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Revision of the genus *Oedematopus* (Diptera, Dolichopodidae) with the description of a new genus and a key to the Neotropical genera of Hydrophorinae

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Abstract

The genus *Oedematopus* Van Duzee is revised. *Oedematopus shannoni* Van Duzee, 1930 and *Oedematopus transversus* Van Duzee, 1930 are synonymized with *Oedematopus vidua* (Becker, 1922), and *Oedematopus moraviensis* **sp. nov.** is newly described. The closely related new genus *Oedematopiella*, including *Oedematopiella sarae* **sp. nov.** and *Oedematopiella nathaliae* **sp. nov.**, is established. *Oedematopiella* differs from *Oedematopus* mainly by wing venation and the male postadomen. Keys to tribes and genera of Neotropical Hydrophorinae and to species of *Oedematopus* and *Oedematopiella* are provided.

Key words: Dolichopodidae, Hydrophorinae, *Oedematopus*, *Oedematopiella*, revision, new genus, new species, Neotropical Region

Introduction

The genus *Oedematopus* was established by Van Duzee (1929) with the type species *Oedematopus crassitibia* Van Duzee, 1929 based on the conspicuous wing venation: "having the posterior cross-vein and last section of fourth vein nearly in the same line and both nearly parallel with the posterior margin of the wing". In the same publication Van Duzee (op. cit.) transferred *Liancalus vidua* Becker, 1922 to *Oedematopus* based on the typical wing venation of the genus (see Becker 1922, fig. 47, p. 119). Later, Van Duzee (1930) described *Oedematopus shannoni* Van Duzee and *Oedematopus tranversus* Van Duzee. Two undescribed species from Costa Rica were recently found in museum collections which are closely related to the genus, but differ in wing venation, setation of the head and thorax, and the morphology of the male postabdomen. Consequently, a new genus *Oedematopiella* is here established for both species. Both genera are restricted to the Neotropical Region.

Material and methods

This revision is based on material from the following institutions: BMNH—Department of Entomology, Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; CAS—Department of Entomology, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA; CNC—Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Canada; INBio—Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica; INHS—Illinois Natural History Survey, Campaign, Illinois, USA; MTD—Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen (Museum für Naturkunde), Dresden, Germany; SEMC—Division of Entomology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA; USNM—Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Washington DC, USA.

For type specimens examined the original label text is given in quotation marks "…", separate labels are differentiated by a comma, comments and additions are included in square brackets [ ]. Body length is measured from the base of the antennae to the tip of the abdomen; wing length from wing base to wing apex. The following ratios are used: narrowest distance between eyes on face to distance between ocellar setae; height of face and clypeus to narrowest distance between eyes; relative podomere ratios: tibia/tarsomere 1/2/3/4/5; distance between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to distance between R_{4+5} and M at wing margin (= RMx ratio); length of cross-vein dm-cu to distal section of

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