



A new species of *Trichocera* Meigen (Diptera: Trichoceridae) from Sardinia

ANDRIUS PETRAŠIŪNAS

Department of Zoology, Vilnius University, Ciurlionio 21/27, LT-03101 Vilnius, Lithuania. E-mail: Andrius.Petrasiunas@gf.vu.lt

Family Trichoceridae Kertész, 1902

Genus *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803

Subgenus *Saltrichocera* Krzemińska, 2002

Subgenus *Saltrichocera* was established for the inclusion of the species of *Trichocera* with simple gonostyles and gonocoxites, separated and highly arched bridge, and large aedeagal complex (Krzemińska, 2002). As the newly described species possesses all these features, it is therefore assigned to the subgenus *Saltrichocera*.

Trichocera (Saltrichocera) sardiniensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–9)

Etymology. The species is named after the type locality – Sardinia Island, Italy.

Material examined. Holotype male, labeled „I – Sardegna (Cagliari)/ Iglesias Marganai, 700m/ Plot Conecofor SAR1/ UTM 32S 462853 4355582/ 12.XII.2003–8.I.2004, Malaise trap/ G.Chessa legit./ Conecofor programme - CNBF“, in alcohol (MZVU). Paratypes (5 males, 11 females): 1 male, 2 females with same data (British Museum (Natural History), London - BMNH); 1 male, 2 females with same data except „8–21.I.2004“ (ISEZ); 1 male, 1 female with same data except „21.I–16.II.2004“; 1 female with same data except „15–30.VI.2004“; 1 female with same data except „22.XI–17.XII.2004“; 3 females with the same data except „1.III–29.IV.2005“ (all in alcohol); 1 female in glycerol, with same data except „17.XII.2004–04.I.2005“; 1 male in glycerol, with same data except „18.I–01.III.2005“; 1 male, in glycerol, labeled „I - Sardegna (Carbonia-Iglesias)/ Iglesias, Conca Margiani, radura 725m/ UTM-WGS84 32S 0464970 4357011/ 15.XI.2006, retino da sfalcio/ G. Nardi leg./ Progetto Sardegna - CNBF“ (all in Museum of Zoology of Vilnius university, Vilnius, Lithuania – MZVU, if not noted otherwise).

The drawings were made by tracing the photographs.

Diagnosis. A comparatively small species. Body color brown to dark brown. Pleurae bare. First flagellomere of male antenna long-oval, slightly broader than the following ones, that of female antenna fused with the second one, producing large compound formation. R₂+3+4 shorter or sub-equal to R₂+3. Male IX sternite not incised medially, set with bristles all along distal margin. Male terminalia with bridge very low and broad, gonostylus parallel-sided, with very distinct tubercle at inner base. Female with slender, weakly bent ovipositor, sub-equal to 1.1 times longer than the genital segment; setulose area narrow, clearly delimited. Body length 5–6 mm, wing length 5–7 mm.

Description. Relatively small species, male body and wing size around 5 mm, female body size around 6 mm, wing size 6–7 mm. Body color brown to dark brown. Pleurae bare.

Male antenna (Fig. 1) short, nearly reaching the abdomen. First flagellomere slightly broader than following ones; f₁ 1.5–1.8 times longer than f₂ and 2.1–2.7 times longer than pedicel. Flagellomeres decrease in length from the 1st to the 4th one and increase in length distally starting from the 5th one. Verticils three to four times as long as pubescence. First flagellomere has some flattened setulae (better expressed in females) near the base, visible only under high magnifications (e.g. x40).

Female antenna (Fig. 2) rather distinct, with f₁ and f₂ fused. The compound formation about 2.4 times as long and 2 times as broad as the third flagellomere. The latter and following segments cylindrical, increasing in length distally, with verticils two to three times as long as pubescence. Female fused element is covered with peg-like and flattened setulae (Fig. 2), this feature being similar to that reported in *T.(S.) antennata* Starý and several other species (Starý, 1999).