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NEW MYCETOPHILINAE FROM THE NEOTROPICS.
(Diptera, Mycetophilidae)

BY

J. LANE (*)

In this paper the author describes the following new species: *Exechia embuensis*, *Allodia eruliensis*, *Sceptonia paiaguensis*, *Epicyptha (Epicyptha) schildi* and *Mycetophila (Abmyceta) kaingangi*. Some of the above species had, for a long time, been under study. The specific names *eruliensis* and *paiaguensis* are given from tribes of Brazilian Indians. The numbers of registry are those of our departmental collections.

We here take the opportunity of thanking all who collected this material as well as Mr. E. B. Ferraz who did the drawings.

Exechia goianensis Lane, 1947

Exechia goianensis Lane, 1947, Rev. Ent., 17 (3):356.

Boraceomyia edwardsi Lane, 1948, Rev. Ent., 19 (1/2):231, 232.

The genus *Boraceomyia* was created chiefly because of the peculiar characters which were found in the wing veins. With the opportunity of studying a large series of *Exechia* we found that such characters were not constant and that, not only our genus is not valid, but that its genotype belongs to a species which was previously described by us. Such findings have, once again, shown us that wing venation characters, in wide use for generic separations, are not, in all cases, safe because they are subject to a large amount of variations. Such characters should be taken together and supplemented by others such as those found in the pleurites and male genitalia.

(*) From the "Departamento de Parasitologia (Dir. Prof. Dr. Paulo C. A. Antunes), Faculdade de Higiene e Saúde Pública, Universidade de S. Paulo, Brazil".

DISTRIBUTION — Panama, C. Z., Fort Clayton, VII-1925; Corozal, I-1925 (D. Baker col.); Colon, VI-1921 (J. Zetek col.); Argentina, Prov. de Salta, Aguaray, II-1950 (H. Golbach col.).

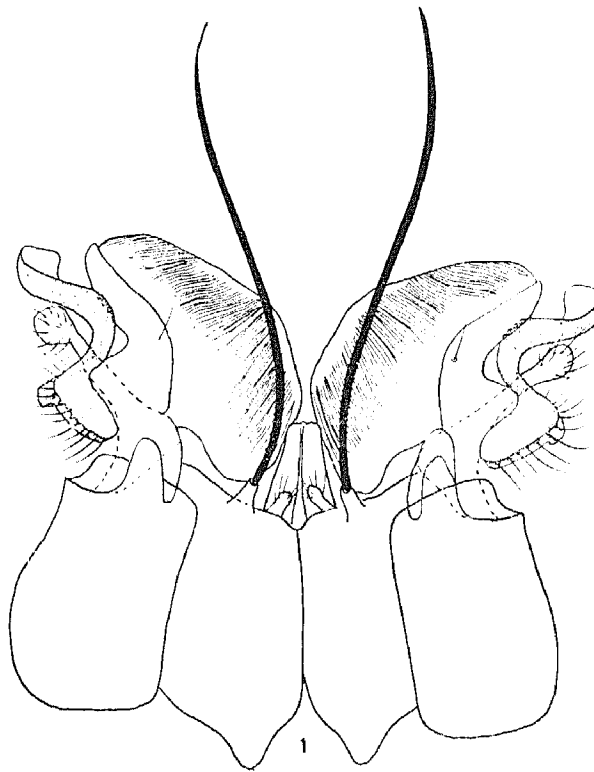
Exechia cajuensis Lane, 1951

Lane, 1951, *Duseia*, 2 (4) :252

In our illustration of this species the outer lobe of the dististyle was represented as a flat, folded structure. It is not so as this lobe is a broad, thick, structure with a preapical notch.

Exechia embuensis, n. sp.

MALE — Head: Mouth parts and palpus blackish. Antenna with yellow scape, torus and base of segment 1, the rest blackish. Occiput blackish with yellow hairs.



Exechia embuensis, sp. n. — Fig. 1 - Male genitalia in dorso-ventral position.

