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A remarkable new species of *Paraclius* Loew from Brazil (Diptera: Dolichopodidae)

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The dolichopodine genus *Paraclius* Loew (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) presently includes over 150 described species worldwide and about 60 from the Neotropics (Yang *et al.* 2006; Capellari & Amorim 2009). Nevertheless, the genus was recovered as a polyphyletic assemblage of different lineages by Brooks (2005), and splitting of *Paraclius* into new genera will probably be required in the future to accommodate these groups. Particularly, some Neotropical species of *Paraclius* seem to be closely related to the genus *Cheiromyia* Dyte, based on the possession of an enlarged sperm pump that is folded back on itself (Brooks 2005; Brooks *et al.* 2010; Capellari & Amorim 2009), a character regarded by Brooks (2005) as a uniquely derived feature among the dolichopodines. Further studies of those species of *Paraclius* are needed to verify if they evolved as a grade within a group including *Cheiromyia*, or if establishment of a new genus for them is warranted.

In this paper, a new species of *Paraclius* from Southern Brazil belonging to the lineage with an enlarged and folded sperm pump is described. Its hypopygium is illustrated in detail and photos of the male wing and male and female antennae are also provided.

Methodology follows Capellari and Amorim (2009). Types are housed in the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZSP, São Paulo, Brazil) and the Canadian National Collection of Insects (CNC, Ottawa, Canada).

Paraclius diplacocerus sp. nov.

(Figs 1–6)

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, BRAZIL, São Paulo, Salesópolis, Reserva Biológica Boracéia, sweeping, 6–11.xi.2010, D.S. Amorim col. [red label: *Paraclius diplacocerus* Capellari 2013 Holotype] (MZSP). PARATYPES (all in MZSP, except as noted): 5♂, 2♀, same data as holotype (2♂, 2♀ in CNC); 1♂, 4♀, same data, but 01–04.xii.2008, D.S. Amorim, R.L. Falaschi & G. Miranda leg.

Additional material. 2♂, 3♀, Minas Gerais, Delfinópolis (Serra da Canastra), sweeping, 04–07.ix.2008, G.C. Ribeiro & J. Berbert leg. (all MZSP, but 1♂ in CNC).

Description. Male. Body length: 5.1–5.4 mm. Wing: 4.5–4.7 mm long, 1.7–1.8 mm wide. **Head.** Eyes broadly separated, frons and face equally broad, nearly one-third of head width; frons dark metallic green; face opaque, upper half brownish, slightly pruinose, lower half dark yellowish; clypeus ending before lower eye margin, palpus yellowish, covered by few small setae; proboscis dark yellow; 1 pair of slightly divergent strong ocellar setae and 1 pair of tiny postocellar setae; 1 pair of strong, slightly convergent vertical setae, 1 pair of paraverticlar seta; row of yellowish pale postocular setae, except dorsal 7–8. Antenna (Fig. 1) inserted on top of head, one-quarter to one-fifth distance to vertex, laterally flattened; scape, pedicel and basal third of postpedicel dark yellow, apical two-thirds of postpedicel brownish, scape three times longer than pedicel (male secondary sexual character), dorsal surface covered by short setae; pedicel short, with crown of setae at apex; postpedicel apically rounded, with short pubescence; arista-like stylus blackish, dorsal, one-segmented, twice longer than head height, with lamella at middle and apex, bare, except for dorsal pubescence on lamellae (male secondary sexual character). **Thorax.** Shining green. Mesonotum darker, median suture and notopleuron with coppery reflections; postpronotum yellowish brown; anepisternum and katepisternum metallic green, slightly pruinose. Acrostichals biseriate; 6 pairs of dorsocentrals; 1 pre- and 1 sutural intra-alars; 2 pre- and 2 postsutural supra-alars; 1 post-alar; 2 notopleurals; 1 strong and 2 minute postpronotals; two clusters of fine setulae on lower and upper surface of proepisternum, lower surface with a long black seta directed ventrally; scutellum concolorous