

A New Species of *Megaselia* from Brazil (Diptera: Phoridae)

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The genus *Megaselia* Rondani is cosmopolitan and practically in every region is represented by many more species than any of the other genera comprising the family. It is likewise a dominant genus in the neotropical zone. From the great number of undescribed species in the author's collection, one is here presented which belongs to the subgenus *Aphiochaeta* Brues (mesopleurae hairy or bristled).

***Megaselia (Aphiochaeta) diana* Borgmeier, new species.**

FEMALE: Length 3 mm. *Front* blackish brown, about as broad as high, slightly broadened posteriorly, almost dull, with scattered hairs; median line distinct, shining. Four subequal supraantennal bristles. Antial bristles set near the anterior lateral bristle, distinctly below the level of the upper supraantennals. Second row nearly straight, the bristles equidistant. Uppermost postocular bristle directed to median line, undermost strong, directed downward. Cheek with 6 bristles of moderate length. Antennal cavities shallow, confluent in middle. Antennae ferruginous, small, globular; arista dorsal, distinctly pubescent. Palpi ferruginous, of normal size, flattened, with 5 bristles on distal half. Proboscis short and broad, fleshy; epistoma very short. *Thorax* ferruginous brown, humeral callus and lateral margin more yellowish. Between the two dorsocentral bristles there are several bristles of moderate length. Mesopleurae with a patch of black hairs above behind and with 1-3 moderately long bristles at the hind margin. Scutellum with four bristles, the anterior slightly shorter than the posterior ones. *Abdomen* blackish brown

dorsally, ventrally ferruginous red. The tergites of normal shape, with faint grayish pruinosity, hind margins of tergites 1-4 sometimes narrowly yellowish; tergites 3-5 subequal in length, 6 trapeziform. Second tergite laterally with several bristles of moderate length and distinctly pubescent; remainder tergites with scattered short hairs. Terminal segments membranous, cerci small, reddish. *Legs* ferruginous yellow. Front tibiae anterodorsally with a series of 14 short bristles. Middle tibiae with a complete dorsal seam of closely set hairs, and on basal two thirds with approximately 8 anterodorsal cilia and 7-8 posterodorsal ones. Hind tibiae with a complete hair-seam on dorsal face and 12 posterodorsal cilia, the two uppermost short, the remainder strong; anterodorsal cilia absent. *Wing* distinctly brownish yellow; length 3.4 mm., width 1.4 mm. Costa extending to 0.57 of wing-length, costal divisions in proportion of 24:19:4. Costa slightly thickened at apex of first vein, costal cilia moderately

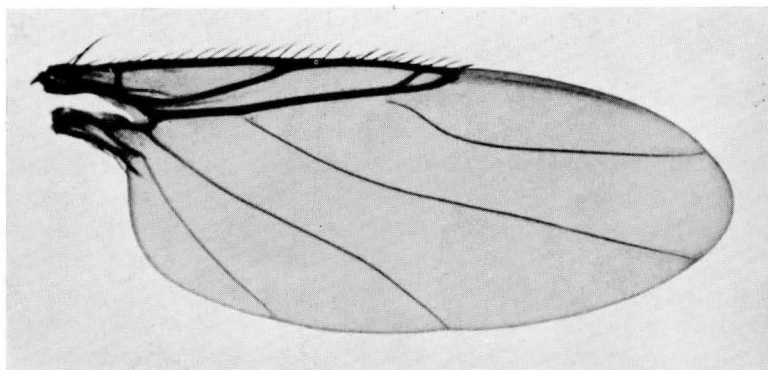


Figure 1. *Megaselia (Aphiochaeta) diana* Borgmeier, new species, wing of holotype female. (Borgmeier photo with Kine-Exakta and Zeiss Microtar 2 cm.)

long. Base of third vein with a short bristle. Mediastinal vein complete, humeral cross vein distinct. Fourth vein arising a little before fork or at fork, slightly recurved at base, concave at basal third, remainder nearly straight. Fifth vein gently curved at basal third, otherwise straight. All veins complete. Alular margin with 5 hairs. Halteres yellow.

MALE: Length 2.6-2.8 mm. Colored as the female. Abdominal tergites more distinctly hairy; yellow seams on hind margins absent or very weak. Hypopygium ferruginous, small, anal segment short. Wing-length 2.6-2.8 mm., costa extending to 5.5 of wing-length, costal divisions in proportion of 15:14:4.

HOLOTYPE, *female* from NOVA TEUTONIA, SANTA CATARINA, BRAZIL, collected by Fritz Plaumann, June 6, 1939. *Allotype*, male, June 7, 1939; same locality. *Paratypes* 8 females and 8 males, same locality, June 7, 1939, and April to July, 1937/38. Thirteen paratypes (collected 1937/38) are in the collection of the British Museum of Natural History, London; the remainder are in the author's collection.

COMPARISON: *Megaselia (Aphiochaeta) diana* is closely allied to *Megaselia (Aphiochaeta) pteryacantha* Borgmeier (1925), but differs in wing-venation: the fourth vein is less concave, and the fifth is almost straight on second half; the bristle at the base of third vein is shorter. The anterodorsal bristles on front tibiae are also more conspicuous.

LITERATURE CITED

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