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New species and new synonyms of *Campsicnemus* Haliday from the Big Island of Hawai‘i (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)¹

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Abstract. Five new species of *Campsicnemus* are described and illustrated from the Big Island of Hawai‘i: *Campsicnemus nele*, **n. sp.**, *C. piipii*, **n. sp.**, *C. quadriseta*, **n. sp.**, *C. subapicalis*, **n. sp.**, and *C. unmodicus*, **n. sp.** Re-examination of types of the *C. modicus* complex and compared with newly collected material shows variability in *C. modicus* Hardy & Kohn and reveals two new synonymies: *C. setiger* Hardy & Kohn and *C. paniculatus* Hardy & Kohn are found to be junior synonyms of *C. modicus* Hardy & Kohn, **n. syns.** This study brings the total of Big Island species of the genus to 55; and 209 for the Hawaiian Islands.

INTRODUCTION

The Hawaiian Islands are home to an incredible diversity of species of the predatory dolichopodid genus *Campsicnemus* Haliday with an estimated 250–260 species found only on this island archipelago. Continuing taxonomic studies on this group have shown that even since the revision of the genus in Hawai‘i by Hardy & Kohn (1964) and studies since by this author, there are still a large number of new species being discovered on all the islands.

The current study is restricted to just the Big Island of Hawai‘i. It is the largest of the main Hawaiian Islands and youngest geologically and, as such, is shown to harbor a greater diversity of *Campsicnemus* species than other Hawaiian islands. Although Big Island species have been treated in my previous papers (Evenhuis 2013, 2023, 2024), further collecting through Malaise, general sweeping and yellow pan trapping reveals five new species described and illustrated here: *Campsicnemus nele*, **n. sp.**, *C. piipii*, **n. sp.**, *C. quadriseta*, **n. sp.**, *C. subapicalis*, **n. sp.** and *C. unmodicus*, **n. sp.** Re-examination of types of the *C. modicus* complex and comparing with newly collected material shows variability in *C. modicus* Hardy & Kohn and reveals two new synonymies: *C. setiger* Hardy & Kohn and *C. paniculatus* Hardy & Kohn are found to be junior synonyms of *C. modicus* Hardy & Kohn, **n. syns.** With those new taxa described here and the new synonymies, the total number of species of *Campsicnemus* found on the Big Island now stands at 55; and for the Hawaiian Islands, it is now 209.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens examined in this study derive from collections of the Bishop Museum (BPBM). Morphological terminology, description format, and abbreviations used in the description follow Evenhuis (2012). Holotypes and paratypes of all new species are deposited in BPBM.

1. Contribution No. 2006-008 to the Hawaii Biological Survey.

TAXONOMY

Campsicnemus Haliday, 1851

Medeterus (*Camptosceles*) Haliday 1832: 357. Type species: *Dolichopus scambus* Fallén, 1823 (by subsequent designation of Coquillett 1910: 518). Suppressed by I.C.Z.N. 1958: 349 (Opinion 531).

Leptopezina Macquart 1835: 554. Type species: *Diastata gracilis* Meigen, 1820, by monotypy. *Nomen oblitum* (see Evenhuis 2003: 3).

Campsicnemus Haliday in Walker 1851: 187. Type species: *Dolichopus scambus* Fallén, 1823, by validation of I.C.Z.N. 1958: 351. *Nomen protectum* (see Evenhuis 2003: 3).

Camptoscelus Kertész 1909: 306 (unjustified replacement name for *Camptosceles* Haliday). Type species: *Dolichopus scambus* Fallén, 1823, automatic.

New Species Descriptions

Campsicnemus nele Evenhuis, n. sp.

(Figs. 1, 5)

Material Examined. *Holotype* ♂ (BPBMNT 0000016650) (pinned) from HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: **Hawai'i:** off Stainback Hwy, Army Road 4, 3–5 Aug 2011, N.L. Evenhuis, M.L. Nicholson, yellow pan trap. *Holotype* in BPBM.

