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## A new species of *Furciseta* (Diptera, Ctenostylidae) from the Brazilian Amazon

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### Abstract

*Furciseta* Aczél, 1956 [type species: *F. plaumanni* (Hennig, 1952)] was described as a monotypic genus from southern Brazil and is known only from the type material. Herein, *F. hyalipennis* n. sp. is described and illustrated based on three males and one female collected in the Brazilian states of Amazonas and Maranhão. An illustrated key to the two known species is presented.

**Key words:** Neotropical, taxonomy, Brazilian Amazon, Tephritoidea, distribution

### Introduction

Ctenostylidae are nocturnal and usually recognized by a large head that is almost as bulky as the thorax, reduction of the ocelli and proboscis, reduction or absence of the palpus, an arista that is dendritically branched in females and simple in males, long slender legs, and wings usually patterned (Korneyev 2010).

The family is little known, with only 13 species described worldwide, and seven nominal genera: *Ctenostylum* Macquart (Neotropical, 2 species), *Lochmostylia* Hendel (Neotropical, 2 species), *Tauroscypson* Curran (Neotropical, 2 species), *Ramuliseta* Keiser (Paleotropical, 3 species), *Furciseta* Aczél (Neotropical, 1 species plus 1 species described here), *Nepaliseta* Barraclough (Oriental, 2 species) and *Sinolochochmostylia* Yang (Oriental, 1 species) (Rafael *et al.* 2009).

Four of the seven Neotropical species were previously recorded from the Amazon basin, including one from the Amazon River, one from Pará state (both from Brazil), one from Guyana, and one from Bolivia and Peru (Rafael *et al.* 2009). The remaining three include one species from Costa Rica and two from southern and southeastern Brazil (Steyskal 1967).

*Furciseta* was originally known from southeastern Brazil (Santa Catarina state) and has also been collected in Venezuela and southern Mexico (Korneyev 2010). Herein we describe a second species, which also constitutes the first record of a member of *Furciseta* from northern and northeastern Brazil.

### Material and methods

This study is based on the examination of specimens housed in the Invertebrate Collection of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil and the Zoological Collection of Maranhão (CZMA), Caxias, Maranhão.

The description is based solely on the holotype male, and that of the female was based on paratypes. The specimen length was based on the straight distance measured from anterior margin of the frons at antenna level (antenna excluded) to the apex of the abdomen. Wing length is the straight distance measured from the base of the costal vein to the wing apex. Label data are cited in full, including the original spelling, enclosed in quotation