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## A NEW GENUS, NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS OF ULIDIIDAE (DIPTERA, TEPHRITOIDEA) FROM COLOMBIA

E. P. Kameneva<sup>1</sup>, V. A. Korneyev<sup>1</sup> & Y. Ramos-Pastrana<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, NAS of Ukraine,  
vul. B. Khmelnytskogo, 15, Kyiv, 01030 Ukraine

<sup>2</sup>Universidad de la Amazonia, Laboratorio de Entomología,  
Grupo de Investigación en Agroecosistemas y  
Conservación en Bosques Amazónicos -GAIA-,  
Centro de Investigaciones -INBIANAM-,  
Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia  
E-mail: kameneva.elena@gmail.com, valery.korneyev@gmail.com,  
ya.ramos@udla.edu.com

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**A New Genus, New Species and New Records of Ulidiidae (Diptera, Tephritoidea) from Colombia. Kameneva, E. P., Korneyev, V. A., Ramos-Pastrana, Y.** — A preliminary list of the picture-winged flies known from Columbia is supplemented by 15 species based predominantly on the materials from the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA and now contains 28 species, including *Xycores igniceps* gen. & sp. n. from Venezuela and Colombia. The new genus belongs to the subfamily Otitinae and is preliminarily assigned to the tribe Cephalini by the combination of the high clypeus, strongly widened palp, setulose vein  $R_1$ , and ejaculator with short sperm pump and long fan-like apodeme. It clearly differs from other members of the tribe by the combination of elongate, narrow, apically truncated flagellomere 1, robust, mainly shining thorax with pair of microtrichose vittae, well developed proepisternal, postpronotal, acrostichal, 2 pairs of dorsocentral and scutellar setae, wing with entirely setulose vein  $R_1$ , abdominal tergites devoid of microtrichia, sternites and abdominal pleura narrow, male genitalia with short epandrium, numerous (7–8) prenisetae arranged into a row along posterior margin, shallow hypandrium with pair of setulose pregonites, no postgonites or epiphallus, and an almost bare phallus with a pair of long spines submedially.

Key words: Diptera, Ulidiidae, Colombia, new genus, new species.

### Introduction

The picture-winged flies Ulidiidae are a moderately small family of some 875 species distributed predominantly in the New World and, to a lesser degree, in the Palaearctic Region, together with a few species in tropical Africa and Asia, and also in Oceania (Kameneva, Korneyev, 2010). The family belongs to the Higher Tephritoidea (Korneyev, 1999), a monophyletic group also containing the Platystomatidae, Pyrgotidae and Tephritidae. Relationships among the subfamilies and tribes were discussed by Kameneva and Korneyev (2006), who summarized recent studies of suprageneric taxa within the Ulidiidae.

While preparing a paper on the biodiversity of Diptera from a single site, a cloud forest in Zurquí de Moravia, Costa Rica (Brown, Borkent, et al., in press) we needed to compare the known diversity of the Ulidiidae with that of Colombia; only 13 known species have been hitherto recorded from the latter (Steyskal, 1968; Kameneva, 2004 a, b), but additional material from the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. collection has been identified by the EPK and VAK in 2001, but remained unpublished since then. A single new undescribed species belonging to a new genus, is also described below. Additionally, YRP has collected a very peculiar species of hammer-headed picture-winged fly of the genus *Plagiocephalus*.

As the result, the preliminary list of Ulidiidae species known from Colombia now includes 28 species, as follows below.

### Material and methods

The specimens listed in this paper are deposited in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA (USNM) and Colección Entomología Universidad de la Amazonia (CEUAM)

Morphological terminology generally follows J. F. McAlpine (1981). Classification of the family is accepted from Kameneva, Korneyev (2006).

Series of photos were taken from a dissecting binocular microscope (Zeiss Stemi-5000) or compound microscope (Wild) with Canon PowerShot 640 and Nikon P50 digital cameras and then combined with the use of CombineZM software (Hadley, 2007).

## Results

### *Chondrometopum bifenestratum* Kertész, 1913

Kertész, 1913: 382 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.3 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 621 (distribution, remarks, new records).

Material examined. Colombia: Holotype ♀: “Columbia / Ujhelyi”, “Aracataca / 1912.11”, “bifenestratum Kertész”, “Typus” [red label] (HMNH).

Distribution. Colombia (Steyskal, 1968). Costa Rica, Panama (Kameneva, 2004 a).

### *Chondrometopum leve* Hendel, 1914

Hendel, 1914 a: 161 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.3 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 622 (distribution, remarks, new records).

Material examined. Colombia: Tolima, Armero, Malaise trap, 26–30.01.1977, 1 ♂ (Peyton & Suarez) (USNM).

Distribution. Bolivia (Steyskal, 1968). Colombia (Kameneva, 2004 a).

