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Taxonomy of Neotropical *Trichomyia* (*Septemtrichomyia*) Bravo (Diptera, Psychodidae, Trichomyiinae) with descriptions of five new species

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Abstract

Subgenus *Septemtrichomyia* Bravo of genus *Trichomyia* Haliday in Curtis was originally proposed to include four Neotropical species: *T. botosaneanui* Wagner, *T. bou* Bravo, *T. cauga* Bravo and *T. mishi* Bravo. Five new species are described for this subgenus: *Trichomyia atlantica* sp. nov., *T. imarui* sp. nov., *T. jezeki* sp. nov., *T. amazonensis* sp. nov. and *T. ser-taneja* sp. nov.; five previously described species are included in *Septemtrichomyia*: *T. dolichakis* Quate, *T. dolichopogon* Alexander, Freitas & Quate, *T. dolichothrix* Quate, *T. pedrabranquensis* Bravo and *T. sattelmairi* Wagner & Masteller. A key to males of the 14 Neotropical species of *Septemtrichomyia* is presented.

Key words: moth flies, Brazil, new records, psychodid, subgenus

Introduction

The cosmopolitan genus *Trichomyia* Haliday in Curtis includes 67 extant Neotropical species and one *species inquirenda* (*Trichomyia fairchildi* Vargas & Díaz-Nájera), all apparently endemic to that region (Duckhouse 1972, 1973; Wagner 1993, 1999; Wagner & Masteller 1996; Quate 1996, 1999; Bravo 1999, 2000, 2001a,b,c, 2002; Alexander *et al.* 2001; Ibáñez-Bernal 2004; Bejarano *et al.* 2009, 2010; Pérez-Doria *et al.* 2010). Two subgenera of *Trichomyia* currently with a Neotropical distribution were recently described by Bravo (1999, 2001a): *Opisthotrichomyia* Bravo and *Septemtrichomyia* Bravo. *Septemtrichomyia*, with four species is known from Brazil (*T. mishi* Bravo, *T. cauga* Bravo and *T. bou* Bravo) and the Caribbean Island of Martinica (*T. botosaneanui* Wagner).

In the present paper we describe five new species of subgenus *Septemtrichomyia* collected from Brazil. In addition, we comment on five previously described species and include them in *Septemtrichomyia*. A key for the identification of males of the 14 Neotropical species is included.

Material and methods

Specimens examined in this study are deposited in the *Coleção de Invertebrados do Instituto Nacional de Pesquisa da Amazônia*, Amazonas, Brazil (INPA) and *Coleção Entomológica Prof. Johann Becker do Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana*, Bahia, Brazil (MZFS), as indicated for each species. Specimens from Bahia were collected with CDC light trap. All specimens were treated with 10% KOH, dehydrated and mounted in Canada balsam. General morphological terminology follows that of Cumming & Wood (2009). Terminology for the antenna of *Trichomyia* is that of Ibáñez-Bernal (2004), while terminology for the wings follows that of Duckhouse (1972). Terminology for the male terminalia follows Sinclair (2000). Species of subgenus *Septemtrichomyia* have elongate bristles on tergum 7 in the males that are equal in length to 0.5 to 0.9 times the width of the tergum. Here we refer to these macrotrichia as “elongate bristles on tergum 7”.