

**REVIEW OF THE GENUS *EPIARA* FREY, 1964 (DIPTERA:
PLATYSTOMATIDAE) WITH DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES
AND NEW RECORDS FROM VIETNAM AND CHINA**

D. I. Gavryushin*, A. L. Ozerov

Zoological Museum, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Bolshaya Nikitskaya 2,
Moscow 125009 Russia. *Corresponding author, E-mail: dmitry_gavryushin@yahoo.com

Summary. Two new species of the genus *Eopiara* Frey, 1964 (Diptera: Platystomatidae), *E. beuki* **sp. n.** and *E. sapaensis* **sp. n.**, are described from Vietnam. Additionally, the two known representatives of the genus, *Eopiara chrysoptera* (Frey, 1964), and *Eopiara elegans* (Frey, 1964), are redescribed from new material, the former being a new record for the fauna of China, while the latter represents a new record for the fauna of Vietnam. A key to species of *Eopiara* is given. For all species, illustrations of wings and terminalia of both sexes are provided.

Key words: Diptera, Tephritoidea, signal flies, taxonomy, description, new species, key to species, fauna, new records, Oriental region.

Д. И. Гаврюшин А. Л. Озеров. Обзор рода *Eopiara* Frey, 1964 (Diptera: Platystomatidae) с описанием двух новых видов и новыми указаниями из Вьетнама и Китая // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2025. N 536. С. 12-25.

Резюме. Из Вьетнама описаны два новых вида рода *Eopiara* Frey, 1964 (Diptera: Platystomatidae): *E. beuki* **sp. n.** и *E. sapaensis* **sp. n.** Кроме того, два других известных представителя рода, *E. chrysoptera* (Frey, 1964) и *E. elegans* (Frey, 1964), переописаны на основе нового материала; при этом *E. chrysoptera*, впервые отмечен в Китае, а *E. elegans* впервые отмечен во Вьетнаме. Дана определительная таблица видов рода *Eopiara*. Для всех видов приведены иллюстрации крыльев и терминалий обоих полов.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Eopiara* Frey, 1964 was first erected as a subgenus of *Piara* Loew, 1873 (subfamily Trapherinae), and included a single species, *chrysoptera*, described from "Hinterrindien: Chapa" (=Vietnam, Sa Pa) (Frey, 1964). Later, McAlpine, proposing a number of nomenclatural changes within the family of Platystomatidae, and based upon his examination of Frey's type specimens in Helsinki, has elevated *Eopiara* to generic rank and added the second species, *elegans*, as a result of a transfer from *Lamprogaster* Macquart, 1843 (McAlpine, 2001).

While examining rather extensive recent material of *Eopiara* from Northern Vietnam in ZMMU, we have discovered, in addition to both known species of the genus, two species unknown to science; their descriptions are given below.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The terminology used here mainly follows Cumming & Wood (2017) and Whittington & Kirk-Spriggs (2021). Male genitalia were boiled in 10% solution of potassium hydroxide (KOH) for 60 to 90s, neutralised by a 10% solution of acetic acid (CH₃COOH), rinsed in water and then stored in glycerol. When preparing wings for photography, generally the same procedure was followed except for much shorter time allowed for maceration. Dissected male terminalia were examined with a Nikon SMZ645 binocular microscope and then photographed using an eTREK DCM900 camera on MBI-1 microscope; stacked images were obtained with CombineZP (Alan Hadley, <http://www.hadleyweb.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk>) software.

All examined material consists of dry-mounted specimens which are either direct-pinned or glued to insect pins. The material is deposited in the Zoological Museum, Lomonosov Moscow State University [ZMMU].

TAXONOMY

Genus *Eopiara* Frey, 1964

Type species: *Piara* (*Eopiara*) *chrysoptera* Frey, 1964.

COMPOSITION. The genus consists of four species; two of them are described below.

Eopiara beuki Gavryushin et Ozerov, sp. n.

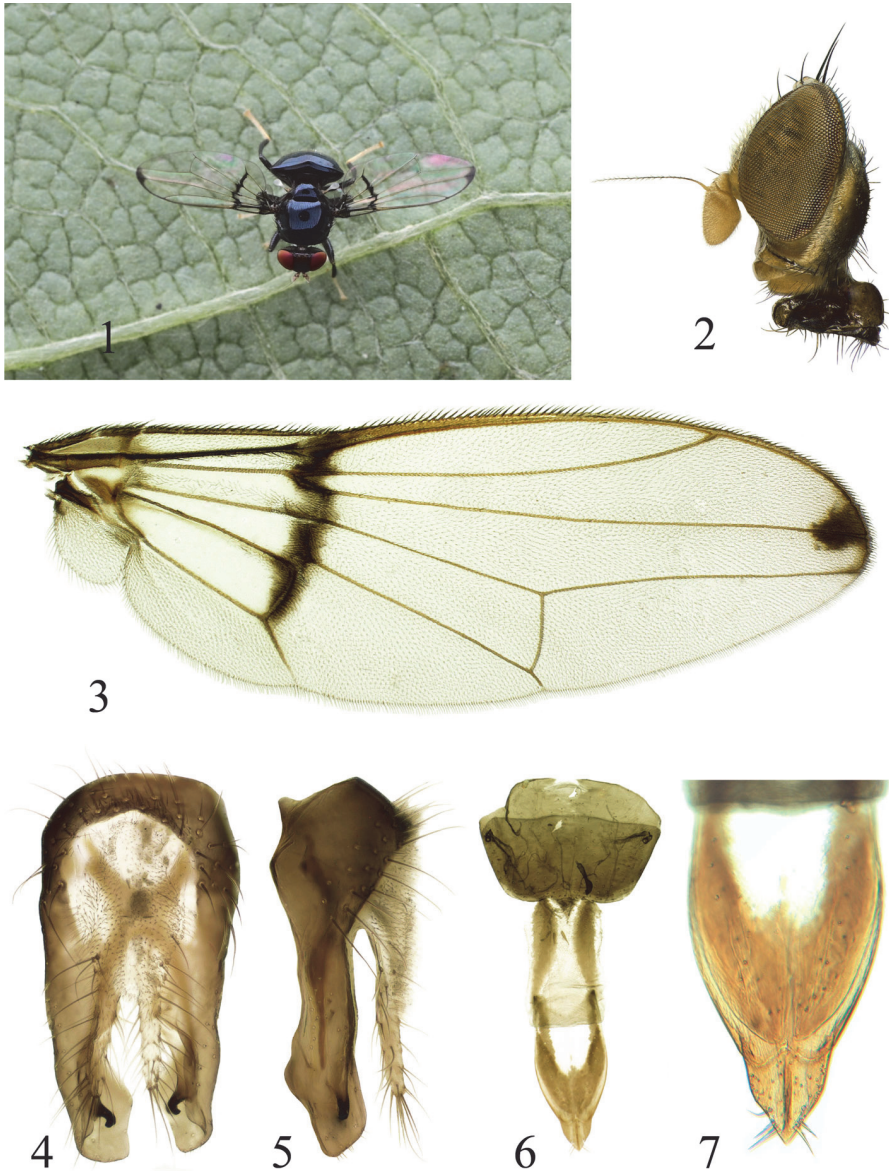
<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/350BC55D-CFFE-4416-B40D-B8A097EC2FE3>