Diagnosis. Similar to *Campsicnemus tarsiciliatus* Hardy & Kohn from O'ahu but differs by the long wavy setae on the lateral surface of the male midtibia occurring with the longest in the medial one-third of the tibia (these hairs not wavy and longest restricted to the apical one-fourth in *C. tarsiciliatus*) and the shorter downcurved setae on the male mid basistarsus (these hairs longer and wavy in *C. tarsiciliatus*).

Description. Male (Fig. 1): Body length: 1.8 mm. Wing length: 2.0 mm. **Head:** Face, front and clypeus yellow, gray tomentose; oc and vt black, about two-thirds length of antennal arista; occiput, and vertex black with blue-gray highlights; postgena with long fine white hairs; face constricted at middle, holoptic for length of 4 ommatidia; palpus small, brown; proboscis brown, extending below eye in lateral view; antenna with all segments yellowish brown; scape subcylindrical, length subequal to width; pedicel obconical, with ring of short spiky black setae subapically; postpedicel subtriangular, length subequal to width, acute apically; arista slightly longer than head height.

Thorax: Mesonotum and pleura (except dark brown anepimeron) brown, paler on postalar callus, scutellum brownish dorsally, yellowish laterally; disc of mesonotum darker brown than surrounding mesonotum; thoracic setae black: 4 dc; 2 np; 2 ph; 1 + 1 pa; 1 sc; 7 ac; halter stem yellow, knob white.

Legs: Coxae brownish yellow basally, remainder of legs yellowish; coxae with normal anteroapical setation; fore and hind legs unmodified and without MSSC; FII with row of 5 black hairs along mesoventral surface; TiII (Fig. 5) long, straight, with 3–4 long yellowish curved setae medially, (MSSC), lateral surface with short, stiff black spiky hairs along entire length (MSSC), apex with pair of strong long black setae on mesal surface. IIt₁ about 3 times length of IIt₂, with row of 5–6 long apically curved white hairs along entire length, long straight hair at apex of row (MSSC). Remaining leg segments unmodified and without MSSC.



Figures 1-4. *Campsicnemus*, male habitus. 1. *C. nele* Evenhuis, n. sp.; 2. *C. piipii* Evenhuis, n. sp.; 3. *C. subapicalis* Evenhuis, n. sp. 4. *C. unmodicus* Evenhuis, n. sp.

Wing: Subhyaline, veins yellowish; posterior crossvein length less than 1/2 apical segment of CuA_1 .

Abdomen: Brown, tergite VII darker brown along posterior margin; tergal vestiture black. Hypopygium dark brown with brown cerci, not dissected.

Female: Unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet derives from the Hawaiian *nele* [= lacking, without], referring to the lack of striking male secondary sexual characters on the mid leg.

***Campsicnemus piipii* Evenhuis, n. sp.**

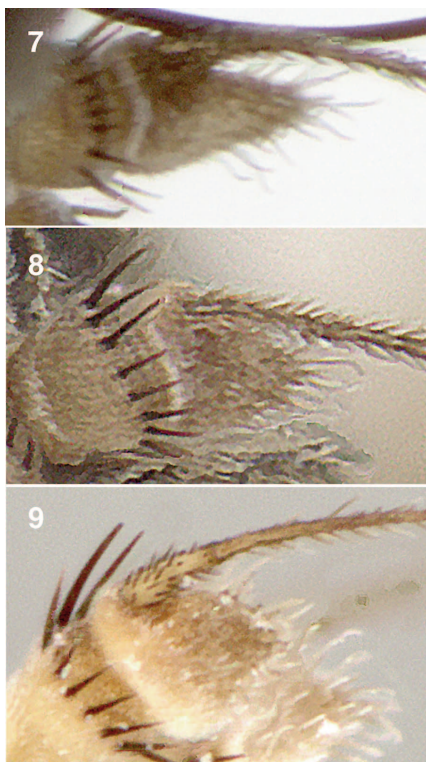
(Figs. 2, 6)

