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First record of *Didicrum* Enderlein (Diptera: Psychodidae, Psychodinae) from the Northern Andes bioregion, with the description of a new species

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Abstract

Didicrum colombensis **sp. nov.** is described and illustrated based on male and female morphological characters. The discovery of this species in Colombia represents a significant range extension for *Didicrum* as all previously described species of this genus are distributed in the Australasian region and the southernmost portion of South America. A checklist of the World species of *Didicrum* is presented.

Key words: moth fly, Colombia, taxonomy, checklist

Introduction

Enderlein (1937) proposed the genus *Didicrum* to include a species previously described by Tonnoir (1929) as *Pericoma griseata*, from Chiloe Island, Chile, in southern South America. Subsequently, Quate (1963) placed *Didicrum* a subgenus of *Pericoma* Walker while Duckhouse (1978) again treated it as a separate genus, described three new species from New Guinea, and mentioned one undescribed species from the Peruvian Andes collected between 2400–3700 masl. Duckhouse (1990) grouped *Didicrum* with other “pericomoid” Psychodinae in tribe Maruinini, improved the genus description based on male and female morphological characteristics, redescribed *Didicrum solitarium* (Satchell) with specimens from New Zealand, and listed the Australasian species of *Didicrum*. More recently, Quate & Brown (2004) included the five previously known Neotropical species in tribe Setomimini, transferred another species from *Pericoma* to *Didicrum* and described three additional species, whereas Omad & Rossi (2012) presented a list of the five species known in the Andean region of Argentina. Even though genus *Didicrum* is a well-recognized taxon, phylogenetic relationships remain unclear to date. This genus has been considered along its taxonomic history as a member of tribes Pericomaini (Quate 1963), Maruinini (Duckhouse 1990), and Setomimini (Quate & Brown 2004). In this paper, the male and female of a new species of *Didicrum* from the Natural National Parks (NNP) of Chingaza and Iguaque, Colombia, are described and illustrated.

Material and methods

Collection area. The Natural National Park (PNN) of Chingaza, with 76,660 hectares, is located in Colombian Oriental Mountain Range of the Departments of Cundinamarca and Meta. It comprises the basins of Río Negro, Guatiquía and Guavio from the Orinoquía region and the rivers Siecha or Tominé from Hoya del Magdalena basin. Elevations in the park are between 1,200 and 4,020 meters. Climate is influenced by latitude, altitude, mountain geographic position and by the southeast trade winds (Vargas-Ríos & Pedraza 2004). Annual median temperature in the bleak plateau is between 12–14°C, but in areas with low altitude it reaches 21.4°C. The rainy season lasts from April to October with the greatest rainfall during June and July. Annual median precipitation reaches 1,861