



Description of a new species of *Macronychia* Rondani (Diptera: Sarcophagidae: Miltogramminae), with a key to the New World species of the genus

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The Miltogramminae of the Neotropical Region are low in species diversity, with no endemic genera (Pape 1996). However, the actual number of Neotropical species in this subfamily is expected to be higher according to the few comprehensive taxonomic revisions (e.g., Pape 1987a, 1989).

The genus *Macronychia* Rondani contains about 20 species in the world, of which four occur in the Neotropical Region: *M. aurifrons* Hall, *M. auromaculata* (Townsend), *M. lopesi* Verves and *M. ornata* (Townsend) (Verves & Richet 2009). Recently, *Macronychia* was divided into three subgenera, according to the morphology of male and female genitalia: in males of *Macronychia* s. str., the apical parts of the cerci are broad in dorsal view and close together, the epiphallus is elongate, the basiphallus is long and curved and the postgonite is s-shaped, whereas in females the ovipositor is modified to form an elongate, spine-like piercer; males of *Moschusa* Robineau-Desvoidy possess distinctly separate cercal prongs, an elongate epiphallus and the postgonite is hook-shaped, and females have a short and non-piercing ovipositor; in males of *Thomaspapeia* Verves & Khrokalo (a subgenus with a single species in the Oriental Region), the cerci are very broad and apically truncated, the epiphallus is not developed and the postgonite is slightly s-shaped (Verves 1983; Verves & Khrokalo 2006).

Species of *Macronychia* are either kleptoparasites, with larvae usually developing in stem and stalk nests of sphecid and eumenid wasps, rarely in terrestrial nests of sphecids, bumblebees, and solitary bees (Verves & Khrokalo 2006), or are parasitoids, having been reared from adult tabanids (Thompson 1978). The adults seem to be associated with mesophytic and humid bushlands and meadows, often in mountainous areas (Verves & Richet 2009).

The aim of this work is to provide the description of a new species recently discovered in the Patagonian temperate forest of Neuquén Province, Argentina. This finding constitutes the first record of the subgenus *Moschusa* Robineau-Desvoidy in southern Argentina, and the southernmost record for the genus in the world (the previous southernmost locality was Ñuble in Central Chile, for *M. auromaculata*). A key to the New World species of *Macronychia* is provided. The terminalia of the male holotype of the new species were extracted and cleared in 90% lactic acid at ambient temperature for 10 days and then mounted on a concave slide for study. The terminology used for the external morphology is that of McAlpine (1981). The terminology used for genital structures of the male largely follows Pape (1987b) and Sinclair (2000). Distance measurements between two points were digitally obtained with a Nikon DS-L1 camera control unit. Illustrations were produced from photographs taken with a Nikon DS-6M digital camera mounted on a Nikon SMZ 800 stereomicroscope. The specimens are pinned and deposited in the collection of Administración Nacional de Laboratorios e Institutos de Salud (ANLIS) “Dr. Carlos G. Malbrán, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Macronychia (*Moschusa*) *trafulensis* sp. nov.

(Figs 1–10)

Description. Male. Body length: 8.14 mm (paratype). **Head:** Length at antennal base 1.16–1.20x (measured on two specimens), length at vibrissal level (Fig. 1). Parafacial width at level of antennal base 0.56–0.55 eye height, covered with golden microtomentum, with 3–4 irregular rows of setulae; fronto-orbital plate with silvery microtomentum on the anterior half, black on posterior half, with long and short black setulae; postcranium with gray microtomentum and black setulae; eye height 0.64–0.67x head height (measured on two specimens), eye bare; frontal vitta brownish black (Figs 1–2); frons at its narrowest point 0.37x (measured on two specimens) head width, 8–9 frontal setae; two proclinate orbital setae, one (weak) reclinate orbital seta; inner vertical seta strong, outer vertical seta weak (less than 0.5x the inner