

Superfamily NERIOIDEA

53. Family CYPSELOSOMATIDAE

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The history of this family reflects the confusion over the status of the included taxa during much of the first half of this century. The first species included in Cypselosomatidae was initially described in the family Sphaeroceridae (subfamily Cypselosomatinae). Subsequently the genus *Cypselosoma* had been placed, along with *Formicosepsis*, in the families Micropezidae, Clusiidae, and as a separate family. Previously, *Formicosepsis* had been placed in the family Sepsidae. More recent authors either treated these 2 genera in a single family closely related to the Pseudopomyzidae or united

them with the genera of the latter as a single family.

Little is known about the natural history of the family. To date only the immature stages of *Cypselosoma australe* have been described. This species was bred from the dung of the Bent-wing Bat in New south Wales and was encountered only in the dark zone of a cave chamber where the relative humidity was always high.

Refs.: McAlpine (1966, *classif., biol.*), Andersson (1976, *rev.*).

Genus CYPSELOSOMA Hendel

CYPSELOSOMA Hendel, 1913a: 105. Type species: *Cypselosoma gephyrae* Hendel, 1913, mon.
LIPOTHERINA de Meijere, 1914b: 271. Type species: *Lipotherina flavinotata* de Meijere, 1914, mon.
australe McAlpine, 1966: 676. Australia (NSW).
disneyi McAlpine, 1978c: 62. Lord Howe I.

Genus FORMICOSEPSIS de Meijere

FORMICOSEPSIS de Meijere, 1916c: 199. Type species: *Formicosepsis tinctipennis* de Meijere, 1916, mon.
tinctipennis de Meijere, 1916c: 200. Indonesia (Java); PNG (PNG); Philippines.