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OLD AND NEW NEOTROPICAL SARCOPHAGIDAE (DIPTERA)

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Cattasoma mcalpinei *n. sp.*, Sarothromyia indivisa *Lopes,* Tolucamyia schrameli *(Dodge) and* Eucelimyia palenguensis *n. sp., from Mexico;* Aphelomyia welchi *(Hall) from Jamaica;* Thomazomyia adunca *n. sp. from Ecuador;* Eucelimyia aurigena *Lopes from Chile and* Thomazomyia fluminensis *n. sp. from Brazil, are studied.*

Key words: Sarcophagidae – Neotropical species – old and new species

Cattasoma mcalpinei n. sp.

(Figs. 1 to 8)

Male, length: 6 mm. Head gray pollinose, reddish anteriorly, slightly yellowish on parafacialia and posterior orbits; frontal vitta dark gray, about three times the width of parafrontalia; front about 0.3 of head width; 6-7 frontal bristles, all directed inwards, reaching the base of antenna; reclinate frontorbital bristle absent; ocellars as long as small frontals; outer vertical bristle a little long than elongated postocellar setae; back of head and genae with black hairs; parafrontalia with few black anterior small hairs; facial ridges with 4-5 hairs above vibrissae; palpi and antennae orange red; the latter reaching about 0.9 of the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.56 of third, arista short plumose on a little more than basal half; parafacialia about 0.48 of the distance between vibrissae.

Thorax gray, slightly yellowish pollinose, the longitudinal vittae of mesonotum brown, the median one reaching the apex of scutellum; two strong predorsocentral bristles, 3 strong postdorsocentrals; acrostichals scarcelly differentiated, prescutellars small; 2:2 intralars; 1:3 supralars; 2 pairs of marginal scutellars and a small additional bristle near posterior one, preapical pair moderate, apical absent; katepisternum with two strong bristles; meron with 5-6 bristles; two notopleurals; legs reddish brown, covered with gray pollinosity; middle femur with 7 stout spines forming ctenideum; middle tibia without ventral bristle; ventral bristle of hind tibia displaced to anterior side; wings with pale yellowish brown veins, R4+5 hairy on basal three fourths of the distance from base to transverse crossvein.

Abdomen largely gray pollinose, with median and lateral longitudinal vittae on each tergite; scarcely differentiated median marginal bristles on third tergite, moderate pair on fourth; sternites II to IV with sparse black hairs and some marginal bristly hairs; fifth sternite entire, with rounded lobe, reddish on posterior third; genital segments intense red. basal series of four strong bristles and four pairs of slender marginal bristles on first segment; cerci slightly curved, with blackish apices, surstyli with long hairs (Fig. 1); palpi genitalium broad with marginal long hairs; penis entire, glans very much developed with spined lateral lobes and tubular curved median process; ventralia very large, apodema of ductus ejaculatorius mostly hyaline (Figs. 2-5).

Female, length: 5 mm. Differs from male as follows: frontal vitta red, gray pollinose on ocellar triangle; 7-8 frontal bristles; reclinate frontorbital bristle with about the size of frontals, directed a little outwards; front about 0.33 of head width, antenna reaching about 0.96 of the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.48 of third; parafacialia about 0.31 of the distance between vibrissae; no ctenideum on middle femur; middle tibia with strong ventral bristle. Abdomen gray, tergites II to IV with three contrasting black broad longitudinal vittae, V with pale gray marks; some bristly hairs on margins of tergites II-IV, fifth tergite with erect strong bristles; sternites almost covered by lateral margins of tergites, only fourth showing a small triangular surface bearing a pair of small bristles; fifth

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sternite red marginal small bristles; genital segments red, tergite VI+VII entire with complete row of marginal bristles, tergite VIII conspicuous with some slender marginal bristles (Fig. 6); sternite VI+VII broad with a median depression which follows near margin (Fig. 7); spermathecae finely striated (Fig. 8).

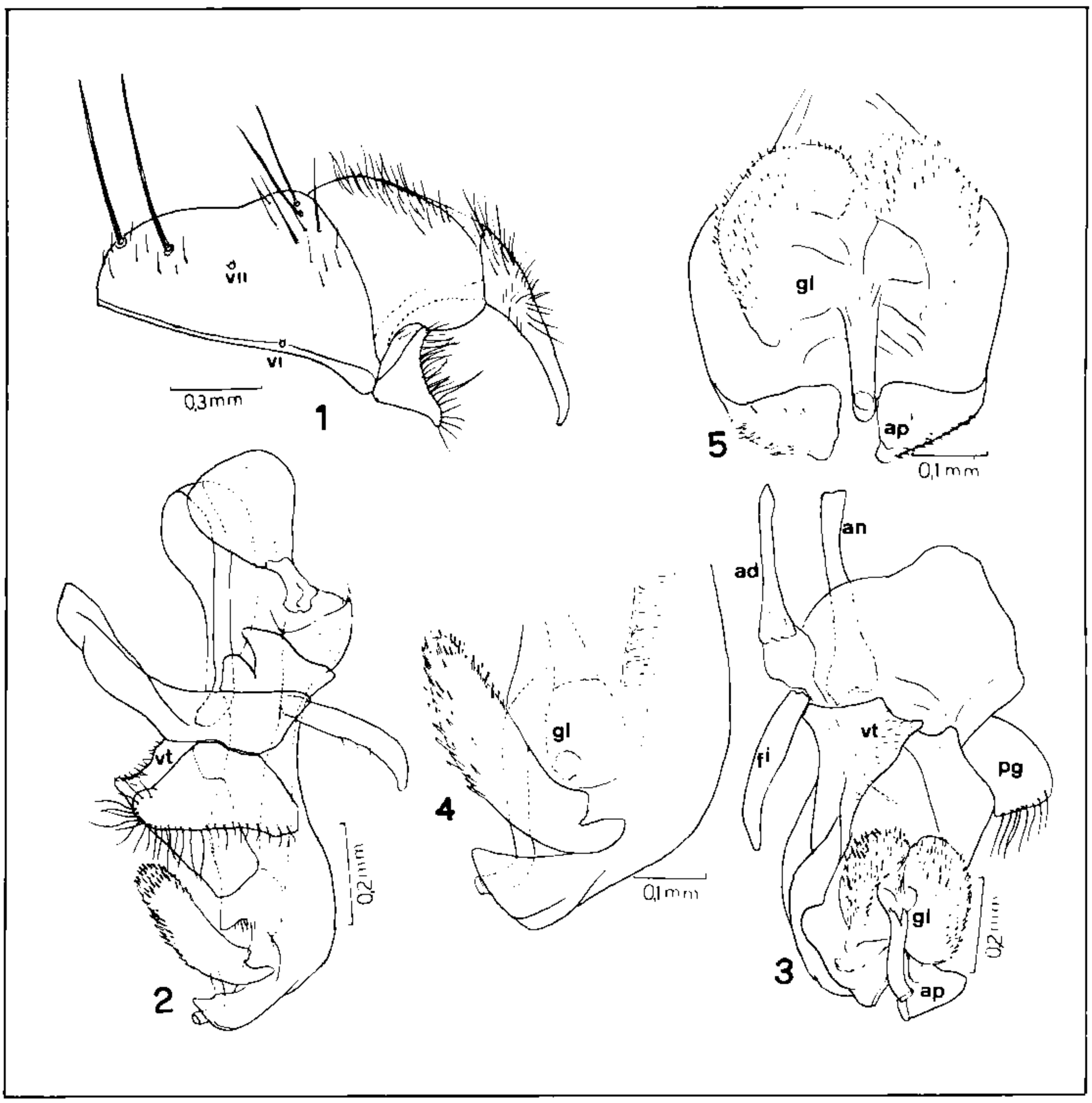
Holotype male, paratype female, Mexico, 5 ml W Durango, Dgo, 7500', June 13 and 22,1964, J. F. McAlpine.

The female genitalia of this species is different from that of *Cattasoma* sp., collected in Texas (Lopes, 1983: 299, figs. 18, 19) especially by the structure of the tergite VI+VII and by sternite IX.