### *Dasymetopa fumipennis* (Hendel, 1909)

Hendel, 1909 a: 22 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.3 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 625 (synonymy, distribution, remarks, new records). — *Dasymetopa fuscicosta* Hendel, 1911: 29 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.3 (catalogue). — *Ophthalmoptera innotata* Enderlein, 1921: 213 (description, record from Colombia); Steyskal 1968: 54.6 (catalogue). — *Euxestina fuscipennis* Curran, 1934: 429 (description). — *Euxesta fuscipennis* (Curran): Steyskal 1968: 54.17 (catalogue).

Material examined. Colombia: Tolima, Armero, 26–30.01.1977, 5 ♂, 5 ♀ (Peyton & Squarez) (USNM).

Distribution. «South America» (Hendel, 1911); Colombia (Enderlein, 1921); Guyana (Curran, 1934); Peru (Hendel, 1909 a). Paraguay, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama (Kameneva, 2004 a).

### *Dasymetopa nigropunctata* Hendel, 1909

Hendel, 1909 a: 24 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.3 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 627 (distribution, remarks, new records).

Material examined. Colombia: Tolima, Armero, 23.01.1989, 3 ♀ (S. Duque) (USNM).

Distribution. Peru, Bolivia (Steyskal, 1968). Costa Rica (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

### *Dasymetopa quinquepunctata* Hendel, 1911

Hendel, 1911: 28 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.3 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 624 (key).

Material examined. Colombia: Anolaima, McPhail trap, 01.1978, 4 ♂, 4 ♀ (I. Zenner) (USNM).

Distribution. Bolivia (Steyskal, 1968). Colombia (**new record**).

### *Neoacanthonevra magnipennis* Hendel, 1914

Hendel, 1914 b: 82 (description); Kameneva, 2012: 29.

Material examined. Colombia: Blonay, 02.1973, 1 ♀ (J. A. Martinez) (USNM); Anolaima, McPhail trap, 28.03.1978, 1 ♂ (abdomen dissected and kept in genitalia vial), 6 ♀ (1 female abdomen dissected and kept in genitalia vial) (Zenner & Cure) (USNM, SIZK).

Distribution. Peru, Colombia, Ecuador (Kameneva, 2012).

***Neoacanthonevra subapicalis* Kameneva, 2012**

Kameneva, 2012: 25 (description).

Material examined. Paratypes: 10 ♀, Colombia: Anolaima, McPhail trap, 1151 [m a. s. l.], 01.1978 (J. R. Cure) (USNM, SIZK).

Distribution. Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil (Kameneva, 2012).

***Paragorgopis clathrata* Hendel, 1909**

Hendel, 1909 a: 59 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.7 (catalogue, Colombian record); Kameneva, 2004 a: 634 (key).

Material examined. Colombia: Tolima, Armero, Malaise trap, 26–30.01.1977, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (Peyton) (USNM).

Distribution. Peru, Bolivia (Hendel, 1909a); Colombia, (Steyskal, 1968).

***Paragorgopis euryale* Kameneva, 2004**

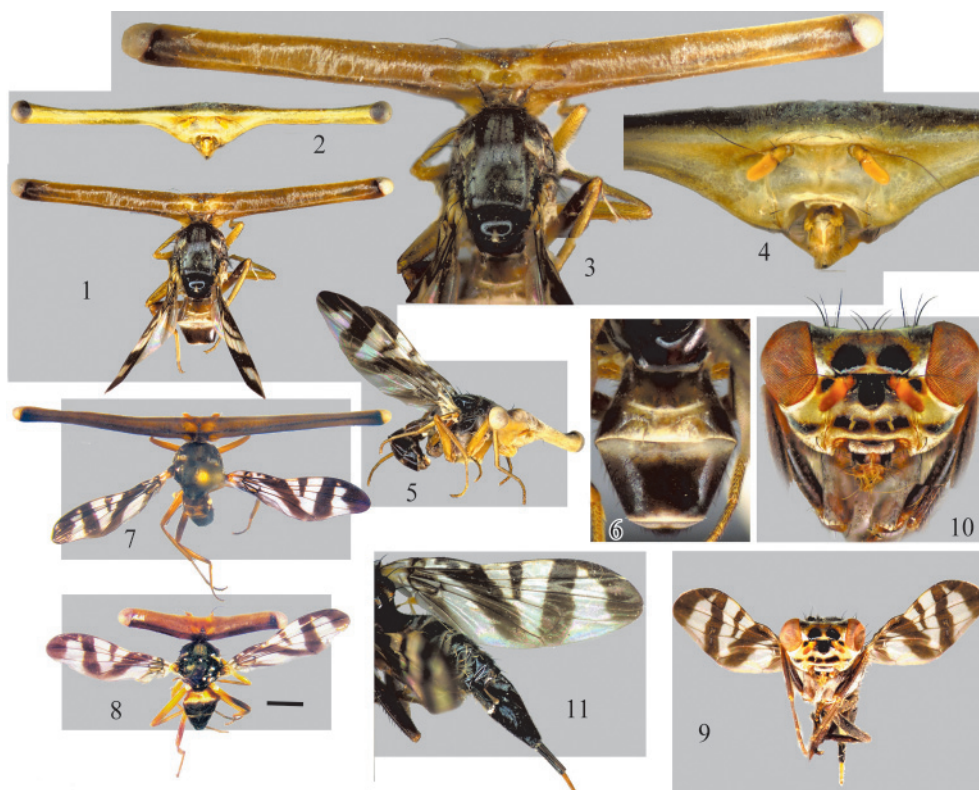
Kameneva, 2004 a: 634, 640 (key, description).

