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NOTE ON NEOTROPICAL "MYCETOPHILIDAE" (Diptera, Nematocera)¹

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(With 5 text-figures)

In this paper we take the opportunity of describing some new species, chiefly belonging to the genus *Leia*. The allotypes of three species are selected and the distribution of others extended.

The numbers of registry are those of our entomological collection. The author takes pleasure in thanking all those who submitted material for identification. The drawings which illustrate this papers were made by Mr. E. B. Ferraz.

Heteropterna tetraleuca Edwards, 1940

1940 Edwards, *Rev. Ent.*, 11:446; 1948 Lane, *ibid.*, 19:447.

Distribution — Two females. BRAZIL, State of S. Paulo, Queimada Grande Island, XI.1955 (F. Corrêa col.).

Keroplatus (Keroplatus) mexicanus Lane, 1948

1948 Lane, *Rev. Ent.*, 19(3):437.

Distribution — An additional female. PANAMA, Cerro Campana, VI.1958 (J. Lane col.).

Keroplatus (Placoceratias) uaracui Lane, 1950

1950 *Ceroplatus (Placoceratias)*, Lane, *Dusenía*, 1(1):46.

Distribution — A single male. ARGENTINA, Prov. de Tucuman, Dique Codillal, I.1957 (R. Golbach col.).

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Platyura (Plautyra) autumnalis Arribáizaga, 1890

1950 Lane, *Dusenía*, 1:39.

Distribution — A single specimen somewhat damaged. ARGENTINA, Prov. de Catamarca, El Suncho, II.1957 (R. Golbach col.).

Platyura (Plautyra) autumnalis Arribáizaga, 1890

1890 *Platyura* Arribáizaga, *Bol. Ac. Nac. Córdoba*, 12:433; 1902 Kertész, *Cat. Dipt.*, 1:49; 1909 Johannsen, *Gen. Ins.*, 93:21.

Distribution — BRAZIL, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Arroio Grande, II.1957 (S. Seabra col.).

Two specimens which correspond to the original description except the wing which is smoky and the size smaller. This species, if our association is correct, belong to the subgenus *Plautyra*. The dististyle is illustrated in fig. 1.

Platyura (Plautyra) incasica Lane, 1950

1950 Lane, *Dusenía*, 1:68; 1956 Lane, *Rev. Brasil. Biol.*, 16:124.

Distribution — A single specimen. BRAZIL, State of Pará, Cachimbo, X.1956 (S. J. Oliveira col.).

Platyura (Pseudoplatyura) souzaí sp. n.

Length of body and wing about 3 mm (dry specimen).

Male — Head: Mouth parts blackish. Palpal segments blackish. Clypeus blackish brown. Antenna dark brown including scape and torus; last flagellar segment missing. Occiput brownish with blackish hairs; ocellar blackish, median ocellus smaller.

Thorax: Pronotum yellowish. Mesonotum dark brown except the two mesial nude stripes which are yellowish; besides these nude stripes dark ones forming four nude longitudinal lines; covered with blackish setae. Scutellum dark brown, yellowish in the middle with about six longer marginal setae. Postnotum yellowish in the middle, brown on the sides. Pleura yellowish.

Wing hyaline. Costal vein beyond middle or radial cell. All veins reaching wing margin, except anals which are, however, distinct. Haltere with yellowish stem and blackish knob.

Legs tibiae with straight rows of setulae. Spurs 1-?-?. Mid legs missing. Hind tibia shows no spur but it may have fallen.

Abdomen with tergite I yellowish, the rest seems brown, but segments II and III yellowish in the middle.

Genitalia (fig. 2): Basistyles fused shallow. Dististyle a large setose structure with several groups of differentiated setae ending in a setose beak which projects inwards. A second structure in the form of a stout lamella with two setae at base.

Female — Unknown.

Type — Holotype male, registered under n. 12.718.

Type locality — BRAZIL, State of Minas Gerais, Serra do Cipó, no date (Miguel Alves de Souza col.).

Note — This species is dedicated to our friend Mr. Miguel Alves de Souza of the Serviço das Grandes Endemias, Brasil, who collected it.

Monocentrot Edwards, 1925 is considered by us a synonym of this subgenus. We believe this subgenus has close affinities with *Micrapemon* not only in the general appearance of the adult but also as to the general structures of the male genitalia. In the above described species the male genitalia is of the same type as that of *P. (M.) majuscula* Edwards, 1940. To our knowledge this is the first time that a species belonging to this subgenus is reported in the Neotropical Region.

