

A new species of *Philosepedon* Eaton, 1904 (Diptera, Psychodidae) from Brazil

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Abstract: *Philosepedon vieirai* Chagas, Bravo & Rafael, n. sp. from Brazil is described and illustrated.

Keywords: *Diptera, Psychodidae, Philosepedon, new species, Brazil.*

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Resumo: Neste trabalho é descrita a espécie *Philosepedon vieirai* Chagas, Bravo & Rafael, sp. nov. do Brasil.

Palavras-chave: *Diptera, Psychodidae, Philosepedon, espécie nova, Brasil.*

Introduction

Philosepedon Eaton s.l. is a worldwide genus with 91 known species, 29 of them from the Neotropical Region (Duckhouse 1973, 1974; Quate 1996, 1999; Wagner & Masteller 1996; Collantes & Martínez-Ortega 1999; Ibañez-Bernal & Cáceres 2005; Bravo et al. 2006). From Brazil were described 4 species: *Philosepedon plaumanni* (Duckhouse, 1968), *P. spathipenis* (Duckhouse, 1968), *P. oblongolum* Bravo, Chagas & Cordeiro, 2006 and *P. uncinatum* Bravo, Chagas & Cordeiro, 2006 (Duckhouse 1973, Bravo et al. 2006). A new species of *Philosepedon* from Brazil is described here.

Material and Methods

Specimens of *Philosepedon* were treated with 10% KOH, dehydrated and mounted in Canada balsam. Morphological terminology follows that of McAlpine (1981). Terminology specific to Psychodidae follows Duckhouse (1990), Bravo (2006) and Curler & Moulton (2008). The type-specimens were deposited in the *Coleção Entomológica Padre Jesus Santiago Moure do Departamento de Zoologia da Universidade Federal do Paraná*, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil (DZUP), *Coleção de Invertebrados do Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia*, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (INPA) and *Coleção Entomológica Professor Johann Becker do Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana*, Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil (MZUEFS).

Results

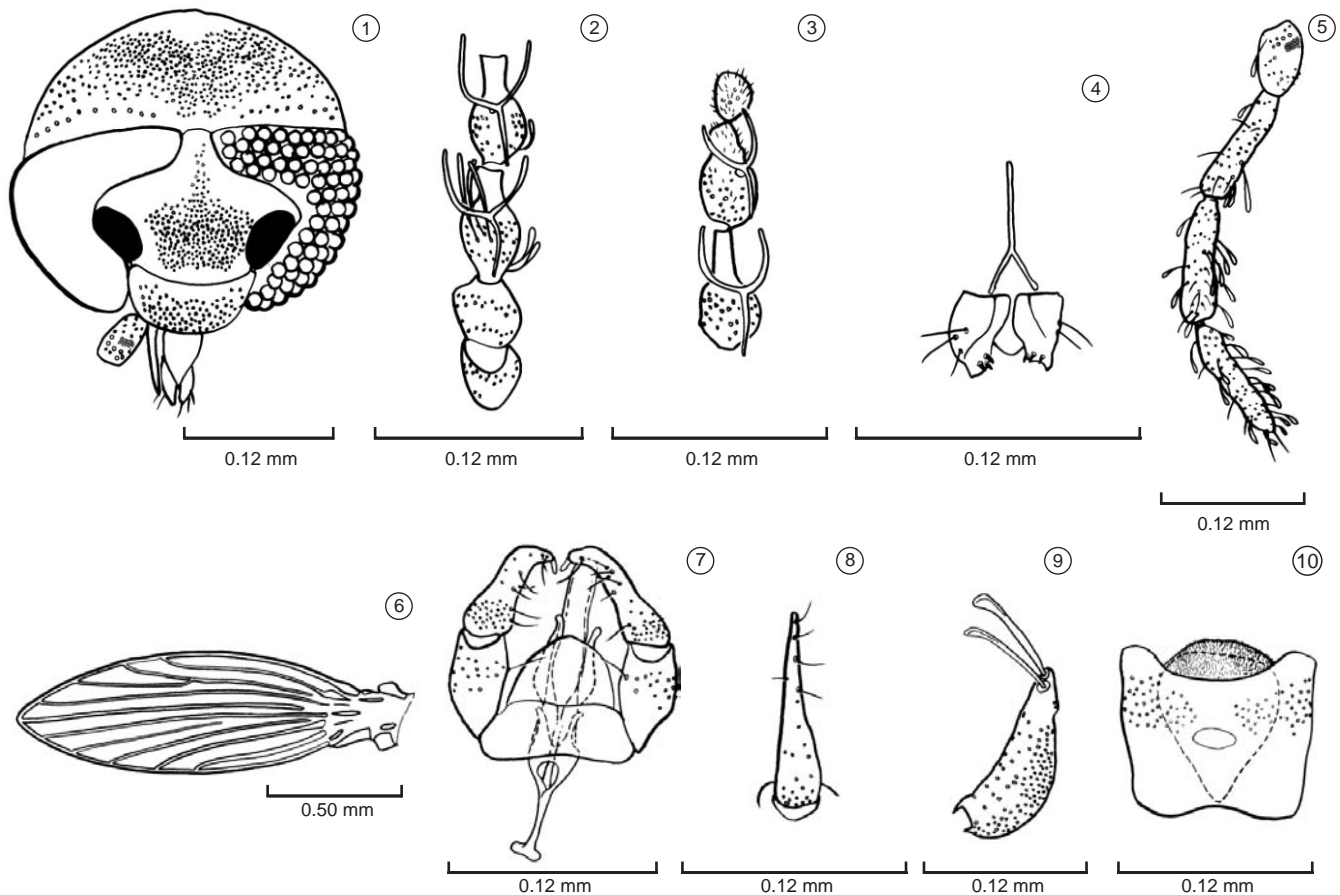
1. *Philosepedon vieirai* Chagas, Bravo & Rafael, sp. nov. (Figures 1-10)