Figs 1–7, 24–26

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, **Vietnam**: Lào Cai Province, Sa Pa env. (22.3303°N, 103.8254°E), 1284 m, 19.V.2014, coll. A.L. Ozerov [ZMMU]. Paratypes: same data as holotype, 2♂, 4♀, coll. A.L. Ozerov; Lào Cai Province, Sa Pa env. (22.3424°N, 103.8506°E), 1481m, 21.V.2014, 3♂, 5♀, coll. D. Gavryushin.

MATERIAL EXAMINED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS (Fig. 1). **China**: Yunnan, Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Weixi Lisu Autonomous County, Baijixun Township, Biluo Snow Mountains (27.3529°N, 99.0169°E), 02.VIII.2024, sex unknown; image taken by Fan Gao (**China**: Nanjing; link to observation: <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/241093237>).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. *Head* (Fig. 2). Frons rectangular, one-third longer than wide, shiny brownish red, more yellow at posterior margin and laterally near lunule, with yellow hairs. Ocellar triangle dark brown. Face shiny yellowish red, parafacialia and genae yellowish red, postgenae more brown. Parafacialia with sparse silvery pruinescence. Genae about one-fifth height of eye. Face weakly concave, lower facial margin (epistoma auct.) prominent. Prelabrum (sensu McAlpine (2007), clypeus auct.) transverse, shiny reddish yellow, ca. 5 times wider than long, anterior margin weakly emarginate. Palpi reddish yellow, moderately long, proboscis brown. Two orbital setae, the posterior pair slightly longer; inner vertical setae parallel, twice longer than orbital setae, outer vertical setae divergent, shorter than the inner ones. Ocellar setae short, divergent; postocellar setae reduced, divergent. Genal setae present; postocular setae moderately developed, pale. Antennae reddish yellow with pale yellow pubescence, postpedicel ca. 2.5 times the length of pedicel, arista longer than face, yellow basally, remainder black, moderately long pubescent.



Figs 1–7. *Eopiara beuki* sp. n.: 1 – habitus; 2 – head, lateral view; 3 – wing; 4 – epandrium, cerci and surstyli, dorsal view; 5 – same, lateral view; 6 – ovipositor, dorsal view; 7 – aculeus, ventral view.

Thorax slightly wider than head, shiny metallic bluish black with reddish brown tinge (apparently in teneral specimens) which is more evident on anterior margin, postpronotal lobes, anepimera, scutellum, and mediotergite. Scutum covered with reddish brown setae, scutellum also moderately setose dorsally; mediotergite bare. One postpronotal seta, two notopleural setae, one postsutural supra-alar seta, one inter-alar seta, one postalar seta, one anepisternal seta on posterior margin of the sclerite (weak in smaller specimens). Scutellum subpentagonal, weakly convex dorsally, twice wider than long, posterior margin weakly emarginated, with two pairs of weakly convergent scutellar marginal setae, the apical pair ca. 2.5 times longer than the basal one.

Legs brown, fore and mid femora with irregular row of posteroventral setae which are longer than width of femora, hind femora with a short row of elongate antedorsal setae; mid tibiae with one apical spur; all tarsi yellowish white, tarsal claws black with pale bases.

Wing (Fig. 3) hyaline, iridescent, ca. 2.8 times longer than wide, the widest near middle of cell m_4 , restrictedly patterned with brown. Veins yellow, only vein *Sc* brown except for the very tip; wing membrane in all cells excluding *bm*, *cua* and the upper half of *br* with dense regularly arranged microtrichia. Vein R_1 setose before the point of furcation of radial sector with ca. 20 strong setae; the distal portion of vein R_{4+5} dorsally with four or five widely separated setae in distal half. Costal fringe beyond pterostigma is formed by a double row of black setae reaching the tip of vein M_1 , the setae becoming pale beyond this point; they are the longest above the distal part of cell r_1 , here exceeding in length the combined width of veins *C* and R_1 . Cell *bc* brownish; cell *cua* narrowly yellow along its upper margin. A narrow, angulate, brown discal crossband extends from pterostigma across the point of furcation of *radial sector*, crossveins *r-m*, *bm-m*, *m-cu* to the outer margin of cell *cua*; vein $CuA+CuP$ also mostly brown except for its tip near wing margin. Tip of vein R_{4+5} with a distinct subcircular brown spot, outer margin of cell r_{4+5} infuscated. Tip of vein *Sc* near level of crossvein *r-m*, distal section of vein R_1 running very close to vein *C* so pterostigma is very narrow. Vein R_{2+3} strongly curved upwards distally thus the cell r_{2+3} is very wide at wing margin, 5 times wider than cell r_{4+5} . Vein R_{4+5} almost straight, vein M_1 weakly convergent with vein R_{4+5} . Crossvein *r-m* subvertical, less than its length beyond the base of cell *dm*; crossvein *bm-m* oblique, one-third longer than crossvein *r-m*; crossvein *m-cu* strongly oblique, shorter than crossvein *r-m*. Cell *dm* not widened, longer than cells *br*, *bm*, or *cua*; crossvein *dm-m* vertical; vein M_4 short, subequal to crossvein *m-cu*. Halteres short, whitish yellow.