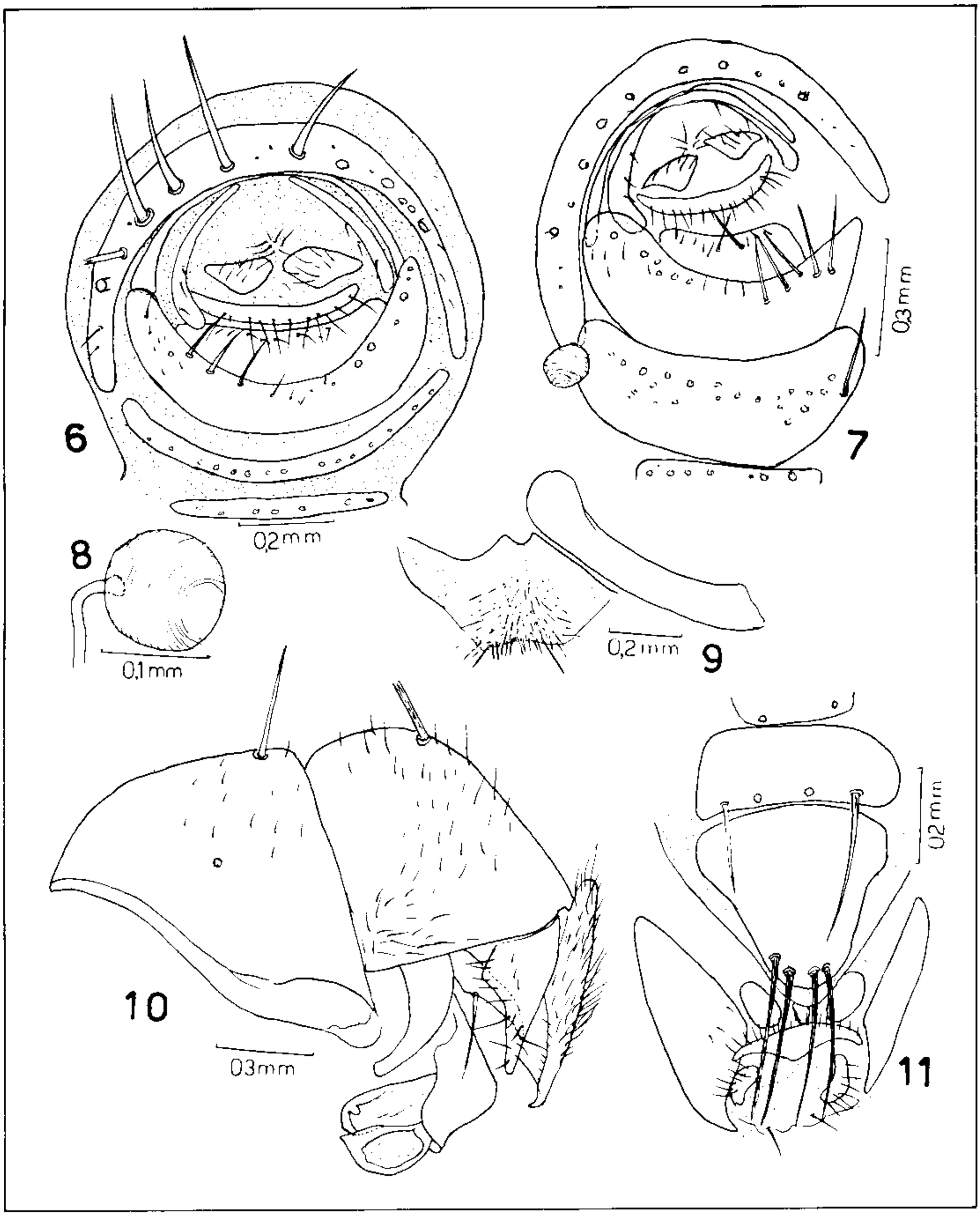
The name of the species was given in honour of my friend and colleague Frank McAlpine.

Sarothromyia indivisa Lopes, 1986

(Figs. 9 to 11)



Cattasoma mcalpinei n. sp., male. Fig. 1: genital segments. Fig. 2: phallic organs, lateral view (ap = apical plate, an = apodema of penis, fi = forceps interior, gl = glans, pg = palpus genitalium, vt = ventralia). Fig. 3: idem, ventral view. Fig. 4: apex of penis, lateral view. Fig. 5: idem, ventral view. Female. Fig. 6: genitalia. Fig. 7: genital sternites. Fig. 8: spermatheca.



Sarothromyia indivisa Lopes, male. Fig. 9: fifth sternite. Fig. 10: genitalia. Female. Fig. 11: genital sternites.

Sarothromyia indivisa Lopes, 1986: 85, figs. 34-49.

Male and female from San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico, present some differences in front, antennae and male fifth sternite; however, the male genitalia is almost the same, comparing with the male holotype from Michoacan, a state near Nayarit in the Pacific coast of Mexico. The material seems to belong to a distinct species but it is necessary to examine more specimens of the western Mexico, to conclude.

Male, length: 6 mm. Differs from the holotype as follows: front about 0.42 of head width, 6 frontal bristles, two proclinate frontorbitals on left parafrontalia; antenna reaching about 0.82 of the distance to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.52 of third; parafacialia about 0.42 of the distance between vibrissae. Thoracic vittae faint, grayish; 1-2 reduced intralars; legs reddish gray. Abdomen with hind margin of fifth sternite a little concave (Fig. 9); cerci a little more curved apically than in the holotype, ventralia very much similar (Fig. 10).

Female, length: 6.5 mm. Front about 0.39 of head width, two proclinate frontorbitals on both parafrontalia; antenna reaching 0.91 of the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.5 of third; parafacialia about 0.52 of the distance between vibrissae; tergite VI+VII represented by a pair of large plates, like the paratype from Michoacan (Lopes, 1986: fig. 39); sternite IX with four conspicuous bristles like some of the paratypes (Fig. 11).

Male, female, San Blas, Nay. (Nayarit), Mex. 24-26.IV.61, Hawden & Martin in the collection of Biosystematics Research Institute, Ottawa.

Tolucamyia schrameli (Dodge, 1976)

(Figs. 12 to 15)

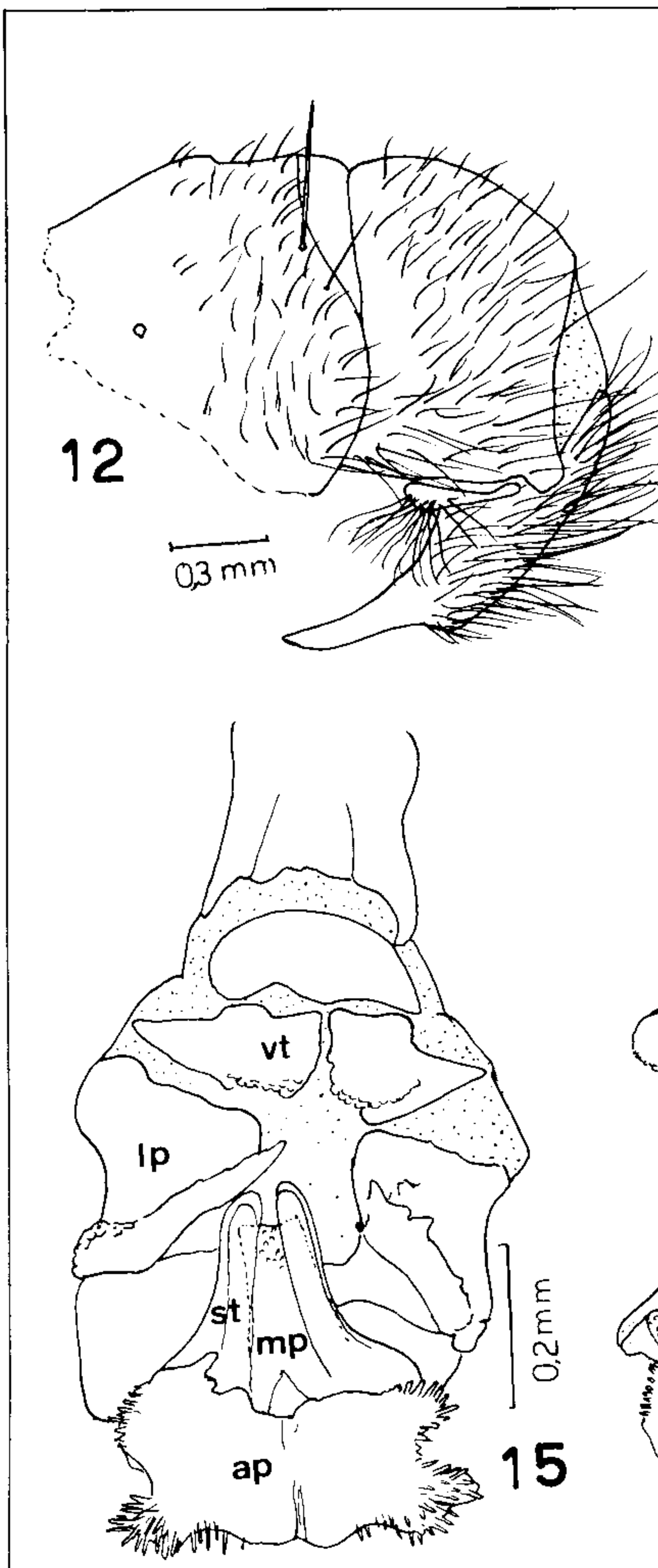
Sarcophaga schrameli Dodge, 1976: 685, fig. 1G.

