



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4020.3.8>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:5B50D172-45FA-46DD-A059-6653DA7BAA6E>

## A new species of the rare Neotropical genus *Auloceromyia* Lindner, 1969 (Diptera: Stratiomyidae) and the first record of the male of *A. pedunculata* Pimentel & Pujol-Luz, 2000

DIEGO AGUILAR FACHIN

*Laboratório de Evolução e Morfologia de Díptera, Departamento de Biologia, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo, Av. Bandeirantes 3900, 14040–901, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil. E-mail: diegoafachin@gmail.com*

### Abstract

A new species of the Neotropical genus *Auloceromyia* Lindner—*A. pachypoda* **nov. sp.**—is described and illustrated based on one male from Argentina and twelve females from Mato Grosso do Sul State, Brazil. The male of *A. pedunculata* Pimentel & Pujol-Luz is described and illustrated for the first time, together with the first description of the female terminalia. A key to the known species of the genus is provided.

**Key words:** *Auloceromyia*, biodiversity, neotropics, Clitellariinae, taxonomy

### Introduction

The subfamily Clitellariinae is one of the most heterogeneous group in Stratiomyidae with unknown autapomorphic features, but even so easily recognized by plesiomorphic characters as, for example, eight antennal flagellomeres, absence of crossvein bm–cu, and presence of vein M<sub>3</sub> (Woodley 2001). The paraphyly of the subfamily was indicated by Woodley (2001) and later confirmed by Brammer & Dohlen (2007, 2010).

The Neotropical genera *Auloceromyia* Lindner, 1969 was placed by Lindner (1969) in the subfamily Analcozerinae (currently Raphiocerinae), being related to the Neotropical genus *Analcozerus* Loew, 1855. Afterwards, Woodley (2001) transferred *Auloceromyia* to Clitellariinae, considering the presence of the eight antennal flagellomeres and the scutellum unarmed, as important diagnostic features to make this new arrangement, namely, a combination of features not present in Raphiocerinae.

Currently, there are only two known species of *Auloceromyia*, both described from Brazil. Lindner (1969) described the genus based on a single new species (two males and one female), *A. vespiformis*. Subsequently, Pimentel & Pujol-Luz (2000) described a second species, *A. pedunculata*, based on two females. Besides the original descriptions and an additional work of Vianna *et. al.* (2003), describing the larva and puparium of *A. vespiformis*, the genus received little attention in the literature, being mentioned in the Neotropical catalogue (James 1973), in the World catalogue of Stratiomyidae (Woodley 2001) and more recently by Fachin & Lamas (2015) in a Catalogue of Stratiomyidae types of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo. Nevertheless, Woodley (2009) commented that the diversity of the genus should be pretty large with at least nine undescribed species, most of them being from Brazil and Argentina.

In this way, the purpose of this paper is to present a summary of the genus, describing a new species and providing the description of the first known male and the description of the female terminalia of *A. pedunculata*. The paper also provides an updated identification key for the known species of the genus.

### Material and methods

The type material is deposited in the following institutions (acronyms as used in the text):