Abdomen ovate, as wide as long or wider than long, flattened dorsoventrally, shiny metallic bluish black with purple tint, sparsely covered with pale setae, especially on syntergite 1+2. Tergite 3 ca 5 times, tergite 4 about 4 times wider than long; tergite 5 subtriangular, slightly longer than tergite 4. Male terminalia as in Figs 4, 5, 24–26.

FEMALE. Similar to male. Female terminalia as in Figs 6, 7.

MEASUREMENTS. Wing length, males, 4.0 to 4.5 mm; females, 3.8 to 4.7 mm.

COMPARATIVE NOTES. *Eopiara beuki* **sp. n.** differs from both known representatives of the genus, *E. chrysoptera* and *E. elegans*, in smaller size (wing length less than 5 mm), two pairs of scutellar setae, hyaline wings, position of crossvein *r-m* (very close to base of cell *dm*), details of wing pattern, and in the structure of male and female terminalia (male: epandrium with surstyli only slightly longer than cerci (Figs 4, 5); female: ovipositor with aculeus relatively large, dilated (Figs 6, 7).

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam, China (Yunnan).

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in honour of the late Dr. Paul L. Th. Beuk (Maastricht, the Netherlands, 10.4.1965–02.03.2025), dipterologist, the founder and longtime administrator of the popular website Diptera.info (<https://www.diptera.info>).

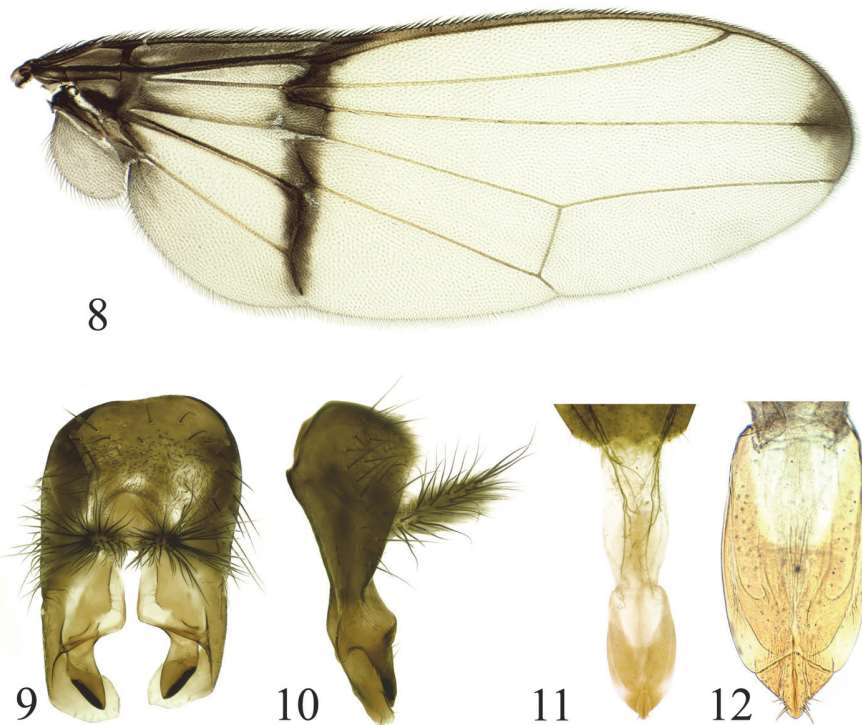
***Eopiara sapaensis* Gavryushin et Ozerov, sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/4EF3208E-E738-475F-89D6-5DB8D07E3E2B>

Figs 8–12, 27–29

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, **Vietnam:** Lào Cai Province, Sin Chai (22.3384°N, 103.8083°E), 1400 m, 8.V 2013, coll. T.V. Galinskaya [ZMMU]. Paratypes: same data as holotype but 29.IV 2013, 2♂, 1♀, coll. T.V. Galinskaya; same data as holotype but 2.V 2013, 1♂, 2♀, coll. T.V. Galinskaya; same data as holotype but 3.V 2013, 4♂, 3♀, coll. T.V. Galinskaya; same data as holotype but 8.V 2013, 18♂, 13♀, coll. T.V. Galinskaya; same data as holotype but 21.V 2014, 5♂, 1♀, coll. A.L. Ozerov; Lào Cai Province, Sa Pa env. (22.3866°N, 103.7868°E), 1700 m, 23.V 2014, 2♂, 2♀, coll. A.L. Ozerov.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head. Frons trapezoidal, subequal to eye width basally, narrowed to two-thirds of eye width apically, subshining reddish yellow, with brownish hairs, posterior margin in some specimens with lateral triangular brownish areas reaching the bases of anterior orbital setae. Ocellar triangle dark brown. Face shiny reddish yellow, parafacialia



