

Two new species of *Philosepedon* Eaton (Diptera: Psychodidae: Psychodinae) from the Atlantic Coastal Rain Forest of northeastern Brazil

FREDDY BRAVO, CINTHIA CHAGAS & DANILO CORDEIRO

Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Av. Universitária s/n, 44031-460, Feira de Santana-BA, Brazil

Abstract

Two new Brazilian species of *Philosepedon* Eaton from wet forests of the Atlantic Coastal Rain Forest of Bahia, northeastern Brazil, are described and illustrated. These two new species are morphologically similar and are probably related. They can be distinguished from other species of *Philosepedon* by the presence of 13 flagellomeres with the 11th and 12th fused, the oval apical enlargement of R₂ and M₃, an incomplete M₂, and two tenacula on the cercus.

Key words: Diptera, Psychodidae, *Philosepedon*, new species, Neotropical Region, Atlantic Coastal Rain Forest, Brazil

Introduction

The taxonomy of the genus *Philosepedon* Eaton is controversial, with at least three diagnostic proposals already published (Quate 1959, 1996; Vaillant 1972; Ježek 1985). The wider diagnosis of Quate (1996), which has its roots in the work of Quate (1959), is probably the most appropriate for this little-studied group with a large number of undescribed species (Ibáñez-Bernal & Cáceres 2005). The wider diagnosis of Quate (1996) includes the following characters: labellum bulbous; 12–14 flagellomeres, with terminal 3 reduced (with various combinations of fusion); ascoids Y-shaped; R₅ ending at wing apex; cercus of male not much longer than 9th tergite, with 1–7 simple tenacula, but some species with only 1; aedeagus approximately symmetrical; female genitalia without digit; and cercus equal or shorter than subgenital plate.

Philosepedon has 91 known species worldwide, and 28 from the Neotropical Region (Duckhouse 1973, 1974; Quate 1996, 1999; Wagner & Masteller 1996; Collantes &