Material examined. Colombia: Rio Raposo, light trap, 12.1965, 1 ♀ (V. H. Lee) (USNM).

Distribution. Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

***Plagiocephalus latifrons* (Hendel, 1909) (figs 1–11)**

*Terpnomyia latifrons* Hendel, 1909 a: 18; 1909 b: 31. — *Ophryoterpnomyia latifrons*: Hendel, 1936: 76. *Plagiocephalus latifrons*: Steyskal, 1968: 54.21 (catalogue, synonymy); Kameneva, 2004 b: 18 (key, redescription, synonymy, distribution).



Figs 1–11. *Plagiocephalus latifrons* (1–8 — ♂; 1–6 — from Panama, 7 — from Colombia: Milán, 8 — from Colombia: Florencia, 9–11 — ♀ from Peru): 1, 5, 7–9, — habitus (1, 7, 8 — dorsal, 5 — left, 9 — anterior view); 2 — head, frontal view, 3 — head and thorax, dorsal view; 4, 10 — face, anterior view; 6 — abdomen; 11 — abdomen and wing.

Material examined. Colombia: Caquetá: Malaise trap in canopy: Florencia, Vda. La Viciosa, C. I. Macagual, 01°30'30" N 75°40'12" W, 259 m a. s. l., 23.11.2016, Florencia, Vda. San Francisco, Finc. El Recreo, 01°42'24" N 75°36'36" W, 643 m a. s. l., 07.12.2016, idem, 01.03.2017 idem, 29.03.2017, Albania, Vda. Florida I, Finca San Isidro, 01°14'50" N 75°52'34" W, 295 m a. s. l., 21.12.2016, idem, 1.03.2017, Pto. Milán, Vda. San Rafael, Finca Bellavista, 01°09'57" N 75°26'04" W, 231 m a. s. l., 21.12.2016, 7 ♂ (Y. Ramos) (CEUAM).

Distribution. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay (Kameneva, 2004 b). Colombia (**new record**).

Remarks. Examined specimens from Colombia: Milán have extremely long stalked eyes on male, as long as in most examined specimens from Central America (figs 1–7), whereas the specimens collected in Florencia (fig. 8) have conspicuously shorter eyestalks, as described for *P. intermedia* Kameneva, 2004; these specimens have wing pattern typical for *P. latifrons*, and we consider this to be individual variation.

### ***Pterocalla costalis* Wulp, 1899**

Wulp, 1899: 396 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.8 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 644 (new records).

Material examined. Colombia: Pasto, 1 ♀ (B. Guevare) (USNM).

Distribution. Mexico (Steyskal, 1968). Guatemala (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

### ***Pterocalla ocellata* (Fabricius, 1805)**

*Dictya ocellata* Fabricius, 1805: 330 (description). — *Trypeta ocellata* Wiedemann, 1830: 495. — *Pterocalla ocellata* Schiner, 1868: 296; Loew, 1873: 60; Giglio-Tos, 1895: 40; Wulp, 1899: 395; Hendel, 1909 a: 31; 1909 b: 19; Enderlein, 1921: 214; Curran, 1934: 427; Steyskal, 1968: 54.8 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 644 (new records).

Material examined. Colombia: San. Sofia, Amazonas, 09.1969, 1 ♀ (L. & D. H. Messersmith) (USNM).

Distribution. Mexico, Guyana, Brazil, Bolivia (Steyskal, 1968). Costa Rica, Panama (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

### ***Pterocalla pantherina* (Walker, 1852)**

*Trypeta pantherina* Walker, 1852: 386 (description). — *Pterocalla pantherina* (Walker): Steyskal, 1968: 54.8 (catalogue; synonymy); Kameneva, 2004 a: 645 (new records). — Syn.: *Pterocalla tarsata* Schiner, 1868: 287 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.8 (synonymy). — *Pterocalla rondanii* Schiner, 1868: 287 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.8 (synonymy).

Material examined. Colombia: Cali District, Valle del Cauca, alt. 3260 ft., 11.06.1935, 1 ♂ (Schwarz) (USNM).

Distribution. Mexico, Panama, Trinidad, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia (Steyskal, 1968). Guatemala, Costa Rica (Kameneva, 2004 a).

### ***Pterocalla proxima* Hendel, 1914**

Hendel, 1914 a: 163; Steyskal, 1968: 54.8; Kameneva, 2004 a: 645 (new records).

