



## Newly discovered males and new records of the uncommon Neotropical genera *Eutabanus* Kröber and *Myiotabanus* Lutz (Diptera: Tabanidae)

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### Abstract

The males of *Eutabanus pictus* Kröber, *Myiotabanus amazonicus* Rafael & Ferreira, collected in Amazonas, Brazil, and *Myiotabanus muscoideus* (Hine), collected in Chiapas, Mexico, a new country record, are described. Species of both genera are small horse flies with sarcophagid-like coloration. Diagnoses, illustrations and terminalia characters are presented for males, and illustrations and comments for females. The first key to males for *Eutabanus* and *Myiotabanus* is presented.

**Key words:** horse flies, Diachlorini, taxonomy, terminalia, Neotropical region, Amazon region

### Introduction

The diversity of horse flies (Diptera: Tabanidae) is primarily described based on the haematophagous female stage, since it is most often encountered by collectors, either attracted to humans or other vertebrates. Adult males visit flowers, if they feed at all. Males are poorly represented in collections and mostly unknown. The scarcity of males is likely due to temporally limited availability of nectar, flight preference for higher strata of forests, or waiting for females in restricted areas, e.g. landmarking (Wilkerson *et al.* 1985; Krolow *et al.* 2010). There are no reliable collecting methods for male horse flies, though they sometimes are captured in malaise or light traps or while seeking nectar. Species level descriptive taxonomy of Tabanidae has thus relied on females. Some recent works have emphasized the description of the Neotropical males (Gorayeb *et al.* 1982—various taxa; Godoi & Rafael 2007—*Leucotabanus* Lutz, 1913; Krolow & Henriques 2008—*Chlorotabanus* Lutz, 1913; Krolow *et al.* 2010—various taxa). Finding the males of seldom collected taxa such as *Eutabanus* and *Myiotabanus* is serendipitous.

*Eutabanus* was proposed by Kröber 1930, as a monotypic genus for *E. pictus* Kröber. Since then no new species have been described and the male was previously unknown. The morphologically distinctive female has been thoroughly described and analyzed, including characters from the terminalia, by Fairchild (1961) and illustrated by Coscarón and Papavero (1993). The larval biology of *Eutabanus* is unknown.

*Myiotabanus*, most recently revised by Rafael and Ferreira (2004), was proposed by Lutz (Lutz & Nunez-Tovar 1928, reprinted in 1955) for *M. sarcophagoides*. There are four known species: *M. amazonicus* Rafael & Ferreira, 2004, *M. barrettoii* Fairchild, 1969, *M. muscoideus* (Hine, 1907), and *M. sarcophagoides* Lutz, 1928. The male of *M. barrettoii* was described by Coscarón (1975), the male of *M. sarcophagoides* remains unknown, and the males of *M. amazonicus* and *M. muscoideus* are described here. The pupae of *M. amazonicus* and larvae and pupae of *M. barrettoii* respectively have been described by Rafael & Ferreira (2004) and Coscarón *et al.* (1996). The greenish larvae of *M. amazonicus* were found in open water along the roots of water lettuce *Pistia stratiotes* L. (Araceae) in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (Rafael & Ferreira, 2004). The larval food source and origin of the unusual coloration are unclear (Rafael & Ferreira 2004).