



A new species of the Neotropical genus *Itatingamyia* Albuquerque (Diptera: Muscidae)

KIRSTERN L. F. HASEYAMA¹ & CLAUDIO J. B. DE CARVALHO²

Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil.

E-mail: ¹licahaseyama@yahoo.com.br; ²cjbcarva@ufpr.br

Abstract

Itatingamyia (Muscidae: Diptera) was known from a single species and eight specimens. This paper describes a new species, *Itatingamyia couriae* **sp. nov.** (Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo, Brazil), and provides an identification key for the two species of *Itatingamyia*.

Key words: taxonomy, new species, key to species

Resumo

Itatingamyia (Muscidae: Diptera) possuía apenas uma espécie descrita com oito espécimes coletados. Este trabalho descreve uma nova espécie, *Itatingamyia couriae* **sp. nov.** (Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo, Brasil), e uma chave de identificação para as duas espécies do gênero é apresentada.

Palavras chave: taxonomia, espécie nova, chave de identificação

Introduction

Itatingamyia Albuquerque, 1979 is a Neotropical genus of the Muscidae that up to now had only one described species, *Itatingamyia bivittata* Albuquerque, 1979. The latter is known only from the type series studied by Albuquerque (1979), from Pedra Azul, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The holotype, a male paratype, and six female paratypes are deposited in the Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ). The genus was initially included in Mydaeinae by Albuquerque (1979) based on the shape of the ovipositor and female cercus. Later, de Carvalho and Couri (1993) transferred it to Reinwardtiini, a tribe of Azeliinae (de Carvalho 1989a), based on the following characters: 1) female cercus long, projecting beyond the hypoproct; 2) sternite eight developed; and 3) the shape of tergite six.

Here we describe *Itatingamyia couriae* **sp. nov.** from Santa Teresa, state of Espírito Santo, Brazil. Additionally, we also present a key to the two known species of the genus.

Material and methods

The material studied belongs to the MZUSP—Brazil, São Paulo, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, and MNRJ—Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro.

The morphological terminology follows McAlpine (1981) with the following modifications by de Carvalho (1989b) (see also Nihei and de Carvalho 2007): humeral callus for postpronotum, posthumeral and presutural setae for presutural intra-alar setae, prealar setae for the first postsutural supra-alar setae and calcar for the developed