Material examined. Colombia: Anolaima, 02.1978, 2 ♀ (I. Zenner de P.) "Pterocalla proxima Hd. / d.G.Steyskal'78" (USNM).

Distribution. Peru (Steyskal, 1968). Costa Rica (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

### ***Pterocalla punctata* Hendel, 1909**

Hendel, 1909 a: 76 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.8 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 645 (new records).

Distribution. Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay (Steyskal, 1968). Panama (Kameneva, 2004 a).

### ***Xanthacrona bipustulata* Wulp, 1899**

Wulp, 1899: 393 (description); Steyskal, 1966 b: 269 (key); 1968: 54.12 (catalogue).

Material examined. Colombia: "Colombia" [no additional label data], 1 ♀; Dos Rios Farin, 1 ♂ (Managuez) (USNM).

Distribution. U.S.A. (Texas), Mexico to Panama, Caribbean Arch. (Cuba, Isle of Pines, Puerto Rico, Jamaica), Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina (Steyskal, 1968).

***Xanthacrona phyllochaeta* Hendel, 1909**

Hendel, 1909 a: 74 (description); Steyskal, 1966 b: 269 (key); 1968: 54.12 (catalogue).

Material examined. Colombia: Tolima, Armero, "M-622, McPhail trap / see Bustillo 89–11674 m", 23.01.1989, 4 ♂, 4 ♀ (S. Duque) (USNM).

Distribution. Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay (Steyskal, 1968). Colombia (**new record**).

***Xanthacrona tuberosa* Cresson**

Cresson, 1908: 97 (description); Steyskal, 1966 b: 269 (key); 1968: 54.12 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 649 (new records).

Material examined. Colombia: Santa Barbara, Antioquia, 28.12.1987, 1 ♂ (G. Múnera) (USNM).

Distribution. Trinidad, French Guiana, Surinam, Bolivia (Steyskal, 1968); Mexico (Hernandes, 1986). Costa Rica (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

***Chaetopsis major* (Wulp, 1899)**

*Euxesta major* Wulp, 1899: 398 (description); Painter, 1955: 41 (as a pest of corn in Guatemala). — *Chaetopsis major*: Steyskal, 1968: 54.14 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 613 (new records).

Material examined. Colombia: Antioquia, Rionegro, "ex *Zea mex.*" 10.1988, 1 ♂ (A. Bustillo) (USNM).

Distribution. USA, Mexico, El Salvador (Steyskal, 1968). Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

***Eumecosomyia nubila* (Wiedemann, 1830)**

*Ortalis nubila* Wiedemann, 1830: 660 (description). — *Eumecosomyia nubila*: Steyskal, 1966 a: 101 (key, distribution); 1968: 54.15 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 613 (distribution).

Material examined. Colombia: Bengala, "Parasita Diatraea", 10.04.1965, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (USNM).

Distribution. USA, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica; Caribbean Archipelago, Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Paraguay (Steyskal, 1968); Belize (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

***Euphara coerulea* (Macquart, 1848)**

*Ceroxys coerulea* Macquart, 1848: 222 (description). — *Euphara coerulea* Loew, 1868: 291; Steyskal, 1968: 54.15; Kameneva, 2004 a: 613 (distribution).

Material examined. Colombia: Anolaima, 03.1978, 3 ♂ (I. Zenner) (USNM).

Distribution. Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru (Steyskal, 1968). Costa Rica, Panama (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

***Euxesta mazorca* Steyskal, 1974**

Steyskal, 1974: 73 (description).

Material examined. Colombia: Sonsón, Antioquia, alt. 2500 m, 16.11.1955, 1 ♂ (USNM).

Distribution. Colombia, Ecuador (Steyskal, 1974).

***Euxesta panamena* Curran, 1935**

Curran, 1935: 20 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.19 (catalogue, record from Colombia); Kameneva, 2004 a: 616 (distribution).

No material examined in this study.

Distribution. Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (Steyskal, 1968). Belize (Kameneva, 2004 a).

***Euxesta sororcula* (Wiedemann, 1830)**

*Ortalis sororcula* Wiedemann, 1830: 463 (description). — *Euxesta sororcula*: Steyskal, 1968: 54.19 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 619 (distribution).

Material examined. Colombia: Medellín val., 4.10.1939, 1 ♂ (F. L. Gallero M.) (USNM).

Distribution. Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina (Steyskal, 1968). Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

***Euxesta spoliata*** Loew, 1868

Loew, 1868: 298 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.19 (catalogue); Kameneva, 2004 a: 619 (distribution).

Material examined. Colombia: Tablones Valle del Cauca, Finca la Florida, 1300 m, 01.1959. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Clacke) (USNM).

Distribution. USA, Mexico, Panama, Caribbean Archipelago, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina (Steyskal, 1968). Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

***Notogramma cimiciforme*** Loew, 1868

Loew, 1868: 289 (description); Steyskal, 1968: 54.6 (catalogue).

Material examined. Colombia: Tolima, Armero, Malaise trap, 26–30.01.1977, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (Peyton) (USNM).