Material Examined. *Holotype* ♂ (BPBMENT 0000017537) (in fluid) and 3♂ *paratypes* from HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: **Hawai'i:** Saddle Road, Kipuka 9, near USGS 5,107 ft. benchmark [1,557 m], 13–15 Aug 2008, N.L. Evenhuis, yellow pan traps in ōhi'a-fern forest. *Other paratypes:* 3♂, topotypic, 15–16 Sep 2009, N.L. Evenhuis, yellow pan traps; 1♂, Saddle Road, Kipuka 21, ca. 5,500 ft [1,676 m], 19.675°N, 155.378°W, P.M. O'Grady; 12♂, Hakalau, Pu'u Akala, 19°47.666'N, 155°19.8431'W, 6,300 ft. [1,920 m], 12 Mar 2003, D.J. Preston, yellow pans.



Figures 5–6. *Campsicnemus*, male mid tibiae. 5. *C. nele* Evenhuis, n. sp.; 6. *C. piipii* Evenhuis, n. sp.

Diagnosis. Similar to *Campsicnemus crispatus* Hardy & Kohn and *C. inaequalis* Hardy & Kohn, but differs from both by the present of a subbasal row of long setae with wavy ends on the mesal surface (absent in *C. crispatus* and *C. inaequalis*) and other basal setae on the lateral surface being much shorter and downcurved (these setae the same length as the other long setae on the lateral surface in *C. crispatus* and *C. inaequalis*).



Figures 7–9. *Campsicnemus* antennal postpedicels. 7. *C. quadriseta* Evenhuis, n. sp.; 8. *C. subapicalis* Evenhuis, n. sp.; 9. *C. unmodicus* Evenhuis, n. sp.

Description. Male (Fig. 2): Body length: 1.8 mm. Wing length: 2.0 mm. **Head:** Face, front and clypeus brown, gray-brown tomentose; oc and vt black, about two-thirds length of antennal arista; occiput, and vertex dark brown with bronzy highlights; face constricted at middle, holoptic for length of 2 ommatidia; palpus small, brown; proboscis brown, extending below eye in lateral view; antenna with scape and pedicel yellowish, postpedicel brown; scape subcylindrical, length subequal to width; pedicel obconical, with ring of short spiky black setae subapically; postpedicel subtriangular, length subequal to width, blunt apically; arista slightly longer than head height.

Thorax: Mesonotum, scutellum and pleura (except dark brown anepimeron) brown, paler on postalar callus, thoracic setae black: 4 dc; 2 np; 2 ph; 1 + 1 pa; 1 sc; 0 ac; halter stem and knob yellowish white.

Legs: CI and CIII yellow, CII brown, remainder of legs yellowish; coxae with normal anteroapical setation; fore and hind legs unmodified and without MSSC; FII with two rows of numerous spiky setae along mesoventral surface; TiII (Fig. 6) long, straight, mesally with subbasal row of 5–6 long setae with wavy ends and 4–5 short wavy hairs intermixed on basal half of that row (MSSC), lateral surface with row of 9 long slightly

downcurved setae with wavy ends on apical 3/4, basal 1/4 with much shorter downcurved hairs with wavy ends (MSSC), apex with 3 stiff setae anteriorly. II_t_1 about $1.5\times$ length of II_t_2 , without MSSC. Remaining leg segments unmodified and without MSSC.

Wing: Subhyaline, veins yellowish; posterior crossvein length less than half apical segment of CuA_1 .

Abdomen: Brown with magenta highlights; tergal vestiture black. Hypopygium dark brown with brown cerci, not dissected.

Female: Unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet derives from the Hawaiian *pi 'ipi 'i* [= wavy, curly], referring to the wavy ends of the setae on the male mid tibia. The name is treated as a noun in apposition.

Campsicnemus quadriseta Evenhuis, n. sp.

