

***Pseudolycoriella martita* sp. nov.:**
The first species of the genus *Pseudolycoriella*
Menzel & Mohrig, 1998 from Colombia
(Diptera: Sciaridae)

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Abstract: A new species, *Pseudolycoriella martita* sp. nov., belonging to the *Pseudolycoriella bruckii* species-group of MENZEL and MOHRIG (2000), is described, based on a male which was taken from a dead rotten pig in the tropical Colombian jungle. Illustrations of the most important morphological characters and a discussion of the systematic position of the new species are given.

Key words: Diptera, Sciaridae, *Pseudolycoriella*, new species, Colombia.

Introduction

In his catalogue of the family Sciaridae, AMORIM (1992) recorded 193 species for the fauna of South America. However, only 16 species were recorded from Colombia, and this little portion of known species shows very clearly there is still an extraordinarily poor knowledge on the sciarid fauna of Colombia.

The genus *Pseudolycoriella* (type-species: *Sciara bruckii* Winnertz, 1867) was proposed and described by MENZEL and MOHRIG (1998), and later MENZEL and MOHRIG(2000) divided the genus into three species-groups: The *Pseudolycoriella morenae*-group, *Pseudolycoriella bruckii*-group and *Pseudolycoriella horribilis*-group. In connection with his investigations on the sciarid fauna of Papua New Guinea, MOHRIG (2013) described another 22 new species in the genus *Pseudolycoriella* and added three further species groups: The *Pseudolycoriella longicostalis*-group, *Pseudolycoriella quadrispinosa*-group and *Pseudolycoriella triacanthula*-group.

Pseudolykoriella is a very species-rich genus and probably one of the largest genera of the Sciaridae. The distribution of *Pseudolykoriella* species covers all zoogeographic regions (RUDZINSKI 1997, 2003; MOHRIG 2003, 2013; MOHRIG and JASCHHOF 1999; MOHRIG et al. 2004, 2012; VILKAMAA et al. 2012; KÖHLER and MOHRIG 2016). Based on a high number of undescribed species from SE-Asia in the private collection of the first author it seems absolutely clear that the origin of the genus is located in the Southern hemisphere.

Here, we describe the first species of *Pseudolykoriella* from Colombia belonging to the *Pseudolykoriella bruckii* species-group of MENZEL and MOHRIG (2000).

Material and Methods

The new species originates from a sampling collected by Mark BENECKE in the Hacienda Macagual jungle camp on 15.10.2011. It was stored in ethanol before preparation and transferred to a microscopic slide and embedded in Poly-Vinyl-Lactophenol. The terminology used follows mainly that of MENZEL and MOHRIG (2000) and VILKAMAA et al. (2012).

***Pseudolykoriella martita* sp. nov.**

Holotype (?) COLOMBIA. Hacienda Macagual near Municipio de Florencia. Department of Caquetá. Jungle camp. Collected from a rotten pig, 280 m. 10-oct-2011. Leg. M. BENECKE.

Depository: Holotype with the no. SAM/001 in the collection of the Laboratorio de Colecciones Entomologicas Universidad de Antioquia (CEUA).

Description (Male)

Head. Eye bridge with 3 rows of facets. Prefrons with 14 scattered setae. Clypeus with 3 setae. Maxillary palpus brown, long, 3-segmented. Basal palpomere with 2 long dorsolateral setae and scattered dorsal sensillae. Second palpomere with 5 short setae (Fig. 1a).

Antennal flagellomeres with brown basal parts and light yellow necks. Surface of flagellomeres rough. Antennal setae long and dense, salient. Between the normal setae with short peg-like and longer hair-like sensillae. L/W-index of 4th antennal flagellar segment = 75/37.5 μm = 2.0. Length of neck of 4th flagellomere = 27 μm (Fig. 1b).

Thorax. Ground colour brown but with light yellow stripes between the lateral and dorso-central setae, and the dorso-central and acrostichal

setae. Katepisternum completely yellow. Anterior pronotum with 4 setae. Episternum 1 with 5 setae. Scutum with one pair of presutural acrostichal setae, 9-10 long dorso-central setae, and 7-8 short and 4 very long lateral setae. Length of ac-setae = 25 μm , longest dc-setae = 58 μm , longest lateral setae = 93 μm . Scutellum with 3 long apical setae and 2-4 shorter lateral setae on each side. With no discal setae. Halteres dark brown, with short stems.

