Systematic review of Neotropical genera of Lauxaniidae: 3. The genus *Paracestrotus* Hendel, 1925 (Diptera: Schizophora)

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Abstract

A review of the Neotropical Lauxaniidae genus *Paracestrotus* Hendel, 1925 is presented with redescription of *P. gibbosus* Hendel, 1925 and the description of a new species, *P. pulchripennis* **sp. n.**, from Brazil, Pará, including illustrations and a key.

Key words: Diptera, Lauxaniidae, *Paracestrotus*, new species, Neotropical Region, systematics

Introduction

The Lauxaniidae are among the largest families of Acalyptratae and are extremely diverse worldwide (Stuckenberg 1971). In the Neotropical Region the family comprises a described fauna of nearly 400 species in 62 genera (Amorim *et al.* 2002). Hendel (1925) produced the last comprehensive revision including Neotropical lauxaniids, and more recently Silva (1993) completed a dissertation in which the Neotropical genera are revised.

This paper is the third in a series intended to review the Neotropical Lauxaniidae genera; the first dealt with *Triconopsis* Hendel (Silva 1998) and the second with *Cephalella* Malloch (Silva 1999).

Hendel (1925) described the genus *Paracestrotus* and only included the type species, *P. gibbosus*, which was described from a male specimen from Peru. Hendel (*op. cit.*) considered it similar to *Cestrotus* Loew in having a conical frons, arista plumose and only one katepisternal seta. According to the key in Hendel's paper (1925), it differs from *Cestrotus* by the presence of 2 instead of 3 dorsocentral setae, vein *R4+5* bare, ocellar setae absent and the frontal hump lying anteriorly to the ocelli. Stuckenberg (1971) considered a group of genera, including *Dioides* Kertész, *Procestrotus* Stuckenberg, *Prosopophorella* Malloch and *Cestrotus*, to be related based on the face being convex, the