Thorax: Mesonotum brown with brown hairs, stout setae in front and on sides of disk. Scutellum brown with two stout and

long marginal setae. Pleura yellow, pleurotergite brown, the margin darker.

Wing hyaline. Haltere yellowish, base of stem brown.

Legs: Coxae whitish, mid and hind ones with two setae at apex, the hind one with a seta at base also. Femora yellowish, hind one darkened dorsally and bearing 5 d., 10 e. and an apical row of about eight short setae.

Abdomen blackish with apical bands and lateral triangles from tergites I-V which are yellow.

Genitalia: (fig. 1). Basistyle with the lobes fused and forming a quadrate structure which is broader than wide. Dististyle with a large lamellate lobe, a strongly sclerotized secondary lobe besides additional structures. Other structures as in the figure.

FEMALE — UNKNOWN.

TYPES — Holotype male; paratype male, registered under ns. 8.074 and 8.075.

TYPE LOCALITY — Brazil, State of S. Paulo, Embú, V-1955 (J. Lane col.) and Ribeirão Preto, Coqueiros, IX-1954 (J. P. Duret and M. P. Barretto col.), paratype.

NOTE — This species is near *E. cajuensis* Lane, 1951 from which it can be separated by the structures of the dististyle, besides other characters.

Allodia Winnertz, 1863

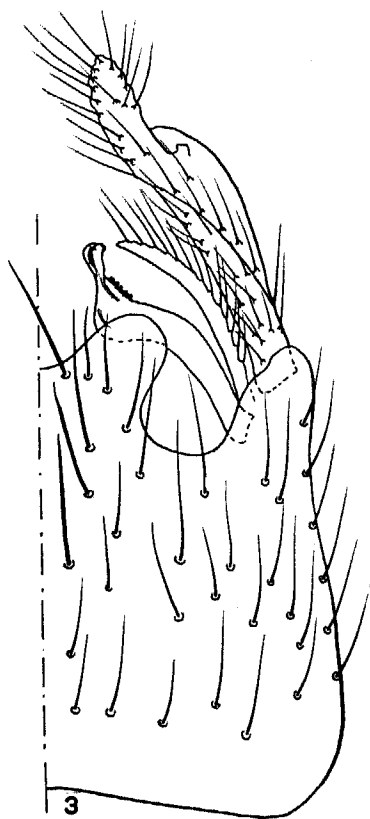
In the specimens studied the propleura has three setae in a row, the pronotum is covered with short setae but a single long one may be present. The mesial portion of the mesonotum bears a mixture of hairs and setae.

Below a new species is described and the allotype of *A. humilis* Lane, 1948 is selected. A key for the species occurring in the Neotropical region is also included.

KEY FOR NEOTROPICAL *ALLODLA*

1. Mesonotum without a pattern 2.
Mesonotum with a pattern formed by three distinct blackish marks over most of the disk *eruliensis*, n. sp.
2. Brownish species 3.
Blackish species having the head, thorax and abdomen of this colour (from Chile and Patagonia) *humilis* Freeman, 1951

good we have here included a better illustration (fig. 2) of the male genitalia. Attention is here called to the fact that there are so many complex structures at the apex of basistyle and composing the structures of the dististyle that it is very difficult to represent them and only the more outstanding lobes are drawn. The same holds true to the species here studied.



Allodia eruliensis, n. sp. — Fig. 3 - Male genitalia. Only one side shown in dorso-ventral position.

Allodia eruliensis, n. sp.

Length of body 4 mm.; wing 3,8 mm. approximately.

MALE — Head blackish and covered with blackish hairs. Palpus long, yellowish. Antenna with yellowish scape and torus, distally with long black setae; flagellar segment I yellow, II brown, the other segments progressively darker to apex.

