

On Amazonian Mycetophilidae (Diptera, Nematocera)

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(With 8 text-figures)

The material comprising this note was presented to our Department by Messrs. N. L. Cerqueira and R. G. Damasceno who collected it in the vicinity of Manaus and Fordlandia by the Tapajós river. Of special interest is the new species of *Lygistorrhina*. It is worthy of note that all species of *Rhymosia* described in the Neotropical Region occur in the Amazon Valley. The number of registry are those of the entomological collection in our Department. We take pleasure in thanking the above mentioned gentlemen for their gift of such interesting material.

*Lygistorrhina cerqueirai*, n. sp.

(Figs. 1-2)

Male. — Length of body 4,8 mm; wing 2,7 mm. Head: Proboscis about three fourths the length of abdomen, very slender and yellowish. Clypeus and palpus not seen due to position of head in mounting. Eyes very much emarginate and occupying most of the head leaving a very narrow blackish front. Ocelli three, the lateral ones contiguous to eye, the mesial one smaller. Antenna with yellowish scape; flagellum filiform, nearly one and a half times the length of mesonotum, yellow with hirsute yellow hairs. Occiput much restricted, brown with slender and long hairs. Thorax: Anterior pronotum yellowish with five weak setae, its episternum with six setae. Mesonotum reddish brown with indistinct slightly darker markings indicating a pattern, margins yellow; covered with very sparse hairs except over the root of wing where they are longer, with two prescutellar setae. Scutellum dark brown with short marginal setae. Postnotum brown. Pleura with yellow posterior pronotum; anepisternite dark brown but its upper margin yellow; katepisternite dark brown in the middle but above and below yellow; pteropleurite brown; pleurotergite blackish brown, its posterior margin ridged and with three long setae. Wing with veins and markings as in

Figure 1. Haltere yellow. Legs: Fore coxa yellow; mid coxa yellow in the middle but blackish over the rest; hind coxa blackish. Fore femur yellowish; mid femur yellowish with a brown tinge; hind femur blackish and thickened in the middle. Fore tibia yellowish, tinged lightly with brown and ending in a short yellow spur; mid tibia as fore tibia and also ending in a single spur; hind tibia brownish, its apical fourth thickened and blackish, ending in two longish blackish spurs. Fore basitarsus about one fourth longer than its respective tibia; mid basitarsus two thirds the length of its tibia; hind basitarsus slightly more than half the length of its tibia. Tarsi of fore and mid legs brown, of hind legs thicker due to blackish, shaggy hairs. Claws two, slender. Abdomen very slender, elongate, about five times the length of the mesonotum. Segments I-VI blackish with broad yellow apical bands, VII to apex completely blackish. Genitalia blackish (Fig. 2). Basistyle longer than wide, attenuated to apex. Dististyle simple, two thirds the length of basistyle, thickened apically and ending in a stout, blunt tooth on the upper internal angle; covered with short hairs and some long setae. Ninth tergite very large and nearly as long as the basistyle.

Holotype male, registered under n. 12.621.

Type locality: Brasil, State of Amazonas, Manaus, Igarapé do Mariano, 21.XI.1955 (Elias & Rappe col.).

This species is dedicated to our friend Mr. Nelson L. Cerqueira who presented it to us. It is the only Neotropical *Lygistorrhina* bearing such a pattern on the wing. The coloration of its thorax and leg is also unique and such characters as well as others separate it from all species hitherto described in this zoogeographical region.

***Platyura (Proceroplatus) puncticoxalis* Edwards, 1940**

1940, Edwards, Rev. Ent., 11: 451.  
1950, Lane, Dusenica, 1 (1): 59.

There are four females, from the State of Amazonas, Manaus, Igarapé do Francez, XI.1955 (Elias & Rappe col.).

***Platyura (Proceroplatus) terenoi* Lane, 1950**

1950, Lane, Dusenica, 1 (1): 61.  
1956, Lane, Rev. Bras. Biol., 16 (1): 128.

A single female, from the State of Pará, Cachimbo air-strip, IX.1955 (S. J. Oliveira col.).

**Subgenus *Lyprauta* Edwards, 1931**

1931, Edwards, Konowia, 10 (1): 77.  
1950, Lane, Dusenica, 1 (1): 63.

Five species have been included, up to the present, in this subgenus for the Neotropical Region. Below we describe two additional species and take the occasion to illustrate the dististyles of *P. (L.) nubilapex* Edwards, 1940 (Fig. 6, from a paratype) and *P. (L.) chacoensis* Edwards, 1931 (Fig. 4 from a specimen compared with the type).