BRAZIL, Paraná, Jundiá do Sul, Faz.[enda] Monte Verde, Malaise trap, PROFAUPAR (Project "Levantamento da Fauna Entomológica no Estado do Paraná") 2.3, 04.v.[19]87, without name of collector, holotype male (DZUP); 1 paratype male, Pará, Serra do Cachorro, (ponto) 14 CDC/m[ata] light trap, 21.iv.1998, Toby Vicente Barret, Raul Queiróz, Francisco Lima Santos col. (INPA); 1 paratype male, Bahia, Ituberá, Pacangê, 09.iv.2007-10.vi.2007, light trap, Alvim, E. & Equipe Ecolol. (MZUEFS); 1 paratype male, Bahia, Santa Terezinha, Serra da Jibóia, 24.viii.2000, Bravo, F. col. (MZUEFS); 2 paratype males, Bahia, Sauípe, 14.xi.2004, Bravo, F. col. (MZUEFS); 1 paratype male, Bahia, Ituberá, 1.vii.2003, Bravo, F. col. (MZUEFS).

Etymology: The name *vieirai* is dedicated to Rodrigo Marques Vieira.

Description

Male: Eye bridge with 4 facet rows (Figure 1); eyes separated by 0.5-1.0 facet diameter (Figure 1); interocular suture straight, without spur (Figure 1). Palpus formula = 1.0:1.5:1.6:1.7 (Figure 5); first palpomere with short area with sensorial rods (Figure 5). Antenna with 13 flagellomeres; flagellomeres



Figures 1-10. *Philosepedon vieirai* Chagas, Bravo & Rafael, sp. nov. Male. 1. Head. 2. Antenna: scape, pedicel and basal flagellomeres. 3. Antenna, flagellomeres 10-13. 4. Labella. 5. Palpus. 6. Wing. 7. Male terminalia, dorsal. 8. Gonostyle, lateral view. 9. Cercus. 10. Male terminalia, ventral.

Figures 1-10. *Philosepedon vieirai* Chagas, Bravo & Rafael, sp. nov. Macho. 1. Cabeça. 2. Antena: escapo, pedicelo e flagelômeros basais. 3. Antena, flagelômeros 10-13. 4. Labela. 5. Palpo maxilar. 6. Asa. 7. Terminália masculina, dorsal. 8. Gonóstilo, vista lateral. 9. Cerco. 10. Terminália masculina, ventral.