Figs 8–12. *Eopiara sapaensis* sp. n.: 8 – wing; 9 – epandrium, cerci and surstyli, dorsal view; 10 – same, lateral view; 11 – ovipositor, dorsal view; 12 – aculeus, ventral view.

and genae more yellow, postgenae brownish. Genae about one-sixth height of eye. Face moderately concave, lower facial margin prominent. Prelabrum transverse, shiny reddish yellow, ca. 5 times wider than long, anterior margin straight. Palpi reddish yellow, moderately long, proboscis brown. Two orbital setae, the posterior pair slightly longer; inner vertical setae convergent or parallel; outer vertical setae divergent, slightly longer than posterior orbital setae. Ocellar setae short, divergent; postocellar setae well-developed, divergent, slightly shorter than anterior orbital setae. Genal setae present; postocular setae well-developed, reddish. Antennae reddish yellow with pale yellow pubescence, postpedicel about twice the length of pedicel, arista longer than face, yellow basally, remainder black, moderately long pubescent.

Thorax slightly wider than head, shiny metallic bluish or purplish black with brown tinge (apparently in teneral specimens) which is more evident on postpronotal lobes, anepimera, scutellum, and mediotergite. Scutum covered with reddish brown setae, scutellum also moderately setose dorsally; mediotergite bare. One postpronotal seta, two notopleural setae, one postsutural supra-alar seta, one inter-alar seta, one postalar seta, one anepisternal seta on posterior margin of the sclerite (weak in smaller specimens). Scutellum subpentagonal, weakly convex dorsally, twice as wide as long, posterior margin weakly convex, with two pairs of parallel or weakly divergent scutellar marginal setae, the apical pair one-fourth longer than the basal one.

Legs brown, fore and mid femora with irregular row of posteroventral setae which are longer than width of femora; mid tibiae with one apical spur; all tarsi pale yellowish, tarsomeres 4 reddish brown, tarsomeres 5 more brown, tarsal claws black with reddish bases; knees in some specimens reddish, especially on fore legs.

Wing (Fig. 8) hyaline, iridescent, ca. 2.8 times longer than wide, the widest near middle of cell m_4 , restrictedly patterned with brown. Veins yellow, only crossvein h , veins Sc , C and R before tip of vein Sc , basal sections of veins R , M , and CuA brown; wing membrane in all cells with dense, regularly arranged microtrichia. Vein R_1 setose before the point of furcation of radial sector with ca. 20 setae; both sections of vein R_{4+5} setose dorsally, the basal section with about five setae, the distal section with ca. 15 progressively shorter setae before the tip of vein R_{2+3} . Costal fringe shorter than in *Eopiara beuki* **sp.n.** Cells bc , c , sc , and base of br brown. A narrow brown discal crossband extends from pterostigma across the point of furcation of radial sector, crossveins $r-m$, $bm-m$, $m-cu$, and over veins CuA and $CuA+CuP$, almost reaching posterior margin of wing so only the very tip of vein $CuA+CuP$ pale; the band is the widest in cell br before crossvein $r-m$. Tip of vein R_{4+5} with a subtriangular brown spot, infuscation narrowly extending into cell r_{2+3} to two-fifths of its width; cell r_{4+5} with brown margin, its uniform width about one-half the length of spot on vein R_{4+5} . Tip of vein Sc nearly opposite the level of crossvein $r-m$, distal portion of vein R_1 running very close to vein C so cell sc is very narrow. Vein R_{2+3} moderately curved upwards distally, cell r_{2+3} ca. 3.5 times wider than cell r_{4+5} . Vein R_{4+5} almost straight, vein M_1 subparallel with vein R_{4+5} . Crossvein $r-m$ subvertical, placed more distad than in *Eopiara beuki* **sp.n.**, twice its length beyond the base of cell dm ; crossvein $bm-m$ oblique, its base far basad of crossvein $r-m$; crossvein $m-cu$ almost horizontal, slightly shorter than crossvein $r-m$. Cell dm not widened, longer than cells br , bm , or cua , crossvein $dm-m$ oblique; vein M_4 short, subequal to crossvein $r-m$. Halteres yellow, stem distally and knob dark brown.

Abdomen ovate, as wide as long, flattened dorsoventrally, shiny metallic bluish black with purple tint, sparsely covered with pale setae, more distinctly on syntergite 1+2. Tergites 3 and 4 about 5 times wider than long; tergite 5 subtriangular, about one and a half times longer than tergite 3 or 4. Male terminalia as in Figs 9, 10, 27–29.

FEMALE. Similar to male. Female terminalia as in Figs 11, 12.

MEASUREMENTS. Wing length, males, 4.7 to 6.0 mm; females, 4.8 to 6.0 mm.

COMPARATIVE NOTES. *Eopiara sapaensis* **sp. n.** is superficially very similar to *Eopiara beuki* **sp. n.** (see above), evidently a sympatric species, yet, on closer examination, clearly separable from the latter by all wing cells with microtrichia, cell *c* infuscated, brown discal crossband covering almost all length of vein *CuA+CuP*, and bicoloured halteres; it also differs in the structure of male and female terminalia.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name is a Latinized form of the place name of Sa Pa (Vietnam, Lào Cai Province), a town in which environs the village of Sin Chai, the type locality, is situated.

***Eopiara chrysoptera* (Frey, 1964)**

Figs 13–18, 30–32

MATERIAL. **Vietnam:** Lào Cai Province, Sin Chai (22.3384°N, 103.8083°E), 1400 m, 3.V 2013, 1♂, 1♀, coll. T.V. Galinskaya; Lào Cai Province, Sa Pa env. (22.3866°N, 103.7868°E), 1700 m, 23.V 2014, 1♀, coll. A.L. Ozerov.

