



## Notes on Afrotropical *Manota* Williston (Diptera: Mycetophilidae), with the description of seven new species

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### Abstract

The following new species are described: *Manota clinochaeta* (Madagascar), *M. cultrigera* (Madagascar), *M. edentula* (Mauritius), *M. ehippiata* (Uganda), *M. macrodon* (Madagascar), *M. phyllochaeta* (Madagascar) and *M. uncinata* (Madagascar). New records and taxonomic notes are given for *M. maboceansis* Matile (Uganda), *M. natalensis* Jaschhof & Mostovski (South Africa) and *M. whiteleyi* Jaschhof and Mostovski (Ivory Coast). Taxonomic notes on *M. flavipes* (Enderlein) (Seychelles) are given and its hypopygium is redescribed.

**Key words:** Diptera, Mycetophilidae, *Manota*, new species, Afrotropical region

### Introduction

*Manota* Williston (type-species *M. defecta* Williston, 1896) is the only Afrotropical genus which has been referred to the subfamily Manotinae of the Mycetophilidae (cf. Hippa *et al.* 2000). For a long time, the species diversity of *Manota* in the Afrotropical region was relatively high when compared with other areas. The first Afrotropical and Old World species was described from the Seychelles (Enderlein 1910b). Matile (1972) discovered the first continental African species, and later added two species from the Comoros (Matile 1978). When Söli (1993) published his study on the East African *Manota*, the number of Afrotropical species was 18 in contrast to the total of 10 species known from all the other biogeographical regions together. Since then, the Afrotropical fauna has been increased by only two species (Jaschhof and Mostovski 2006) while the global number has reached 129.

So far the following species of *Manota* are known from the Afrotropical region: *M. aureonigra* Matile (Comoros), *M. crassiseta* Matile (Comoros), *M. flavipes* (Enderlein) (Seychelles), *M. issongo* Matile (Central African Republic), *M. furcata* Söli (Tanzania), *M. fusca* Matile (Central African Republic), *M. joerni* Söli (Tanzania), *M. mazumbaiensis* Söli (Tanzania), *M. montana* Söli (Tanzania), *M. serrata* Söli (Tanzania), *M. sespinea* Söli (Tanzania), *M. styloides* Söli (Tanzania), *M. lachaisei* Matile (Ivory Coast), *M. maboceansis* Matile (Central African Republic), *M. natalensis* Jaschhof and Mostovski (Republic of South Africa), *M. nigra* Matile (Cameroon), *M. saepium* Matile (Cameroon), *M. teocchi* Matile (Central African Republic), *M. tridactyla* Söli (Tanzania) and *M. whiteleyi* Jaschhof and Mostovski (Republic of South Africa). *M. flavipes* was originally described in *Aphanizophleps* Enderlein (type-species *A. coxata* Enderlein, 1910a, from Brazil), but since Edwards' (1913) comments this genus has been regarded as a synonym of *Manota*.

I have had the opportunity of studying a small collection of *Manota* from Madagascar. Even though it consists of only 11 specimens, there are 5 species represented, all undescribed. I have also studied the unpublished Afrotropical *Manota* material found in the Natural History Museum, London, Muséum National d'histoire Naturelle, Paris, and the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm. This material includes two additional new species and also new records of some previously known species. The primary aim of this work