)**

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ABSTRACT. The endemic New Zealand genus *Icasma* Collin (Diptera: Empidoidea; Ceratomerinae) is reviewed and includes the following seven species: *I. aequabilis* Plant, *I. setosa* n.sp., *I. fascipennis* n.sp., *I. longicauda* n.sp., *I. masneri* n.sp., *I. singularis* Collin (lectotype designated), *I. tararua* n.sp. An allied new genus, *Glyphidopeza* is described from New Zealand and includes the following new species: *G. fluviatilis*, *G. longicornis*. A key to species and illustrations of male and female terminalia are provided. *Icasma* is divided into two species-groups and the phylogenetic relationships of the species are analysed.

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The subfamily Ceratomerinae (Diptera: Empidoidea) is confined to southern South America (including high altitude Ecuador), eastern Australia, New Zealand, and Norfolk Island (Sinclair unpubl. data). It is a distinctive empidoid subfamily, recognised by its narrow wings and a small conus extending from the pedicel on which the first flagellomere is attached.

Three genera of Ceratomerinae are known from New Zealand. *Ceratomerus* Philippi as currently defined is a trans-Antarctic genus with 13 described (Plant, 1991) and at least 20 undescribed species from New Zealand. This is nearly double the number of species that are known from Australia (Sinclair unpubl. data). The

second genus, *Icasma* Collin, is endemic to New Zealand and may be divided into two informal species-groups on the basis of the male cercus. The *I. singularis* Collin species-group includes six species (*I. aequabilis* Plant, *I. singularis* Collin, *I. setosa* n.sp., *I. fascipennis* n.sp., *I. longicauda* n.sp., *I. tararua* n.sp.) and the *I. masneri* group is monotypic. The third genus, *Glyphidopeza* n.gen., comprising two new species was collected from small cascading mountain streams on South Island. The wing venation is very primitive and possibly represents the sister group to the remaining ceratomerines. In this paper the latter two endemic New Zealand genera are described and illustrated.