



Long-distance introduction: first New World record of *Stevenia deceptoria* (Loew) and a key to the genera of New World Rhinophoridae (Diptera)

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The Rhinophoridae are a small family with about 150 named species worldwide. Seventeen species of this family are known from the Neotropical Region: 14 species of *Bezzimyia* Townsend; the monotypic genera *Shannoniella* Townsend and *Trypetidomima* Townsend; and the Palaearctic immigrant *Melanophora roralis* (Linnaeus) (Pape & Arnaud 2001; Pape *in press*). Undescribed species of *Bezzimyia* and *Shannoniella* as well as species that cannot be assigned to any of the currently described genera are known (P. Cerretti, pers. comm., & TP, unpubl.), and the Neotropical rhinophorid fauna is still superficially known.

Most of the native Neotropical rhinophorids are restricted to tropical areas. Thus, most species of *Bezzimyia* inhabit humid forests, mainly between 500 and 2300 m altitude, and similar conditions seem to hold for *Shannoniella cuspidata* Townsend and *Trypetidomima lutea* Townsend in Brazil. On the other hand, *Melanophora roralis* has reached the temperate regions of southern South America, with records from Argentina and Chile (Blanchard & De Santis 1975; González 1998). Here, we report on the first occurrence of the genus *Stevenia* Robineau-Desvoidy in the Neotropical Region, from the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, based on adult specimens of *S. deceptoria* (Loew) partly captured by the authors and partly examined in collections.

Several specimens were captured by PRM, LDP and JCM with a hand net on vegetation in Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. These authors initiated the identification using taxonomic keys (Pape 1998; Cerretti & Pape 2007). Additionally, three male specimens were dissected and their phallic morphology compared to figures provided by Cerretti & Pape (2007). In these cases, the structures of the male terminalia were extracted and cleared in 90% lactic acid at ambient temperature for ten days, and mounted on a concave slide for examination. The identity of these specimens was confirmed by TP.

Material examined during this study is deposited in the following collections: ANLIS (Administración Nacional de Laboratorios e Institutos de Salud “Dr. Carlos G. Malbrán”, Buenos Aires, Argentina), FAUBA (Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina), and ZMUC (Natural History Museum of Denmark, Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark).

Stevenia deceptoria (Loew)

(Fig. 1)

Rhinophora deceptoria Loew, 1847: 266. Type locality: Italy, Sicily, Syracuse (= Siracusa) [“Sicilien, bei Syrakus”].

Neotropical distribution: Argentina, Buenos Aires (Fig. 1).

Palaearctic distribution: Andorra, Croatia, France (mainland, Corsica), Italy (mainland, Sardinia, Sicily), Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Spain (mainland, Balearic Is), Switzerland. Herewith recorded from Morocco for the first time.

Material studied. Argentina, Buenos Aires province: 1 ♂ Magdalena, Estancia San Isidro, 28.XII.1998, Basilio leg. (FAUBA); 1 ♂ Magdalena, Estancia El Carretero, 20.X.1999, Basilio leg. (FAUBA); 3 ♂ same data except 03.XI.1999; 1 ♂ same data except 05.I.2000; 2 ♂ same data except 23.III.2000; 2 ♂ Ciudad Universitaria, Buenos Aires, S34°32'47" W58°26'24", XII.2002, Mulieri leg. (ANLIS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Instituto Malbrán, Buenos Aires, S34°38'35" W58°23'28",