



A new species of *Cnodalomyia* Hull, 1962 (Diptera, Asilidae, Asilinae) from Brazil

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Abstract

The robber fly genus *Cnodalomyia* Hull, 1962 is a monotypic member of the Asilinae. The type species, *C. obtusa* Hull, is endemic to Itatiaia, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A new species, *Cnodalomyia catarinensis* sp. nov. from southern states of Brazil (Santa Catarina, Paraná and São Paulo) is herein described and illustrated. Both species are restricted to highland areas of the Atlantic Forest. An identification key to the species is also presented.

Key words: *Cnodalomyia catarinensis* sp. nov.; *Cnodalomyia obtusa*; Taxonomy; highlands; Atlantic Forest

Introduction

Cnodalomyia Hull is a monotypic and endemic genus to Brazil. Hull (1962) proposed the genus to include one species, *C. obtusa*, from Itatiaia, state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Martin & Papavero (1970) considered *Cnodalomyia*, as originally proposed by Hull, among the Asilinae, including only the type-species *C. obtusa*. Papavero (1973) presented a list of the Asilidae genera of the World and no changes were added to the original status of *Cnodalomyia*. Castillo *et al.* (1994) described the egg of an undetermined species of *Cnodalomyia* deposited in the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP). As the adults were examined by the senior author, and he did not recognize it as *C. obtusa*, we considered it as evidence that a second species was still unknown to science.

As stated by Marques & Lamas (2006) the actual knowledge of the Brazilian fauna is far from ideal and even in areas close to the main centers of scientific studies, such as the state of São Paulo, there are still a large number of undescribed species or new records to be found.

Studying material from the highlands of Paraná, Santa Catarina and São Paulo states, deposited in the MZUSP collection, the authors were able to find a new *Cnodalomyia* species, which is described and illustrated herein.

Material and methods

Terminology follows McAlpine (1981) except for genitalic morphology of which we used the one presented by Geller-Grimm & Dikow (2005).

Genitalia were macerated in 10% KOH at room temperature for one day to remove soft tissue, then rinsed in distilled water and dilute glacial acetic acid, and dissected in 80% ethanol. Genitalia preparations were placed in glycerine in a genitalia vial mounted on the pin beneath the specimen.

Types are deposited in the Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP).