A new species of Leinendera Carrera, 1945
(Diptera, Asilidae, Asilinae) from Brazil

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Abstract: The second species of Neotropical genus Leinendera Carrera, 1945, Leinendera nigra sp. n. is described from Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil. The habitus, wing, male terminalia of L. nigra sp. n. are described and illustrated. The diagnosis and illustrations of type-species Leinendera rubra Carrera, 1945 are provided.

Keywords: Asilus-group, neotropical, taxonomy.
Introduction

Leinendera Carrera, 1945 is characterized by the presence of apical scutellar setae; wing with spot (dense microtrichia) on third apical; tergites with lateral marginal macrosetae; epandrium more or less conical, with dense setae and ovipositor short, more or less conical, without spines (Carrera 1945).

Leinendera is a monotypic genus and Carrera (1945) described the type-species, Leinendera rubra based on holotype (Rio de Janeiro city, Brazil) and 3 paratypes, 1 male and 2 females (Rio de Janeiro city and São Paulo (Juguí, Santo André (Paranapiacaba), Brazil).

Carrera (1945) also remarked on the similarity between Leinendera and Glaphyropyga Schiner (Schiner 1866), and provided illustrations of postpedicel, thorax in dorsal view, wing, mid right leg, male terminalia in ventral view and lateral view, and ovipositor in lateral view of Leinendera rubra. Posteriorly, Artigas & Carrera-Suárez (2011) described and illustrated the female terminalia of L. rubra.

In this work it is described and illustrated a new species for Leinendera from Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil and it is provided illustrations and diagnosis of L. rubra.

Materials and Methods

The present study examined specimens housed in Instituto Oswaldo Cruz (IOC), Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Morphological terminology follows Cumming and Wood (2009). Detached wings were mounted on microslides in Canada balsam. After gluing a microslide to the edge of a piece of thick paper, the specimen was pinned to the paper so that the slide was directly next to the specimen pin. Dissected terminalia were placed in a 10% KOH solution at 40 °C for 8 hours, washed in water, treated with 10% acetic acid, and subsequently examined in concavity slides in glycerin. After examination and illustration, the detached parts were placed in microvials with glycerin and pinned with their respective specimens.

The label data is cited in full, with the original spellings, punctuations, and dates. Information presented within square brackets is complementary data not included on the labels. For corrections of localities are used parentheses. Data for the same specimen but from different labels are separated by slashes (/).

Results

Leinendera Carrera, 1945

Leinendera Carrera, 1945: 184. Type-species, Leinendera rubra Carrera (orig. des.).

Leinendera rubra Carrera, 1945


Diagnosis. Body slender (Figure 3a); lower facial margin with a black projection (Figures 3b, d); 1 supra-alar macroseta and 1 seta; base of r4 slightly narrow (Figure 1d); epandrium rounded in lateral view (Figure 1e); epandrium with apex curved inwards (Figure 1f); gonocoxite subquadangular with a median keel turned backward (Figures 1g, 2b); hypandrium with setae arranged horizontally (Figure 2a); subepandrial sclerite simple, without projections (Figure 2c); gonostyle with basal external margin subtriangular (Figure 2d); aedeagus wide in lateral view with apex curved for up (Figure 2e); tergite IX + X not divided medially (Figure 2f); female sternite VIII proximally platelike, hypogynial valves forming keel distally (Figure 2g).

Material examined. [BRASIL], [Rio de Janeiro], Itaiaí, 2000 m [metres] [22° 29' 44.63" S and 44° 33' 39.41" W], P. Wichart [collector], ii.1941/Leinendera rubra M.[essias] Carrera det.[terminante] [19]56 (1 male IOC); [BRASIL], [Virgínia?] [Minas Gerais]? F.[azenda?] d.[os?] Campos, 1500 m [etres]; S. M./Leinendera rubra Carrera/Coleção J. F. Zikan (1 female IOC).

Leinendera nigra Vieira sp. n.

Diagnosis. Body slender (Figure 3a); lower facial margin with a black projection (Figures 3b, d); 1 supra-alar macroseta and 1 seta; base of r4 slightly narrow (Figure 3f); epandrium with apex straight (Figure 4a); epandrium subretangular in lateral view with a short projection at apex (Figure 4c); hypandrium with a tuft of short yellow setae on the middle (Figure 4d); gonostyle curved, tapered until apex (Figure 4e); gonocoxite subquadangular with a projection on external margin (Figure 4e, f); aedeagus strongly curved for down (Figure 4g); subepandrial sclerite with a basal plate (Figure 4h).

Description male holotype. Body: slender (Figure 3a). Head (Figures 3b, d). Scape and pedicel yellow (Figures 3b, d), postpedicel brown (Figure 3e) postpedicel 14 times the length of first element of stylist and second element of stylist 3 times the length of the first element (Figure 3e); vertex golden tomentose; ocellar tubercle dark brown; 2 brown short ocellar setae; face and frons golden tomentose (Figure 3c); face moderately narrow (Figure 3c); lower facial margin with a black projection (Figures 3b, d); mystacial macrosetae yellow, except brown setae on lateral margin and portion superior of facial gibbosity (Figure 3c); occiput gray tomentose; occipital setae yellowish; 3 light brown postocular macrosetae; palpus brown with brown setae; apical setae of palpus longer than others; proboscis black laterally and ventrally, brown dorsally with yellowish ventral setae; labial setae yellowish.

