

Four new species of *Tanytarsus* van der Wulp, 1874 (Diptera: Chironomidae) from South America

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Abstract

Male and pupa of *Tanytarsus amazonicus* sp. nov. as well as males of *T. digitatus* sp. nov., *T. friburgensis* sp. nov. and *T. jacaretingensis* sp. nov. from South America are described and diagnosed. The four species can be separated mainly by differences in the antennal ratio, dorsomedian extension of the eye, wing setation, shape of the anal tergal bands, anal point armament and in the form of the superior volsella, digitus and median volsella lamellae. *Tanytarsus amazonicus* sp. nov., *T. digitatus* sp. nov. and *T. friburgensis* sp. nov. do not seem to be closely related to any other described Neotropical *Tanytarsus*, while *T. jacaretingensis* sp. nov. is morphologically similar to *T. monospinosus* Ekrem & Reiss, 1999. *Tanytarsus amazonicus* sp. nov., *T. digitatus* sp. nov. and *T. friburgensis* sp. nov. are recorded from Brazil and *T. jacaretingensis* sp. nov. from Brazil and French Guyana.

Key words: Chironomidae, Tanytarsini, *Tanytarsus*, new species, Neotropical

Introduction

The external features of chironomid adult males and pupae are very diverse and usually permit differentiation of species and recognition of diagnostic characters. In the tribe Tanytarsini, generic separation is based mostly upon features of the male genitalia, supported by characteristics of the pupae and larvae (Cranston 1997). The genus *Tanytarsus* belongs to the tribe Tanytarsini of the subfamily Chironominae. The genus is species rich, with more than 300 species world-wide (Ekrem 2003). The immature forms occur in all types of freshwater, and also in marine and terrestrial environments (Ashe *et al.* 1987; Cranston *et al.* 1989). Reiss and Fittkau (1971) reviewed all European *Tanytarsus* and erected 13 species groups based on adult males. Recent taxonomic and