Thorax: Mesonotum whitish with three elongate blackish spots, the first from anterior portion to root of wing, the other two spots sub-lateral and from front of disk to the prescutella region; covered with short hairs and long setae over root of wing the hairs quite dense and golden. Scutellum with hairs, setae detached in our specimen. Postnotum blackish in the middle and whitish on the sides. Pleura dark brown; propleura and pleurotergite with long setae.

Wing hyaline. Posterior fork quite before anterior. Petiole of M. short. Haltere yellow.

Legs: Coxae yellowish, fore one with a row of longer setae externally; mid one with a seta at apex; hind one with one at apex and another at base. Femora yellow; mid one blackish at base internally and in lesser proportion externally, apex blackish. Hind femur with markings similar to mid one but more extensive. Middle tibia with 3 d., 8 e. and 8 i. short setae. Spurs long.

Abdomen dark brown, tergites yellowish at apex.

Genitalia: (fig. 3). Basistyle elongate, twice as long as wide, strongly setose. Dististyle divided in several lobes; the first two thirds as long as basistyle, slender, strongly setose; second short, setose, with a foliaceous seta at apex, base with a deformed blackish plate; third lobe small, internally setose. Mesosome ovate and ending in a slender protuberance. Ninth tergite with slightly less than one third the length of basistyle, setose.

FEMALE — Unknown.

TYPE — Holotype male, registered under n. 8.078.

TYPE LOCALITY — Brazil, State of Rio de Janeiro, Itatiaia IV-1945 (M. P. Barretto col).

NOTE — This species can be separated from others of this genus by its general brownish colour, hind femur blackish on apical fourth, mesonotum with three distinct and large blackish marks and distinctive male genitalia.

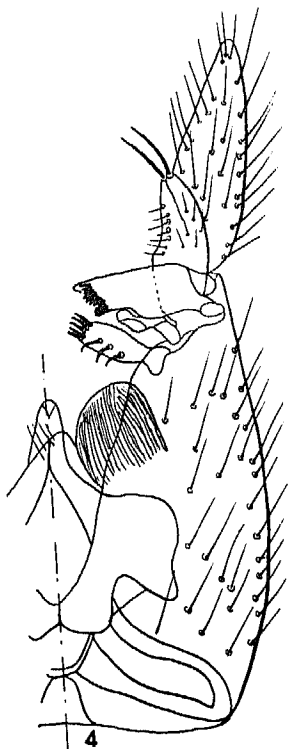
Allodia humilis Lane, 1948

Allodia Lane, 1948, Rev. Ent., 19:233.

This species was described based on two females. We have found what we consider the male of this species which is described below as the allotype.

MALE — Similar to the female.

Genitalia: (fig. 4). Dististyle ending in very complex structures; an elongate lobe with two apical setae, several short setae on internal margin forming rows and also slender setae; a differentiated lobe with many slender lamellae at one end; a third small



Allodia humilis Lane, 1948 — Fig. 4 - Male genitalia. Only one side shown in dorso-ventral position.

lobe with five close set setae at apex and three on the internal margin besides other complex structures. Other parts as in the figure.

TYPE — Allotype from the type locality, VI-1948 (J. Lane col.). Another male specimen collected in VII-1947 (Travassos F. and E. X. Rabello col.).

Genus *Sceptonia*

Represented in the Neotropical region by only four species, one of them described below as new.

