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# A new species of *Trichomyia* Haliday (Diptera: Psychodidae: Trichomyiinae) from the Brazilian Atlantic Forest, with a checklist of Western Hemisphere species

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## Abstract

*Trichomyia pintoi* **sp. nov.** is described and illustrated from male specimens collected from the Atlantic Forest, southeastern Brazil. *T. pintoi* is grouped with the globally distributed *Trichomyia* that have 3 palpus segments. It is easily distinguished by the 8 strong spines inserted in the distal third of the gonocoxite. A checklist of described Western Hemisphere *Trichomyia* species is provided.

**Key words**: moth fly, taxonomy, Neotropical region, Brazil

## Introduction

Subfamily Trichomyiinae Tonnoir, 1922, a group of globally distributed, non-hematophagous insects, belongs to family Psychodidae Newman, 1834. *Trichomyia* Haliday in Curtis, 1839, the only recognized genus in Trichomyiinae, was provisionally divided into two groups (A and B) by Duckhouse (1965). Group A is comprised of species with three palpus segments and group B includes species with four palpus segments. The evolutionary relationships between the groups have not been completely clarified. In addition, many subgenera of *Trichomyia* have been proposed by Duckhouse (1978, 1980) and Bravo (1999, 2001a).

In the Western Hemisphere there are 77 species of *Trichomyia* described, including 66 occurring in the Neotropics (Barretto 1954ab; Duckhouse 1972; Wagner 1993, 1999; Wagner & Masteller 1996; Quate 1996, 1999; Bravo 1999, 2000, 2001abc, 2002; Alexander *et al*. 2001; Ibáñez-Bernal 2004; Bejarano *et al*. 2009ab, 2010; Pérez-Doria *et al*. 2010), 5 in the Nearctic (Wagner 1980; Curler & Moulton 2010), and 6 fossil species from Mexican amber (Quate 1961, 1963a). In this study, we describe and illustrate a new species of *Trichomyia* from the Atlantic Forest, southeastern Brazil, and provide a current list of Western Hemisphere *Trichomyia* and their distribution.

## Material and methods

The specimens examined in this study were collected using Centers for Disease Control (CDC) light traps during fieldwork at Reserva Biológica Augusto Ruschi, a fragment of Atlantic Forest in Serra da Mantiqueira, southeastern Brazil. This area has a rainy climate with 1 or 2 dry months and the rest humid or partially humid. The mean annual temperature varies from 14.3 to 26.2°C (Thomaz & Monteiro 1997). Vegetation in the reserve is composed of dense rainforest and the terrain is mountainous with steep slopes and small valleys. Elevation varies from 550 to 1100 m above sea level (m.a.s.l) and the predominant soil type is red-yellow dystrophic latossolic (Mendes & Padovan 2000).

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