Platyura (Xenoplatyura) coheri Lane, 1950

1950 Lane, *Dusen*, 1:142.

Distribution — Three specimens. PANAMA, C. Z., Gatun, XII.1912 (J. Zetek col.); ARGENTINA Prov. de Tucuman, III.1956 (R. Golbach col.), Prov. de Chaco, Las Palmas, XI.1949 (J. P. Duret col.).

Schnusea sessilis Edwards, 1933

1933 Edwards, *Rev. Ent.*, 3:308.

We have two males one of which is here selected as the allotype of this species.

Male — Similar to the female.

Genitalia (fig. 3): Dististyle simple, elongate, about two thirds as long as the basistyle, broader at base, apex snout-shaped and ending in a blunt point, before apex five or six long and flattened setae. Basistyles fused at base, the lobes about twice the greatest width and sparsely setose. Mesosome as in the figure. Ninth tergites small, rounded and sparsely setose. Tenth sternite as in the figure.

Type — Allotype registered under n. 13.456.

Locality of allotype — BRAZIL, State of Goiás, Jataí, I.1955 (M. Carrera col.).

Dziedzickia intermedia Lane, 1954

1954 Lane, *Rev. Brasil. Ent.*, 1:102.

Distribution — One male. COSTA RICA, San Mateo, Higuito, no date (P. Schild col.).

Leia aczéli sp. n.

Length of body 4 mm, wing 4,5 mm. Dry specimen.

Female — Head and palpus dark brown. Clypeus blackish. Antenna blackish. Occiput shining blackish.

Thorax shining black except anterior spiracle which is yellowish. Scutellum with two marginal setae.

Wing fuscous, more so anteriorly. Veins reaching the wing margin. Cu.1 detached at base. Haltere blackish, lighter at base.

Legs blackish except for the distal half of mid and hind femora which are yellowish. Mid tibia with 4 d., 4 c., 2 v. and 7 or 8 small i. setae. Hind tibia with 4 d. and 5 c. setae.

Abdomen blackish, cerci small and yellowish.

Male — Unknown.

Type — Holotype female, to be returned to the Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina.

Type locality — ARGENTINA, *Prov. de Tucumán*, La Caverna, 23-28.XI.1951 (M. Aczél col.).

Note — This species is named in honor to the late Dr. Martin L. Aczél who made outstanding contributions to zoogeography and dipterology.

The shining black mesonotum, two long marginal setae on scutellum, blackish coxae and femora separate this species from all others of this genus in our Region. It is near *L. diversipes* Edwards, 1933.

Leia axillipunctum Enderlein, 1911

1911 *Leia* Enderlein, *Stet. ent. Z.*, 72:198.

We have a large series of twenty one males and twenty eight females. One of the males is here selected as the allotype of this species.

Male — Similar to the female but the abdominal markings are broader.

Genitalia (fig. 5): Basistyles fused, longer than broad and with stout setae. Dististyle with two lobes, the outer one slender, narrowed curved and blackened at apex. The inner lobe ovoid, spiculate and setose on upper margin and bearing a finger-like process in the middle, internally. Other structures as in the figure.

Allotype registered under n. 13.490.

Locality of allotype — BRAZIL, State of Pará, Cachimbo, IX.1955 (S. J. Oliveira and L. Travassos col.).

***Leia diversipes* Edwards, 1933**

1933 Edwards, *Rev. Ent.*, 3 (3):310.

Distribution — ARGENTINA, Prov. de Salta, S. Lorenzo, XI.1947 (J. P. Duret col.).

A single male which has the abdomen much more extensively marked with yellow. Tergites II to IV are broadly yellow in the middle while sternite II to VI are wholly yellow.