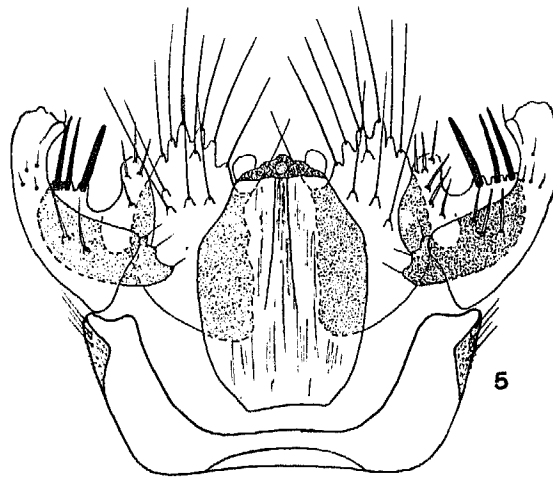
KEY FOR NEOTROPICAL *SCEPTONIA*

1. Wing with a mesial blackish mark 2.
Wing unicolorous 3.
2. Larger species; from Brazil *longicornis* Enderlein, 1911
Smaller species; from Costa Rica *ornatifemur* Fisher, 1939
3. Black species; abdomen unicolorous and shining black *bicolorata* Lane, 1948
Blackish brown species; abdomen blackish brown with apical yellowish hands *paiaguensis*, n. sp.

Sceptonia bicolorata Lane, 1948

Sceptonia Lane, 1948, Rev. Ent., 19: 239.

We have two males and a female from S. Paulo, S. Amaro XII-1949 (J. Lane col.) and a female from Embú, IX-1949 (F. Lane col.).



Sceptonia bicolorata Lane, 1948 — Fig. 5 - Male genitalia in dorso-ventral position.

We have selected a male as the allotype of this species.

MALE — Similar to the female.

Genitalia: Quite similar to *S. longicornis* Enderlein, 1911 as can be seen by fig. 5.

Sceptonia longicornis Enderlein, 1911

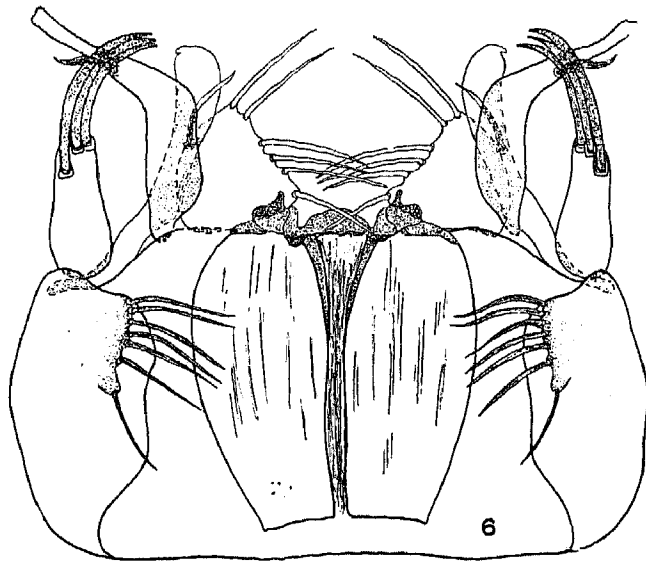
Sceptonia longicornis Enderlein, 1911, Stet. Ent. Zeitg., 72:183.
Lane, 1947, Rev. Ent., 18:452.

A male from State of Rio de Janeiro, Gavea, III-1937 (H. S. Lopes col.); a couple from S. Paulo, C. do Jordão, VIII-1949 (J. Lane col.); a female from S. Catarina, N. Teutonia, VIII-1938 (Fritz Plaumann col.); a female from Goiaz, Jataí, (M. Carrera col.).

Sceptonia paiaguensis, n. sp.

Length of body 2,4 mm.; wing 2,2 mm.

MALE — Head: Mouth parts and palpus yellowish. Antenna with scape, torus and basal segments yellowish, apical ones brownish, the length more than twice that of fore coxa. Occiput brown in the middle, yellowish towards eye margins, covered with golden hairs.



Sceptonia paiaguensis, n. sp. — Fig. 6 - Male genitalia in dorso-ventral position.

Thorax shining blackish brown, anteriorly the mesonotum is reddish. Mesonotum with reddish hairs and four prescutellar setae. Scutellum blackish brown with four long setae. Anepisternite densely covered with short hairs.

