



## A new stalk-eyed species of *Batrachophthalmum* Hendel (Diptera, Richardiidae) from Colombia

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### Abstract

*Batrachophthalmum quimbaya* Carvalho, Wolff & Wendt, new species, from Santuario de Flora y Fauna Otún-Quimbaya, Colombia, is described. This stalk-eyed species of Richardiidae was collected at Bosque Sub-Andino in the central mountain range of Colombia. An identification key for two species of the genus, and for stalk-eyed species of the related genera *Richardia* Robineau-Desvoidy and *Megalothoraca* Hendel, are also added.

**Key words:** *Batrachophthalmum*, Colombian highlands, new stalk-eyed species, Richardiidae, South America

### Resumen

Se describe una nueva especie de *Batrachophthalmum* (*B. quimbaya* Carvalho, Wolff & Wendt), colectada en Bosque Sub-Andino en el Santuario de Flora y Fauna Otún-Quimbaya, Colombia. Esta especie de ojos pedunculados fue colectada en el sistema andino colombiano en la Cordillera Central. Se incluye también una clave de identificación para las dos especies del género y para las especies de los géneros relacionados, *Richardia* Robineau-Desvoidy y *Megalothoraca* Hendel.

**Palabras clave:** América del Sur, Andes, especie nueva de ojos pedunculados, Richardiidae, tierras altas de Colombia

### Introduction

The family Richardiidae is restricted to the New World, being particularly diverse in the Neotropical region (Steyskal 1968). There are 174 species (Thompson 2008), but only 10 species occur outside the Neotropical region (Steyskal 1987).

Richardiidae is included in the Tephritoidea. Various authors have investigated the relationships among tephritoid families using morphological (Korneyev 1999) and molecular data (Han & Ro 2005). The Richardiidae was last reviewed by Hendel (1911a, b) and catalogued by Aczél (1950) and Steyskal (1968). After these comprehensive contributions, little study has been carried out in this family. There are 31 recognized genera which are assigned into two subfamilies, Epiplateinae and Richardiinae (Thompson 2008). Partial regional keys, and a key for a group of morphologically similar genera are available (Hendel 1911b, Steyskal 1987, Perez-Gelabert & Thompson 2006). More recently, an identification key for all genera of Richardiidae was published (Hancock 2010).

The Colombian highlands are probably one of the most poorly known areas in the South American continent with regards to fly diversity (Pape *et al.* 2004, Martínez *et al.* 2007, Soares & de Carvalho 2007). Recent efforts to increase dipteran sampling in the Andes have revealed that this region harbours an incredible diversity of flies. The second author of this paper (MW) collected two males of a remarkable stalk-eyed Richardiidae at 1900 m in a well