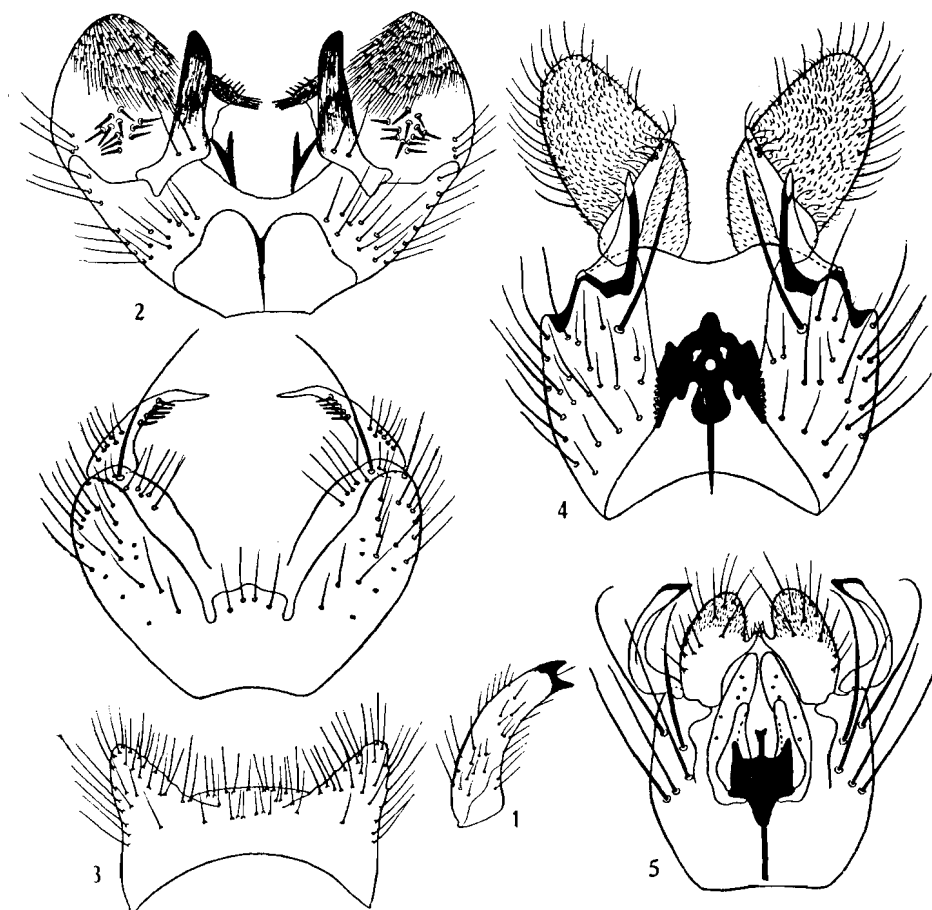


Fig. 1 — *Platyura* (*Platyura*) *autumnalis* Arribáizaga, 1890, dististyle; fig. 2 — *Platyura* (*Pseudo-platyura*) *souzai* sp., n., male genitalia in dorso-ventral position; fig. 3 — *Schnusea sessilis* Edwards, 1933, male genitalia in dorso-ventral position; fig. 4 — *Leia oliveirai* sp. n., male genitalia in dorso-ventral position; fig. 5 — *Leia axillipunctum* Enderlein, 1911, male genitalia in dorso-ventral position.

***Leia guaycurusi* Lane, 1950**

1950 *Leia* Lane, *Rev. Brasil. Biol.*, 10 (1):124.

A series of fourteen males and twelve females from the type locality. We note that there is variation in the wing markings which can be absent, slightly shaded or quite distinct. The occiput is dark reddish brown.

When we described this species our specimen was damaged in the dististyle of the male genitalia which is here described. The dististyle is formed by two black finger shaped lobes; the largest one is expanded from the middle to apex and somewhat flattened; the small lobe is about half the length of the big one, slender and ending in a point which curves inwards.

One of the above mentioned females is here selected as the allotype of this species and registered under n. 9.894. The female is similar to the male. Cerci are yellow.

***Leia oliveirai* sp. n.**

Length of body 3,5 mm; wing 3,5 mm. Dry specimen.

Male — Head and palpus yellowish. Clypeus and frons yellowish. Antenna with scape, torus and first two flagellar segments yellowish, the rest blackish. Occiput blackish, posteriorly dark brown.

Thorax: Pronotum brown. Mesonotum and scutellum shining blackish, scutellum with two long marginal setae. Postnotum and pleura blackish but anterior spiracular sclerite whitish.

Wing smoky, unmarked. M.3 and Cu.1 not reaching the apex of wing. Cu.1 free at base also. Haltere yellowish.

Legs yellowish but apex of mid femora, apex and dorsal surface of hind femora darkened. Anterior tibia with a stout and long ventral seta. Mid tibia with 3 d., 2 c., 2 v. and 2 i. setae. Hind tibia with 4 d. and 5 e. setae.

Abdomen blackish.