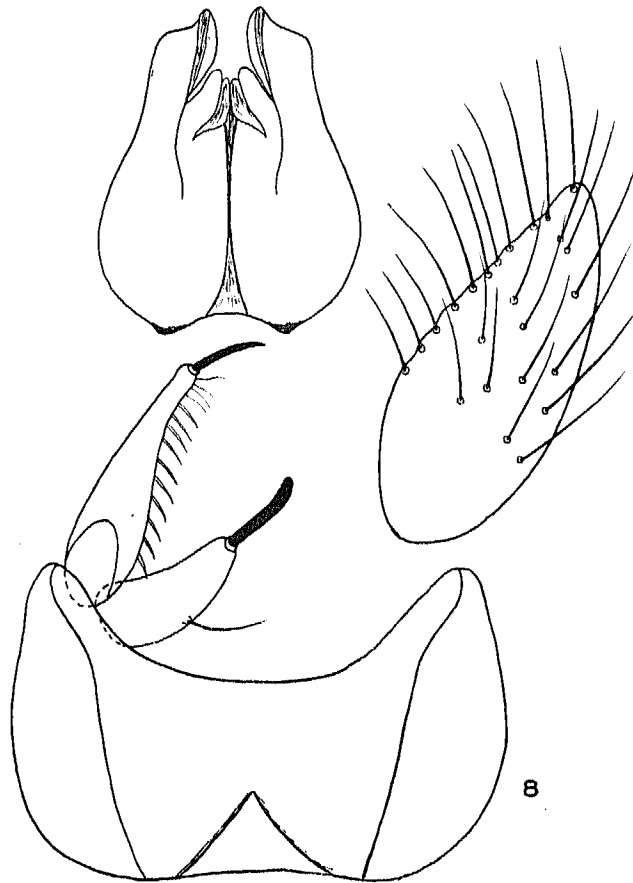
Legs yellow except base of hind coxa and more than apical third of hind femur which are blackish. Mid tibia with 3 d., 2 c., and

Schild col.); one paratype from Costa Rica, San José, 15-I-VI (H. Schmidt col.).

NOTE — This species can be, in our key (Lane, 1951, *Duse-
nia*, 2:328-329) placed near *E. luederwaldti* (Enderlein, 1911) by
the adult markings. The male genitalia separates it from all others
belonging to this subgenus.

Mycetophila (Abmyceta) kaingangi, n. sp.

MALE — Head: Palpus yellowish. Antenna with scape, to-
rus and flagellar segment I yellowish, the rest dark. Occiput bla-
ckish.



Mycetophila (Abmyceta) kaingangi, n. sp. — Fig. 8 - Male genitalia
in dorso-ventral position.

Thorax: Mesonotum with white basic color and three large

dark brown marks; the laterals from third of disk to scutellum and enclosing a whitish rounded spot; mesial mark from anterior margin to beyond middle of disk. Scutellum blackish, the corners yellowish. Postnotum yellowish, the margins darker. Pleura dark brown; katapisternite lighter.

Legs: Coxae yellowish. Femora yellowish but darker dorsally. Mid tibia with 4 d., 3 e. and 3 v. setae. Hind tibia with 6 d. and 7 e. setae.

Wing unicolorous. Fork of Cu. beyond that of M. Haltere with yellow stem and black knob.

Abdomen blackish.

Genitalia: (fig. 8). Basistyle with lobes fused and forming a subquadrate structure. Dististyle slightly longer than the basistyle, attenuated, with internal setae and ending in a blunt apical seta; second lobe short and also ending in a blunt seta. Mesosome and ninth tergite as in the figure.

FEMALE — Unknown.

TYPES — Holotype male, registered under n. 8.037.

TYPE LOCALITY — Brazil, State of S. Paulo, Boracéa, IX-1948 (J. Lane col.).

NOTE — This species would fit in our key under dichotomy 12 (see Lane, 1955, Trans. R. Ent. Soc. London, 106 (10):393-430) with *M. yurimauesi* from which it can be separated by the structures of the dististyle, among other characters.