Distribution. USA, Mexico to Panama, Caribbean Archipelago (Cuba, Jamaica), Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru; also immigrant in Oceania (Steyskal, 1968).

***Zacompsia colorata*** Steyskal, 1971

Steyskal, 1971: 247 (description); Kameneva, 2004 a: 620 (distribution).

Material examined. Colombia: Cundinamarca: El Colegio, 6.06.1946, 1 ♂ (E. A. Chapin) (USNM).

Distribution. El Salvador (Steyskal, 1971). Mexico, Costa Rica (Kameneva, 2004 a). Colombia (**new record**).

***Xycores*** Kameneva & Korneyev, **gen. n.**

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Type species: *Xycores igniceps* Kameneva & Korneyev, **sp. n.**

Diagnosis. The new genus belongs to the subfamily Otitinae and is preliminarily assigned to the tribe Cephaliini by the combination of the high straight (i. e. not concave in profile) clypeus, subtriangular palp, setulose vein  $R_1$ , and ejaculator with short sperm pump and long fan-like apodeme. It clearly differs from other members of the tribe by the combination of elongate, narrow, apically truncated flagellomere 1, robust, mainly shining thorax with pair of microtrichose vittae, well developed proepisternal, postpronotal, acrostichal, 2 pairs of dorsocentral and scutellar setae, wing with apically setulose vein  $R_1$ , cell  $bcu$  very short lobate, abdominal tergites devoid of microtrichia, sternites and abdominal pleura narrow, male genitalia with short epandrium, numerous (7–8) prenisetae arranged into a row along posterior margin, shallow hypandrium with pair of setulose pregonites, no postgonites or epiphallus, and an almost bare phallus with a pair of long spines submedially.

Description. Head (figs 14–16) higher than long. Frons setulose; all the setulae proclinate. Vertical plate with two orbital setae, anterior seta shorter than posterior. Medial and lateral vertical setae strong and long; lateral vertical seta as long as posterior orbital. Frontal vitta matt, non-microtrichose, orbits densely microtrichose. Ocellar seta laterocline, shorter than posterior orbital. Eye vertical oval. Face straight vertical, slightly higher than wide, with strongly produced facial carina, antennal grooves shallow. Clypeus lower than flagellomere 1 width, straight and slightly receding in profile, neither convex nor produced anteriorly. Parafacial narrow, half as wide as flagellomere 1 width; gena moderately high, as high as flagellomere 1 length. Occiput slightly swollen in ventral two-thirds. Postocellar setae as long as ocellars, divergent. Postvertical and postocular setae slightly shorter than anterior orbital seta. Genal and postgenal setae long. Antenna slightly longer than face; pedicel as long as wide, with moderately long dorsal seta and without notch; flagellomere 1 moderately long, narrowed towards apex, apically truncated or bluntly rounded. Prementum large, not swollen; labella fleshy, broad; palp wide, oval, slightly wider than flagellomere 1 width.

Thorax (fig. 17) moderately elongate and anteriorly narrowed, shining. Scutum slightly convex, moderately setulose, sparsely microtrichose, with densely microtrichose vitæ submedially and small patches of microtrichia on anterior surfaces of postpronotum and proepisternum. Scutellum dorsally flattened, shining. Anepisternal suture distinctive. Proepisternal seta present; 1 postpronotal, 2 notopleural setae; 2 supra-alar, 1 intra-alar, 1 postalar, 2 dorsocentral setae in postsutural portion of scutum; 1 well-developed acrostichal seta behind level of posterior dc; 2 pairs of scutellars. 2 anepisternal 1 katapisternal seta distinctive, large. Anepimeron bare.

Wing (fig. 18) hyaline, tinged with yellow, microtrichose over whole surface, with dark pattern as follows. Costa with two constrictions ("breaks") apical of humeral crossvein and basal of subcostal vein apex, bearing 2 rows of moderately short setulae (as long as vein width) from humeral break to the apex of  $R_{2+3}$ ; well-developed seta before humeral break on ventral side; no longer costal spurs. Vein Sc complete, slightly bowed at apex. Stigma short, at most 0.3 times as long as costal cell. Vein  $R_1$  setulose above on all its length; its apex at mid-length of wing, slightly posterior of r-m level. Veins  $R_{4+5}$  and M subparallel at apical portion. Cell  $r_{4+5}$  not narrowed towards its apex. Vein  $CuA_2$  slightly sinuate, cell cup with a very short extension at its lower apex. Anal lobe well developed; vein  $CuA_2+A_1$  developed in basal half, reaching wing margin as fold; vein  $A_2$  fold-like. Alula developed. Calypters moderately narrow, brown to black, with long black ciliae; upper calypter slightly longer than lower one.

Legs unmodified, femora and tibiae setulose, femora moderately thickened, fore femur with one row of long postero-ventral and two rows of postero-dorsal setae, mid femur without long setae; hind femur with one subapical seta on dorsal surface. Fore tibia with two short erect subapical setae dorsally; mid tibia with pair of subequal long apical setae ventrally and two short subapical setae dorsally. Tarsi short setulose. Claws simple.