(Figs. 7, 10)

Material Examined. *Holotype* ♂ (BPMMENT 0000017558) and 2♂ *paratypes* (in fluid) from HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: **Hawai'i:** Kona Hema TNC preserve (Papa), [19.227152°N, 155.80367°W], 4,757 ft [1,450 m], 17 Apr 2006, R. Peck, Malaise #5. Other paratypes: **Hawai'i:** 3♂, topotypic except, [19°13'25.118"N, 155°49'41.625"W], 2,064 ft. [629 m], 11 Jan 2006, R. Peck, Malaise #3; 4♂, topotypic except, [19°12'47.217"N, 155°49'41.625"W], 3,608 [1,099 m], 11 Jan 2006, R. Peck, Malaise #1. *Holotype* and *paratypes* in BPBM.

Diagnosis. Similar to *Campsicnemus azyx* Evenhuis from the Kohalas on the Big Island (see Evenhuis 2013), but differs from it by the row of 4 long setae on the male mid tibia located from the basal sixth to the middle of the segment and being wavy at the ends (with only 3 long hairs at medial third and distinctly curved, not with wavy ends in *C. azyx*).

Description. Male: Body length: 1.8 mm. Wing length: 2.0 mm. **Head:** Face, front and clypeus yellow, gray tomentose; oc and vt black, about two-thirds length of antennal arista; occiput, and vertex black with blue-gray highlights; postgena with long fine white hairs; face constricted at middle, holoptic for length of 4 ommatidia; palpus small, brown; proboscis brown, extending below eye in lateral view; antenna with all segments yellowish brown; scape subcylindrical, length subequal to width; pedicel obconical, with ring of short spiky black setae subapically; postpedicel (Fig. 7) subtriangular, length subequal to width, acute apically; arista slightly longer than head height.

Thorax: Mesonotum, scutellum and pleura dark brown; thoracic setae black: 4 dc; 2 np; 2 ph; 1 + 1 pa; 1 sc; 7 ac; halter stem and knob yellow.

Legs: CI yellow, CII and CIII brownish, remainder of legs yellowish; coxae with normal anteroapical setation; fore and hind legs unmodified and without MSSC; FII with two rows of setae along mesoventral surface, small single minute thorn-like protuberance subapically on ventral surface (MSSC); TiII (Fig. 10) long, straight, with 4 long straight setae on basal half of lateral surface, setae with wavy ends and single long downcurved setae subapically (MSSC), mesal surface with minute, stiff black spiky hairs along entire length. II_t_1 about $2\times$, without MSSC. Remaining leg segments unmodified and without MSSC.

Wing: Subhyaline, veins yellowish; posterior crossvein length less than 1/2 apical segment of CuA_1 .



Figures 10–12. *Campsicnemus*, male mid tibiae. 10. *C. quadriseta* Evenhuis, n. sp.; 11. *C. subapicalis* Evenhuis, n. sp.; 12. *C. unmodicus* Evenhuis, n. sp.

Abdomen: Dark brown, tergite VII darker brown along posterior margin; tergal vestiture black. Hypopygium dark brown with yellowish brown cerci, not dissected.

Female: Unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet derives from the Latin *quadri* [= four] + *seta*; referring to the four long erect setae medially on the male mid tibia that characterizes this species.

***Campsicnemus subapicalis* Evenhuis, n. sp.**

(Figs. 3, 8, 11)

Material Examined. *Holotype* ♂ (BPBMNT 0000017544) (in fluid) from HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: **Hawai'i:** Kona Hema TNC (Papa), 6 Jan 2006, R. Peck, Malaise #2. *Paratype:* 1♂, same data except, 12 Apr 2006, R. Peck, Malaise #2. *Holotype* and *paratype* in BPBM.

Diagnosis. Similar to *Campsicnemus unmodicus* Evenhuis, n. sp., but can be separated from it by the patch of 4 long black setae on the subapical third of the mesal surface (no erect long hairs present mesally in *C. unmodicus*) and the single very strong long seta on the basal third of the anterior surface (no such seta in *C. unmodicus*).

