



A revision of the Hawaiian and Wake Island species of the genus *Conchopus* Takagi (Diptera, Dolichopodidae)

KAZUHIRO MASUNAGA¹ & TOYOHEI SAIGUSA²

¹Lake Biwa Museum, Oroshimo 1091, Kusatsu, Shiga, 525–0001 JAPAN. E-mail: moai@lbm.go.jp

²7–1–402, Baikoen 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka, 810–0035 JAPAN. E-mail: toyohei_saigusa@yahoo.co.jp

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Abstract

Six shore-dwelling species of the *rectus* group of the genus *Conchopus* Takagi are recognized from the Hawaiian and Wake Islands, including five new species. *Conchopus* is restricted to this species group herein. Contrary to some earlier records, *C. acrosticalis* (Parent, 1937) occurs only on four of the Hawaiian Islands (Hawai‘i, Maui, Lāna‘i, and Moloka‘i). The new species are distributed as follows: *C. ciliatus* **sp. nov.** (Hawai‘i, Maui, O‘ahu and Lisianski Is.); *C. crassinervis* **sp. nov.** (Kaua‘i); *C. minutus* **sp. nov.** (Hawai‘i, Maui, Lāna‘i, O‘ahu, and French Frigate Shoals); *C. menehune* **sp. nov.** (Kaua‘i and Nihoa Is.); and *C. pacificus* **sp. nov.** (Hawai‘i, O‘ahu, Kaua‘i, and Wake Is). A key to the males of all known species of the *rectus* group is provided.

Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, taxonomy, *Conchopus*, new species, Hawaiian Islands, Wake Island

Introduction

The occurrence of a marine-shore dolichopodid fly of the *Cymatopus* group in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands was first noted by Bryan (1926), who recorded *Paraphrosylus* sp. from Lisianski Island, French Frigate Shoals, and Nihoa Island. In the same paper he also recorded it from Wake Island and treated all the specimens from the various localities as conspecific. Later, Parent (1937) described specimens of supposedly this same species of fly, taken on eastern Moloka‘i by F. X. Williams, as the new species, *Cymatopus acrosticalis*. Williams (1939) reported on the biology of *C. acrosticalis* at Hanauma Bay, O‘ahu and mentioned that it also occurred on Maui and that it had been recorded by Bryan (1926), as *Paraphrosylus* sp., from some small Hawaiian islands. Hardy and Kohn (1964) transferred *acrosticalis* to the genus *Paraphrosylus*. The diagnostic characters of *Paraphrosylus* that they mentioned indeed apply very well to *acrosticalis*, and they considered the black and white pollinose markings of the mesono-