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Synonymic Notes on a Genus and a Species of the Orthocladiinae (Diptera, Chironomidae) from Japan

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Neobrillia KAWAI, 1991

Neobrillia KAWAI, 1991, *Jpn. J. Limnol.*, **52**: 162. Type species: *Neobrillia longistyla* KAWAI, 1991, l.c.: 162 (orig. des.) (Published in July).

Pseudobrillia NIITSUMA, 1991, *Jpn. J. Ent.*, **59**: 707–709. Type species: *Pseudobrillia komorii* NIITSUMA, 1991, l.c.: 709–716 (orig. des.) (Published in December). **Syn. nov.**

Pseudobrillia: SÆTHER & WANG, 1992, *Annls Limnol.*, **28**: 221.

Neobrillia longistyla KAWAI, 1991

Neobrillia longistyla KAWAI, 1991, *Jpn. J. Limnol.*, **52**: 162–165, fig. 1.

Pseudobrillia komorii NIITSUMA, 1991, *Jpn. J. Ent.*, **59**: 709–716, figs. 1–19. **Syn. nov.**

Pseudobrillia komorii: SÆTHER & WANG, 1992, *Annls Limnol.*, **28**: 221–222, fig. 6.

KAWAI (1991) described *Neobrillia longistyla* based on two males from Okutama, Tokyo in July. In the same year, NIITSUMA (1991) described *Pseudobrillia komorii* based on males, females, pupae and larvae from Tochigi Pref. and Shizuoka Pref. in December.

Judging from two descriptions, these two species are correspondence with each other in morphological features of the male genitalia except that the former has a megaseta at the tip of the gonostylus.

I had an opportunity to examine respective holotypes of *N. longistyla* and *P. komorii*. I could ascertain that the gonostylus has no megaseta in the former holotype. As the result of comparison of these holotypes, I have come to a conclusion that two species are quite conspecific.

That result, *Neobrillia longistyla* is valid name by the principle of priority (RIDE et al., 1985, Art. 23a).

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