Abdomen (fig. 19) shining, moderately setulose, without microtrichose areas.

In male, protandrial segments as in all other Ulidiidae, moderately developed, without spiracles. Hypandrium (figs 23–24) with shallow phallic guide. Pregonites symmetrical, each with 2 setulae. Phallus moderately short and narrow, without glans or sclerotized preglans, with two sclerotized taeniae and with pair of acute spinulae on middle portion (figs 21–24).

Epandrium (figs 21–23) vertical, slightly expanded in dorso-ventral direction. Surstyli joined to epandrium medio-caudally and laterally, with more or less distinct seam, large, mesally curved, with row of 5 prenisetae postero-ventrally and few setulae on ventro-medial surface (fig. 22). Cerci poorly sclerotized, wide, long setulose.

Female unknown.

Discussion. In the key to genera of Otitinae (including Pterocallini) of the Americas south of the United States (Steyskal, 1982) this genus runs to *Seioptera* Kirby. It differs from the latter, as well as from the other genera of the Seiopterini, in the absence of all the apomorphies of that tribe; Seiopterini usually have 2 katapisternal setae, the anepisternal setae lacking and no paracercal prenisetae in males.

In the key to Central American Ulidiidae (Kameneva, Korneyev, 2010), the new genus runs to *Proteseia* Korneyev & Hernández, 1999 from Mexico (see Hernández-Ortiz et al., 1999), readily differing from the latter by the face straight in profile with high carina (concave without carina in *Proteseia*), dorsal margin of the palp arcuate, palp wide oval (straight dorsal margin of subtriangular palp in *Proteseia*), stigma conspicuously shorter, not reaching r-m level (stigma long with  $R_1$  apex far distally of r-m level in *Proteseia*), epandrium with numerous posterior prenisetae (two pairs of distantly separated prenisetae in *Proteseia*), hypandrium without postgonites (postgonites well developed in *Proteseia*), and phallus almost entirely bare, except for a pair of spines (densely spinulose over whole surface in *Proteseia*).

The new genus is assigned to the subfamily Otitinae because of having a sperm pump with large fan-like ejaculatory apodeme with relatively small vesica, which is not common

for Pterocallini or Lipsanini. Numerous prenisetae occur mainly in the tribes Myennidini, Cephalini and Otitini. However, its position in the system of Ulidiidae (Kameneva, Korneyev, 2006) is quite uncertain, as in the case of other Neotropical Otitinae.

"*Seioptera*" *importans* Hennig from Central Chile which has 2 supraalar, 2 anepisternal seta, 1 katepisternal seta, bluish body sheen, and similar wing pattern and venation, differs by having the vein  $R_1$  bare in basal part, epandrium with two prenisetae closely located at median part of surstylus, and densely setulose phallus.

*Xycores* shares several characters with the genera of the Cephalini. These are the face straight; high, straight clypeus, and large, subtriangular palp. *Xycores* is apparently related to the genera of this tribe. Nevertheless, inclusion of this genus into the Cephalini requires re-definition of the latter tribe, which is out of scope of this paper.

Species included. The type species, *Xycores igniceps* Kameneva & Korneyev, sp. n.

Etymology. The name of the genus is an anagram of the name *Ceroxys*, the Palaearctic genus of the Otitini to which most Neotropical species of the tribe were misplaced by Steyskal (1991); gender is feminine.