Male, length: 9-10.5 mm. Head, including posterior orbits golden yellow; back of head and posterior part of gena gray; sometimes gena entirely yellow; frontal vitta reddish dark gray; front about 0.31 of head width, 8-10 frontal bristles, only superior one somewhat directed backwards, two bristles inserted below base of antenna, well divergent anteriorly; reclinate frontorbital bristle strong than frontals; ocellars with about the size of frontals, sometimes stronger; facial ridges sparsely hairy on inferior fourth; parafrontalia with some small hairs; parafacialia with superior small hairs and long hairs below, near eye; back of head with two rows of black hairs, the remaining hairs yellowish white; gena with black hairs; antenna reddish gray, basal segments darkened and more reddish, reaching about 0.86 of the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.41 of third, arista plumose on basal half; parafacialia about 0.6 of the distance between vibrissae.

Thorax gray, slightly yellowish; preacrostichal bristles scarcely differentiated; prescutellars small or not differentiated; five moderaterly developed predorsocentrals; 4-5 post-dorsocentrals, only posterior two strong; 1-2:2 intralars; 2:3 supralars; scutellum with 2 pairs of marginals, moderate preapicals and crossed apicals, no hairs besides the apicals behind the preapical bristles but no impression near apex; katepisternum with three bristles, median one small, inserted near anterior bristle and a little below others; meron with 7-8 bristles. Wings with yellowish brown veins, costal spine long, R4+5 hairy on a little more than basal half. Legs reddish brown, tibiae a little more reddish; middle femora with some long hairs on ventral side, ventral margin of posterior side with conspicuous series of stout bristles not forming ctenideum; middle tibiae with ventral bristle, hind tibiae with long villosity and a conspicuous preapical bristle on anterior side, near ventral margin, besides a series of five bristles on anterior margin, two of them strong.

Abdomen with gray pollinosity, slightly yellowish; median marginal bristles reduced on fourth tergite; sternites II and III with scatered long hairs, IV with short hairs, V with compact brush of spines on basal half of the well divergent arms; first genital segment reddish brown with gray pollinosity restrict to apical half, mostly dorsally, bearing hairs which became more robust especially on sides; second genital segment shining orange, with long hairs; cerci orange, reddish brown on apical half; surstyli slender with apical tuft of long hairs (Fig. 12); sternite IX reduced, palpi genitalium long, apodema of ductus ejaculatorius small, theca sclerotized dorsally, paraphallus strongly sclerotized (Fig. 13); apical plate large, bearing spines, ventralia composed of a pair of stout spinous plates, lateral plates large, also spined; median process of glans elongate, styli broad (Figs. 14, 15).

Mexico, Durango, F. M. McAlpine: male, Rio Chico, 20 mi W Durango, July 22, 1964, 7000'; male, 11 mi W Durango, 7000'; male, 3 mi E El Salto, 8200', July 4, 1964. Male, 20 Mi NE Durango, 6400', 24.VI.1964, J. E. H. Martin; male, Atiacomulco, 22 mi N, 8100', 18.VIII. 1954, J. G. Chilcott.



Tolucamyia schrameli (Dodge), male. Fig. 12: genitalia. Fig. 13: phallic organs. Fig. 14: penis, lateral view (ap = apical plate, lp = lateral plate, mp = median process, ph = paraphallus, st = stylus, vt = ventralia). Fig. 15: idem, ventral view.

This species was provisionally considered as a *Tolucomyia* notwithstanding the number of post-dorsocentral bristles and the absence of the longitudinal impression on the scutellum, described by Dodge (1965: 252). However, the male genitalia is similar to that of *T. sigilla* (Reinhard). I am almost sure that the five males from Durango, before me belong to *schrameli;* the flies were collected in the same Biological Province of the types ("Mesoamericana de Montana"): Chihuahua and Durango, 6400' to 8200'.

Thomazomyia Lopes, 1976

Thomazomyia Lopes, 1976: 503 (type species: *T. kempfi* Lopes, 1976: Bahia, Brazil).

Besides the type species, four more species are known: *T. paralis* (Lopes, 1938); *T. pilipes* Lopes, 1976; *T. adunca* n. sp. and *T. fluminensis* n. sp., all based on a single male. However, the large membranous region that is now interpreted as a large development of the membrane commonly found between paraphallus and apical plate, is shared by all species as a synapomorphy, exclusively found in this genus. It is necessary to study females and larvae to discover the relationship of this curious genus but, by the redution of the mesonotal chaetoraxy and by the structure of the penis the species of *Thomazomyia* remember the species of *Lipoptilocnema* in spite of the very different shape of the fifth sternite.

Key to the species of *Thomazomyia*

1. Thorax grey, humeral region yellow 2
– Thorax uniformly yellow 3
2. Ocellar bristles very much reduced, hair like (Brazil: Bahia). . . . . *T. kempfi* Lopes
– Ocellar bristles a little less developed than smaller frontals (Brazil: Rio de Janeiro) . . . . . *T. fluminensis* n. sp.
3. Fifth abdominal tergite reddish yellow, cerci gently curved forwards (Lopes, 1976, fig. 9) (Brazil: S. Paulo). . . . . *T. paralis* Lopes
– Abdominal segments uniformly colored, cerci almost straigth. 4
4. Abdominal sternites III and IV with long dense hairs, lobes of the apical plate of paraphallus broad (Figs. 14, 15) (Ecuador). . . . . *T. adunca* n. sp.
– Fourth abdominal sternite with short hairs, lobes of the apical plate of paraphallus pointed, slender (Lopes, 1976, fig. 19) (Mexico, Vera Cruz). . . . . *T. pilipes* Lopes

