

A NEW NEOTROPICAL GENUS OF "MYCETOPHILIDAE"
(Diptera, Nemocera)¹

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(With 9 text-figures)

If the key given by TONNOIR (1929) is followed, this genus would fall into the tribe *Mycomyiini* because of the presence of two ocelli which are far removed from the eye margin, the regular arrangement of the tibial setulae and the absence of macrotrichiae on the wings. For the present, however, we have placed it in the tribe *Leiini* since the wing venation is very similar to that found in *Docosia* and *Megophthalmidia*, the pleural sclerites are closer to those of *Leia* than any other genus known to these authors and the terminalia are not of the general structure and shape found in the only two genera of the *Mycomyiini*, i. e. *Mycomyia* and *Neoempheria*. In connection with the characters of wing venation, it is our opinion that the very short subcostal vein which ends in vein R.1 and the r.-m. cross vein, which is longer than vein R.1, tend to show that this genus is closer to the *Leiini* than the *Mycomyiini*.

Aphrastomyia n. g.

Generic characters — Head (fig. 1): Oval, flattened, wider below; eyes large, laterally placed, pilose, slightly emarginate above antenna and nearly reaching mouth parts. Ocelli two, large, separated by their width and far from eye margin. Vertex and occiput setiferous. Frons protuberant, setiferous, with

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two very strong setae. Antennae 1+2, long, about two and a half times the length of fore coxa, the segments flattened, sub-quadrate and sub-equal, the last segment longer than the others, with the basal nine flagellar segments bearing a distal (occasionally two) large dorsal seta; a short basal dorsal pedicel. The segments show a peculiar scale-like surface, each scale bearing a seta. One or two larger scales bear the larger seta. Mouth parts elongate; labrum as long as head; labium articulated, folded back on itself, the distal portion slightly longer than the basal one, which in turn is as long as labrum. Maxillary galeae prominent. Mandibles and hypopharynx indeterminate. Palpi setiferous, four segmented, with basal segment minute; second segment broad, elongate; third segment slender and slightly longer than second; fourth segment more attenuated than others and about one and a half times the length of third; third and fourth segments with raised rows of setulae.

Thorax sub-quadrate. Prothorax with lobes fused and forming broad dorsal shoulders. Mesonotum much longer than broad, ending vertically just before scutellum and with pre-scutellar region bearing two setae. Scutellum small, rectangular, with a basal median point and with two long and two short setae. Postnotum nearly vertical. Pleural sclerites as in fig. 3. Pleurotergite with an apical depressed area and a distal posterior ridged area; the setae being in an irregular line along the ridge.

Wing (fig. 4): Without macrotrichiae; subcosta short and ending in radial sector. Costa almost reaching first branch of media. Radial sector unbranched. Radius 1+2 about equal in length to r.m.; cross vein. Lower branch of media longer than its petiole. Branches of media setose, petiole bare. Upper branch of cubitus equal to petiole. Branches of cubitus setose; petiole bare. Haltere with a large knob.

Legs: Tibiae swollen distally, with short setae; setulae regularly distributed. Hind tibia thickened, flattened from middle to apex. Comb distinct. Spurs 1-2; the inner spur longer than the outer on mid and hind tibiae. Abdomen laterally compressed, short and stout; with segment VI reduced to a ring and with segments VII and VIII, and terminalia telescoped.

Genotype — *Aphrastomyia cramptoni* n. sp.

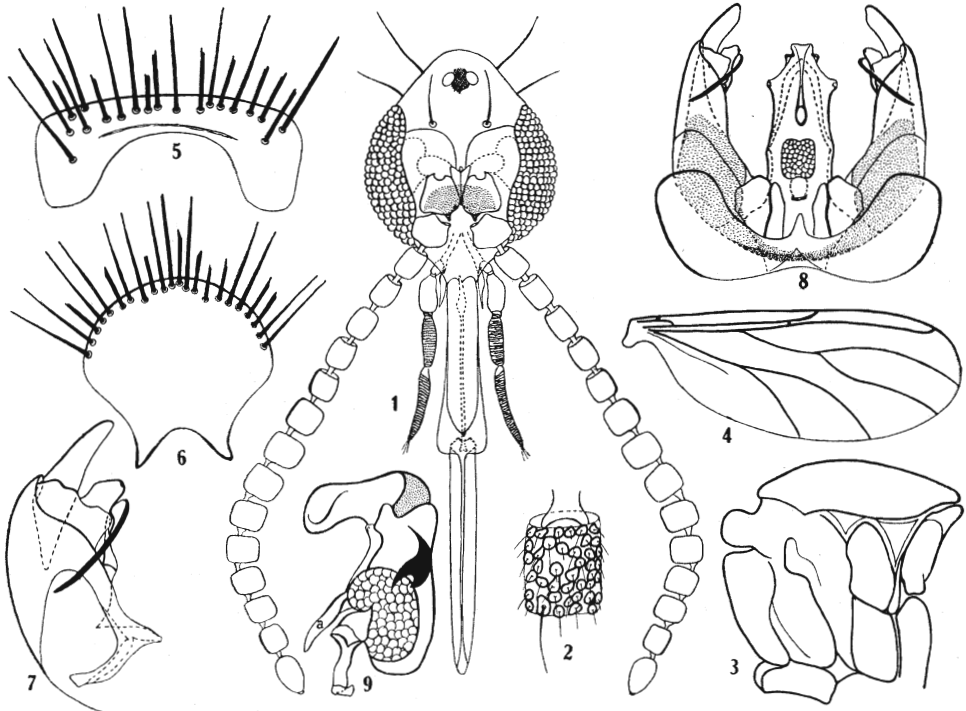
Aphrastomyia cramptoni n. sp.