Thorax (Figure 3b) Antepronotum and postpronotum brown, golden and silver tomentose; mesonotum brown with two golden longitudinal stripe; humeral spot golden tomentose; lateral border of mesonotum golden tomentose in dorsal view; posterior portion of mesonotum, postalar spot and scutellum silver tomentose; scutellum with impressed rim; pleuron with two golden inclined stripe interspersed with a brown stripe extending to fore and mid coxa (Figure 3b). Chaetotaxy: 2 brown notopleural macrosetae; 1 brown supra-alar macroseta and 1 brown seta; 1-2 brown postalar macrosetae; 4 brown presutural dorsocentral setae and 4 pairs of brown dorsocentral macrosetae; 2 brown apical scutellar setae; discal scutellar setae brown; anteral setae yellowish; katagetal setae yellowish; posterior meron + metanepisternum with 2 yellow macrosetae.

Wing (Figure 3f). Basal 2/3 yellow, 1/3 apical and ventral margin of cua1 with dense microtrichia; R5, strongly sinuous at level of R2 and R4 bifurcation; cell r4 narrow; no costal dilatation; R4 and R5 bifurcation placed beyond discal cell apex; crossvein r-m situated before middle of discal cell; microtrichia on posterior margin arranged in two divergent planes; halter pale yellow mixed with black. Stem of halter yellow with brown knob.

Legs (Figure 3a). All legs narrow. Legs yellowish to light brown. Chaetotaxy: hind trochanter with yellow setae; fore femora with 4 yellow setae ventrally; middle femora with 1 yellow seta anteriorly, 3 yellowish setae anteroventrally, 2 yellowish setae posteroventrally and 1 posterior preapical seta; hind femora with 3 yellowish anterior setae, 1 yellowish posterior seta, a group of disorganized rows of short yellow setae posteriorly, 3 yellowish setae posteroventrally;
Figure 1. *Leinendera rubra* Carrera, 1945, male. a) Habitus, lateral view; b) Head, frontal view; c) Head, lateral view; d) Wing; e) Male terminalia, lateral view; f) Male terminalia, dorsal view; g) Male terminalia, ventral view. Abbreviations: Cer: cercus; Epd: epandrium; Gnx: gonocoxite; Gns: gonostylus; Hyp: hypandrium; Ae: Aedeagus; Scp: Scape.

Terminalsia (Figures 4a, h). Epandrium dorsally brown to reddish, yellowish ventrally; others structures of terminalia light brown; epandrium wide in dorsal view (Figure 4a); epandrium subretangular in lateral view with a short projection at apex (Figure 4c); epandrium in ventral view with slight hollow subapically and yellow setae at apex (Figure 4b); hypandrium rectangular with a tuft of short yellow setae on the middle (Figure 4d); gonocoxal apodeme narrow (Figure 4e); gonostyle curved, tapered until apex (Figure 4e); gonocoxite
Leinendera nigra new species

Figure 2. *Leinendera rubra* Carrera, 1945, male and female. a) Hypandrium; b) Gonocoxite; c) Subependrial sclerite; d) Gonostylus; e) Aedeagus and ejaculatory apodeme; f) Ovopositor, dorsal view; g) Ovopositor, ventral view. Abbreviations: Ej apd: ejaculatory apodeme; Gnx: gonocoxite; Gns: gonostylus; Gx apd: gonocoxal apodeme; Hyp: hypandrium; Ae: Aedeagus; St VIII: Sternite VIII; Sub scl: Subependrial sclerite; TVIII: Tergite VIII; T IX + X: Tergite IX + X.

Subependrial sclerite with a projection on external margin (Figure 4f); aedeagus with only a prong, strongly curved for down (Figure 4g); ejaculatory apodeme wide in lateral view (Figure 4g); subependrial sclerite with a basal plate (Figure 4h).

**Female.** Unknown.

**Etymology.** From latin *nigra* = black. It makes allusion to the lower facial margin with a black projection.

**Size.** Body length 16.6 mm; Wing length 12.1 mm.
Holotype condition. Left pedicel and postpedicel glued on the label; right stylus lost; mid tibia and tarsomeres lost. Detached wing mounted on microslides, terminalia placed in microvial with glycerin and pinned along with the specimen.

Type material. Holotype male: [BRASIL], D.[istrito] Federal [Río de Janeiro], Trapicheiro, [Río de Janeiro], 22.v.1944, [22° 54’ 30.33” S and 43° 12’ 50.95” W], Milton Valle [collector]/Holótipo Leinendera nigra Vieira (IOC).

Distribution. Brazil: Río de Janeiro state, São Paulo state.
Leinendera nigra new species

**Discussion**

*L. nigra* sp. n. is externally similar to *L. rubra*. Both species possess stripes on pleuron (Figures 1a, 3a, b) and 1/3 apical of wing with dense microtrichia (Figures 1d, 3f). However, *L. nigra* sp. n. can be separated from *L. rubra* by characters presented in the diagnoses of both species and terminalia.

**Acknowledgements**

To CNPq for the fellowships that have allowed me to complete this work. To Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Amazonas (FAPEAM) by the financial support to the Project PRONEX, Edital (016/2006, Proc. 1437/2007). To Dr. Márcio Félix and Danielle Cerri.
from Instituto Oswaldo Cruz who permitted the study of *Leinenda* specimens.

**References**


Received 01/02/2012

Revised 22/06/2012

Accepted 18/07/2012