A new species of *Trichocera* Meigen (Diptera: Trichoceridae) from Sardinia

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**Family Trichoceridae Kertesz, 1902**

**Genus Trichocera** Meigen, 1803

**Subgenus Saltrichocera** Krzemin ska, 2002

Subgenus *Saltrichocera* was established for the inclusion of the species of *Trichocera* with simple gonostyles and gonocoxites, separated and highly arched bridge, and large aedeagal complex (Krzemin ska, 2002). As the newly described species possesses all these features, it is therefore assigned to the subgenus *Saltrichocera*.

*Trichocera (Saltrichocera) sardiniensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 1–9)

**Etymology.** The species is named after the type locality – Sardinia Island, Italy.


The drawings were made by tracing the photographs.

**Diagnosis.** A comparatively small species. Body color brown to dark brown. Plaurae bare. First flagellomere of male antenna long-oval, slightly broader than the following ones, that of female antenna fused with the second one, producing large compound formation. R2+3+4 shorter or sub-equal to R2+3. Male IX sternite not incised medially, set with bristles all along distal margin. Male terminalia with bridge very low and broad, gonostylus parallel-sided, with very distinct tubercle at inner base. Female with slender, weakly bent ovipositor, sub-equal to 1.1 times longer than the genital segment; setulose area narrow, clearly delimited. Body length 5–6 mm, wing length 5–7 mm.

**Description.** Relatively small species, male body and wing size around 5 mm, female body size around 6 mm, wing size 6–7 mm. Body color brown to dark brown. Pleurae bare. Male antenna (Fig. 1) short, nearly reaching the abdomen. First flagellomere slightly broader than following ones; f1 1.5–1.8 times longer than f2 and 2.1–2.7 times longer than pedicel. Flagellomeres decrease in length from the 1st to the 4th one and increase in length distally starting from the 5th one. Verticils three to four times as long as pubescence. First flagellomere has some flattened setulae (better expressed in females) near the base, visible only under high magnifications (e.g. x40).

Female antenna (Fig. 2) rather distinct, with f1 and f2 fused. The compound formation about 2.4 times as long and 2 times as broad as the third flagellomere. The latter and following segments cylindrical, increasing in length distally, with verticils two to three times as long as pubescence. Female fused element is covered with peg-like and flattened setulae (Fig. 2), this feature being similar to that reported in *T.(S.) antennata* Starý and several other species (Starý, 1999).