



## Two new species of *Fittkauimyia* Karunakaran (Diptera: Chironomidae) from Brazil

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### Abstract

Two new species of the genus *Fittkauimyia* from Brazil are described and illustrated. *Fittkauimyia mayumiae* sp. n. from Amazonian forest is described based on adult male, female and pupae and *F. carranquensis* sp. n. from mountainous region of southeast is described based on adult male and pupae.

**Key words:** Neotropical Chironomidae, Tanypodinae, Macropelopiini, aquatic insects

### Introduction

The genus *Fittkauimyia*, which belongs to the tribe Macropelopiini, was created by Karunakaran (1969) for one species from Singapore. To date, six species are included in the genus: *F. disparipes* Karunakaran, 1969; *F. petersi* (Freeman 1955); *F. sertta* (Roback 1971); *F. crypta* Serrano et Nolte, 1996; *F. olivacea* Niitsuma, 2004 and *F. nipponica* Ueno, Takamura et Nakagawa, 2005. Serrano and Nolte (1996) cited the occurrence of another species of *Fittkauimyia* in the same place where *F. crypta* was collected. However, this species was known only at the larval stage, and adults were not associated. Murray & Fittkau (1989) mentioned a species from Amazonian, which was illustrated as adult male and pupa, but was not formally described.

The larvae of *Fittkauimyia* are found in both lotic and lentic environments and at least one species of the genus was observed to be a “sit-and-wait” predator (Serrano & Nolte 1996).

During recent studies with Chironomidae associated with decayed wood in Amazonian region, a new species of *Fittkauimyia* was found. This species seems to be very similar to that mentioned by Murray & Fittkau (1989). Another new species of this genus was collected during field work in the mountainous region of southeastern Brazil. In the present paper these species are described and illustrated.

### Methods and terminology

Collections were carried out in streams in Novo Airão municipality, Amazonas state, in August 2008 and in the Carrancas municipality, Minas Gerais state, in April 2012. In Novo Airão, decayed wood were collected from streams and transported to laboratory in plastic sacks. The collections were transferred to aquaria with air bubblers. After adult emergence, the pupal exuviae were retrieved from the water surface. In Carrancas, one pupa was collected associated with decayed leaves in a small stream. The pupa was isolated in a vial was reared to an adult male; for further details on rearing techniques see Mendes (2002).

Adults were cleared in 10% KOH and mounted in Euparal<sup>®</sup> after dehydration on microscopic slides with the associated pupal exuviae (when available). The color is described as observed in specimens conserved in alcohol. The general terminology follows Sæther (1980). Measurements are given as ranges. The holotypes and paratypes were housed in the Invertebrates collections of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Amazonas, Manaus, Brazil (INPA).