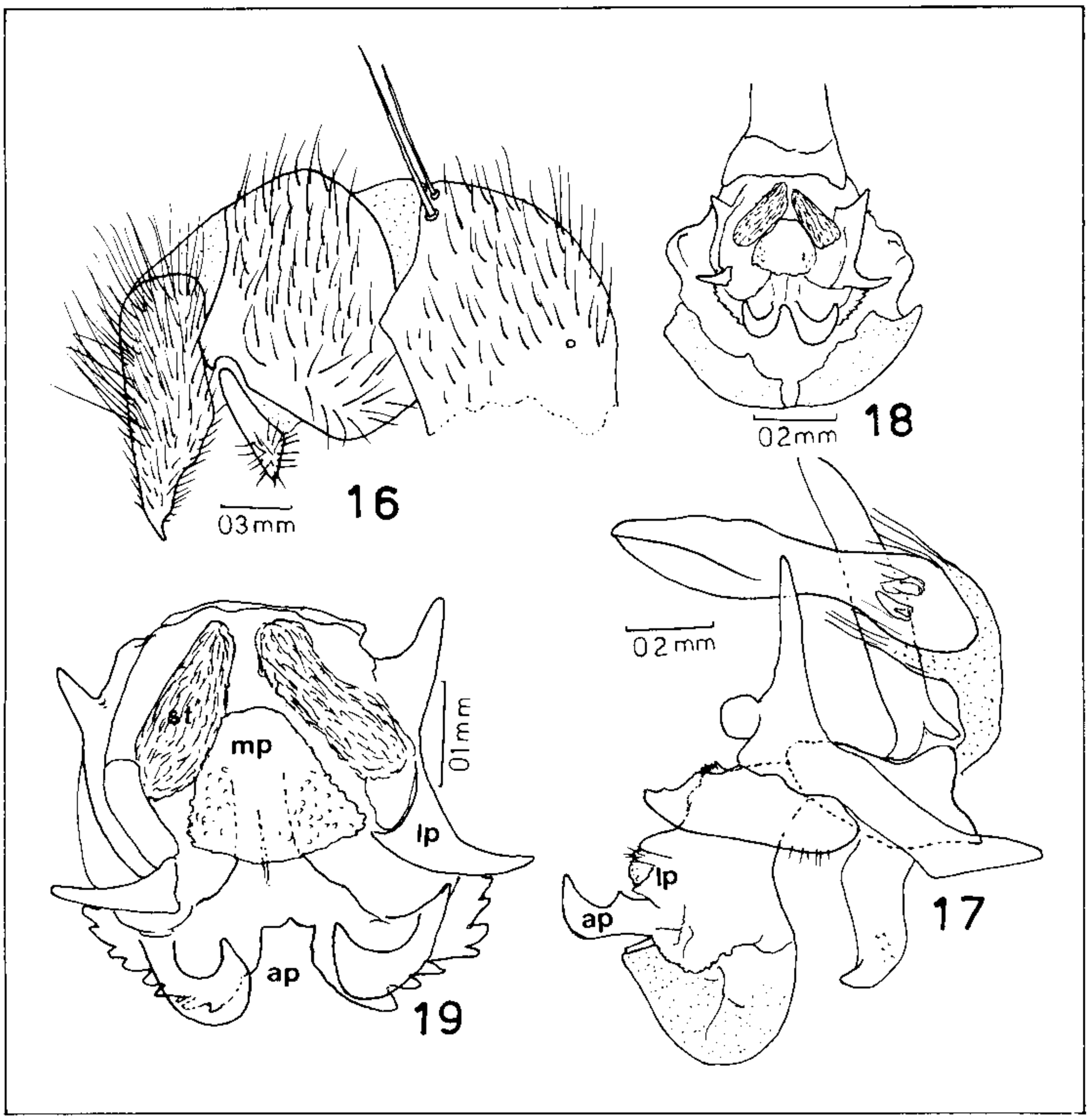
Tomazomyia adunca n. sp.

(Figs. 16 to 19)

Male, length: 12 mm. Head, including posterior orbits, golden yellow, back of head and posterior region of gena yellowish gray; frontal vitta dark gray, genal grooves with golden pollinosity; 8-10 frontal bristles, superior two directed backwards, reaching the middle of second antennal segment, three bristles inserted below base of antenna; front about 0.21 of head width; reclinate frontorbital bristle stronger than strongest frontal; outer vertical not differentiated; ocellar slender, smaller than smallest frontal; facial ridge hairy a little more than inferior third; parafrontalia and parafacialia with minute hairs; back of head with two incomplete rows of black hairs; gena with black hairs reaching the anterior margin of post-gena antenna reddish gray, basal segments darkened, reaching about 0.9 to the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.4 of third; arista long plumose on basal three fourths; parafacialia about 0.33 of the distance between vibrissae.

Thorax uniformly yellow pollinose, acrostichal bristles absent, prescutellar pair moderate; 4 predorsocentrals, posterior three well developed; three post-dorsocentrals, inserted on posterior half of postsutural scutum, anterior one very small; 2:2 intralars; 2:3 supralars; scutellum with 2 pairs of large marginals and two small bristles inserted near posterior large bristle, preapical pair moderate, apical bristles large, crossed; katepisternum with three bristles inserted on same level, median one only a little smaller than others; 8-9 bristles on meron. Legs reddish brown tibiae more intensely reddish, a brush of spines on a little more than basal half of the ventral side of hind trochanter; middle femur with conspicuous series of stout short pointed bristles, not forming ctenideum, on posterior margin of ventral side; middle tibia without ventral bristle; hind tibia with moderately long hairs. Wings with brownish yellow veins; R4+5 hairy almost to crossvein, costal spine not differentiated.

Abdomen yellow pollinose except on sides of second tergite where the pollinosity is gray; a pair of strong median marginal bristles on fourth tergite; sternites I-II and ventral margin of tergites with short pile; sternites III and IV and lateral margins of tergites with long dense



Thomazomyia adunca n. sp., male. Fig. 16: genitalia. Fig. 17: phallic organs. Fig. 18: penis, ventral view. Fig. 19: apex of penis, ventral view.

pile; fifth sternite with a pair of internal lobes like these of *T. pilipes* Lopes (1976: 506, fig. 13), the long hairs more numerous; genital segments red, first with two pairs of marginal bristles, cerci almost straigth, the apices pointed, surstyli elongated (Fig. 16); sternite IX small, apodema of penis mostly straigth, the apices pointed, surstyli elongated (Fig. 16) and apodema of ductus robust; theca and paraphallus very much sclerotized; apex of penis largely membranous; apical plate with a pair of strong hooks, lateral plates each with two pointed apophyses; ventralia reduced (Figs. 17-19).

Holotype, male, Rio Frio, Chico, Ecuador, 26-30.IV.63, Pena (L. Pena).

Thomazomyia fluminensis n. sp.

(Figs. 20 to 22)

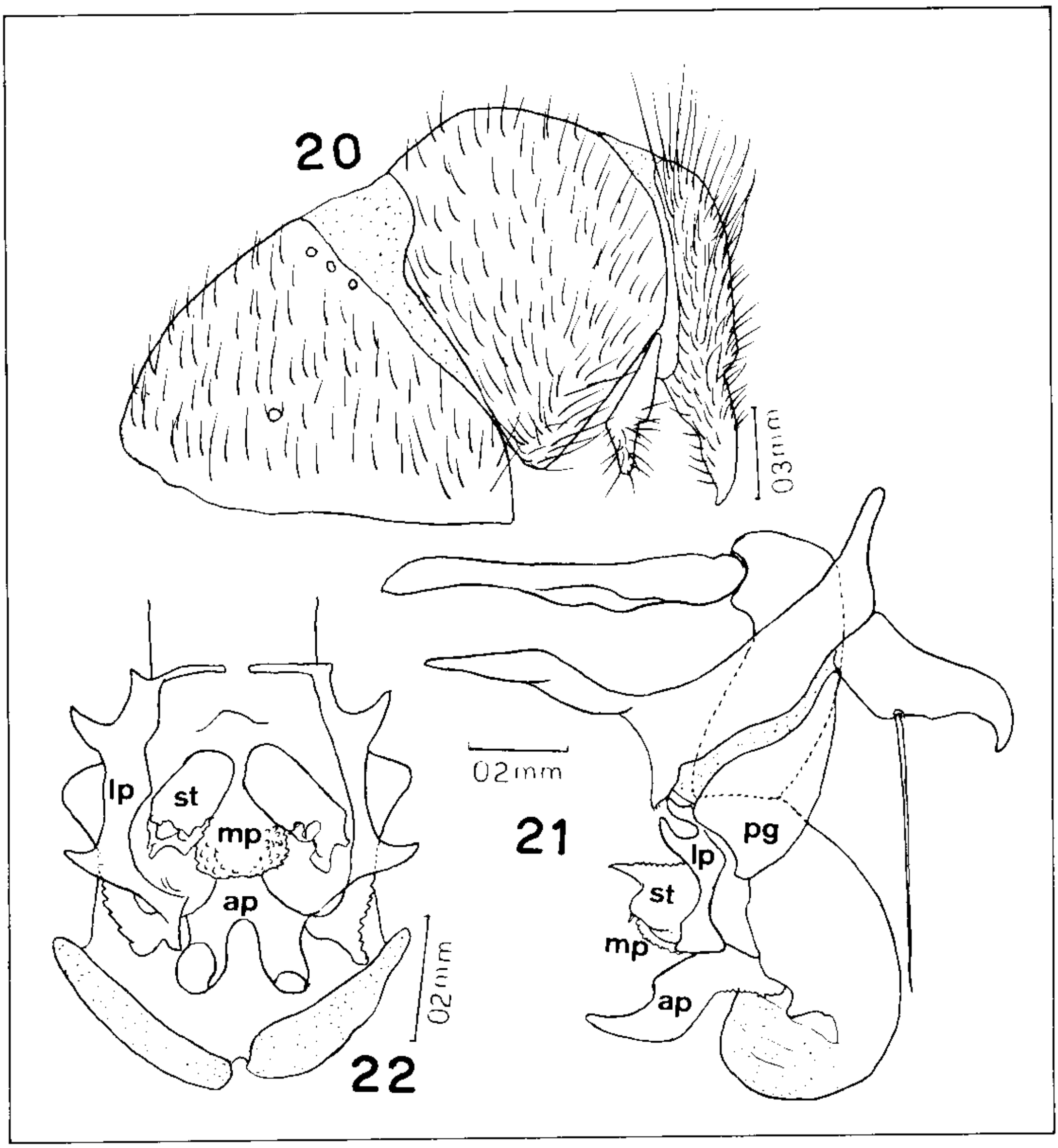
Male, length: 12 mm. Differs from *T. adunca* n. sp. as follows: front about 0.21 of head width, 10 frontal bristles; facial ridges hairy on about inferior half; no black hairs on anterior margins of postgena; antenna reaching about 0.86 of the distance from base to vibrissal level,

second segment about 0.38 of third; arista long plumose on basal third; parafacialia about 0.36 of the distance between vibrissae.

