



# Descriptions of a new subgenus and two new species of *Atrichobrunettia* Satchell (Diptera, Psychodidae) from the Neotropical region

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#### **Abstract**

Pachybrunettia **subg. nov.** is proposed for three Neotropical species of *Atrichobrunettia*: A. minuta Bravo from Bahia State, Brazil, A. trilobata **sp.nov**. from Amazonas State, Brazil and A. triangularis **sp. nov** from Pará State, Brazil. A key for identification of the Neotropical species of *Atrichobrunettia* is provided.

Key words: Diptera, Psychodidae, Psychodinae, Atrichobrunettia, new subgenus, new species, Brazil

### Introduction

The genus *Atrichobrunettia* Satchell comprises 43 species globally (Quate & Quate 1967; Duckhouse 1991; Duckhouse & Lewis 2000; Ježek 2000; Wagner 2004; Bravo 2006). Five subgenera have currently been proposed in *Atrichobrunettia* (Bravo 2006): *Atrichobrunettia* Satchel (with 19 Australasian and Oceanian species), *Horobrunettia* Duckhouse (with 5 Australasian and Oceanian species), *Plesiobrunettia* Duckhouse (with 2 Oceanian species), *Mirousiella* Vaillant (with 5 Paleartic species) and *Polibrunettia* Bravo (with 9 Neotropical species). Only 3 species of Neotropical *Atrichobrunettia* were not included in any subgenus (Bravo 2006): *Atrichobrunettia minuta* Bravo, *Atrichobrunettia pennata* Bravo, and *Atrichobrunettia bora* (Bravo)

The species A. minuta was created for 3 Brazilian specimens of Atrichobrunettia with 13 flagellomeres and a wide and contiguous eye bridge (Bravo 2006) — the holotype from Bahia State, and 2 paratypes from Amazonas State. After that, six specimens of Atrichobrunettia from the Brazilian Amazon, similar to A. minuta, were found in the Coleção de Invertebrados do Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), 1 from Amazonas State and 5 from Pará State and a new subgenus of Neotropical Atrichobrunettia and two new species of this subgenus are proposed with them.

## Material and methods

All specimens examined were treated with 10% KOH and mounted in Canada balsam. Terminology used for morphological descriptions of the species of *Atrichobrunettia* follows McAlpine (1981). The specific morphological terminology of Psychodidae follows that of Duckhouse (1990) and Bravo (2006). The term "foramen" used by Quate & Brown (2004) is preferred over "pseudospiracular opening" as used by Duckhouse (1990). The term "sternite 10" of McAlpine (1981) is accepted for the large sclerite known as the "ventral epandrial plate" according to Duckhouse (1990), or as the "ventral epandrial sclerite" of Quate & Brown (2004). The specimens were deposited in the *Coleção Entomológica do Museu de Zoologia da Universidade*