

A NEW SPECIES OF *SINOPIELLA* (DIPTERA, SARCOPHAGIDAE) FROM BRASÍLIA, DF, BRAZIL

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Sinopiella rotunda n. sp. from Brasília, DF, Brazil, is described.

Key words: Diptera – Sarcophagidae – *Sinopiella* n. sp.

The genus *Sinopiella* was proposed by Lopes & Tibana, 1982, for *S. rufopilosa* Lopes & Tibana, 1982, based on a single male collected in SINOP, 12°31' S, 55°37' W, Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso, Brasil, about 350 m high, in October 1974.

One of us (M. V. F.) obtained on flowers of *Baccharis solzmannii* (Compositae), in Brasília, in July 1990, four males and two females of the second species of the genus.

The species of *Sinopiella* present an autopomorphy in the structure of the penis: a very much sclerotized and pigmented distiphallus, the result of the union of paraphallus, apical and lateral plates forming a tube, the glans being visible by small opening (Fig. 6). We observed that both species show a very characteristic palpi genitalium, the important phallic organs during copulation (Lopes & Kano, 1968) which is broad, round or quadrangular, bearing numerous long hairs.

This work was undertaken in the Laboratories of the "Universidade Santa Úrsula" and "Instituto Oswaldo Cruz".

Sinopiella rotunda n. sp.
(Figs 1 to 9)

Male, length: 8.2 to 9 mm. Head light yellow; frontal vitta dark brown, anteriorly red; back of head gray, posterior orbits gray or yellow; front about 0.24 of head width; 10-12 frontal bristles,

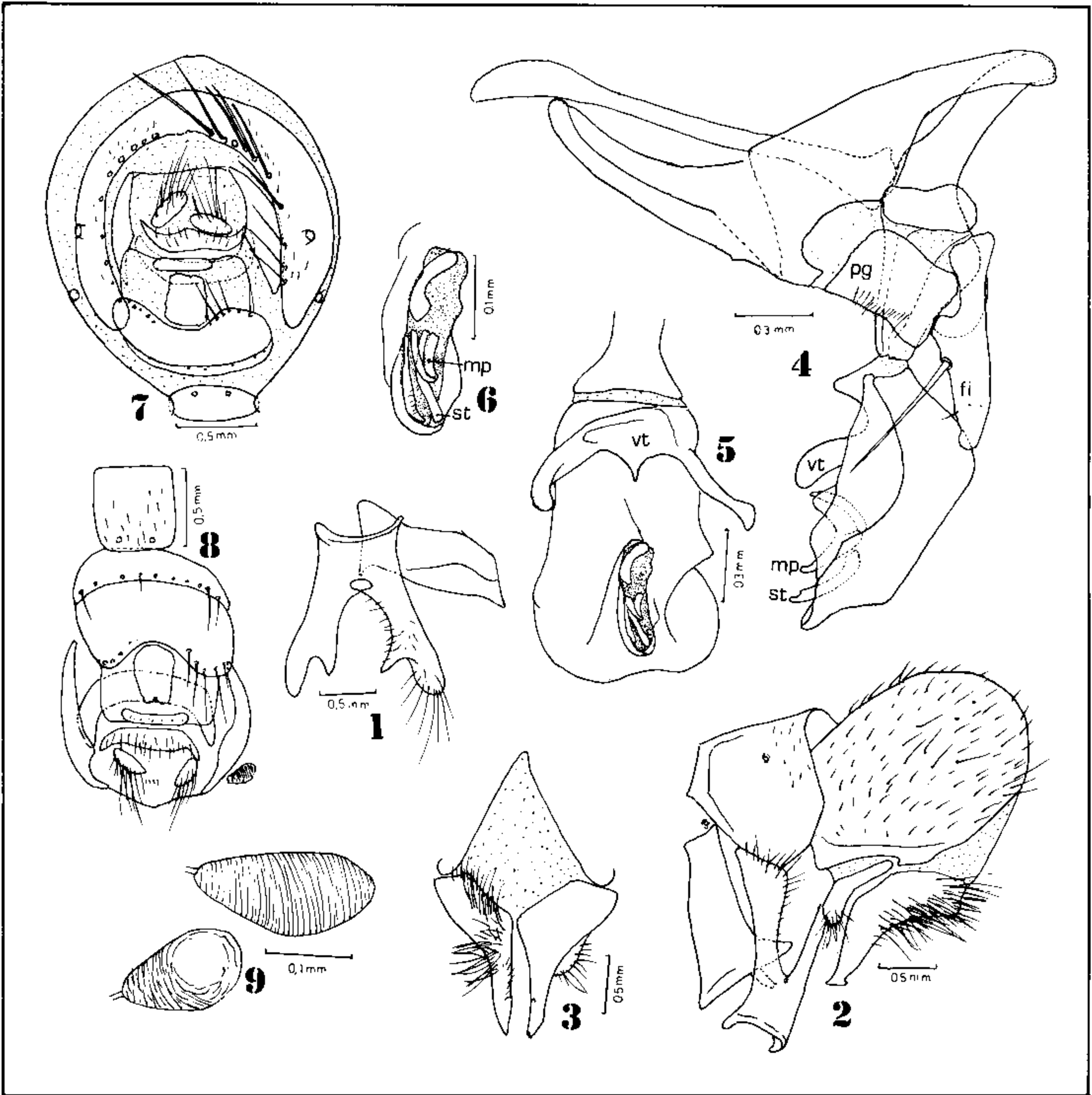
reaching basal third of second antennal segment, directed inwards only 1-2 superior ones reclinate; ocellar bristles with about the size of strongest frontals; parafrofrontalia with few black small hairs superiorly and pale hairs; parafacialia with few small pale hairs; small sparse black hairs on a little more than inferior third of the facial ridges; a single row of black hairs, besides the postocular cilia, the remaining hairs of occiput and the hairs of genae pale; antenna reddish brown, basal segments dark, reaching about 0.85 of the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.34 of third, arista long plumose on about four fifths; palpi reddish brown; parafacialia about 0.45 of the distance between vibrissae.