Thorax gray, humeral region slightly yellow; 2 post-dorsocentrals on posterior third of postscutum and two scarcely differentiated bristles before them; a single small bristle near posterior marginal scutellar; 10 bristles on meron; brush of spines on trochanter restricted to base; pile of ventral side of hind femur long.

Abdomen with gray pollinosity, apical third of second sternite with long pile and bristly hairs, marginal bristles of first genital segment slender; cerci with posterior convexity on distal half (Fig. 20); palpi genitalium broad; membranous apical region reduced; lateral plates, styli and median process of glans more developed than in *T. adunca* (Figs. 21, 22).

Holotype, male, Rio de Janeiro, Tijuca, 29.8.39, (J. F. T.) Freitas & (H. S.) Lopes, in the collection of "Museu Nacional". Rio de Janeiro.



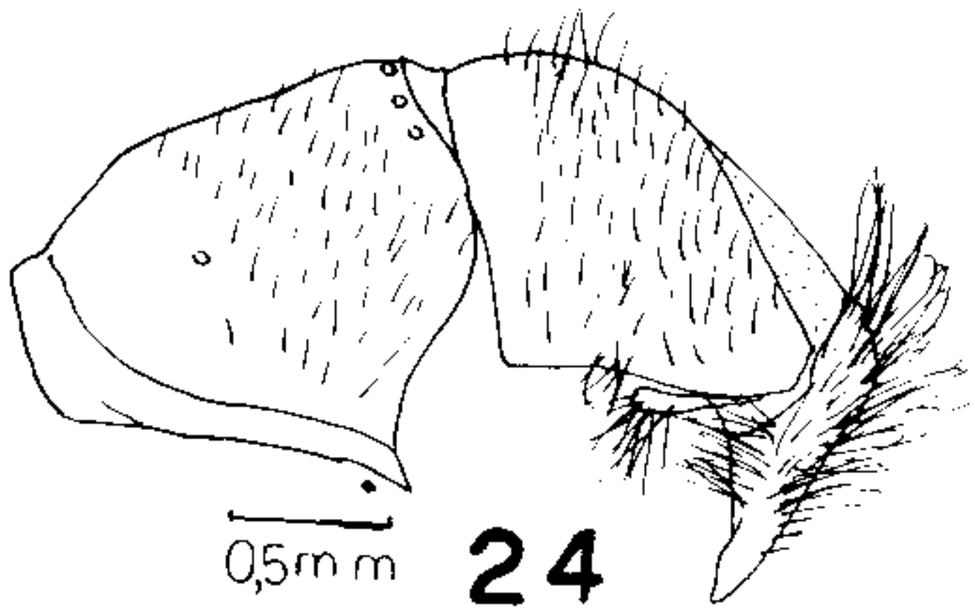
Thomazomyia fluminensis n. sp., male. Fig. 20: genital segments. Fig. 21: phallic organs (ap = apical plate, lp = lateral plate, mp = median process, pg = palpus genitalium, st = stylus). Fig. 22: apex of penis, ventral view.

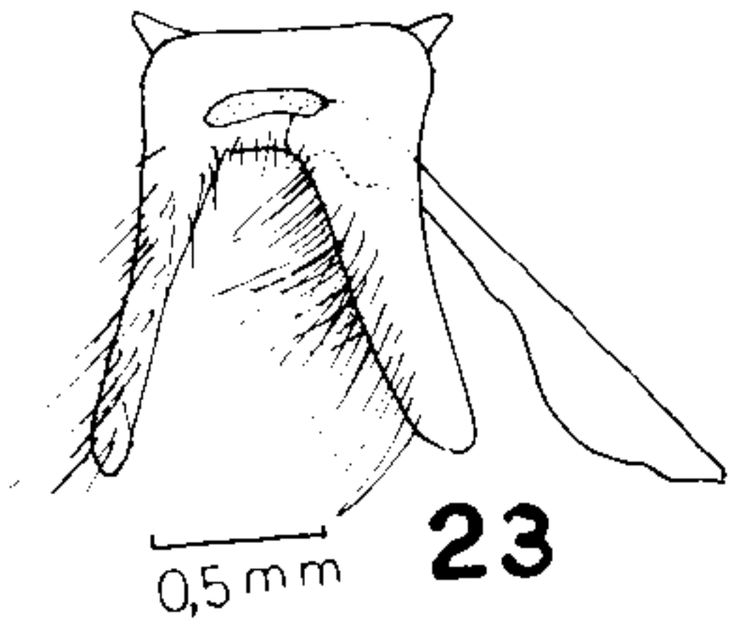
Encelimyia aurigena Lopes, 1969

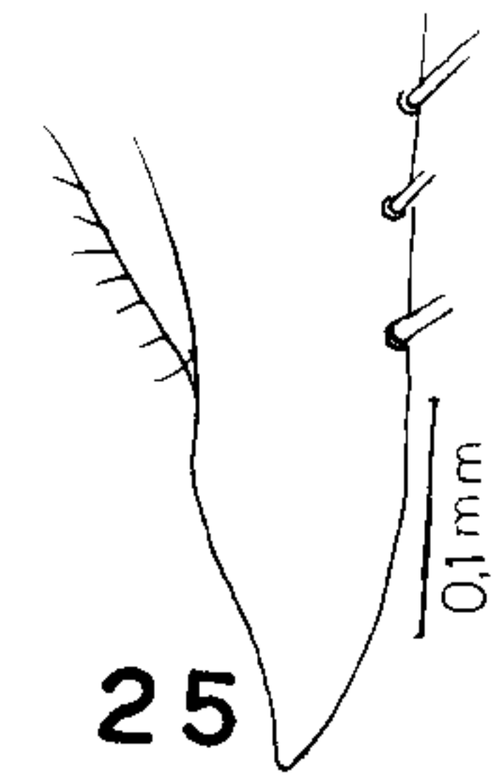
(Figs. 23 to 28)

