Sepsidae (Diptera) from Thailand, with the description of four new species
[Sepsidae (Diptera) aus Thailand, mit der Beschreibung von vier neuen Arten]

by
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Abstract
A total of 38 species belonging to six genera of Sepsidae is reported from Thailand. Four species (Dicranosepsis biformis IWASA spec. nov., D. notata IWASA spec. nov., D. robusta IWASA spec. nov., D. thailandia IWASA spec. nov.) are described as new to science. Thirteen species are newly recorded from Thailand. Faunistic notes and a key to the species of Sepsidae of Thailand also are provided.

Key words
Sepsidae, Dicranosepsis, Oriental Region, Thailand, systematics, faunistics, new species, new records, key

Introduction
The Sepsidae (Diptera) are a small acalyptrate family which is widely distributed in all zoogeographic regions. The larvae are known to occur in the dung of cows and other animals, human excrement, vertebrate carrion or decaying vegetation and other matter. (HENNIG 1949, PONT 1979, MEIER 1996, PONT & MEIER 2002, OZEROV 2005). Revisionary works in the Oriental region have been made by DUDA (1926) and ZUSKA (1968, 1972, 1974). Since the Oriental catalogue where 25 species were listed (ZUSKA 1977), additional species in Southeast Asia have been described (OZEROV 1992a, 1992b, 1994, 1997, 2003, 2010, 2011; IWASA 1982, 1986, 1987, 1994, 1999, 2008; ANG et al. 2008; IWASA & THINH 2008, 2012; ANG & MEIER 2010). The Sepsidae of Thailand have been fragmentarily recorded and described until now (ZUSKA 1977; OZEROV, 1997, 2005, 2010; IWASA 1994, 2008), as comprising 21 species in six genera. However, the diversity and faunistics of the Sepsidae from Thailand are very poorly understood, and there are no keys for the genera and species.

In the present paper, we report 38 species in six genera from Thailand including four new species and 13 newly recorded species. We also give a discussion on the sepsid fauna of Thailand and a key to the genera and species.

Materials and methods
All specimens were collected by sweep net, and they were pinned and observed under a stereomicroscope. The male terminalia were studied after maceration in 10 % KOH. The holotypes