Genitalia (fig. 4): Basistyle with fused lobes, broader than long. Dististyle in two lobes, a horny one ending in a blunt point and a secondary, slightly sclerotized one with setae on one margin. Ninth tergite oval, setose and spiculose. Mesosome as in the figure.

Female — Similar to the male, last abdominal segments setose, yellowish. Cerci small and elongate.

Types — Holotype male, allotype female, paratypes nine males and twelve females. Registered under ns. 13.508 to 13.524. Paratypes to be sent to the British Museum, U. S. National Museum, Instituto Miguel Lillo and Departamento de Zoologia, S. Paulo.

Type locality — BRAZIL, State of Pará, Cachimbo, IX.1955 (S. J. Oliveira and Travassos col.), holotype, allotype and eighteen paratypes. Territory of Amapá, Serra do Navio and Pôrto Platon, IX and X.1957 (J. Lane col.) three paratypes.

Note — The name of this species is given in honor to its collector Dr. S. J. Oliveira of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro.

The blackish abdomen, dorsal surface of hind femur darkened, black scutellum with two marginal setae, blackish occiput, unicolorous wing, flagellum with apical blackish segments, and yellow haltere separate this species from all the others of this genus in our Region.

***Leia picticornis* (Kertész, 1902)**

1902 *Neoglyphyoptera* Kertész, *Term. Fuzet.*, 25:578; 1909 *Leia* Johannsen, *Gen. Ins.*, 93:79; 1950 Lane, *Rev. Brasil. Biol.*, 10 (1):126.

Distribution — Three females. BRAZIL, State of Minas Gerais, Jampuruca, I.1956 (M. Alves col.).

***Leia plaumanni* sp. n.**

Length of body 2,8 mm; wing 3 mm.

Female — Head: Mouth parts and palpus yellowish. Clypeus yellowish brown. Antenna with scape and torus yellowish; flagellum yellowish on most of ventral surface of the first four segments, the rest blackish. Occiput yellowish, ocelli inserted on a black sclerite.

Thorax: Yellowish except for the following black markings. Mesonotum with a broad mesial stripe from prescutellar area to three fourths the length of disk. Scutellum is also black and has four marginal setae. Postnotum black except at base, laterally.

Wing with the following black markings. Apical third of wing and an elongate spot from the free base of Cu.1 to upper margin of An. All veins reach wing margin. Haltere yellow.

Legs yellowish. Front tibia with small ventral seta. Mid tibia with four d., 3 shorter subdorsal, 3 e., 2 v. and 0 i. setae. Hind tibia with 5 d., 5 subdorsal and 7 e. setae.

Abdomen yellowish but tergites II to VI broadly blackish in the middle and in a posterior band. VII to apex black including sternites. Sternites I to VI yellowish. Cerci small, elongate, yellow.

Male — Unknown.

Types — Holotype female, paratypes five females. Holotype and two paratypes registered under ns. 13.539 to 13.541. Paratypes to the British Museum.

Type locality — BRAZIL, State of São Paulo, Campos do Jordão, IV.1957 (P. C. A. Antunes col.) holotype; State of S. Catarina, Nova Teutonia, III.1937, V.1938, VII.1938, VIII.1939 (Fritz Plaumann col.).

Note — We name this species in honor of Mr. Fritz Plaumann a great collector. The veins M.3 and Cu.1 reaching the wing margin, mesonotum with a single black, broad stripe, black scutellum with four marginal setae and marked wing separate this species from all others of this genus in the Neotropics.

SUMMARY

In this paper the following species are described as new, *Platyura* (*Pseudoplatyura*) *souzai*, *Leia aczéli*, *oliveirai* and *plaumanni*. The allotypes of the following species are selected, *Schnusea sessilis* Edwards, 1933, *Leia axillipunctum* Enderlein, 1911 and *Leia guaycurusi* Lane, 1950. Further distribution of ten known species is also reported.

SUMÁRIO

Neste trabalho as seguintes espécies são descritas como novas, *Platyura* (*Pseudoplatyura*) *souzai*, *Leia aczéli*, *oliveirai* e *plaumanni*. Escolhemos alótipes para as seguintes espécies: *Schnusea sessilis* Edwards, 1933, *Leia axillipunctum* Enderlein, 1911 e *Leia guaycurusi* Lane, 1950. Ampliamos também a distribuição zoogeográfica de dez espécies conhecidas.