MATERIAL EXAMINED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS (Fig. 13). Sex unknown, **China:** Guangxi, Zhuang Autonomous Region, Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, Laibin City, Xidi Village (in a stream valley environment, on a leaf of *Musa* sp.) (24.1167°N, 110.1667°E), 28.VI.2025; image taken by Qian-le Lu (**China:** Shenzhen University; link to observation: <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/294307893>).

REDESCRIPTION. MALE. *Head.* Frons rectangular, one-third longer than wide, yellowish red, with brownish hairs. Ocellar triangle black. Face shining pale yellow, parafacialia, genae, and postgenae yellow, parafacialia and genae with silvery pruinescence. Genae about one-fifth height of eye. Face moderately concave, lower facial margin prominent. Prelabrum transverse, yellow, ca. 6 times wider than long, anterior margin widely and shallowly emarginate. Palpi reddish yellow, moderately long, proboscis reddish yellow. Two orbital setae, the posterior pair slightly longer; inner vertical setae convergent, one-half longer than orbital setae; outer vertical setae divergent, subequal to inner vertical setae. Ocellar setae rather well-developed, two-thirds the length of orbital setae, divergent; postocellar setae well-developed, divergent, subequal to anterior orbital setae. Genal setae present; postocular setae well-developed, brown. Antennae reddish yellow with pale yellow pubescence, postpedicel about twice the length of pedicel, arista longer than face, short pubescent, yellow basally, remainder black.

Thorax wider than head, shiny metallic bluish black with brown tinge (apparently in teneral specimens) which is more evident on postpronotal lobes, notopleural calli, anepimera, scutellum, and mediotergite. Scutum covered with dense yellowish brown setae, scutellum also moderately setose dorsally; mediotergite bare. One postpronotal seta, two notopleural setae, one postsutural supra-alar seta, one inter-alar seta, one postalar seta, one anepisternal seta on posterior margin of the sclerite. Scutellum subpentagonal, twice wider than long, weakly convex dorsally, posterior margin shallowly emarginated, with three or four pairs of parallel or weakly convergent scutellar setae, the apical pair slightly longer than the basal and lateral pairs.

Legs yellow, densely pilose, hind coxae brownish, ventral setae on all femora longer than width of femora; mid tibiae with one apical spur; all tarsi pale yellow, tarsomeres 4 and 5 reddish, tarsal claws black with reddish bases.

Wing (Fig. 14) ca. 2.7 times longer than wide, the widest near middle of cell m_4 , distinctly yellow, especially in upper half (in one specimen upper third of cell r_1 , cell r_{2+3} near



Figs 13–18. *Eopiara chrysoptera* (Frey): 13 – habitus; 14 – wing; 15 – epandrium, cerci and surstyli, dorsal view; 16 – same, lateral view; 17 – ovipositor, dorsal view; 18 – aculeus tip, ventral view.

wing margin, outer areas of cells r_{4+5} , m_1 , and m_4 hyaline, iridescent), restrictedly patterned with brown. Veins yellow, only veins C near tip of vein Sc , vein Sc a short distance beyond crossvein h , radial sector, bases of veins R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} , vein M before crossvein $r-m$, vein CuA before crossvein $m-cu$, and crossveins brown; vein CuA and base of vein CuP narrowly margined with brown. Wing membrane in all cells with dense regularly arranged microtrichia. Vein R_1 setose before the point of furcation of radial sector with ca. 25 strong setae; both sections of vein R_{4+5} setose dorsally, the basal section with ca. 10 setae, the distal portion with ca. 25 progressively shorter setae before the tip of vein R_{2+3} . Costal fringe relatively short, especially beyond level of tip of vein R_{2+3} . Cells bc , base and tip of cell c brownish, base of cell r_1 excluding narrow upper margin, all of cell br , and base of cell bm brown. A brown transverse band extends from pterostigma across the point of furcation of radial sector, crossveins $r-m$, $bm-m$, $m-cu$, veins CuA and $CuA+CuP$, ending at two-thirds of vein $CuA+CuP$; the band is widest in upper half of wing above crossvein $bm-m$ where it is confluent with the brown colour at base of cells r_1 and br . Crossvein $dm-m$ and adjacent portions of vein M_4 are brownish, less distinctly so in other specimens. Tips of veins R_{4+5} and M_1 and a length of vein C between them together with a subtriangular marginal area of cell r_{4+5} are brownish, these markings are variable in distinctness and almost obsolete in other specimens. Tip of vein Sc near level of crossvein $r-m$, distal portion of vein R_1 running very close to vein C so cell sc is very narrow. Vein R_{2+3} curved upwards in distal third, cell r_{2+3} ca. 3.5 times wider than cell r_{4+5} . Vein R_{4+5} almost straight, vein M_1 subparallel with vein R_{4+5} . Crossvein $r-m$ weakly oblique, trice its length beyond the point of furcation of radial sector, at one-third of cell dm ; crossvein $bm-m$ weakly oblique, subparallel with crossvein $r-m$, its base far basad of crossvein $r-m$, almost at level of the point of furcation of radial sector, ca. 2.5 times longer than crossvein $r-m$; crossvein $m-cu$ almost horizontal, slightly longer than crossvein $r-m$. Cell dm not widened, longer than cell bm , subequal in length to cell cua , shorter than cell br ; crossvein $dm-m$ oblique; vein M_4 short, subequal to crossvein $r-m$. Halteres yellow, knob brownish.

Abdomen ovate, as wide as long, flattened dorsoventrally, shiny metallic bluish black, densely covered with pale setae, especially on syntergite 1+2. Tergites 3 and 4 ca. 7 times wider than long; tergite 5 subtriangular. Male terminalia as in Figs 15, 16, 30–32.

MEASUREMENTS. Wing length, males, 7.9 mm; females, 7.0 to 7.1 mm.

