

**A new Genus of Neotropical Mycetophilidae  
(Diptera, Nematocera).**

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(With 3 figures)

During a recent collecting trip to Campos do Jordão<sup>1</sup> (1600 meters altitude) a large collection of *Mycetophilidae* was made in the pine (*Araucaria brasiliensis*) forests. Among these a most peculiar male specimen was found, probably collected inside a Shannon trap. We are unable to place the aforesaid specimen in any of the known genera and so have created a new genus for its reception. Although the antennal length is shorter, and, this specimen differs in other respects, as can be seen by the description given below, we have placed this genus in the sub-family *Macrocerinae*.

*Calliceratomyia*, n. gen.

Mouth parts much reduced. Palpus three segmented. Antenna (see fig. 1) pectinate and slightly longer than two thirds the length of the body. Ocelli three and quite removed from the eye margin. Thorax subquadrangular. Mesonotum subquadrate. Scutellum with two marginal setae. Posterior division of pronotum reduced and with a single lateral seta. Abdomen long and slender. Legs with long spurs on tibiae. Wing (see fig. 3) with both macro and microtrichiae, costa short and ending free, r-m and adjoining portion of radius (also media and cubitus) weak. Cubital vein straight. Genotype. The species described below.

*Calliceratomyia pectinata*, n. sp.

A dark, blackish species with long and pectinate antennae. Length of body 5 mm.; wing 4,3 mm.

Male. — