

The rediscovery of *Lecteria calopus* (Walker, 1856) in the Brazilian Atlantic Rain Forest (Diptera: Limoniidae)

GUILHERME CUNHA RIBEIRO¹ & VLADIMIR BLAGODEROV²

¹ Centro de Ciências Naturais e Humanas, Universidade Federal do ABC. Rua Santa Adélia, 166. Bairro Bangu. Santo André, São Paulo, Brazil. 09210-170. guilherme.ribeiro@ufabc.edu.br

² Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, UK. vlab@nhm.ac.uk

Abstract

Lecteria (*Lecteria*) *calopus* (Walker, 1856), previously known only from its female holotype from an unknown locality, is rediscovered and recorded for the Brazilian Atlantic Rain Forest between 22°–23°S and 45°–52°W. The species is richly illustrated, including for the first time photographs of the type specimen and information on the male with details on the morphology of the male genitalia.

Key words: *Lecteria calopus*, redescription, holotype, male genitalia

Introduction

Lecteria includes twenty-two valid species in the Neotropical Region, in two subgenera. The twenty-two Neotropical species are equally divided between the nominotypical subgenus and the subgenus *L.* (*Psaronius*). *Lecteria* (*Lecteria*) also includes eighteen species in the Afrotropical Region. A third subgenus, *L.* (*Neolecteria*), includes a single species from the Oriental Region (Borneo: Sarawak) (Alexander 1969; Oosterbroek 2009). According to the recent phylogenetic study of Ribeiro (2008), *Lecteria* is the sister group of the clade formed by the genera *Clydonodozus* + *Conosia* (for a detailed discussion on the characters supporting these relationships, see Ribeiro 2008: 677–678).

Fabricius (1805) described in the genus *Tipula* the first Neotropical species currently assigned to the subgenus *Lecteria* (*Lecteria*), *L.* (*L.*) *armillaris*. Fifty-one years later, Walker (1856) described another species (originally placed in the genus *Limnobia*), *L.* (*L.*) *calopus* (Walker, 1856). Alexander (1913) added a third species, *L.* (*L.*) *matogrossae*. A revision of these early described taxa, which included the description of the remaining eight species of the subgenus known from the Neotropics and a key to all the taxa, was provided by Alexander (1969).

Lecteria (*Lecteria*) *calopus* was known only by its female holotype, deposited in the Natural History Museum, London. The characterization of the taxon provided by Alexander (1969) was not based on his direct observation of the type specimen, but on a detailed description and illustrations provided by Richard I. Vane-Wright. Vane-Wright's illustrations were then reproduced by Alexander in his paper (Alexander 1969: 325, figs. 2–5).

Precise information on the distribution or even the type locality of *Lecteria* (*Lecteria*) *calopus* was unknown, as the female type is vaguely labeled as coming from “South America”. Alexander (1969) indicated the species *L.* (*L.*) *fuscitarsis* Alexander, from the Brazilian Atlantic Rain Forest, as