***Platyura (Lyprauta) amazonensis*, n. sp.**

(Fig. 3)

Male. — Length of body 2,8 mm; wing 3 mm; dry specimens. Head: Mouth parts brownish. Palpus, clypeus and frons yellowish. Antenna with yellowish scape and torus; flagellum with segment I yellowish, the others brownish. Occiput yellowish except for the blackish ocellar callus. Thorax yellowish. Mesonotum with blackish setae which are longer on the sides, over root of wing and prescutellar region. Scutellum with a row of marginal setae. Postnotum brownish with a yellow longitudinal mesial line. Pleura yellowish but anepisternite and pleurotergites brownish. Wing hyaline but with a darker mark in the middle from  $R_1$  to fork of  $M$  and over most of the portion above this fork, the apical third is also infuscated. Haltere with yellowish stem and brown knob. Legs yellowish. Spurs blackish, 1-2-2; in mid and hind legs one of the spurs is very short while the other is long. Abdomen: Tergites blackish but nearly the apical half or more of I to V are yellowish, VI has also a narrow yellowish apical band. Genitalia (Fig. 3): Basistyles forming a quadrate structure with sparse but strong setae, the ones on upper margin in a bunch. Dististyle as in Fig. 3. Aedeagus forming two long filaments which are scapulate at apex. Ninth tergite small and weakly sclerotized.

Female. — Similar to the male.

Types: Holotype male; allotype female; paratypes one male and three females. Registered under ns. 12.712 to 12.716.

Type locality: Brasil, State of Amazonas, Manaus, Igarapé do Mariano, IX.1955 (Elias & Rappe col.); one paratype from Igarapé do Passarinho same date and collectors.

This species resembles *P. (L.) zeteki* Lane, 1950 but can be readily separated from it by the peculiar structure of the dististyle besides other characters. For comparison with the above named species see figures.

**Platyura (Lyprauta) paraensis**, n. sp.

(Fig. 5)

Male. — Length of body 3 mm; wing 2.6 mm; dry specimens. Head: Mouth parts, palpus, clypeus and frons yellowish. Antenna with yellowish scape and torus; flagellum (missing). Ocellar callus blackish, the median ocellus smaller. Occiput brown with blackish hairs. Thorax: Posterior pronotum yellowish. Mesonotum brownish with blackish hairs which are longer on sides and over the root of wing; prescutellar region with two pairs of setae. Scutellum yellowish brown with a row of marginal setae. Postnotum blackish. Pleura brown but pleurotergite dark brown. Wing hyaline except for a darkening at confluence of  $R_s$  and  $M_1$ , the apical third infuscated; lower vein of cubital fork not reaching the wing margin. Haltere with yellowish stem and brown knob. Abdomen blackish brown, tergites II to V with broad yellow apical bands. Sternites yellowish but III to V with basal dark brown markings. Genitalia (Fig. 5): Basistyles forming a quadrate structure with sparse but strong setae, some over upper margin. Dististyle as in Fig. 5. Ninth tergites small and weakly sclerotized.

Holotype male, registered under n. 12.711.

Type locality: Brasil, State of Pará, Fordlandia, Tapajós river, XII.1955 (R. G. Damasceno col.).

This species would be placed in our key near *P. (L.) nubilapex* Edwards, 1940 but, besides other characters, it can be separated by the shape of the dististyle as can be seen by comparing Figures 5 and 6.

