



Two new species of *Philosepedon* Eaton (Diptera, Psychodidae, Psychodinae) from Europe, with comments on subgeneric classification

MARKÉTA OMELKOVÁ¹ & JAN JEŽEK²

¹ Department of Botany and Zoology, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 2, CZ-611 37 Brno, Czech Republic. E-mail: marketa.omelkova@seznam.cz

² Department of Entomology, National Museum, Kunratice 1, CZ-148 00 Praha 4, Czech Republic. E-mail: jan_jezek@nm.cz

Abstract

A list of world species for subgenera of *Philosepedon* Eaton, including *Philosepedon s. str.*, *Trichosepedon* Krek, and *Philothreticus* Krek is given, and the subgenus *Bahisepedon* **subgen. nov.** is proposed to include some western hemisphere species. *Philosepedon wagneri* **nom. nov.** is proposed to replace *P. orientale* Wagner, a homonym of *P. orientale* Krek. Two new species from Europe, *Philosepedon dumosum* **sp. nov.** and *P. perdecorum* **sp. nov.**, are described, and all important male diagnostic characters are discussed. The number of moth fly species known to occur in the Czech Republic is increased to 172.

Key words. Trichopsychodina, new subgenus, species checklist, Czech Republic, the Netherlands

Introduction

Genus *Philosepedon* Eaton, 1904 includes species in which the male genitalia has surstyli with bifurcate apices and a pair of retinacula, one on each tip of the surstylus (Vaillant 1971; Ježek 1985; Krek 1999) and the ventral epandrial plate is membraneous, not clearly differentiated from the epandrium, in contrast to the genus *Eurygarka* Quate, 1959, in which the ventral epandrial plate is clearly differentiated, conspicuously setose (Ježek *et al.* 2011) and the aedeagal complex differs in structure (see Table 1). Some authors, e.g. Quate (1962, 1965b), Quate & Quate (1967), Duckhouse (1973) and Chagas *et al.* (2009) recognized *Philosepedon* in a broad sense (number of retinacula 1–11); however, as noted by Quate (1996), *Philosepedon s. l.* is probably polyphyletic. A list of world species of the genus *Philosepedon* was published by Ježek (1985, 1999). However, since then, there have been some changes in the taxonomy and an increase in the numbers of species.

Krek (1999) proposed three subgenera within *Philosepedon*. In the present paper, we follow Krek's classification and add *Bahisepedon* **subgen. nov.** to represent several western hemisphere species. According to the concept used here, *Philosepedon* now has 38 described species worldwide. *Philosepedon dumosum* **sp. nov.** and *Philosepedon perdecorum* **sp. nov.**, described below, clearly belong to Krek's subgenus *Philosepedon s. str.*, previously known as the *Philosepedon humerale* group (Wagner, 1981).

A recent checklist of non-biting moth flies from the Czech Republic (Ježek 2009) included 166 species. Including the two species described in this paper and data from additional papers (Ježek *et al.* 2012, Ježek & Omelková 2012 and Omelková & Ježek 2012), the number of psychodid species known to occur in the Czech Republic increases to 172.

Materials and methods

Specimens of *Philosepedon* were sampled using Malaise traps during three projects organized by the Podyjí National Park Administration (Znojmo, Moravia), the Agency for Nature Conservation (section Pardubice, Bohemia) and the Brabant Natural History Museum (Tilburg, the Netherlands). Additional material was collected in the Czech Republic by sweep netting. All specimens were preserved in 70% EtOH. Some projects were supported and financed by the Bílé Karpaty PLA Administration (see Ježek 2006a; Ježek & Omelková 2007, 2012; Omelko-