



New species of *Neohybos* Ale-Rocha & Carvalho (Diptera, Hybotidae, Hybotinae) from Colombia, Ecuador and Peru

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Abstract

Eleven new species of *Neohybos* Ale-Rocha & Carvalho are described from Colombia, Ecuador and Peru: *N. bicolor* (Ecuador); *N. brunnescens* (Colombia); *N. colombiensis* (Colombia); *N. cooperi* (Colombia); *N. cupreus* (Ecuador); *N. elegans* (Ecuador, Colombia); *N. fuscipes* (Ecuador); *N. longiventris* (Peru), *N. schlingeri* (Colombia), *N. rossi* (Colombia) and *N. tenuis* (Ecuador, Colombia).

Key words: *Neohybos*, Neotropical region, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus *Neohybos* was erected by Ale-Rocha & Carvalho (2003) to accommodate some Neotropical species formerly included in *Hybos* Meigen and *Euhybus* Coquillett. *Neohybos* is characterized by its ovate postpedicel, acr and dc series sparse on disc, wing narrow, anal lobe not developed and male eighth abdominal segment not rotated. It belongs to the Neotropical group of hybotine genera with a short membranous proboscis bearing pseudotrachaea, together with *Euhybus* and *Cerathybos* Bezzi. It differs from *Euhybus* in having acr and dc series sparse on disc and anal lobe not developed; differs from *Cerathybos* by the ovate postpedicel. *Neohybos* occurs exclusively in the Neotropical Region and there are currently nine described species (Ale-Rocha & Carvalho, 2003; Ale-Rocha & Rafael, 2004). In this work eleven new species are being described from Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

Material and methods

The material studied belongs to the following institutions: Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Brazil (INPA); The Natural History Museum, London, England (BMNH); California Academy of Science, San Francisco, USA (CAS).

Some species are being described from only a single specimen. In the Amazonian region the diversity is high and usually the abundance is low such that a good series of specimens of the same species is not always obtained, nevertheless I have opted to describe those species.

The terminalia were removed from the abdomen, treated with hot 85% lactic acid and kept in a microvial with glycerin. The microvials were pinned with their associated specimen. The terms follow those McAlpine (1981) except for the antenna where terms of Stuckenberg (1999) are used. Homologies of the male terminalia follow those of Cumming *et al.* (1995) as modified by Sinclair (2000). Abbreviations used in the text are: acr