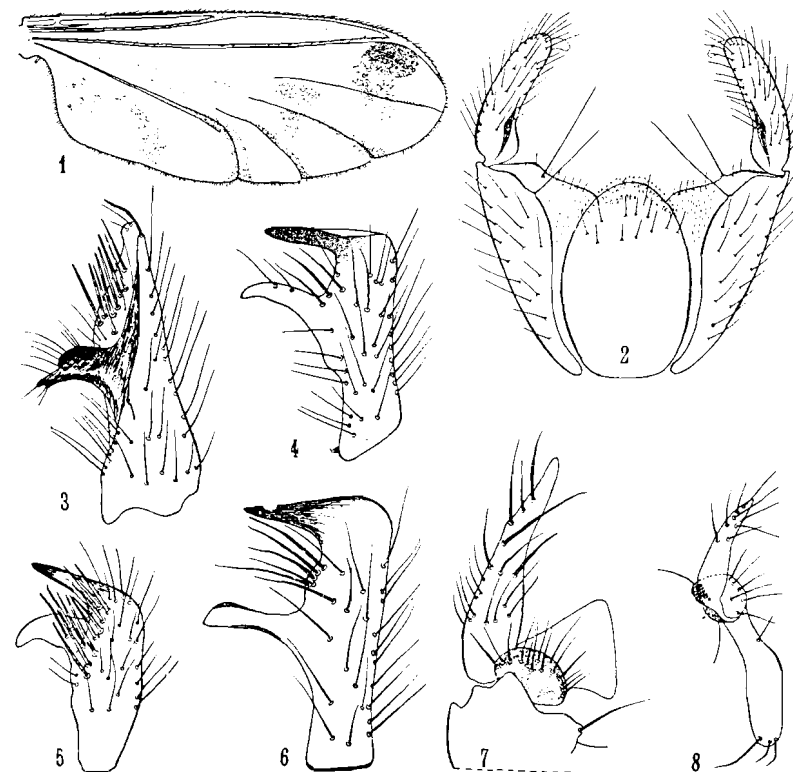


Fig. 1. *Lygistorrhina cerqueira* n. sp. wing showing markings and distribution of microtrichia on veins. — Fig. 2. *Idem*, male genitalia, ventro-dorsal aspect. — Fig. 3. *Platyura (Lyprauta) amazonensis*, n. sp., dististyle. — Fig. 4. *Platyura (Lyprauta) chacoensis* Edwards, dististyle. — Fig. 5. *Platyura (Lyprauta) paraensis*, n. sp., dististyle. — Fig. 6. *Platyura (Lyprauta) nubilapex* Edwards, dististyle. — Fig. 7. *Rhymosia airosoi* Lane, dististyle. — Fig. 8. *Rhymosia damascenoi*, n. sp., dististyle. (Camera lucida drawings).

**Rhymosia airosoi** Lane, 1946

(Fig. 7)

1946. Lane. Rev. Ent., 17 (3): 358.

A collection of one hundred and seven specimens from the localities given below. We have included, in Figure 7, a drawing of the dististyles so that this species can be compared with *R. damascenoi*.

Distribution: Brasil, State of Pará, Fordlandia, Tapajós River, XII.1955 and I.1956 (R. G. Damasceno col.) eighty six specimens. State of Amazonas, Manaus, Igarapé do Mariano, II.1955 (Elias & Rappe col.) eleven specimens. State of Rio de Janeiro, Cherá, VIII.1953 (J. P. Duret col.) ten specimens.

**Key for Neotropical Rhymosia**

1. Mesonotum marked with spots or stripes..... 2  
— Mesonotum unicolorous, brown..... *airosoi* Lane, 1946
2. Haltere unicolorous, yellowish or tinged with brown..... 3  
— Haltere with yellowish stem and blackish knob; mesonotum with brown as well as blackish spots; katapisternite dark brown below and yellowish above; pleurotergite light brown..... *paraensis*, n. sp.
3. Mesonotum with mesial cuneiform mark, the lateral brown markings as lines and not divided into spots; katapisternite light brown; pleurotergite yellowish brown..... *worontzowi* Lane, 1946  
— Mesonotum with several lateral dark brown spots on the sides of the mesial cuneiform mark; katapisternite dark brown below, yellowish above; pleurotergite mostly dark brown..... *damascenoi*, n. sp.

**Rhymosia damascenoi**, n. sp.

(Fig. 8)

Male. — Length of body 2,4 mm; wing 2,3 mm. Head: Mouth parts short. Palpus with three elongate segments, yellowish. Clypeus yellowish but brownish in the middle. Antenna with yellowish scape and brownish, short pilose torus; flagellum yellowish and about one and one fourth the length of mesonotum. Occiput yellowish in front, where ocelli are inserted blackish, behind brown and gradually darker posteriorly, in the middle there is an indefinite yellowish mesial longitudinal line. Thorax: Pronotum with three stout setae. Mesonotum yellowish with the following markings: a cuneiform brown mesial mark from the anterior margin to just before the prescutellar area which, in some specimens, may be divided; on each side of this mark six or seven brown spots which are variable not only in shape but also in colour some being darker than the others; covered with short brown hairs and a dense marginal row of setae; prescutellar region darker in the middle and yellowish on the sides, with two setae near scutellum. Scutellum dark brown at base and in continuation to the prescutellar mesial mark, yellowish in the middle and brown posteriorly; two marginal long setae. Postnotum dark brown, the margins yellowish. Pleura with yellowish posterior pronotum; anepisternite brown; katepisternite yellowish above, brown below; pteropleurite mostly yellow; pleurotergite brown with a few short and one or two long setae. Wing unicolorous; veins of anterior fork convergent and not reaching the wing margin; posterior fork with veins not reaching wing margin and the lower vein with a pronounced curvature; posterior fork quite before the anterior one; anal vein quite distinct and reaching two thirds of anal cell. Haltere whitish. Legs: Coxae and femora yellowish covered with brown hairs. Tibiae with the setulae in rows. Fore tibia with an internal row; mid and hind tibiae with rows of short setae on all surfaces; spurs very long, 1-2-2. Abdomen brown, lighter below. Genitalia (Fig. 8): Basistyle fused, broader than long. Dististyle as in the figure, divided into two lobes. Mesosome an elongate plate which is knobbed at apex and quite sclerotized. Ninth tergites in two finger-shaped lobes which end in a stout seta.

