



Revision of the Australian stiletto fly genus *Acatopygia* Kröber (Diptera: Therevidae: Agapophytinae)

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Abstract

The endemic Australian stiletto fly genus *Acatopygia* Kröber is revised. *Acatopygia pulchella* Kröber and *Acatopygia paradoxa* (Kröber) are redescribed and a neotype for *A. paradoxa* designated. A new species, *Acatopygia olivacea* **sp. nov.**, is described and a key to *Acatopygia* species is presented.

Key words: Stiletto fly, Asiloidea

Introduction

The Australasian stiletto fly subfamily Agapophytinae comprises 11 genera with over 300 described and undescribed species (Winterton *et al.* 2001), representing at least half the therevid biodiversity in the region. Agapophytinae presently includes the genera *Acatopygia* Kröber, *Acraspisa* Kröber, *Acraspisoides* Hill & Winterton, *Acupalpa* Kröber, *Agapophytus* Guérin, *Belonalys* Kröber, *Bonjeania* Irwin & Lyneborg, *Laxotela* Winterton & Irwin, *Parapsilocephala* Kröber, *Patanothrix* Winterton and *Pipinnipons* Winterton. These genera are restricted to Australia, Papua New Guinea and the eastern provinces of Indonesia, although no single genus is recorded from all three regions (Winterton *et al.* 2001).

Acatopygia is endemic to eastern Australia and is frequently found in sandy, heath habitat types (Mann 1929, Winterton *et al.* 2001). Two species were described previously: *Acatopygia pulchella* Kröber and *Acatopygia paradoxa* (Kröber). *Acatopygia paradoxa* was originally described in *Spatulipalpa* Kröber (Kröber 1912b), but *A. paradoxa* was subsequently designated the type species of *Spatulipalpa* by Irwin & Lyneborg (1989) and transferred to *Acatopygia*, thus synonymising the genus. The other species in that genus described by Kröber, *Spatulipalpa ornata* Kröber, was left *incertae sedis* within Therevidae by Irwin & Lyneborg (1989), as it clearly did not belong to *Acatopygia*. *Spatulipalpa ornata* is known only from the original description as the type was apparently destroyed (pers. com., M. Foldvari, Hungarian National Museum of Natural History (HNMNH)), but it is clear from the description that it likely belongs to the genus *Laxotela* Winterton & Irwin (see Winterton 2007). The type of *A. paradoxa* was also apparently destroyed and no paratypes or other specimens determined by Kröber exist. As discussed by Winterton *et al.* (2001), Kröber mistook the female type of *A. paradoxa* for a male, as the description and figure (Kröber 1912b: page 221) clearly match the female from a series of specimens identifiable as *A. paradoxa* collected in southern New South Wales.

In this paper *Acatopygia* is revised with the two described species, *A. pulchella* and *A. paradoxa*, redescribed and figured. A new species, *Acatopygia olivacea* **sp. nov.**, is described and a key to *Acatopygia* species presented. Winterton *et al.* (2001) did not deem it necessary to designate a neotype for *A. paradoxa* in