



## The Neotropical chloropine genus *Ischnochlorops* Paganelli 2002 (Diptera: Chloropidae), with the description of a new species

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### Abstract

A new species is described for the Neotropical genus *Ischnochlorops* Paganelli (Diptera: Chloropidae), so far known only from the type-species, *I. trilineatus* Paganelli. The type-species is redescribed based on an additional male from the State of Paraná. A new species, *I. lefevrei* **sp. nov.**, from Campos do Jordão, State of São Paulo, Brazil, is described. An emended diagnosis is proposed for *Ischnochlorops* and a key to the species is provided. Photographs of the habitus, head, and wing of both species are provided, as well as drawings of the male terminalia.

**Key words:** Systematics, taxonomy, Neotropical, Acalyptrate, Chloropinae

### Introduction

Specimens of the Neotropical genus *Ischnochlorops* Paganelli (Diptera: Chloropidae: Chloropinae) are very rare in collections. So far, the genus was known only from the type-species, *Ischnochlorops trilineatus* Paganelli 2002, described based on the male holotype, from the State of Santa Catarina and one male paratype, from state of Paraná. This genus has been proposed to be sister to the genus *Coroichlorops* Paganelli, within the tribe Chloropini by Paganelli (2002). Paganelli (2002) referred to an undescribed additional species from Campos do Jordão, which is formally described here. The type-species is redescribed based on the paratype. Differences of the male genitalia of *Ischnochlorops* in relation to *Coroichlorops* are discussed considering the shape of the surstylus, extension of the mesolobus, length of the distiphallus and the projections of the hypandrium. *Coroichlorops* presents a narrow frontal triangle with a sharp apex and the frons not being projected. The occurrence of *Ischnochlorops* is strictly Neotropical and so far recorded only for Brazil.

### Material and methods

The material studied in this paper comes from the Coleção Entomológica Padre Jesus Santiago Moure, Curitiba, Brazil (DZUP) and the Diptera collection of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP). The male terminalia was treated with KOH 10% at 40 °C for 15 minutes, then rinsed in acetic acid 1%, and transferred to microvials with glycerin. The wings were mounted between cover slips with Canada balsam. Both the vial with the terminalia and wing mounts were pinned with the specimen. Microphotographs were made using a Leica M16 stereomicroscope and a Leica DC 500 camera, with photographs being assembled using the Auto-Montage Pro v5.02.0096 software. Drawings were made under *camera lucida* and redrawn using Adobe Illustrator 11.0. Morphological nomenclature follows Cumming & Wood (2009), except for the mesolobus (cerci fused) and phallopodemic sclerite, as suggested by Andersson (1977).

*Ischnochlorops* and *Coroichlorops*. In fact, there is not much ground for a statement about the connection between these two genera and other chloropine genera. Only a global analysis of the subfamily would allow a better understanding of the relationships between the Neotropical and the non-Neotropical genera of the subfamily.

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