Legs. Coxae light yellow with dark, brownish setae. Femora and tibiae light brownish-yellow. Tibial setae short. Fore tibia with 0-1 ventral spine. Apical tibial organ of t_1 with 7 hyaline spines forming a comb-like transverse row; with no indicated proximal border (Fig. 1c). Middle tibia in the distal half with some short ventral, lateral and dorsal spines. Hind leg not on hand in the type specimen. Tibial spurs = 1:2:(2); longer than the apical tibial width. Tarsal claws with 4 fine pointed teeth on ventral side.

Wing. Hyaline with light brownish tinge. Veins distinct. R1/R = 0.65. R1 with 4 dorsal setae. R5 with no ventral setae; inserting in C clearly proximal the end of M2. C/w = 0.70. Veins bM and r-m bare; bM/r-m = 1.9; st-Cu/bM = 0.4. Length of M-fork/st-M = 1.08. Length of wing = 1.40 μm .

Abdomen. Colour light brown; tergites with only scattered setae (Fig. 1d). 9th tergite trapezoid, with longer marginal setae (Fig. 1e). Ventral base of gonocoxites V-shaped; inner margin with short setae; apicoven-tral setae very long, almost as long as gonostylus (Fig. 1f). Gonostylus elongate, 3 times longer than wide; inner margin concave; apex rounded and with dense apical vestiture. Subapically with 2 slender and dark mega-setae and 1 long, whiplash seta (Fig. 1g). Tegmen pyramidal, completely sclerotised, with short parameral apodemes and no special dorsal structure. Basal part of aedeagus short; apical part without teeth (Fig. 1f).

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis and Discussion

Pseudolykoriella martita sp. nov. is a very typical member of the genus *Pseudolykoriella* by the ventral toothed tarsal claws and the hypopygial structures. In the general form of its gonostylus *P. martita* sp. nov. especially resembles *Pseudolykoriella indocera* Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 from the Dominican Republic, but the two species can be clearly differentiated by the structure of the tegmen, the shorter necks of the antennal flagellomeres in *P. indocera*, and the colouration of the thorax.

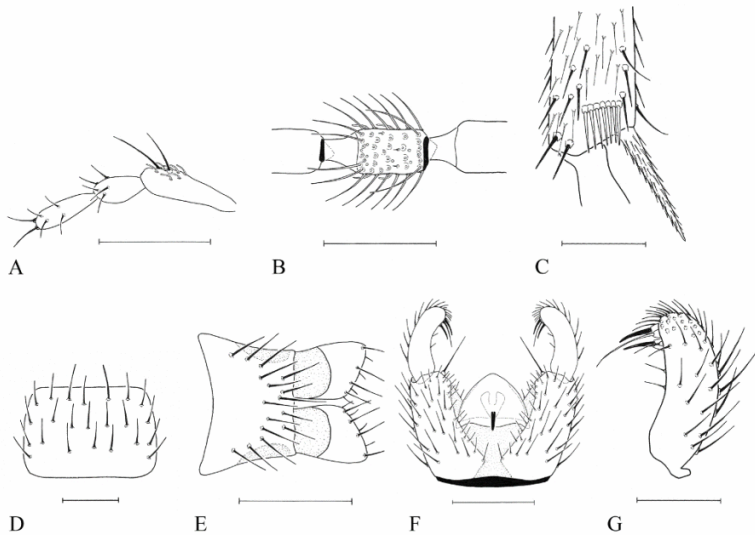


Figure 1 *Pseudolycoriella martita* sp. nov., holotype. **a** Maxillary palp. Scale = 100 μ m. **b** Antennal flagellomere 4. Scale = 100 μ m. **c** Apical part of front tibia with tibial organ. Scale = 50 μ m. **d** 5th abdominal tergite. Scale = 100 μ m. **e** 9th abdominal tergite and cerci, dorsal view. Scale = 100 μ m. **f** Hypopygium with tegmen and aedeagus, ventral view. Scale = 100 μ m. **g** Gonostylus, ventral view. Scale = 50 μ m.

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