



A new genus and species of Coenosiini from Bolivia (Diptera: Muscidae: Coenosiinae)

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The Coenosiini include 16 genera and 223 species according to the last Neotropical catalogue (Carvalho *et al.* 2005). Couri and Pont (2000) confirmed the monophyly of this tribe on the basis of one synapomorphy: position of the three katepisternal setae, equidistant from each other and placed at the points of an imaginary equilateral triangle. In their cladistic analysis, the Coenosiini genera were divided into two groups. One was basal and defined by the presence of a posterodorsal apical seta on the hind tibia, presence of both arms on male sternite 6 (but not forming a ring) and a short female ovipositor. Nine valid genera were included in this group, mainly distributed throughout the Old World. The second group was defined by the presence of a well developed epiproct and narrow sternites 6 and 7 in the female ovipositor. The other seven genera of the tribe were included in this clade.

The muscid fauna of Bolivia is poorly known and among the Coenosiini only 18 species belonging to 6 genera (*Coenosia* Meigen, *Neodexiopsis* Malloch, *Notoschoenomyza* Malloch, *Oxytonocera* Stein, *Spathipheromyia* Bigot and *Stomopogon* Malloch) have been recorded from this country.

The purpose of the present paper is to describe a new genus and species of Coenosiini from Bolivia.

Materials and Methods

The material of the new taxa described herein was found among unidentified muscid specimens belonging to the Diptera collection of the Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany (SMT).

The holotype male will be deposited in SMT and the paratype female in Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (MNRJ).

The dissected male and female terminalia were each placed in glycerine in a microvial, pinned with the respective specimen.

The terminology follows McAlpine (1981).

Results

Altimyia, gen. nov.

Diagnosis. Eye of male with short and scattered cilia; one pair of reclinate orbital setae; lunule projected (Fig.1); frontal row with 7 pairs of long setae; dorsocentral pre-sutural setae 2, the first one a little shorter than the second; katepisternum with short and fine setae on disc, fore tibia with a median posterior seta; 1 sub-median and 1 preapical anterodorsal setae and 1 long preapical dorsal seta; hind tibia on anterodorsal and posterodorsal surfaces with 1 median longer seta, 1 supra-median and 1 preapical setae opposite one another; 1 median anteroventral seta (Fig. 2); sternite 1 bare; hypandrium long, tube-like; ovipositor long and straight and with microtrichia.

Type species: *Altimyia boliviana*, sp. nov.

The name of the genus is derived from the Latin prefix “*alti*”, meaning “high”, and refers to the high altitude in the Andes where specimens of this new genus were collected; “*myia*” is Greek for “fly”.