



DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *THAUMASIOCHAETA* STEIN (1911) FROM PERU (DIPTERA, MUSCIDAE, COENOSIINAE, LIMNOPHORINI) ¹

(With 3 figures)

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ABSTRACT – *Thaumasiochaeta beneditae* sp.nov. is described from Peru. The species of this genus occur at high altitudes in three countries of South America (Bolivia, Chile and Peru).

Key words: Diptera, Muscidae, Taxonomy, *Thaumasiochaeta beneditae* sp.nov.

RESUMO – Descrição de uma nova espécie de *Thaumasiochaeta* Stein (1911) (Diptera, Muscidae, Coenosiinae, Limnophorini)

Thaumasiochaeta beneditae do Peru é descrita. As espécies deste gênero ocorrem em grandes altitudes em três países da América do Sul (Bolívia, Chile e Peru).

Palavras-chave: Diptera, Muscidae, Taxonomy, *Thaumasiochaeta beneditae* sp. nov.

INTRODUCTION

STEIN (1911) described several new species collected by Schnuse in Bolivia, Chile and Peru, at high altitudes. Among the material he described four new genera, collected around Lake Titicaca – *Thaumasiochaeta*, *Mesochaeta*, *Teleutochaeta* and *Rhyncholimnophora*. These genera were mainly diagnosed based on male striking characters. Subsequent authors treated these taxa differently. In the most recent Neotropical Muscidae catalogue (CARVALHO *et al.*, 1993) the authors followed PONT (1972), who considered *Thaumasiochaeta* and *Rhyncholimnophora* as valid genus and *Mesochaeta* as a senior synonym of *Teleutochaeta*, all of them belonging to the tribe Limnophorini, sub-family Coenosiinae.

COURI (1999) examined the type-material of these species and considered all of them as belonging to the same genus – *Thaumasiochaeta*, with the following species described by Stein, 1911: *T. pilitarsis* (type-species), *T. compressitarsis*, *T. haustellata*, *T. incaica*, *T. longipalpis*, *T. nigriceps* and *T. variegata*. COURI (*op.cit.*) presented redescriptions of these species, a key for identification and illustrations.

Thaumasiochaeta differs from the other Limnophorini for the epistomal projection; presence of setulae on the anepimeron, meron and scutelum sides; wings with strong spines on the costal margin and hind tibia with a median and a suprmedian bristle on posterodorsal surface; also by the black color and

the extra hairs that are commonly found among the high-altitude Muscidae (COURI, 1999).

The main proposal of this paper is to describe a new species of *Thaumasiochaeta* from Peru.

Thaumasiochaeta beneditae sp.nov. (Figs. 1-3)

Diagnosis – Epistoma strongly projected; eyes with strong bristles posteriorly (Fig.1). Outer vertical bristles inwards directed. Acrostical hairs 0:1.

♀ – Body: 5.0-6.0mm; wing: 4.8-5.0mm.

Color – Frons and fronto-orbital plates dark brown; golden pollinose on basal third near lunule. Face and gena brown. Parafacialia strongly silver pollinose. Antenna dark brown. Arista and palpus brown. Calypter whitish, lower one with brown margin. Wing yellowish. Haltere brown. Legs dark brown. Abdomen bluish-grey with some pollinosity at certain lights.

Head – Eyes with strong bristles posteriorly (Fig.1) and at level of anterior ocellus separated by 0.38-0.41 of head width. Inner and outer vertical bristles long, the latter one inwards directed. Frontal row with 6-7 pairs of long bristles, the upper three outwards directed. Antenna with flagellum about twice as long as pedicel. Epistoma strongly projected.

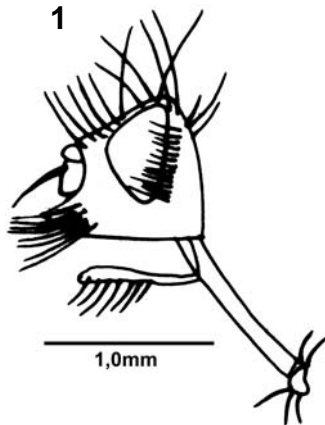
Thorax – Acrostichal 0:1. supra-alar 1; post-supra-alar 2. Scutellum with a pair of lateral and a pair of apical bristles, both long. Katepisternals 1:1. Fore femur on dorsal, posterodorsal and

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posteroventral surfaces with a complete row of bristles. Fore tibia on posterodorsal and posteroventral surfaces with two bristles on middle third inserted at the same level; dorsal surface with an apical bristle. Mid femur on anteroventral and posteroventral surfaces with a row of bristles. Mid tibia on anterior surface with a row of bristles on middle third, ventral surface with a median bristle and a row of fine bristles on apical third and four separated bristles on basal third, posterodorsal surface with six separated bristles. Fore femur on anterior surface with two submedian bristles; anterodorsal surface with an irregular row of bristles on basal two thirds; anterodorsal surface with a row of bristles on apical two thirds; posterodorsal surface with three bristles on apical third and with a row of bristles on apical two thirds. Hind tibia on anterodorsal surface with a submedian bristle; anteroventral surface with four bristles on the middle third, posterodorsal surface with a row of about seven separated bristles; two preapical anterodorsal bristles and one apical anterodorsal.



Thaumasiochaeta beneditae sp.nov.: fig.1- head, lateral view.

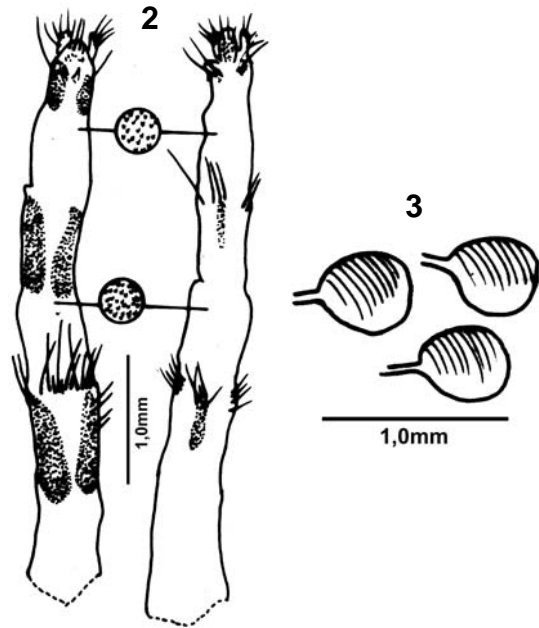
Abdomen – No strong bristles.

Terminalia – Ovipositor with microtrichia on membrane of segment 7 and spicules on membrane of segment 8; cerci longer than hipoproct (Fig.2). Spermatheca pear-shaped, 3 in number (Fig.3).

Material examined – Holotype: PERU, Yauli, Morococha, ♀, XII/1977, Baumgartner col. (MNRJ).

Paratypes – 3♀. Same labels as holotype (MNRJ). Geographical register – Peru.

Etymology – In honor to the junior author's mother.



Thaumasiochaeta beneditae sp.nov.: fig.2- ovipositor, dorsal view (left), ventral view (right); fig.3- spermathecae.

DISCUSSION

T. beneditae sp.nov. approaches *T. haustellata* (Stein) in COURI (1999) key for identification. Both species have a similar aspect of the head, specially the projection of the epistoma. But they can be easily distinguished by the long hairs on the posterior margin of the eyes *T. beneditae* sp.nov. Unfortunately we found no male in the series.

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