



A new species of *Atrichopleura* Bezzi (Diptera, Empididae, Empidinae) from Ceará, Brazil

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Abstract

Atrichopleura Bezzi, 1909 occurs in different regions of the Southern Hemisphere (24 Neotropical species, 2 Afrotropical species and 2 Australasian species). A new species collected in the Brazilian state of Ceará, *A. acuminata* **sp. nov.** is described and illustrated. This is the first record of the genus from northeastern Brazil. A modified key to the five Brazilian species is presented.

Key words: *Atrichopleura*, Empidinae, Hilarini, Empidoidea, Neotropical Realm, taxonomy

Introduction

Atrichopleura Bezzi, 1909 presently is considered closely related to *Hilara* Meigen. The type species of the genus, *Atrichopleura schnusei* Bezzi, from Peru was described from the Neotropical Region, but the 27 described species are widely distributed throughout the Southern Hemisphere (Yang *et al.* 2007; Rafael 2011). Most of the species are recorded from the Neotropical Region (23 species plus one described herein), but the genus also has been recorded from New Zealand (2 species) by Collin (1928) and Malloch (1931) and South Africa (2 species) by Smith (1969) (Table 1). According to Sinclair (2011), *A. compitalis* Collin belongs to an undescribed genus but as it was not transferred to a named genus, the species still remains in its original combination. Many additional species remain undescribed.

In Brazil there are four recorded species in the south and southeast region: *A. guarini* Smith and *A. mameluco* Smith from Santa Catarina and *A. mauhes* Smith and *A. mundurucu* Smith from São Paulo (Smith 1962; Yang *et al.* 2007). Herein, we extend the geographic distribution to northeastern Brazil, by describing a new species from the state of Ceará.

Material and methods

This study is based on the examination of specimens housed in the Invertebrate Collection of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil and the Zoological Collection of Maranhão (CZMA), Caxias, Maranhão.

Dissected structures were macerated in hot 85% lactic acid (Cumming 1992) and examined on excavated slides. The wing was mounted on a microslide and terminalia were placed in a microvial with glycerin, and both were pinned with their associated specimen. Morphological terminology follows Cumming and Wood (2009). The holotype label data is cited in full after the description, with original spelling and punctuation. Data from each label