



## A new Neotropical species of *Tanytarsus* van der Wulp, 1874 (Diptera: Chironomidae), with an unusual anal process

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### Abstract

Male, female, pupa and larva of *Tanytarsus caipira* sp. n. are described and figured. Larvae were collected on the aquatic macrophyte *Mayaca fluviatilis* in a small pond in southeastern Brazil and reared to the adult stage. The male of *T. caipira* can be distinguished from all other described *Tanytarsus* species by the lack of a proper anal point and the long, forked, dorsal anal process. The pupa differs from other *Tanytarsus* species in having 2 pairs of taeniate setae on sternite VIII. The larva of *T. caipira* has a large Lauterborn organ placed on a short, weakly sclerotized pedicel.

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

### Introduction

The genus *Tanytarsus* van der Wulp, 1874 has a worldwide distribution, and is very species rich and abundant in all types of freshwater habitats. Up until now 37 *Tanytarsus* species have been recorded from the Neotropical Region (Cranston 2007; Sanseverino 2006). However, the pupae of only 13 of these species and the larvae of only 4 species are associated and described. During ecological surveys of freshwater habitats the identification of immatures is potentially problematic and often possible only to genus level, as can be exemplified by the high number of pupal morphotypes of Tanytarsini, including several *Tanytarsus* species, recorded in recent papers (e.g., Couceiro *et al.* 2006; Roque & Trivinho-Strixino 2007). The ability to identify larvae and pupae thus facilitates many aspects of basic biological research as well as biological monitoring and conservation programs.

In the Laboratório de Entomologia Aquática at the Universidade Federal de São Carlos, we have been rearing chironomid larvae to associate immatures and adults since the 1980's, resulting in the description of both adults and immatures of several *Tanytarsus* species as well as other chironomid species. The new species described below was collected in a small pond on the Universidade Federal de São Carlos Campus in southeastern Brazil, where the larva is associated with the aquatic macrophyte *Mayaca fluviatilis*, and reared in the laboratory to obtain all life stages.

### Material and methods

Larvae were collected on stands of *Mayaca fluviatilis* and kept isolated in small bottles covered with fine mesh until the adults emerged. All material examined was slide-mounted in Euparal or Hoyer. The morphological terminology follows Sæther (1977, 1980), except the term "taeniae", which is used for the flattened