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First known male of *Enicoscolus* (Diptera: Bibionidae), with a redescription of *E. brachycephalus*

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Abstract

A male of *Enicoscolus* is described for the first time. *Enicoscolus brachycephalus* is redescribed based on two males and one female of *E. brachycephalus* from Mexico, found in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The general pattern of the male terminalia is similar to other Bibionini. Sternite 9 is largely fused to the gonocoxites, which slightly projects distally to the hypandrial plate. The gonostyles are simple, rounded at the apex, differing from the usual *Bibiodes* bifid pattern or the curved gonostyle found in most *Bibio* species. A pair of aedeagal plates — the tegmen and the genital rod — follow the general pattern of Bibionomorpha species. The position of *Enicoscolus* is as the sister group of *Bibionellus*.

Key words: Diptera, Bibionidae, *Enicoscolus*, Neotropical Region, Phylogeny

Introduction

Enicoscolus was first described by Hardy (1961) for two species from Mexico, *E. dolichocephalus* and *E. brachycephalus*, known from a single female each. Shortly after, Hardy (1962) described *E. collessi* from Australia based on a single female specimen from Queensland. Little was published on the genus, other than its inclusion in catalogues (Hardy, 1966, 1989), until a third Neotropical species, *E. hardyi*, was added by Fitzgerald (1997), based on a single female from western Brazil.

Enicoscolus was included together with *Bibiodes* and *Bibionellus* in the subtribe Bibiodina, in the phylogenetic classification of the Bibionidae (Pinto and Amorim, 2000). These three genera, together with *Bibio*, belong in the monophyletic tribe Bibionini. The Dilophini (including only *Dilophus*) and the Bibionini compose the subfamily Bibioninae.

One female and two male specimens from Mexico in the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) entomological collection enables the first description of the male of

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