



Review of the monotypic genus *Idiopyrgota* Aczél (Diptera, Pyrgotidae)

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Abstract

Aczél established the genus *Idiopyrgota* to place a single species, *I. setiventris*, based on an analysis of eight females from Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. The species is redescribed on the basis of new available material from the type locality as well as one female specimen from Jujuy, Argentina (this is the first record of this species in this area). Adult anatomical structures are described and illustrated in detail, including information of the previously unknown male and female spermathecae. This study provides better grounds for the recognition of the taxon.

Key words: Tephritoidea; Pyrgotinae; Pyrgotini; scarabaeid beetles; parasite

Introduction

Pyrgotidae is a family of robust flies comprising ca. 365 species, distributed throughout all biogeographic regions, mainly in the tropics (Korneyev, 2006a). The Neotropical fauna is composed of ca. 56 species, distributed in 12 genera. The Pyrgotidae are known to be internal parasites of the abdomen of adult scarabaeid beetles (Aczél, 1956a; Steyskal, 1987; Kim & Han, 2000; Nartshuk & Korneyev, 2005; Korneyev, 2006a).

Aczél (1956a, b and c) revised the Neotropical fauna of Pyrgotidae and erected the monotypic genus *Idiopyrgota* to include *I. setiventris* based on the analysis of eight females from Mato Grosso do Sul Brazil, and presented a detailed description of the females except for the spermathecae, which were not examined. Aczél also mentioned that using the key of Enderlein (1942), the only place where the specimens of *I. setiventris* could be placed was into *Tropidothrinax* Enderlein. However comparisons with the original descriptions of *T. boliviensis* Enderlein, 1942 showed that there were enough unique characters to justify the erection of a new genus. He concluded that the new genus *Idiopyrgota* is probably a relative of *Tropidothrinax*.

Studying material deposited in the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP), the authors found males of *I. setiventris* (one of them from the type locality with the same data label as holotype) which are herein described. This study also includes, for the first time, the description and illustration of the spermathecae.

Material and methods

All studied material belongs to the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP), São Paulo, Brazil. Each label data are quoted in double quotation marks. Lines in the text of each label are separated by a slash character. For the sake of clarity, additions to some of the original information of labels, such as abbreviated expeditions names and incomplete locality are included within square brackets.