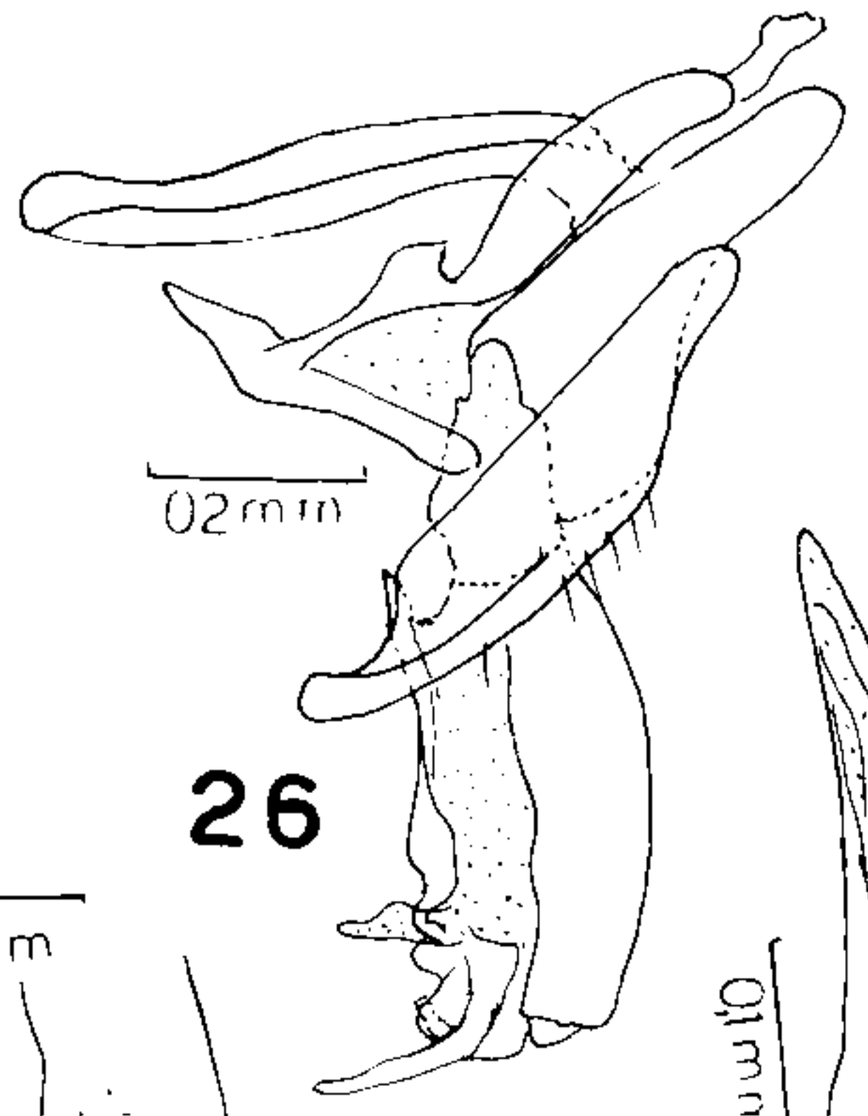
Encelimyia aurigena Lopes, 1969: 149, figs. 45-51 (Peru, Lima).

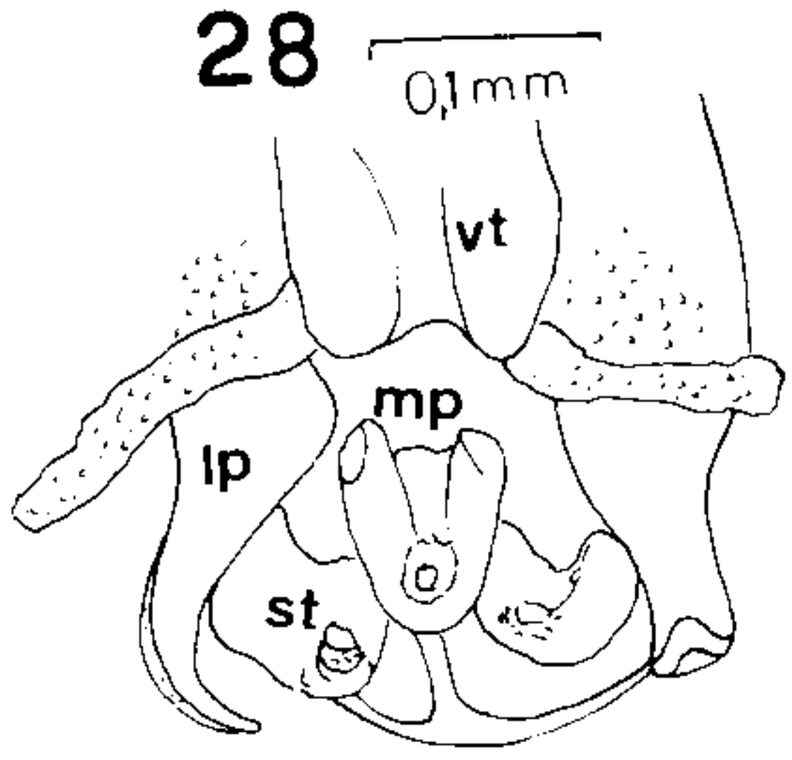
Two males from Atacama (Chaparral de Aceituno, 24.X. 1957, L. Pena) present some differences in the genitalia: the lateral plates of paraphallus (Fig. 28) are convergent, not divergent and in the previous examined material the ventralia is similar but shows a different shape. However, the most stricking difference showed by the specimens before me is the shape of cerci (Figs. 24, 25).

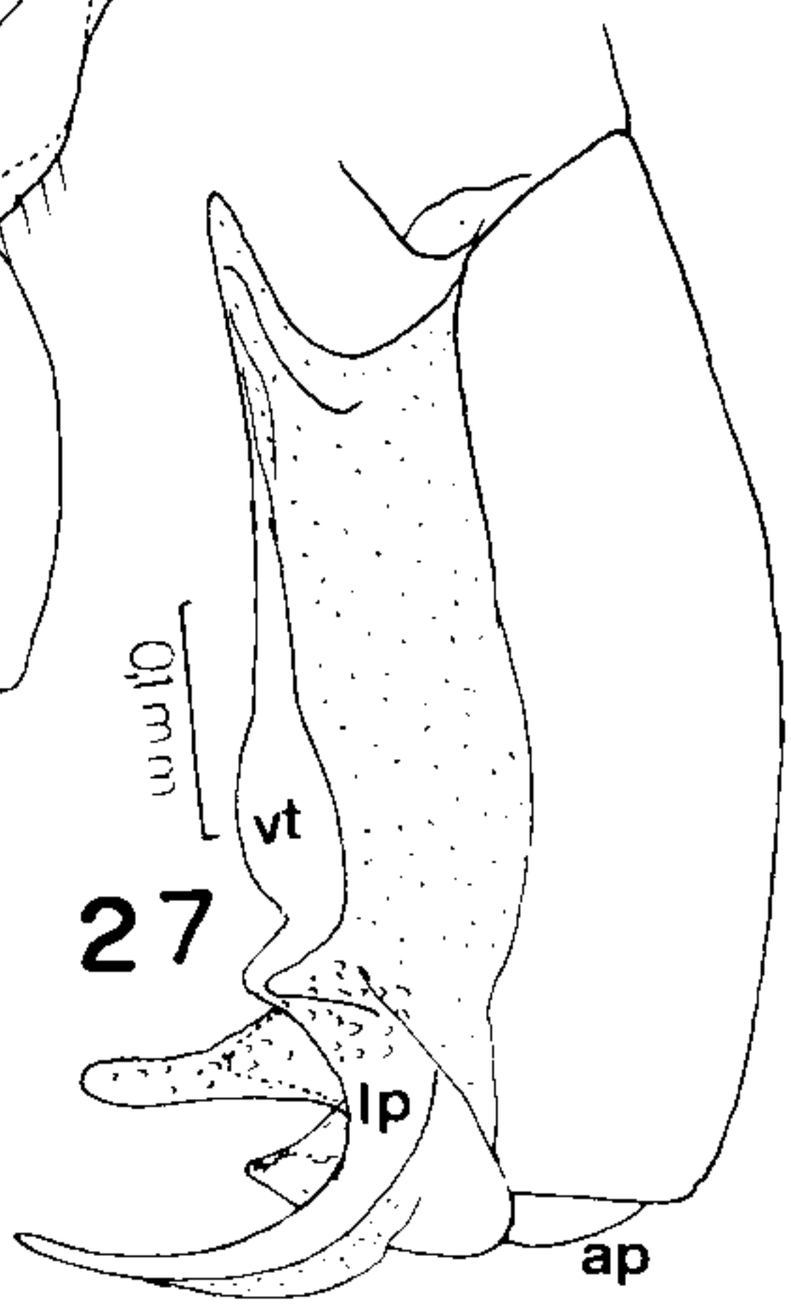












Encelimyia aurigena Lopes, male. Fig. 23: fifth sternite. Fig. 24: genital segments. Fig. 25: apex of cercus. Fig. 26: phallic organs. Fig. 27: apex of penis, lateral view (ap = apical plate, lp = lateral plate, vt = ventralia). Fig. 28: idem, ventral view (mp = median process, st = stylus).

Male, front about 0.28 of head, antenna reaching about 0.28 of the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.54 of third, parafacialia about 0.72 of the distance between vibrissae; genae with slightly yellowish pollinosity limited to a small posterior region in one specimen.

Encelimyia pelenguensis n. sp.

