

Frog flies (*Caiusa* Surcouf, 1920) (Diptera: Calliphoridae)

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A progress report on an ongoing revision of the taxonomy of the Oriental, Australian and Oceanian frog fly genus *Caiusa* (Surcouf, 1920) (Calliphoridae: Phumosiinae) is presented. The genus has previously been treated as a synonym under *Phumosia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, but several peculiarities of the male genitalia, especially the shape of the pregonites, justify a separate status. Seven nominal species have been assigned to the genus in the past, two of which are still unplaced because based on females (*violacea* Séguy, 1925 and *dubiosa* Villeneuve, 1927). Two others will be synonymized under the fifth species *indica* Surcouf, 1920 (*nigronitens* Senior-White, 1923 and *surcoufi* Bezzi, 1927). The two remaining names are *testacea* Senior-White, 1923 and *coomani* Séguy, 1946. All three names have been misapplied frequently in the past because too much reliance has been put on external colour differences, and insufficient attention has been given to the male genitalia. Recent collection of *Caiusa* flies from the foam nests of various rhacophorid tree frogs in South East Asia has revealed the existence of four new species, all clearly recognisable by the male genitalia only. Eight valid species will be recognised, including a fifth new species from the Japanese Ryukyu island chain, bred from a rhacophorid frog species only found there (*Rhacophorus owstoni*). Seven species oviposit on the foam nests of rhacophorid frogs and the fly larvae devour the developing frog embryos. One species, *Caiusa indica*, has so far not been collected from rhacophorid frog foam nests. It has a wide distribution in Asia, and also occurs in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Is and Australia where rhacophorid frogs do not occur. Photographs of the male genitalia of all the eight valid species will be presented.