1-10 nodiform (Figures 2, 3), flagellomeres 11, 12, and 13 reduced, 11 and 12 broadly fused, 13 separate (Figure 3); scape and pedicel sub-spherical, with approximately the same length (Figure 2); ascoids Y-shaped (Figures 2, 3). Labellum not flattened, with 3 apical short bristles (spines) and 3 long bristles (Figure 4). Thorax with additional proximal sclerite of the pteropleura, quadrangular. Wing (Figure 6) with reduced Sc, recognized by narrow strip of bristles; radial fork apical to medial fork; radial fork complete and medial incomplete; CuA wide in basal 2/3 and thin in apical 1/3; costal cell, basal medial cell and cubital cell more sclerotized than the other areas of the wing membrane. Male terminalia (Figures 7-10): gonostyle with slightly hooked and pointed apex and opened to outer sides (Figure 8), almost 2× the length of the gonocoxite. Epandrium rectangular, the posterior margin depressed and with a central aperture (Figure 10). Hypandrium plate-like, trapezoidal, articulated to gonocoxites; post-hypandrial plate present. Tergite 10 with distal margin rounded, ending beyond the distal margin of sternite 10 (Figure 10); sternite 10 with distal margin straight (Figure 10). Cercus larger than the length of epandrium, with 2 apical tenacula with rounded tips (Figure 9). Parameres blade-shaped, 1/2 length of aedeagus (Figure 7). Aedeagus symmetrical, 2× the length of the aedeagal apodeme (Figure 7). Aedeagal apodeme as figured (Figure 7).

Female: Unknown.

Geographical records: Brazil: Pará State, Bahia State (Atlantic Rain Forest) and Paraná State.

Comments

Philosepedon vieirai sp. nov. was collected in the states of Pará, in the Brazilian Amazon, Bahia, in the northeastern of Brazil, and Paraná, in the southern of Brazil. These collections suggest that the new species posses a wide distribution in Brazil.

The new species has a cercus with two tenacula, characteristic also observed in seven neotropical species of the genus: *Philosepedon helices* (Dyar, 1929), *P. aliciae* Ibáñez-Bernal & Cáceres, 2005, *P. oblongolum*, *P. uncinatum*, *P. tritaxis* Quate, 1996, *P. mauroae* Wagner & Masteller, 1996 and *P. duacopsis* Quate, 1999 (Quate 1996, 1999; Wagner & Masteller 1996; Ibáñez-Bernal & Cáceres 2005; Bravo et al. 2006). The other twenty two species of *Philosepedon* possess a different number of tenacula (Duckhouse 1968; Botosaneanu & Vaillant 1970; Quate 1996, 1999): 1) six tenacula – *P. atopus* Quate, 1996; 2) four tenacula – *P. tetartos* Quate, 1996; 3) three tenacula – *P. bicalcaratus* Quate, 1996, *P. dimorphus* Quate, 1996, *P. pollicaris* Quate, 1996, *P. tripetalis* Quate, 1996, *P. tritenaculum* Quate, 1996, *P. deceptrix* Quate, 1996 and *P. majorinus* Quate, 1996; 4) a single tenaculum – *P. parifucus* Quate, 1996, *P. hamatus* Quate, 1996, *P. ensiger* Quate, 1996, *P. bicuspis* Quate, 1996, *P. amblyles* Quate, 1999, *P. pandiculatus* Quate, 1996, *P. longistylus* Quate, 1996, *P. retusus* Quate, 1996, *P. fumata* (Knab, 1914), *P. ancepitis* Quate, 1996, *P. cubana* (Botosaneanu & Vaillant, 1970), *P. spathipenis* and *P. plaumanni*.

Philosepedon vieirai sp. nov. differs from *P. helices* and *P. aliciae* by the shape of the anterior arms of the ascoid that are foliaceous in the two last species and digitiform in the new species. It differs from *P. oblongolum* and *P. uncinatum* by the presence of 13 flagellomeres in the two last species, by the absence of the characteristic oval apical enlargement of R2 and M3 vein in the new species, and besides by their different terminalia. *P. oblongolum* has parameres almost as long as aedeagus and *P. uncinatum* has a different shape of hypandrium than the new species (see Figure 17 of Bravo, et al. 2006).

The new species differs from *P. tritaxis* by the the gonocoxites articulated to the hypandrium, while in the last species the gonocoxites are contiguous (Quate, 1996: 49). *P. tritaxis*, *P. mauroae* and *P. duacopsis* differ from the new species by the relative length of the parameres, that

is shorter than aedeagus in the new species and with almost of the same length of aedeagus in the three other species (Quate, 1996: Fig. 18b; Wagner & Masteller, 1996: Fig. 45; Quate, 1999: Fig. 8a).

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