
**FIRST RECORD OF *PARAPHAENOCLADIUS EXAGITANS LONGIPES*
SÆTHER & WANG 1995 (DIPTERA: CHIRONOMIDAE:
ORTHOCLADIINAE) FROM BRAZIL**

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Abstract

Paraphaenocladus exagitans longipes Sæther & Wang, 1995, was collected in Southeastern Brazil for the first time, extending the geographical distribution of this subspecies.

Key words: *Paraphaenocladus*, *Orthoclaadiinae*, *Chironomidae*, *Brazil*, *new record*.

Resumo

O registro de *Paraphaenocladus exagitans longipes* Sæther & Wang, 1995, no sudeste do Brasil amplia a distribuição geográfica desta subespécie.

Palavras-chave: *Paraphaenocladus*, *Orthoclaadiinae*, *Chironomidae*, *Brazil*, *nova ocorrência*.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Paraphaenocladius* was described by Thienemann (in Spärck & Thienemann, 1924), and recently revised by Sæther & Wang (1995). The genus occurs in the Palaearctic, Afrotropic and Neotropic regions. The species *Paraphaenocladius exagitans* (Johannsen) is subdivided into three subspecies, *P. exagitans* s. str. from Nearctics; *P. exagitans monticola* Strenzke from Palaearctics and *P. exagitans longipes* Sæther & Wang from Neotropics; the latter was primarily described from Costa Rica.

Paraphaenocladius exagitans longipes Sæther & Wang is known, from Costa Rica, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Guatemala and possibly Bolivia (Sæther & Wang, 1995 and Spies & Reiss, 1996). According to Sæther & Wang (1995), *Paraphaenocladius exagitans* from Guatemala (Sublette & Sasa, 1994) is considered to belong to *longipes* subspecies.

The record of *P. exagitans longipes* from Southeastern Brazil extends the geographical distribution of the subspecies. Female, pupa and larva of were not previously described, however most of the characters fall within the variation of the nominal subspecies, which allowed us to make some notes on taxonomy of those life stages.

METHODS AND MATERIAL

The larvae were collected in a small spring with slow water flow, with mosses on the margins, and silt-fine sand bottom, near the banks of Rio Pardo (21°03'30"S and 47°50'W), in Jardinópolis city, São Paulo State, Brazil.

Rearing procedures followed Mendes (2002).

The material was mounted on slides in Euparal following Sæther (1969). The material is deposited in Zoology Museum, Bergen, Norway (ZMBN) and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP). Vera L. O. Andrade made the slide preparations.

NOTES ON TAXONOMY

Paraphaenocladius exagitans longipes Sæther & Wang, 1995.

Material examined: 2 males with larval and pupal skins and 1 female with larval and pupal skins: BRAZIL, São Paulo State, Jardinópolis, 07.IX.2002, Andrade, V.L. O. *leg.*;

Male imago. Subspecies described in detail by Sæther & Wang (1995).

Female imago. (n=1). All measurements fall within the variation of the nominal subspecies [*P. exagitans* s. str. (Johannsen, 1905)] with the following exceptions and

additions: Total length 1.50 mm. Wing length 0.92 mm. Total length / length of wing 1.63. Vein R_{4+5} with 23 setae. Anal lobe cell with more than 200 setae.

Pupa. (n=3). All measurements fall within the variation of the nominal subspecies [*P. exagitans* s. str. (Johannsen, 1905)], with the exceptions: Caudal spines on tergites VII and VIII, in the female and VIII in the male distinctly longer; female with 10 spines on VII, longest 11 μ m and 8 spines on VIII, longest, 9 μ m; male with 6-9 spines, longest 9 μ m.

Larva. (n=3). All measurements fall within the variation of the nominal subspecies [*P. exagitans* s. str. (Johannsen, 1905)], except that two types of menta are accepted in the nominal species and only the type with single median tooth was observed (see Sæther & Wang, 1995:25 Fig. 9M).

NOTES ON HABITAT AND ECOLOGY:

The larvae were collected in a spring, dwelling in both terrestrial and semi-terrestrial environments, in accordance with Cranston *et al* (1989) and Sæther & Wang (1995). The larvae used fine-sand grains to build delicate tubes and also mined moss leaves.

The development from collection to the first pupa took about 20 days.

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