Female. — Similar to the male. Cerci short, elongate and yellowish.

Types: Holotype male; allotype female; paratypes five males and six females, registered under ns. 12.626 to 12.633. Paratypes to be sent to the British Museum, Mr. R. G. Damasceno and Mr. N. L. Cerqueira.

Type locality: Brasil, State of Pará, Fordlandia, Tapajós River, XII.1955 and I.1956 (R. G. Damasceno col.) holotype, allotype and four male and five female paratypes; State of Amazonas, Manaus, Igarapé do Mariano, 21.II.1955 (Elias & Rappe col.) one male and one female.

This species is dedicated to its collector Mr. R. G. Damasceno. In the key the chief characters for its separation are given. We have a female from the State of Rio de Janeiro, Cherá, VIII.1953 (J. P. Duret col.) which might belong to this species or be yet another undescribed form. It has fewer lateral spots on the mesonotum and is registered in our collection under n. 11.476.

**Rhymosia paraensis**, n. sp.

Female. — Length of body 3 mm; wing 2,6 mm. Head: Mouth parts and palpus brownish. Clypeus blackish. Antenna with yellowish scape and blackish torus; flagellum yellowish brown. Occiput yellowish brown with two large blackish marks on each side. Thorax: Pronotum blackish brown with two very long setae. Mesonotum with a mesial cuneiform dark brown mark divided in the middle by a yellowish stripe; on each side three light brown spots and a large coma-shaped blackish mark continued posteriorly by a blackish spot; prescutellar region blackish with two setae; covered with dense dark brown hairs. Scutellum blackish at base in continuation to the prescutellar marks, the rest yellowish but margin brownish with two marginal setae. Postnotum brown with a longitudinal yellow line. Pleura with yellow spiracular sclerite; anepisternite yellow in the middle but margins brownish; katepisternite blackish brown below, yellowish above; pteropleurite yellowish, tinged with brown above; pleurotergite yellowish but the posterior margin blackish; hypopleurite largely blackish. Wing unicolorous; veins of anterior fork divergent, not reaching the wing margin; posterior fork quite before the anterior one and with the lower vein opening at apex, the veins also not reaching the wing margin. Anal vein over more than two thirds of anal cell. Haltere with yellowish stem and blackish knob. Legs with yellowish coxae and femora.

Tibiae with setulae in rows. Fore tibia with an internal row; mid and hind tibiae with rows of setae on all surfaces; spurs very long 1-2-2, blackish. Abdomen dark brown.

Holotype female, registered under n. 12.634.

Type locality: Brasil, State of Pará, Fordlandia, Tapajós River, XII.1955 (R. G. Damasceno col.).

This species can be separated from others of this region by the characters given in the key besides others mentioned in the description.

#### **Leiella ochreocalcar** Enderlein, 1911

1911, Enderlein. Ste. Ent. Zeitg., 72: 200.

1933, Edwards. Rev. Ent., 3: 320.

1954, Lane. Rev. Brasil. Ent., 14 (4): 450.

Two specimens which show the base of knobs on halteres as well as the tibial spurs darkened; State of Amazonas, Manaus, Igarapé do Mariano, XI.1955 (Elias & Rappe col.).

#### **Resumo**

Trabalhando com uma coleção de Mycetophilideos do Vale Amazônico, o autor encontrou cinco novas espécies, a saber *Lygistorrina cerqueirai* n. sp., *Platyura (Lyprauta) amazonensis* e *paraensis* n. spp. e *Rhymosia damascenoi* e *paraensis* n. spp. Também teve a oportunidade de encontrar espécies descritas de outras proveniências.