

***Basilia quadrosae* sp. nov. (Diptera: Nycteribiidae), member of the *ferruginea* group, from Southern Brazil.**

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Abstract

Basilia quadrosae sp. nov., belonging to the *ferruginea* group, is described from Southern Brazil. Characters justifying the new species include the lateral connexivum of the female abdomen with long pustulate setae and female genital plate divided into three sclerites. Host associations of the new species and a closely related species, *Basilia ortizi* Machado-Allison, are discussed.

Key words: bat fly, Brazil, Cardoso Island, *Eptesicus*, taxonomy

Introduction

The cosmopolitan nycteribiid bat fly genus *Basilia* Miranda-Ribeiro comprises about 104 species that are mainly associated with vespertilionid bats. The New World species are divided into five species groups based on female morphological characters (Theodor 1967; Guerrero 1996). The *Basilia ferruginea* group consists of 20 species and can be distinguished from other members of the genus by having abdominal tergites I and II; with only tergite II longitudinally divided, each half ending as a lobe. In general, species of the *B. ferruginea* group are associated with vespertilionid bats of the genera *Eptesicus* Rafinesque, *Lasiurus* Gray, and *Myotis* Kaup. However, two species are associated with the phyllostomid bat *Mimon crenulatum* (E. Geoffroy).

Recently, Graciolli (2003) described two species of the *B. ferruginea* group from *Lasiurus ebenus* Fazzolari-Corrêa and *Myotis ruber* (E. Geoffroy) from the southern Atlantic Forest of Brazil. Here we describe a new species of the *B. ferruginea* group from southern Brazil, collected from *Eptesicus brasiliensis* (Desmarest).