Description. Male (Fig. 3): Body length: 1.8 mm. Wing length: 2.0 mm. **Head:** Face, front and clypeus brown, gray tomentose; oc and vt black, about two-thirds length of antennal arista; occiput, and vertex dark brown with blue-gray highlights; face constricted at middle, holoptic for a length of 2 ommatidia; palpus small, brown; proboscis brown, extending below eye in lateral view; antenna with all segments yellowish brown; scape subcylindrical, length subequal to width; pedicel obconical, with ring of short spiky black

setae subapically; postpedicel (Fig. 8) subconical, length subequal to width, rounded apically; arista slightly longer than head height.

Thorax: Mesonotum, scutellum and pleura dark brown; thoracic setae black: 4 dc; 2 np; 2 ph; 1 + 1 pa; 1 sc; 5 ac; halter stem and knob white.

Legs: CI yellow, CII and CIII brown, remainder of legs yellowish; coxae with normal anteroapical setation; fore and hind legs unmodified and without MSSC; FII with two patches of setae along mesoventral surface: one a row of scattered minute hairs subbasally, the other patch consisting of two rows of stiff black setae, 5–6 directed basally intermixed with 4–5 stiff setae directed apically (MSSC); TiII (Fig. 11) long, fairly straight, slightly constricted in middle, with row of 5 long erect black setae on subapical third of mesal surface, apically with dense patch of long adpressed setae, single strong black setae on apical third of anterior surface, basal third of mesal surface with short stiff pencil-like hairs with blunt apices, rest of hairs on mesal surface fine and pointed, lateral surface with downward-pointed hairs along entire surface (MSSC); 3 strong setae apically. IIt₁ about 1.5× length of IIt₂, without MSSC. Remaining leg segments unmodified and without MSSC.

Wing: Subhyaline, veins yellowish; posterior crossvein length less than 1/2 apical segment of CuA₁.

Abdomen: Black, with magenta highlights. Hypopygium dark brown with brown cerci, not dissected.

Female: Unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the characteristic row of strong black setae subapically on the male mid tibia.

***Campsicnemus unmodicus* Evenhuis, n. sp.**

(Figs. 4, 9, 12)

Material Examined. *Holotype* ♂ (BPBM 000017534) (pinned) (in fluid) from HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: **Hawai'i:** Kohalas, 20°04.699'N, 155°40.218'W, 15 Jan 2011, K.R. Goodman pan traps in low vegetation bog left out overnight. *Paratype:* **Hawai'i:** 1♂, east side Wright Road opposite pole 44, 100–200 m up trail, 26 Sep 2011, B. Ort. Holotype and paratypes in BPBM.

Diagnosis. Similar to *Campsicnemus puuoumi* Evenhuis, also from the Kohalas on the Big Island (see Evenhuis 2013), but differs from it by the presence of 3 long setae (1 stiff, 2 curved) on the basal half of the ventral surface of the male mid femur (long setae absent in *C. puuoumi*), the male mid tibia being longer than the mid femur (mid tibia the same length as the mid femur in *C. puuoumi*), the male mid tibia being thin and slightly sinuous (tibia broader and straight in *C. puuoumi*), and the patch of 3–4 long stiff setae subbasally on the lateral surface (this area devoid of long erect setae in *C. puuoumi*).

Description. Male (Fig. 4): Body length: 1.8 mm. Wing length: 2.0 mm. **Head:** Face, front and clypeus black, gray tomentose; oc and vt black, about two-thirds length of antennal arista; occiput, and vertex black with blue-gray highlights; face constricted at middle, holoptic for a length of 8 ommatidia; palpus small, brown; proboscis brown, extending below eye in lateral view; antenna with all segments yellowish; scape subcylindrical, length subequal to width; pedicel obconical, with ring of short spiky black setae subapically; postpedicel (Fig. 9) subhemispherical, length shorter than width, slightly acute apically; arista slightly longer than head height.

