

Two new species of the genus *Chersodromia* Walker (Diptera: Hybotidae) from Southeast Asia

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Abstract

Two new species of the genus *Chersodromia* Walker are described from mangroves of Singapore: *C. nigripennis* sp.n. and *C. singaporensis* sp.n. Palpal sensory pits are recorded for the first time in the genus and Tachydromiinae as a whole. They are present in both species. Some aspects of the male terminalia in *Chersodromia* are shortly discussed.

Key words: Diptera, Hybotidae, *Chersodromia*, Oriental Region, Singapore

Introduction

The tachydromiine fly genus *Chersodromia* Walker (classified currently within the tribe Drapetini) belongs to the unique complex of the empidoids species inhabiting the narrow intertidal and supralittoral zones of the sea shores (Grootaert, 1992, 1994; Shamshev & Grootaert, 2004a; Shamshev & Grootaert, 2005; Ulrich, 2004). The representatives of this ecological group are often very small flies (from less than 1.0 to 2.0 mm long) which usually occupy very specialised niches, e.g. reef-flats, sandy beaches, crab holes, wet rocks, the mangrove directly exposed to the sea, etc., and only rarely penetrate inland.

Chersodromia includes currently about 48 species and is undoubtedly distributed worldwide. However, like many other empidoids it has been studied most extensively from the Palaearctic only, including a generic revision (Chvála, 1977) and some more recent papers (Chvála, 1995; Plant, 1995; Raffone, 1984, 1994; Raffone et al., 1988; Stark, 1995). In the Oriental Region there is only a record of an undescribed species from Taiwan (Bezzi, 1912).