(Figs. 29 to 32)

Male, length: 8.5-9.5 mm. Head, including posterior orbits slightly yellowish gray pollinose; back of head and posterior part of genae gray; frontal vitta and genal grooves reddish dark gray, the latter covered with gray pollinosity; front about 0.24 of head width; 7-8 frontal bristles, superior one reclinate, reaching the base of second antennal segment; reclinate frontorbital bristle stronger than frontals, inserted near superior frontal, far from the inner vertical bristle; ocellar bristles reduced, about half of the length of frontals; outer vertical bristle about half the size of inner one; a complete row and some other superior black hairs on back of head; genae with some long black hairs; antenna gray, slightly reddish, basal segments darkened, reaching about 0.83 of the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.48 of third; arista plumose on basal two thirds; parafacialia about 0.35 of the distance between vibrissae.

Thorax yellowish gray, more yellow on humeral region; preacrostichal bristles scarcely differentiated, a pair of moderate prescutellar and, before them, a pair of scarcely differentiated post-scutellars; four predorsocentrals, only posterior one long; four post-dorsocentrals, posterior two strong; 2:3 intralars; 2:3 supralars; scutellum with three marginal bristles, middle one moderate, inserted near the very long posterior bristle, 2 pairs of preapicals, apical pair absent; katepisternum with three bristles, median one a little shorter and inserted a little below others and more approximated to anterior bristle; 7 bristles on meron. Legs brown, slightly reddish; ventral side of hind femur with a row of stout bristles on anterior margin and 2-3 strong bristles on middle of posterior margin; middle and hind tibiae with ventral bristle. Wings with yellowish brown veins, R4+5 hairy on basal two thirds of the distance from base to transverse vein.

Abdomen reddish brown, fifth tergite almost all red, with yellowish gray pollinosity; sternites II-IV and ventral side of tergites II-V with long hairs and some bristly hairs, fifth sternite largely cleft, with almost parallel margins bearing small hairs. Genital segments red, first with three pairs of marginal bristles, second with few slender bristles; cerci reddish, apically darkened, somewhat curved; surstyli large with small apical spines (Fig. 29); penis with almost membranous apical plate, lateral plates largely membranous, ventralia reduced and glans composed of conspicuous median process and styli (Figs. 30-32).

Holotype and two paratype, males, Mexico, Chiaspas, Palengue Ruins, 22.VI.1969, B. V. Peterson, in the collections of Biosystematics Research Institute, Ottawa and "Museu Nacional", Rio de Janeiro.

This species is provisionaly included in the genus *Encelimyia* in spite of some conspicuous differences from the type-species, *E. aurigena* Lopes, 1969; presents surstyli very much reduced, membranous lobes on the bases of lateral plates and some important differences in the structure of the glans.

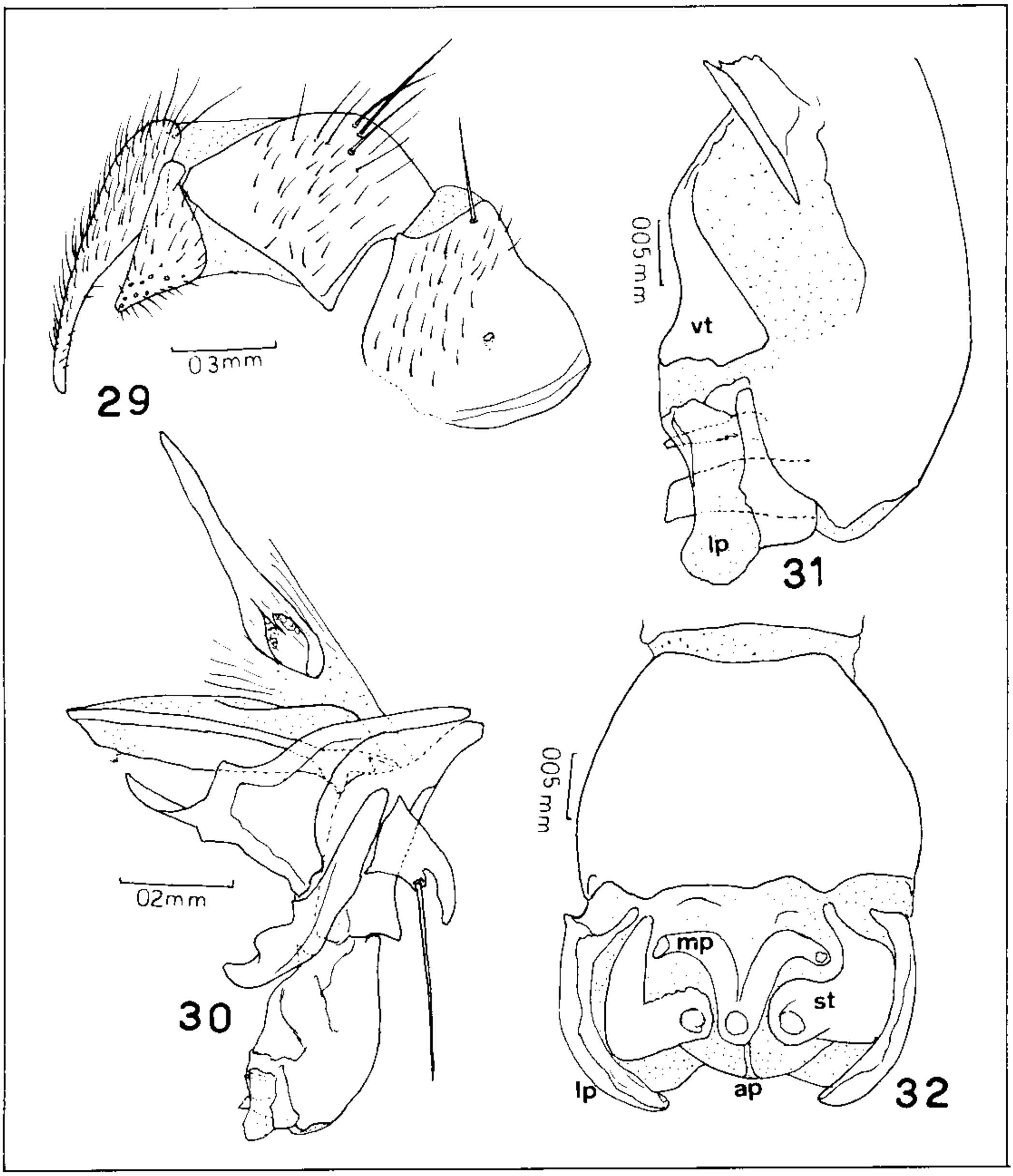
Aphelomyia Roback, 1954

Aphelomyia Roback, 1954: 61 (type-species: *Sarcophaga welchi* Hall).

Medium size species with four post-dorsocentral bristles, preacrostichals absent, genital segments red, male first genital segment with marginal bristles, penis with very elongated theca, ventralia slender, spinous, glans with large opening; female genital tergite VI+VII composed of a pair of conspicuous plates, last genital sternite large, strongly sclerotized.

Roback considered *Aphelomyia* in his subtribe Boettcherina in which he included *Rafaelia, Metoposarcophaga, Boettcheria, Spirobolomyia kellymyia, Cuculomyia* and *Tylomyia.* However, *Aphelomyia* presents a large opening of glans like *Kurtomyia* and the Protodexiini, in spite of the glans in the last tribe seems to have a different origin (Cunabula of Roback). Species of *Metoposarcophaga* present ventralia remembering that of *Aphelomyia welchi* (Hall) but the species belonging to the first genus show a conspicuous spinus titilatorius; the two genera must be considered

in different groups. Genera *Villegasia* Dodge and *Endenimyia* Lopes present also a large opening of glans but they belong to a very distinct group with hairy eigth female tergite indicating the tribe Johnsoniini. *Titanogrypa* in the Cuculomiini also presents such type of glans but the last female sternites are reduced and the spermatheca bear distal invagination (Lopes, 1976a: 81, figs. 111-122). Provisionally I am including *Aphelomyia* in the Impariini, mostly by the structure of the female genital sternites (Figs. 37, 38). Another important feature found in the females of *A. welchi* is the presence of a sclerotized ninth sternite, a plesiomorphic character found in a lot of genera, especially in the Microcerellini and Protodexiini.