Thorax: Mesonotum and scutellum yellowish, pleura brown, anepimeron dark brown; disc of mesonotum with dark brown admedian vittae; thoracic setae black: 4 dc; 2 np; 2 ph; 1 + 1 pa; 1 sc; 8 ac in two rows; halter stem and knob white.

Legs: CI yellow, CII brown, CIII yellow-brown, remainder of legs yellowish brown; coxae with normal anteroapical setation; fore and hind legs unmodified and without MSSC; FII with row of 9 black setae along apical 1/2 of ventral surface, 2 fine long curved brown hairs and single black stiff seta on basal third (MSSC); TiII (Fig. 12) long, straight, with 3–4 long yellowish curved setae medially (MSSC), lateral surface with short, stiff black spiky hairs along entire length (MSSC), apex with pair of strong long black setae on mesal surface. IIt₁ about 2× length of IIt₂, with dense of short black setae entire length (MSSC). Remaining leg segments unmodified and without MSSC.

Wing: Subhyaline, veins yellowish; posterior crossvein length less than half apical segment of CuA₁.

Abdomen: Dark brown; tergal vestiture black. Hypopygium dark brown with yellowish brown cerci, not dissected.

Female: Unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet derives from the Latin *un* (= not) + *modicus*; referring to the similarity of this species to *Campsicnemus modicus* Hardy & Kohn because of the subbasal patch of stiff setae on the lateral surface of the male mid tibia, but not being the same.

Notes on the *Campsicnemus modicus* complex

Hardy & Kohn (1964) described three very similar species from the Big Island that have in common a patch of setae subbasally on the lateral surface of the midtibia on a slightly swollen area and no hyaline spot posterior to crossvein m-m. I refer to this assemblage as the *Campsicnemus modicus* complex. Tenorio (1969) later described a fourth Big Island species that fits into this complex, *C. finitimus*. Despite two of the three species in this complex (viz., *C. modicus* and *C. setiger*) described by Hardy & Kohn (1964) being from the same type locality of Keanakolu, they claimed that the two could be easily separated by differences in setation on the hind femur. Indeed, these differences are distinct in the holotypes, but when more specimens from the type locality and nearby areas were examined in this study, it was found that the hind femur setation varied. Discovering this, I decided to examine all the specimens I had at hand that were identified as belonging to species of this complex as well as their holotypes in the BPBM. This complex of species (*C. finitimus*, *C. modicus*, *C. paniculatus* and *C. setiger*) are found only in East Hawai'i from the Kohalas south to the Upper Ola'a Forest area northwest of Volcano Village. There are no species of this complex found on the Kona (leeward) side of the island.

The results of my examination showed that there was variability in the species *C. modicus*, *C. paniculatus*, and *C. setiger*) in (1) the patch size and number and shape of setae in the subbasal patch on the male midtibia [see below for notes on this character]; (2) the dark coloration on the dorsum of the fore femur (Fig. 18); and (3) variability in the setation on the venter of the hind femur. All three of these nominal species are thus synonymized, with *C. paniculatus* and *C. setiger* treated here as junior synonyms of *C. modicus*, **n. syns.**



Figures 13–15. *Campsicnemus* male tibiae. **13.** *C. modicus* Hardy & Kohn, mid tibia showing two rows of setae, one with long, stiff (red arrow) and the other fine, wavy (yellow arrow); **14.** *C. finitimus* Tenorio, male hind tibia; **15.** *C. modicus* Hardy & Kohn, hind tibia.

In examining specimens and comparing with illustrations provided for these species in Hardy & Kohn (1964), it was found that some apparent differences in the shape and size of the subbasal patch of hairs on the male mid tibia in the illustrations were because there are actually two rows of hairs on this slightly swollen area of the mid tibia (Fig. 13) and, depending on the orientation of the leg during illustration, the patch can look long and stiff (Fig. 13, red arrow) or shorter, finer and wavy (Fig. 13, yellow arrow) because the hairs in the both rows were not depicted for those species.



