



## New *Cryptodacus* (Diptera: Tephritidae) from Panama, with a key to the known species

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### Abstract

*Cryptodacus trinotatus* Norrbom & Korytkowski, new species, and *C. univittatus* Norrbom & Korytkowski, new species, are described from Panama. New distribution records are reported for *C. obliquus* Hendel (Panamá), *C. ornatus* Norrbom (Ecuador), and *C. tau* (Foote) (Costa Rica). A key to the species of the genus is provided.

**Key words:** *Cryptodacus*, Tephritidae, Carpomyini, fruit flies, taxonomy

### Resumen

Dos especies nuevas de *Cryptodacus* son descritas de Panamá, *Cryptodacus trinotatus* Norrbom & Korytkowski y *C. univittatus* Norrbom & Korytkowski. Se reportan nuevos registros de distribución para *C. obliquus* Hendel (Panamá), *C. ornatus* Norrbom (Ecuador), and *C. tau* (Foote) (Costa Rica). Se incluye una clave para las especies del género.

### Introduction

*Cryptodacus* Hendel (1914) is a Neotropical genus of the tribe Carpomyini (Tephritidae), which includes *Rhagoletis* Loew and related genera. It was revised by Norrbom (1994) and currently includes eight species (Norrbom et al. 1999). A host plant is known only for *C. silvai* Lima, which was reared from fruit of a species of *Loranthus* (Loranthaceae) (Lima 1947). In this paper we describe two new species from Panama and report new distribution records for three other species. A revised key and wing illustrations also are provided.

### Methods

Morphological terminology follows White et al. (1999). Examined specimens are deposited in the Museo de Entomología, Universidad de Panamá (MEUP), Tel Aviv University (TAUI), Utah State University (USU), and the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM). In the Type data and Specimens examined sections the acronym of the depository is in parentheses followed by the barcode number; the latter does not indicate ownership.

The length of the first flagellomere was measured differently than by Norrbom (1994). It was measured medially on the medial (rather than lateral) side because the apical margin of the pedicel is straighter on that side resulting in more consistent measurements.