FEMALE. Similar to male. Female terminalia as in Figs 17, 18.

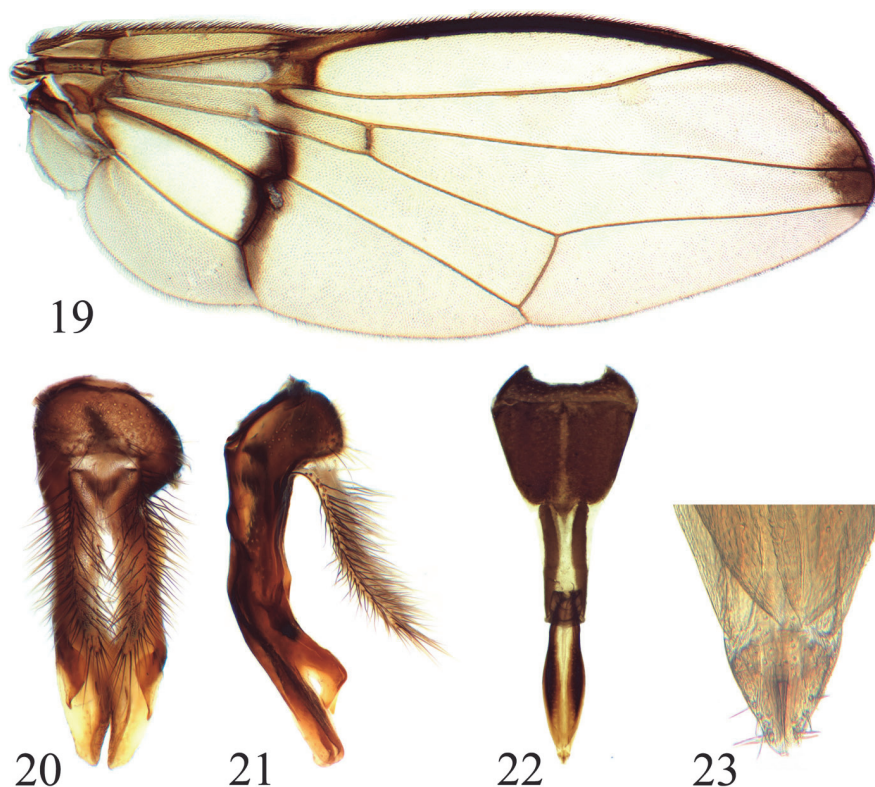
DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam, China (new record).

COMPARATIVE NOTES. *Eopiara chrysoptera* is considerably larger than either *E. beuki* sp. n. or *E. sapaensis* sp. n. (wing length 7 mm or more) while significantly smaller than *E. elegans*. Both *chrysoptera* and *elegans* have wings with crossvein $r-m$ placed near one-third length of cell dm and same (although variable) number of scutellar setae yet the former is amply different from the latter in the following details: thorax more densely and long setose, wing membrane mostly yellow, all wing cells microtrichose, vein C yellow, discal crossband the widest in upper half of wing where it's confluent with brown in cells r_1 and br , legs mostly yellow with pale tarsi, apical infuscation of wing very restricted to almost lacking. The structure of male and female terminalia also differs significantly.

Eopiara elegans (Frey, 1964)

Figs 19–23, 33–35

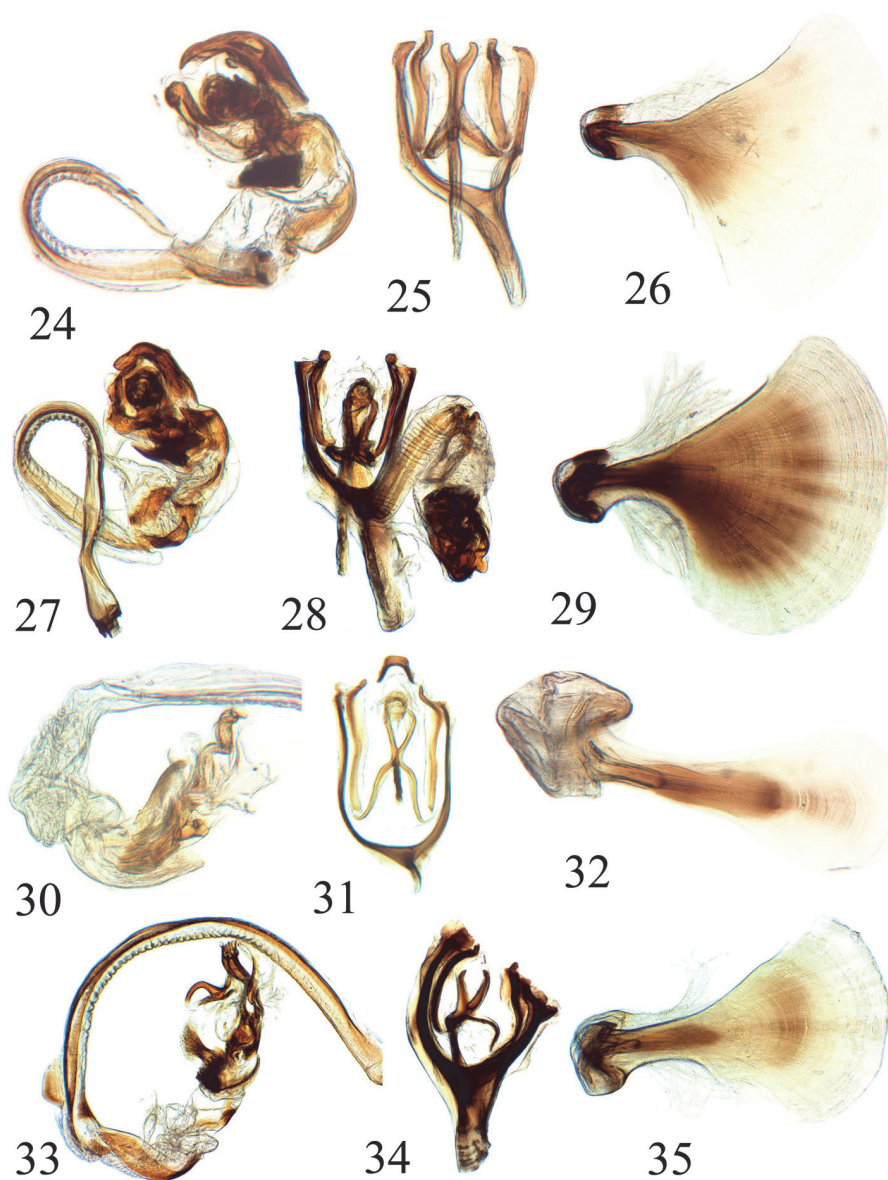
MATERIAL. **Vietnam:** Lào Cai Province, Sa Pa env. (22.3866°N, 103.7868°E), 1700 m, 23.V.2014, 2♂, coll. A.L. Ozerov; Lào Cai Province, Sa Pa env. (22.3872°N, 103.7867°E), 1682 m, 23.V.2014, 2♂, 2♀, coll. D. Gavryushin.



