

***Agelanius verai*, a new species of horse fly from Chile (Diptera: Tabanidae)**

CHRISTIAN R. GONZÁLEZ

*Instituto Entomología, Universidad Metropolitana de Ciencias de la Educación, Casilla 147, Santiago, Chile.
E-mail: cgonza@umce.cl*

Abstract

The female of *Agelanius verai*, new species, from Altos de Vilches, Talca Province, central Chile is described and illustrated. Its relationship to other *Agelanius* species is discussed.

Key words: *Agelanius verai* sp.n., Tabanidae, Diachlorini, Neotropical Region, Chile

Introduction

The classification of Neotropical Tabanidae is based on the work of Fairchild (1969). A total of 1,172 species of Tabanidae are catalogued for the Neotropical Region (Fairchild & Burger 1994). For Chile there are 16 genera and 112 species listed (Coscarón & González 1991; González 2000). The genus *Agelanius* was erected by Rondani (1863) as a monotypic genus, including only *A. meridianus* Rondani.

González (1999) revised the taxa included as subgeneric units of *Dasybasis* Macquart 1847 by Coscarón & Philip (1967) and raised to generic status the taxon *Agelanius* Rondani, based on morphological differences from *Dasybasis*, *s.str.* Four species formerly included in the subgenus *Agelanius* were transferred to the genus *Acellomyia* González.

The genus *Agelanius* is part of the most primitive group within the tribe Diachlorini characteristic of southern temperate Neotropical fauna, and occurring predominantly in southern South America in the Andean Patagonian dominion (Cabrera & Willink 1973). In Chile, species are distributed from Santiago Province to Aysén (González & Henry 1996). In Argentina, they are distributed from Neuquén Province to Chubut (González 1999).

Agelanius can be recognized by the following characters: medium-sized species (12.0–15.5 mm), general color brown, eyes pilose, without bands. Front narrow, parallel-sided. Frontal callus keel-shaped and not touching eyes; ocellar triangle and ocelli devel-