



## Two new species of *Paratanytarsus* (Diptera: Chironomidae) from southeast of Brazil

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### Abstract

The adults and immature stages of *Paratanytarsus corbii* **sp. n.** and the male adult of *Paratanytarsus silentii* **sp. n.** are described and illustrated. *P. corbii* larvae were collected on sediment and aquatic vegetation of the headwater of the Anhumas Reservoir (Américo Brasiliense, SP) and reared in laboratory to obtain the pupal exuviae and associated adults. The adult males of *P. silentii* were obtained from Malaise net put over the Córrego do Silêncio located in Parque Estadual do Jaraguá (São Paulo, SP). The shape of the anal point and the absence of anal point crests are the main characteristics that distinguish *P. corbii* and *P. silentii* males from the majority species of the genus. The arrangement of spines on tergites III–V separates the pupae of *P. corbii* from other species. The length of pedicels and the pecten epipharyngis design are diagnostic for the larvae of *P. corbii*.

**Key words:** Diptera, Chironomidae, *Paratanytarsus*, new species, Neotropical region, Brazil

### Introduction

The genus *Paratanytarsus* was erected by Thienemann & Bause in Bause (1913), with *Tanytarsus lauterborni* Kieffer, 1909 as type species, posteriorly designated as *Paratanytarsus lauterborni* by Reiss & Säwedal (1981). Although the genus has many species recorded from all zoogeographical regions (Wang & Guo 2005), only two species have been described in the Neotropical Region (Spies & Reiss 1996): *P. grimmi* (Schneider 1885), a cosmopolitan parthenogenetic species, with records in Argentina, Chile and Peru and *P. tolucensis* Reiss 1972, in Mexico. In Brazil, *Paratanytarsus* is only recorded from ecological studies with larvae and pupal exuviae (Wiedenbrug & Ospina-Torres 2005; Nessimian *et al.* 2003; Roque *et al.* 2003). In the present study, two new species from the southeast of Brazil are described and diagnosed. These species present the most unusual characters included in the generic emendation by Bolton *et al.* (2010, in press).

### Material and methods

The specimens examined were slide-mounted in Euparal. The general terminology follows Sæther (1977, 1980), except that the term “taenia” is used for any broad, flattened pupal seta according to Langton (1994). Measurements are given as the value of the holotype, followed by the range [in square brackets] and the number of specimens examined in parenthesis if it differs from the number (n) stated at the beginning of description.

The material examined is deposited in the Coleção de Referência do Laboratório de Entomologia Aquática (LEA) of the Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar), São Paulo State, Brazil.