Figures 16–17. *Campsicnemus* male hind femur. **16.** *C. finitimus* Tenorio; **17.** *C. modicus* Hardy & Kohn.

The now more broadly circumscribed *C. modicus* can be separated from *C. finitimus* by the hind tibia having three long stiff setae on the lateral surface (Fig. 15) (only two stiff setae present in *C. finitimus* (Fig. 14)) and the venter of the mid femur having short stiff setae on the apical third (Fig. 17) (this area bare except for fine hairs in *C. finitimus* (Fig. 16)). Additionally, the dark coloration of the fore femur is much more pronounced in *C. finitimus* (Fig. 18) than in *C. modicus* but, since this is a variable character, I am not putting much weight on it to use to separate taxa in this complex.

***Campsicnemus modicus* Hardy & Kohn**
(Figs. 13, 15, 17)

Campsicnemus modicus Hardy & Kohn, 1964: 122.

Campsicnemus paniculatus Hardy & Kohn, 1964: 132. **New synonymy.**

Campsicnemus setiger Hardy & Kohn, 1964: 152. **New synonymy.**

Material examined. Holotype ♂ of *Campsicnemus modicus* from **Hawai'i**: Keanakolu, 5,200 ft [1,585 m], Oct 1952, D.E. Hardy (BPBM). Holotype ♂ of *Campsicnemus setiger* from **Hawai'i**: Keanakolu, 5,200 ft [1,585 m], Oct 1952, D.E. Hardy (BPBM). Holotype ♂ of *Campsicnemus paniculatus* from **Hawai'i**: Upper Ola'a Forest, Aug 1952, W.C. Mitchell (BPBM). **Other material examined:** **Hawai'i**: 2♂,



Figure 18. *Campsicnemus finitimus* Tenorio, male habitus, showing dark fore femur (yellow arrow).

Upper Ola'a Forest, Aug 1952, W.C. Mitchell (BPBM); 2♂, same data except Jul 1953, D.E. Hardy (BPBM); 1♂, same data except Jul 1956, D.E. Hardy (BPBM); 2♂, Keanakolu trail, 4,500 ft. [1,371 m], 28 Oct, C.P. Hoyt (BPBM); 1♂, same data except Jul 1956, D.E. Hardy (BPBM); 3♂, Keanakolu Trail, Kaluakauka, 5,000 ft. [1,524 m], 30 Oct 1953, C.P. Hoyt (BPBM); 2♂, Hakalau, Pu'u Akala, Nov 2002, F. Howarth, D. Preston, J. Jeffrey, Malaise trap (BPBM); 4♂, same locality and collectors except, 1,675 m, 12 Feb–12 Mar 2002, Malaise trap (BPBM); 1♂, same locality and collectors except Maulua Tract, 9 Jul 2002, Malaise (BPBM); 16♂, Hakalau, 8 May, 2008, R. Peck, Malaise 9 (BPBM); 17♂, Pu'u O Umi Natural Area Reserve, 5 Aug 2008, Malaise 3 (BPBM); 4♂, same data except 5 Aug 2008, Malaise 4 (BPBM).

***Campsicnemus finitimus* Tenorio**
(Figs. 14, 16, 18)

Campsicnemus finitimus Tenorio, 1969: 34.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ from **Hawai'i**: Kīpuka Kī, 21 Dec 1966, K.Y. Kaneshiro (BPBM). **Other material:** **Hawai'i**: 5♂, Kīlauea Forest Reserve, IBP Tract 4, 5,400 ft [1,645 m], 4 May 1971, *Pyrethrum* sample of *Metrosideros polymorpha*, W. Gagné (BPBM); 4♂, same data except 25 Oct 1972 (BPBM); 1♂, same data except 1971 [no other date], *Pyrethrum* sample of *Acacia koa* (BPBM); 2♂, Thurston Escape Road, 25 Sep 2011, B. Ort, P.M. O'Grady (BPBM).

Previously known only from the holotype, the material examined here slightly extends its range, but all localities are in or adjacent to Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park.

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