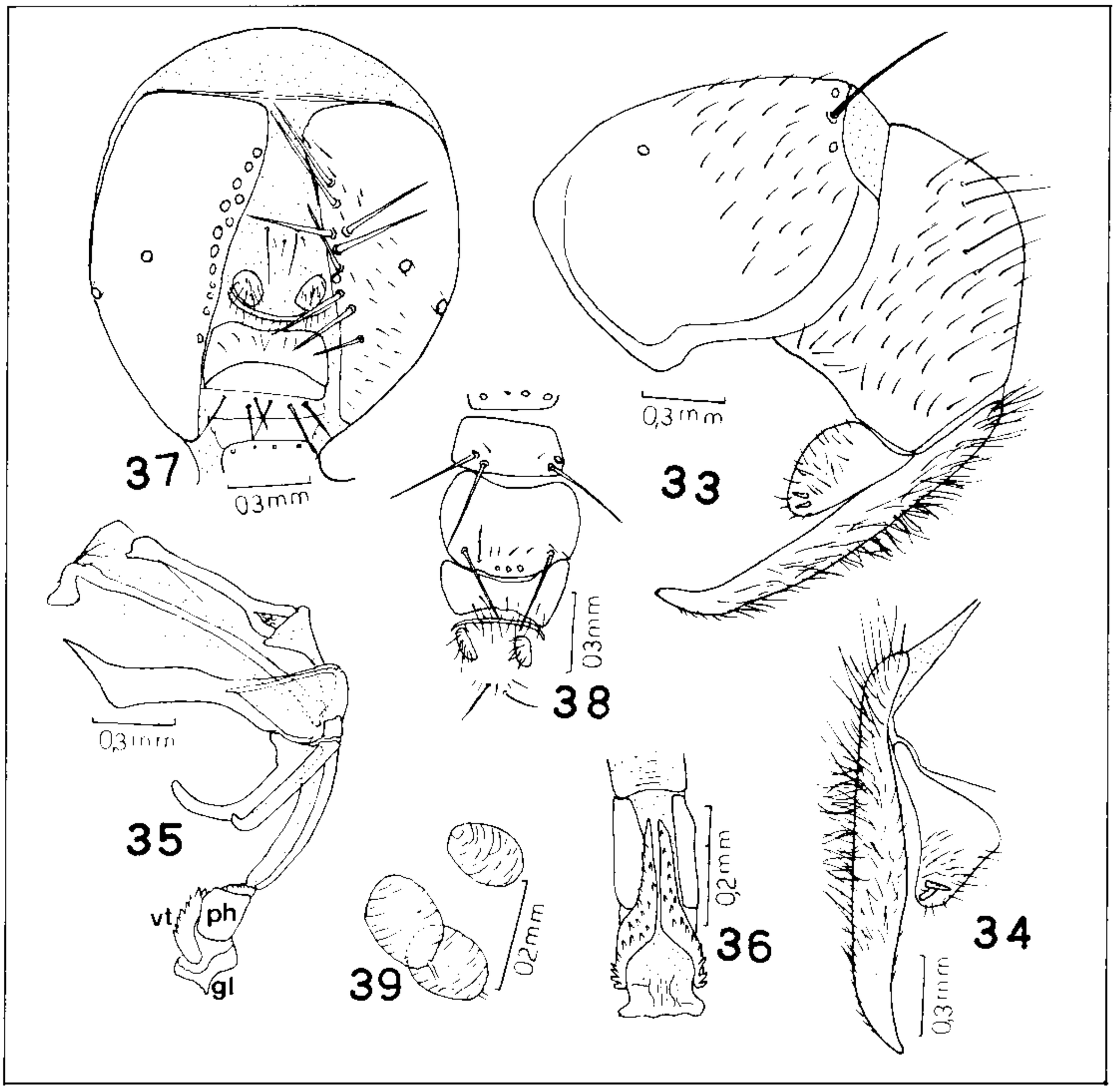
Encelimyia pelenguensis n. sp., male. Fig. 29: genital segments. Fig. 30: phallic organs. Fig. 31: apex of penis, lateral view (lp = lateral plate, vt = ventralia). Fig. 32: idem, ventral view (ap = apical plate, mp = median process, st = stylus).

Aphelomyia welchi (Hall, 1930)

(Figs. 33 to 39)

Sarcophaga welchi Hall, 1930: 2 fig. 3.
Aphelomyia welchi Roback, 1954: 81, figs. 330-332.

Male, length: 7.5-8 mm. Head silvery, slightly yellowish pollinose, frontal vitta and cheek grooves reddish dark gray, lunula orange, shining; front about 0.2 of head width; 8-10 frontal bristles, one or two superior ones recilinate, two inferior bristles inserted below base of antenna, a little divergent; reclinate frontorbital bristle a little stronger than frontals; ocellar bristles a little stronger than smaller frontal; back of head with two irregular series of black hairs, remaining hairs and hairs of posterior half of genae pale; parafrontalia with small black hairs, parafacialia with some hairs superiorly and 3-4 bristly hairs below, near eye; facial ridges with some hairs just above vibrissa and scattered small hairs occupying inferior third; antenna reddish yellow, third segment grayish, reaching about 0.86 of the distance from base of antenna to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.5 of third, arista plumose a little less than basal half; parafacialia with about 0.58 of the distance between vibrissae; palpi and oral margin orange yellow.



Aphelomyia welchi (Hall), male. Fig. 33: genital segments. Fig. 34: cercus and surstylus. Fig. 35: phallic organs (gl = glans, ph = paraphallus, vt = ventralia). Fig. 36: apex of penis, ventral view. Female. Fig. 37: genitalia. Fig. 38: genital sternites. Fig. 39: spermatheca.

Thorax slightly yellowish pollinose; 3-4 predorsocentral bristles, 4 post-dorsocentrals, anterior two small; preacrostichals scarcely differentiated, prescutellars very small; 1:2 intralars; 2:3 supralars; scutellum with 3 marginals, median one small inserted near posterior bristle, preapicals moderate, apical absent; katepisternum with 3 bristles, median one small, inserted near anterior bristle and a little below others; meron with 7-8 bristles. Wings with yellowish brown veins; costal spine scarcely differentiated; R4+5 hairy on basal three fourths of the distance between base and transverse vein. Apex of anterior and apical thirds of middle and hind femora reddish yellow; tibiae reddish brown; comb of middle femur on apical two thirds, being the apical ten spines closely inserted; middle tibia without, hind tibia with ventral bristle.

Abdomen gray, slightly yellowish pollinose, fifth tergite largely red on hind margin, small median marginal bristle on fourth tergite; II and III sternites with long, dense pile, IV pile a little shorter, V sternite with very slender arms, terminal lobes bearing long hairs; genital segment orange, first with 2-3 pairs of marginal bristles, cerci with forward directed apices, surstyli with few apical spines (Figs. 33, 34); IX sternite reduced in size, largely membranous on base; palpi genitalium long and curved, theca very long, ventraly membranous, paraphallus reduced, ventralia composed of a pair of spinous plates, glans apicaly sclerotized, forming a broad opening; apodema of penis mostly hyaline, apodema of ductus reduced (Figs. 35, 36).

Female, length: 7 mm. Front about 0.26 of head width; inferior proclinate and reclinate frontorbital bristles stronger than superior; antenna reaching about 0.78 of the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.38 of third; parafacialia about 0.5 of the distance between vibrissae. Median marginal bristles of fourth tergite not differentiated, sternites with few decumbent hairs and marginal small bristles. Genitalia orange red; tergite VI+VII represented by a pair of conspicuous plates, the marginal bristles strong; sternite VI+VII with a pair of marginal bristles on each side; sternite VIII very large; sternite IX well sclerotized, with long, scattered hairs, anal tergite represented by some small bristles (Figs. 37, 38); spermathecae with few transverse lines (Fig. 39).

Redescribed from three males and three females, Jamaica, Tay. Duncan, VIII.22-23 1966, Howdeb & Becker, in the collections of Biosystematics Research Institute and "Museu Nacional".

The more stricking differences from original descriptions are: 12 frontal bristles, antennae black, one row of postocular hairs and median marginal bristles of fourth tergite absent.

RESUMO

Sarcophagidae (Diptera) neotrópicos, novos e antigos – *Cattasoma mcalpinei* n. sp., *Sarothromyia indivisa* Lopes, *Tolucomyia schrameli* (Dodge), and *Encelimyia palenguensis* n. sp. do México; *Aphelomyia welchi* (Hall) de Jamaica; *Thomazomyia adunca* n. sp. do Equador; *Encelimyia aurigena* Lopes do Chile e *Thomazomyia fluminensis* n. sp. do Brasil são estudadas.

Palavras-chave: Sarcophagidae – espécies neotrópicas – espécies antigas e novas

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