



## New species and records of Trypetinae (Diptera: Tephritidae) from India

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### Abstract

Two new species of the subfamily Trypetinae, *Acidoxantha galibeedu* David & Ramani, **sp. nov.** (tribe Nitrariomyiini) and *Philophylla lachung* Singh & David, **sp. nov.** (tribe Trypetini) are described from India. *Acidoxantha totoflava* is documented as new record from India. Keys to the species of known *Acidoxantha* Hendel and Indian *Philophylla* Rondani are provided.

**Key words:** *Acidoxantha*, *Philophylla*, Trypetini, Nitrariomyiini

### Introduction

*Acidoxantha* Hendel (currently included in tribe Nitrariomyiini: Korneyev, 1999), and *Philophylla* Rondani (subtribe Trypetina, tribe Trypetini: Han, 1999b) are known from the Oriental Region with 10 and 28 species, respectively (Norrbon *et al.*, 1999). Members of *Acidoxantha* are characterised by a needle-like aculeus much longer than ovicape, eversible membrane with long taeniae and no monodentate scales. Larvae mostly breed in flower buds of *Bauhinia*, *Hibiscus* and *Bombax* (Hardy, 1974; Hardy, 1987; Permkam and Hancock, 1995; Korneyev, 1999). *Philophylla* includes more than 50 species, with five of them known from India. It breeds in the fruit of Verbenaceae (Hancock and Drew, 1994; Han, 1999a; Agarwal and Sueyoshi, 2005). Flies of this genus possess a pair of strong lateral marginal setae on ovicape, lateral surstylus with broadly flattened anterior lobe and elongate posterior lobe (Han, 1999b). In this paper genus *Acidoxantha* is recorded for the first time from India; two new species, *Acidoxantha galibeedu* **sp. nov.**, from Karnataka and *Philophylla lachung* **sp. nov.**, from Sikkim are described.

### Material and methods

Specimens used in this study are deposited in the following museums: FRI- Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, India; NBAIL- National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects, Bangalore, India; NPC- National Pusa Collection, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India; and UASB-University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, India.

Photographs were made using a Leica DFC 420 camera mounted on a Leica M205A stereozoom microscope; the images were stacked and combined to a single image using Combine ZP (Hadley, 2011). Terminology adopted here follows White *et al.* (1999).