

## The *Trichocera* (*Trichocera*) *rectistylus* species group: females and a new species (Diptera, Trichoceridae)

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### Abstract

Females of the *Trichocera* (*Trichocera*) *rectistylus* species group have been found to profoundly differ from those of other *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803 by the structure of their terminalia. The female terminalia are described for *T. (T.) altipons* Starý, 1998, *T. (T.) basidens* Starý, 1998, *T. (T.) polanensis* Starý, 2002 and *T. (T.) rectistylus* Starý, 1998. In addition, another species of the *rectistylus* group, *T. (T.) villosa* sp. n. (Czech Republic), is described from both males and females.

**Key words.** Diptera, Trichoceridae, *Trichocera* (*Trichocera*) *rectistylus* species group, descriptions of female terminalia, new species, key

### Introduction

The *Trichocera* (*Trichocera*) *rectistylus* species group was established by Starý (1998) for four species described at the same time, viz. *T. (T.) rectistylus*, *T. (T.) basidens*, *T. (T.) altipons* and *T. (T.) transversa*. Subsequently, another species of this group was discovered, *T. (T.) polanensis* STARÝ, 2002. All the species appeared to be extremely rare, and, since the time of their descriptions, only very limited additional material was collected. Despite all efforts, females of these species had not been recognised. A few females were available to me but with a quite peculiar ovipositor shape that looked distorted, showing various unusual fusions and desclerotizations. I had set them apart as being teratological specimens. Only quite recently, I found the males of *T. (T.) polanensis* to be fairly common at a locality in the Jeseníky Mts, Czech Republic. At the same site, the peculiar females appeared in numbers suggesting that the condition is normal. Both males and females of another, hitherto unnamed species of the *rectistylus* group were secured.

The females of *T. (T.) altipons*, *T. (T.) basidens*, *T. (T.) polanensis* and *T. (T.) rectistylus* are now believed to be present in my material, having been associated with the males based mainly on external characters that seem not to be sex related, such as the setosity of the mesothoracic epimeron (epimeron) and metathoracic episternum (metepisternum) and the wing venation, and also supported by locality data. In this paper, I describe and illustrate the female terminalia of the four species above and list additional material (except for the types). A description is provided of another species of the *rectistylus* group, *T. (T.) villosa* sp. n., from both males and females. *T. (T.) transversa* Starý, 1998, the single other member of the *rectistylus* group, is only included in the key, because no additional specimens are available.