

Description of *Macrocolus villemantae* n. sp. from Reserve of Linhares, CVRD (Brazil) (Diptera: Asilidae, Dasypogoninae)

Guy Tomasovic

Collaborateur scientifique à l'Université de Liège, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Unité d'Entomologie fonctionnelle et évolutive (Prof. Frédéric Francis). Passage des Déportés 2, B-5030 Gembloux, Belgique. E-mail: guytomasovic@yahoo.fr

Reçu le 24 janvier 2013, accepté le 23 mai 2013

1. INTRODUCTION

Four *Macrocolus* species are known from the Neotropical region: *M. barrettoi* Carrera 1949 from Brazil, *M. bicolor* Engel 1930 from Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay, *M. martinorum* Artigas & Papavero 1988 from Mexico and *M. rubripes* Carrera & Papavero 1962 from Brazil. Single male of *M. villemantae* n. sp., was captured during a sampling campaign by the Dr. Claire Villemant (Hymenoptera: Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France) in the period of 23-30 september 2000 in the nature reserve of Linhares, area of 220 km² on the coast of Brazil.

The mapping was realized with Carto Fauna Flora 2.0 (Barbier & Rasmont, 2000).

2. TAXONOMY

Key to separate the five known species of *Macrocolus* inspiring by Carrera & Papavero (1962) and Artigas & Papavero (1988).

- 1) Wing not infuscated. Legs yellow *villemantae* n. sp.
- Wing partially or entirely infuscated..... 2
- 2) Wing entirely infuscated. All legs black 3
- Wing infuscated only in certain areas. Legs mostly reddish 4
- 3) Mystax black. Scape elongated. Thorax mostly reddish..... *bicolor* Engel
- Mystax white. Scape subequal to pedicel. Thorax black..... *martinorum* Artigas & Papavero

- 4) Wing infuscated along vein of basal $\frac{3}{4}$, apex clear. Fore and middle legs reddish, hind legs darker *barrettoi* Carrera
- Wing slightly infuscated only at vertex and hind margin. All legs reddish, the black tarsi excepted *rubripes* Carrera & Papavero

3. DESCRIPTION OF *MACROCOLUS VILLEMANTAE* N. SP.

(Pictures 1 & 2; Drawings A, B, C)

Etymology : The species is dedicated to the Dr. Claire Villemant who has collected the specimen.

Holotype male : Brazil, Espinito Santo : Res., de Linhares, CVRD, 40 km NNE Linhares, S 19°08'16'' W 40°03'37''. Semi-deciduous forest, 23-30.ix.2000. Leg. C. Villemant. Currently the type will be deposited in the University of Liège, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Functional and Evolutionary Entomology, Pr. Dr. F. Francis, Gembloux, Belgique.

Male : length 8.5 mm.

Body : yellow, scutum with black spots, iridescent wing, yellow legs.

Head : facial gibbosity scarcely visible in lateral view. Face yellowish tomentose, mystax with 9 long, slender yellowish setae along lower facial margin. Palpi with yellowish setose, first segment yellow brown, second segment yellowish with brown spot. Antennae diagnostic of genus, brown, scape and pedicel with short yellow setae, scape longer than pedicel, postpedicel more than three times as long as scape and pedicel combined. Frons brownish tomentose. Ocellar tubercle shiny black. Occiput yellow tomentose, postocular

bristles brown.

Thorax : postpronotal lobe yellow with some short and fine yellowish hairs. Scutum covered by yellow micropilosity with the central and lateral marks black brown and bare. Bristles stout and black : 1 notopleural, 2 supra alars, 1 postalar, 5 pairs dorsocentrals. Scutellum yellow, 2 scutellars bristles. Pleura covered by yellow micropilosity, katatergal bristles yellow. Wings : hyaline covered by microtrichia, without spot, veins brown. Legs : slenders and yellow with yellowish vestiture, tibiae with some yellowish setae.

Abdomen : yellow, hairs scattered short, fine, black and white. Posterior margin of tergite I with lateraly 2 brown, strong and long bristles surrounded by some yellowish setae.

Terminalia male : yellow with yellow setae. Epandrium divided, each part broadly rounded posteriorly. Apical process of gonocoxite broad, with wide rounded end and a pointed apical. Dististylus long, bent, parallel-side, pointed on the tip. Aedeagus, sheath courbed and tubular, conical, apodeme small.

4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author thanks Pol Limbourg of Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (Dep. Entomology, Dr. P. Grootaert) for the photos of type specimen.

5. REFERENCES

- Artigas J.N. & Papavero N. (1988). The american genera of Asilidae (Diptera) : keys for identification with an atlas of female spermathecae and other morphological details. II. Key to the genera of Dasyopogoninae Macquart, with descriptions of new genera and species and new synonymies. *Gayana Zoologia* **52**(3-4), p. 199-260.
- Barbier Y. & Rasmont P. (2000). Carto Fauna-Flora 2.0. Guide d'utilisation. Université de Mons-Hainaut, Mons (Belgique), 59 p.
- Carrera M. & Papavero N. (1962). Saropogonini neotropicaux (Diptera, Asilidae, Dasyopogoninae). *Studia Entomologica* **5**(1-4), p. 39-64.

(3 réf.)

Pictures : *Macrocolus villemantae* n. sp.

1) Head



2) Apical spur on the fore tibia



3) Drawings: A : aedeagus ; B : epandrium ; C : gonocoxite and dististylus.