***Xycores igniceps* Kameneva & Korneyev, sp. n. (figs 12–24)**

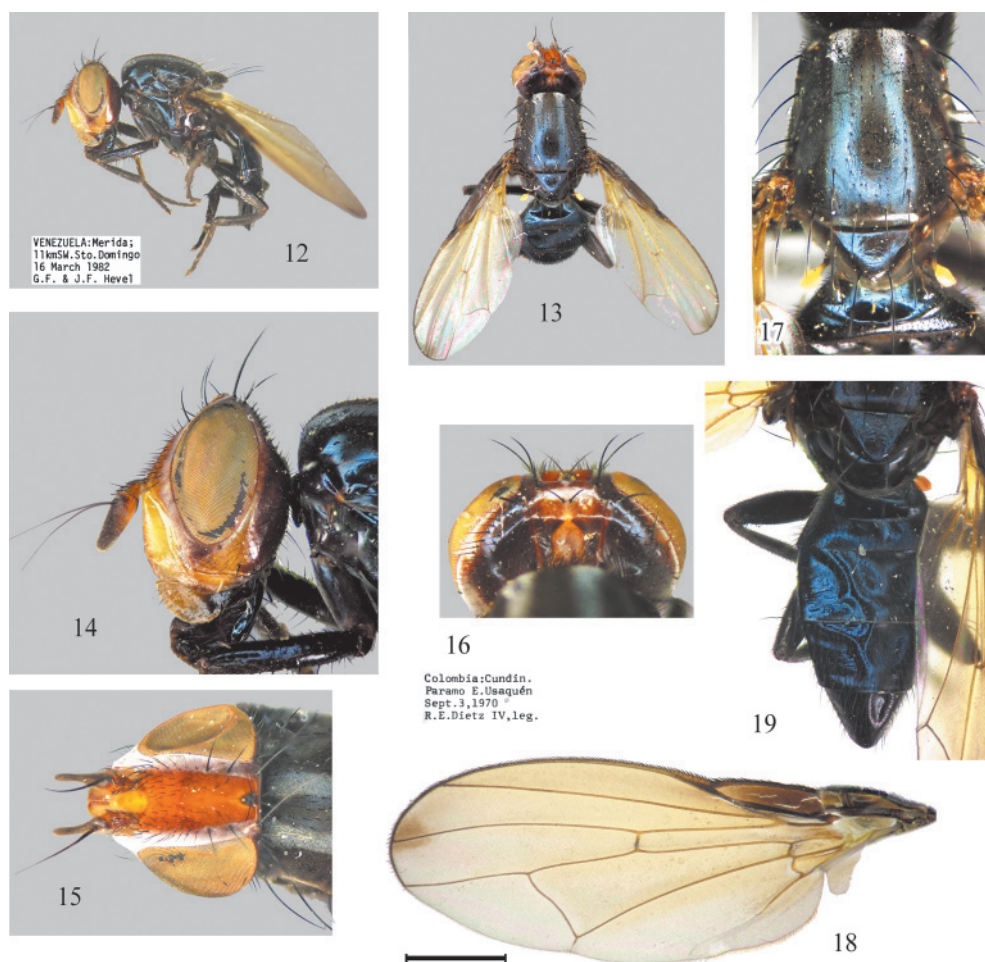
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6BBA3EF9-5A25-461F-B7EC-A1169FFC543D

Material examined. **Type.** Holotype ♂, **Venezuela:** "Merida; 11 km SW Sto. Domingo, 16 March 1982, G. F. & J. F. Hevel" (USNM). Paratype 1 ♂: **Colombia:** "Cundin. Páramo E. Usaquén, Sept. 3, 1970 R. E. Dietz IV leg." (dissected) (USNM).

**Diagnosis.** Medium-sized shining black flies with orange-yellow head, entirely black legs and yellowish wing (with a black costal stripe from wing base to apex of pterostigma, a round black or grey spot at  $R_{4+5}$  apex, and hyaline posterior margin) clearly differing from all similar ulidiid species by the combination of elongate, apically narrowed and truncated antenna, straight face and clypeus in profile, thorax shining black except mesonotum brown microtrichose, with pair of white microtrichose vittae, wing with short pterostigma not reaching r-m level, entirely black legs including tarsi, abdomen narrowly oval, entirely shining black, with narrow sternites and pleural membrane, male genitalia with 5 subequal prenisetae forming one row at posterobasal margin of surstylus; phallus moderately short, devoid of scales or spines, except one pair of needle-like spines at its mid-length. It can be recognized from habitually similar species of *Seioptera* and *Pseudoseioptera* by having straight face, wide palp, 2 anepisternal and 1 katepisternal setae (in compared species, face incised in profile, clypeus convex, 0 anepisternal and 2 katepisternal setae), from *Proteseia steyskali* Hernandez & Kameneva, 1998 by straight face, oval, yellow palp (face concave in profile, palp black, triangular in *Proteseia*), as well as by narrow and long antenna more than twice as long as wide (1.5 times as long as wide, widely rounded in *Seioptera*, *Pseudoseioptera*, and *Proteseia*); from most *Herina* species, which often have narrowed antenna, subtriangular palp, similar wing pattern, and more than 2 prenisetae, the new species can be distinguished by the straight, receding clypeus (convex and anteriorly produced in *Herina*), short pterostigma ( $R_1$  meets costa distally of r-m level in *Herina*), and mid tibia with two ventral and two dorsal spur-like subapical setae (one long ventral seta in *Herina*). *Xycores igniceps* sp. n. differs from all known Ulidiidae species by its bare phallus with a pair of strong spines at its mid-length.

**Description.** Description. Male. Head (figs 14–16) ratio (length : height : width) = 1:1.40:1.41, mostly yellow. Frons (fig. 15) 1.3 times as long as wide, orange yellow with black ocellar triangle; orbits silver-white microtrichose, reddish yellow; parafacial moderately narrow, white microtrichose. Frontal setulae black, proclinate or, in the middle, inclinate. Lunula orange. Eye 1.8 times as high as long. Face as long as wide in its narrowest portion; its surface silvery tomentose in its upper half, between antennae and in antennal