Length of body 2.5 mm.; wing 2.2 mm.

Male — Head: Blackish brown. Palpus blackish, pilose; the last segment nude, except for three or four apical setae. Vertex and occiput setiferous, light red brown, infuscated between the ocelli. Frons setiferous, light red brown. Antenna with scape darker than torus, both brown; flagellum brownish, the apical segment yellow, all segments covered with light pilosity.

Thorax: Pronotum yellow, distally darker, with three or four large dark setae, and smaller finer ones. Mesonotum yellow brown, lighter on the sides.

with two longitudinal brownish stripes from anterior to posterior margins and a median anterior stripe connected at the anterior margin and reaching half way to the posterior margin and with two lateral longitudinal brownish irregu-



Aphrastomyia cramptoni n.sp. — Fig. 1: Head, frontal view, the labium extended; fig. 2: one of the antennal segments, enlarged to show detail; fig. 3: lateral view of thoracic sclerites; fig. 4: diagram of wing; fig. 5: eighth tergite; fig. 6: eighth sternite; fig. 7: details of basistyle and dististyle (setae omitted); fig. 8: dorsal view of male terminalia; fig. 9: lateral view of mesosome.

lar stripes joined anteriorly to the other lateral stripes, above the anterior spiracular area; sparsely and irregularly clothed with short hairs, the lateral setae long and strong. Anepisternite bare, brownish; katepisternite bare, with a yellow basal posterior area and with a brownish distal anterior area; mesoepimeron bare, yellow, a slight brownish spot next to apical portion of anepisternite and a small apical brownish portion; pleurotergite yellow with a distal posterior brownish margin bearing an irregular row of short setae along the ridge; metaepisternite yellow and bare; postnotum with sides yellow and with a brown median rectangular area which is slightly emarginate above.

Wing hyaline. One specimen bears two setae on petiole of media. Haltere with whitish stem and blackish knob.

Legs: Fore coxa brown on anterior surface; densely setiferous, dark brown at apex, the rest whitish. Mid coxa whitish, with apical third dark brown and a distal irregular patch of setae. Hind coxa basally whitish, distal fourth dark

brown; with two or three small distal setae. Trochanters dark brown. Femora setiferous, yellow; the hind femur largest and having a posterior brown margin and a distal brown area. Fore and mid tibiae yellow; hind tibia dark. Spurs setulose, blackish. Tarsi yellow but appearing brown due to spinules.

Abdomen: Tergites I to IV yellow; tergites II to IV with a small dorsal brownish saddle; tergites V and VI brownish, shaded with yellow; VI reduced. Sternites I to IV yellow; V and VI like their tergites; all covered with short fine dark setae. Tergite VII smaller than sternite VII. Tergite VIII (fig. 5) and sternite VIII (fig. 6).

Terminalia not enlarged, brown, shaded with yellow. Basistyle as in fig. 7 and 8. Dististyle as in fig. 7 and 8; lateral view a broad, flattened, sub-triangular, setiferous structure. Mesosome as in fig. 8 and 9, an additional apodeme (a) is present and directed obliquely frontwards but is not shown in fig. 9. Ninth sternite as dotted area in fig. 8.

Female — Unknown.

Types — Holotype male; paratypes, two males. Registered under numbers 8388 and 8389 of the entomological collection of the Department of Parasitology and Rural Hygiene of the Faculdade de Higiene de S. Paulo. One paratype to be retained by the senior author.

Observations — Two specimens were taken at a Shannon trap baited with fermenting fruit. The generic name is derived from the Greek word *aphrastos* (wonderful) and *myia* (fly). We take great pleasure in naming this species after Dr. GUY C. CRAMPTON of the University of Massachusetts, U.S.A.

SUMMARY

The authors describe *Aphrastomyia cramptoni* a new genus and new species of *Mycetophilidae* which they temporarily place in the *Sciophilinae* tribe, *Leiini*.

See Lane & COHER 1950
FOR TYPE LOCALITY