Figs 19–23. *Eopiara elegans* (Frey): 19 – wing; 20 – epandrium, cerci and surstyli, dorsal view; 21 – same, lateral view; 22 – ovipositor, dorsal view; 23 – aculeus tip, ventral view.

REDESCRIPTION. MALE. Head. Frons rectangular, one-third longer than wide, subequal to eye width, reddish, with brown hairs. Ocellar triangle black. Face, parafacialia, and genae shiny reddish yellow, with silvery pruinescence, postgenae more yellow. Genae about one-fifth height of eye. Face moderately concave, lower facial margin prominent. Prelabrum transverse, subshining reddish yellow, ca. 5 times wider than long, anterior margin straight. Palpi reddish yellow, moderately long, proboscis yellowish brown. Two orbital setae, the posterior pair longer; inner vertical setae convergent; outer vertical setae divergent, slightly shorter than inner vertical setae. Ocellar setae short, divergent; postocellar setae moderately developed, divergent, subequal to anterior orbital setae. Genal setae present; postocular setae well-developed, pale brownish. Antennae reddish yellow with pale yellow pubescence, postpedicel about twice the length of pedicel, arista longer than face, short pubescent, yellow basally, remainder black.

Thorax wider than head, shiny metallic bluish black with reddish brown tinge (apparently in teneral specimens) which is more evident on postpronotal lobes, notopleural calli, anepimera, scutellum, and mediotergite. Scutum covered with dense yellowish brown setae which are shorter than in *E. chrysoptera*, scutellum also moderately setose dorsally; mediotergite bare.



Figs 24–35. Male aedeagal complex of *Eopiara beuki* sp. n. (24–26), *E. sapaensis* sp. n. (27–29), *E. chrysoptera* (Frey) (30–32) and *E. elegans* (Frey) (33–35): 24, 27, 30, 33 – glans of aedeagus, left lateral view; 25, 28, 31, 34 – hypandrium and phallapodeme, view from above; 26, 29, 32, 35 – ejaculatory apodeme, lateral view.

One postpronotal seta, two notopleural setae, one postsutural supra-alar seta, one inter-alar seta, one postalar seta, one anepisternal seta on the posterior margin of the sclerite. Scutellum subpentagonal, weakly convex dorsally, twice wider than long, posterior margin weakly emarginated, with three or four pairs of scutellar setae of subequal length, the apical pair parallel or weakly convergent, others parallel or slightly divergent.

Legs brown, densely pilose, fore femora and tibiae yellow brown, mid tibiae with distal two-fifth to one-fourth pale yellow; hind tibiae with distal one-sixth to one-fifth pale yellow dorsally, with one apical spur. Hind femora distally with a row of anterodorsal setae which are longer than width of femora. All tarsi pale yellowish, tarsomeres 4 and 5 reddish, tarsal claws black with narrowly reddish bases.

Wing (Fig. 19) hyaline, ca. 2.7 times longer than wide, widest near middle of cell m_4 , restrictedly patterned with brown; cells bc , sc , c brownish yellow, the last one brown basally and apically; cell r_1 basally, most of cell $r-m$, and narrow upper margin of cell cua yellow. Veins yellow, only crossvein h , bases of vein R_{2+3} and vein R_{4+5} , crossvein $r-m$, crossvein $bm-m$ with adjoining section of M , crossvein $m-cu$, vein CuA , base of vein CuP , and tip of vein R_{2+3} brown; in some specimens crossvein $dm-m$ and vein M_4 weakly infuscated. Veins C and R_1 beyond level of crossvein $r-m$ black. Wing membrane in all cells except for cua with dense regularly arranged microtrichia. Vein R_1 setose before the point of furcation of radial sector with ca. 25 strong setae; both sections of vein R_{4+5} setose dorsally, the basal section with ca. 12 setae, the distal portion with ca. 15 progressively shorter setae before the tip of vein R_{2+3} . Costal fringe relatively short. Cell bc , base and tip of cell c , and narrow base of cell br brownish, most of cell c yellow, most of cell br yellow to paler yellow. A narrow discal crossband runs from pterostigma across the point of furcation of radial sector, in cell r_1 reddish yellow with dark brown margin distally, interrupted at base of cell r_{4+5} , continued as brown from the middle of cell br , the colour most intense over crossveins $bm-m$, $m-cu$, and vein CuA , paler over the basal three-fourths of vein $CuA+Cup$. Tip of wing with a subtriangular brown spot which is more extensive over tip of vein R_{4+5} , covering the adjoining area of cell r_{2+3} , the whole margin of cell r_{4+5} also infuscated, including tip of vein M_1 and small portion of cell m_1 . Tip of vein Sc near level of crossvein $r-m$, distal portion of vein R_1 running very close to vein C so cell sc is very narrow. Vein R_{2+3} weakly sinuous in some specimens, moderately curved upwards distally, cell r_{2+3} ca. 5 times wider than cell r_{4+5} . Vein R_{4+5} almost straight, vein M_1 convergent with vein R_{4+5} so cell r_{4+5} narrow. Crossvein $r-m$ subvertical, placed far distad, 4 times its length beyond the point of furcation of radial sector, before one-third of cell dm ; crossvein $bm-m$ weakly oblique, its base far basad of crossvein $r-m$, almost at level of the point of furcation of radial sector, one-half longer than crossvein $r-m$; crossvein $m-cu$ strongly oblique, subequal to crossvein $r-m$. Cell dm not widened, longer than cells bm or cua , subequal to cell br , crossvein $dm-m$ oblique; vein M_4 very short, about one-half crossvein $r-m$. Halteres pale yellow, base of stem reddish.