Thorax gray, slightly yellowish on humeral region; 4-5 post-dorsocentral bristles, only posterior two strong; 3-4 pre-dorsocentrals; acrostichals not differentiated, prescutellar moderate; 2:2 intralars; 2:3 supralars; scutellum with three marginal bristles, median one small, inserted near posterior bristle, preapical moderate, apical absent; katepisternum with three bristles, median one a little smaller and inserted below others; meron with 8-11 bristles, postalar wall with long hairs (like the type species of the genus); anatergite with a few spaced, short hairs. Wings with brown and yellowish veins, costal spine scarcely differentiated; R4 + 5 with sparse hairs on basal two thirds of the distance from base to transverse vein. Legs black tibiae reddish brown, hind femur with some long hairs, hind tibiae somewhat arcuate, with very short villosity, median and hind tibiae with preapical ventral bristles; middle femur with numerous stout pointed spines inserted on posterior margin of ventral side, not blunt spines found on the same region of the type species.

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Sinopiella rotunda n. sp., Male – Fig. 1: fifth sternite. Fig. 2: genitalia. Fig. 3: cerci, posterior view. Fig. 4: phallic organs (fi = forcipes interiores, mp = median process, pg = palpi genitalium, st = stylus, vt = ventralia). Fig. 5: apex of penis, ventral view. Fig. 6: glans. Female – Fig. 7: genitalia. Fig. 8: genital sternites. Fig. 9: spermathecae.

Abdomen gray pollinose, no median marginal bristles on third and fourth tergites; ventral side of tergites with long hairs, sternites with short sparse pale hairs, a little more numerous on first and second sternites; fifth sternite largely cleft, with internal apophyses and a few long terminal hairs (Fig. 1); first genital segment reddish, covered with gray pollen, reduced in size, with sparse hairs distally; second very large, rounded, intense red with black hairs; cerci curved behind, with expanded apices, long pile on basal two thirds, entirely bare on external sides; surstyli elongate with some apical hairs (Figs 2, 3); ninth sternite

large, forcipes interiores long, with long median bristle; palpi genitalium quadrangular, with dense hairs anteriorly; third phallic structure conspicuous; theca with curved “spinus”, paraphallus and their plates entirely united, strongly sclerotized and pigmented, leaving ventrally a small elongated opening for the elongated styli and median process; ventralia well sclerotized, with median and lateral apophyses (Figs 4-6).

Female, length: 9 mm. Differs from male as follows: superior black hairs of parafrontalia more numerous; front about 0.27 of head

width, anterior frontorbital proclinate bristle stronger than superior one which is slender; antenna reaching about 0.88 of the distance from base to vibrissal level; second segment about 0.24 of third, parafacialia about 0.55 of the distance between vibrissae. Abdominal sternites with some black hairs and a pair of marginal small bristles; tergite VI + VII entire but marginal bristles interrupted on middle; sternite VIII represented by a pair of conspicuous broad plates; sternite VI + VII and VIII broad, the last strongly concave on hind margin; IX sternite largely membranous, with slender sclerotized hind margin and a longitudinal plate; vaginal plate large, anal tergite absent (Figs 7, 8). Spermathecae elongated, finely striated (Fig. 9).

Holotype and three paratypes, males, two female paratypes Brasília, DF, Brazil, VII. 90,

M. V. Ferraz coll., in the collection of Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.

Sinopiella rotunda n. sp. differs from the type species, *S. rufopilosa* by the curved cerci, the absence of tuft of long pile on surstili, the elongated fropices interiores, the quadrilateral palpi genitalium and the structures of the penis.

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