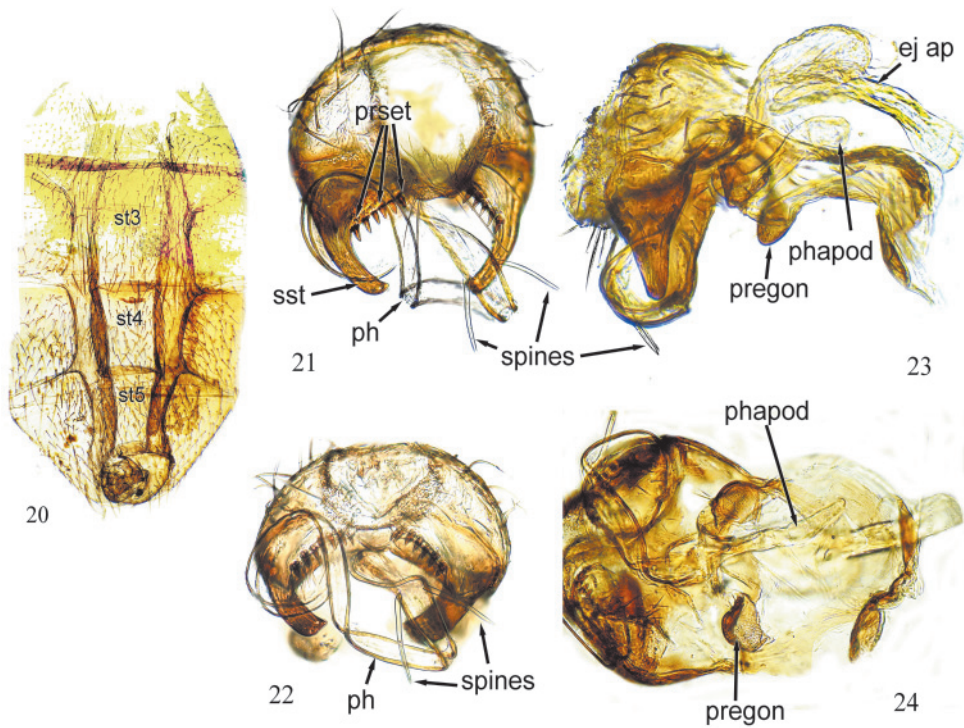




Figs 12–19. *Xycores igniceps* (12–14, 17 — holotype ♂ from Venezuela, 15–16, 18–19 — paratype ♂ from Colombia): 12 — label and habitus, lateral left view, 13 — habitus, dorsal view, 14–16 — head, 17 — mesonotum, 18 — wing, 19 — abdomen (14 — lateral left, 15, 17–19 — dorsal, 16 — posterior view and label). Scale bar 1 mm.

grooves, shining black to brown in lower half, with the lower lateral corners yellow, often semi-transparent. Clypeus shining yellow. Gena orange yellow. Occiput yellow at margins, brownish-yellow medially. Antenna brownish yellow; scape and pedicel with black setulae; first flagellomere brown antero-dorsally, whitish microtrichose, 2.8 times as long as wide, apically narrowed, truncated or narrowly rounded at apex; arista black, bare. Mouthparts black, prementum black, shining. Palp yellow, black in basal 1/6, with sparse and short black setulae.

Thorax (figs 12, 13, 17) black, with bluish sheen on pleura, mesonotum sparsely brownish microtrichose, with pair of white microtrichose vittae submedially. Scutum 1.3 times as long as wide; black setulose, with 13–15 setulae and 2 dorsocentral setae in microtrichose field and four rows of setulae between whitish microtrichose vittae. Scutellum black, shining, sparsely microtrichose, flattened. Subscutellum shining, dark brown. Mediotergite shining black. Set of setae normal for the genus, anterior supraalar seta 0.75 times as long as the posterior one. All the setae and setulae black.



Figs 20–24. *Xycores igniceps* (paratype ♂ from Colombia): 20 — abdomen, ventral view, 21–22 — epandrium and phallus, 23–24 — epandrium, hypandrium and phallus (21 — posterior, 22 — postero-ventral, 23 — lateral right, 24 — ventral view). Abbreviations: ej ap — ejaculatory apodeme, ph — phallus, phad — phallapodeme, pregon — pregonite, prset — prensisetae, sst — surstylus.

Wing (fig. 18) yellow tinged, hyaline along posterior margin, 2.7–2.8 times as wide as long; cells bc, c, and sc dark brown. Apical spot at  $R_{4+5}$  round, pale brown. Calypter brown, with black cilia. Haltere creamy white.

Legs (fig. 12) entirely black, with black setae and setulae. Mid tibia ventrally with pair of strong unequal spur-like setae longer than tibia width and dorsally with two subapical erect setae slightly shorter than tibia width.

Abdomen (figs 19–20) entirely shining black, with bluish sheen except pleural membrane opaque; setulae and setae black. Sternites 3–5 conspicuously longer than wide. Abdominal pleural membrane narrower than sternites (fig. 20). Postabdomen as described for the genus. Each surstylus with five prensisetae in its proximal half. Pregonites with 2 setulae.

Female unknown.

**Etymology.** The species name is a Latin adjective meaning “fire-headed”, reflecting the reddish-yellow head coloration contrasting with entirely black body and legs.

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