Abdomen ovate, slightly wider than long, flattened dorsoventrally, shiny metallic purplish black, sparsely covered with pale setae, especially on syntergite 1+2. Tergites 3 and 4 ca. 6 times wider than long; tergite 5 subtriangular, nearly twice as long as tergite 3 or tergite 4. Male terminalia as in Figs 20, 21, 33–35.

MEASUREMENTS. Wing length, males, 8.5 to 9.5 mm; females, 9.0 mm.

FEMALE. Similar to male. Notable differences in leg colouration, with mid and hind femora and tibiae almost uniformly brown. Female terminalia as in Figs 22, 23.

DISTRIBUTION. Myanmar; Vietnam (new record).

COMPARATIVE NOTES. *Eopiara elegans* is the largest known representative of the genus with wing length up to 9.5 mm. In addition to this, it can be distinguished from *E. chrysoptera*, apart from structural differences in terminalia, by wing membrane mostly hyaline,

cell *cua* completely devoid of microtrichia, tip of wing with distinct brown subtriangular spot, vein *C* and closely approximated portion of vein *R*₁ extensively black, more narrow and broken discal crossband which is paler in upper half of wing, cell *br* more or less yellow, and legs partially pale in males.

The key to known species of *Eopiara*

1. Larger, wing length more than 6 mm; wing membrane partially yellow, crossvein *r-m* close to one-third length of cell *dm* (Figs 14, 19); three or four pairs of scutellar setae 2
- Smaller, wing length not exceeding 6 mm; wing membrane hyaline, crossvein *r-m* close to base of cell *dm* (Figs 2, 8); two pairs of scutellar setae 3
2. Wing membrane mostly yellow, cell *cua* with microtrichia, cell *br* brown, apical infuscation faint, vein *C* yellow (Fig. 14); legs yellow with pale tarsi, hind coxae brownish *E. chrysoptera* (Frey)
- Wing membrane mostly hyaline, cell *cua* completely devoid of microtrichia, cell *br* more or less yellow, tip of wing with a distinct brown subtriangular spot, vein *C* black beyond level of crossvein *r-m* (Fig. 19); legs mostly brown with pale tarsi, in males mid and hind tibiae partially pale yellow *E. elegans* (Frey)
3. Wing with cells *bm*, *cua* and the upper half of *br* devoid of microtrichiae, cell *c* hyaline, discal crossband ends before vein *CuA+CuP* (Fig. 2) *E. beuki* **sp. n.**
- All wing cells with microtrichiae, cell *c* infuscated, discal crossband covers the base of vein *CuA+CuP* (Fig. 8) *E. sapaensis* **sp. n.**

DISCUSSION

The currently accepted division of Platystomatidae into subfamilies is essentially the one which was proposed by McAlpine, initially in 1973 (McAlpine, 1973), then updated by the same author, with number of subfamilies reduced to four (McAlpine, 2001). A brief yet consistent summary of classification, including major attempts of earlier authors, mainly Steyskal, to define and justify groupings within Trapherinae, was recently given by Whittington & Kirk-Spriggs (Whittington & Kirk-Spriggs, 2021). A quick look into the works mentioned above would reveal the fact that subfamilial assignment of many genera and even delimitation of these suprageneric groups are highly problematic. Regarding *Eopiara* which, according to McAlpine (McAlpine, 2001), was known only from type specimens prior to our work, this genus disagrees with its traditional placement in at least two important characters, that is, aedeagus with well-developed glans (present in all examined species, cf. Figs 24, 27, 30, 33; should be absent according to existing definitions of Trapherinae), and absence of katapisternal seta (observed in all species, should be developed in Trapherinae, at least in more numerous Afrotropical species). Meanwhile, internal structures of the male terminalia in all examined species are similarly arranged yet exhibit enough differences in details, viz. the development and relative configuration of medial apodemes, lateral sclerites, and apical plates of phallapodemes, the same of lateral vanes and apices of hypandrii (Figs 25, 28, 31, 34), to provide additional means for species identification. Ejaculatory apodemes (Figs 26, 29, 32, 35), however, are of dubious value for taxonomic purposes since these structures apparently change shape and size with sexual maturity which is suggested by concentric rings of sclerotization visible on spatulate plates, and can be easily damaged in dissection (Whittington, 2003). In females of *Eopiara beuki* **sp. n.** and *E. sapaensis* **sp. n.**, aculeus of ovipositor is rather broad (Figs 6, 11); the same organ in females of *E. chrysoptera* (Frey) and *E. elegans* (Frey) is more slender (Figs 17, 22). Evidently, in order to assign this genus to a correct subfamily, a task beyond the scope of our work, further research would be needed.

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