

A new species of *Dicranophora* Macquart (Diptera, Stratiomyidae) from Bahia State, Brazil and a key to species of the genus

FABIO SIQUEIRA PITALUGA DE GODOI¹ & JOSÉ ALBERTINO RAFAEL²

¹Universidade Federal do Amazonas—UFAM, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Departamento de Biologia, Laboratório de Zoologia, Av. General Rodrigo Otávio Jordão Ramos, 3000, 69077-000, Manaus, Amazonas, Brasil. E-mail: fgodoi@gmail.com

²Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia—INPA, Coordenação de Biodiversidade, Caixa Postal 478, 69011-970, Manaus, Amazonas, Brasil. E-mail: jarafael@inpa.gov.br

Abstract

A new species of the Neotropical *Dicranophora* Macquart is described and illustrated from six males collected in northeast Brazil, Bahia state (Encruzilhada district). *Dicranophora femurispiculata* sp. nov. is characterized by the specific pattern of spots on the frons, on the legs and on the abdomen, and by a distinct shape of the scutellar process and mid femur. A key to the species of the genus and a distribution map are presented.

Key words: Brachycera, Northeast Brazil, *Dicranophora femurispiculata* sp. nov., Raphiocerinae, distribution, taxonomy

Resumo

Uma nova espécie de *Dicranophora* Macquart (Diptera, Stratiomyidae) da Bahia, Brasil e uma chave para as espécies do gênero.— Uma nova espécie Neotropical de *Dicranophora* Macquart é descrita e ilustrada a partir de seis machos coletados no nordeste brasileiro, no estado da Bahia (município de Encruzilhada). *Dicranophora femurispiculata* sp. nov. é caracterizada pelo padrão específico de manchas na frente, nas pernas e no abdômen, e pela forma distinta do processo escutelar e fêmur médio. Uma chave de identificação para as espécies do gênero e um mapa de distribuição são apresentados.

Palavras chave: Brachycera, nordeste brasileiro, *Dicranophora femurispiculata* sp. nov., Raphiocerinae, distribuição, taxonomia

Introduction

Dicranophora Macquart, 1834 contains medium-sized flies with a long and slender body marked by dark coloration with green spots and stripes. The scutellum, except in *D. bispinosa* (Wiedemann, 1830), is quite distinctive possessing a long forked process (Figs. 6–7). Due to the presence of scutellar spines and differences of the antenna with *Sargus* Fabricius, 1798, this genus was circumscribed by Macquart (1834) to include the Brazilian species *Sargus furcifer* Wiedemann, 1824, and the new species *D. picta* Macquart, 1834. Schiner (1868) then created the subfamily Raphiocerinae (originally described as Rhaphiocerinae with "h") to contain *Dicranophora* and some other genera previously classified under Sarginae based on a series of common characters shared by some Stratiomyidae genera. Subsequently, two more *Dicranophora* species, *D. affinis* Williston, 1888 and *D. astuta* Williston, 1888, were described from southeast Brazil. More than 50 years later James (1943) described *D. brevifurca* James, 1943, the fifth and last species of the group and the first recorded for Paraguay. These five known species for *Dicranophora* are listed in the first catalog of Neotropical Stratiomyidae by James (1973).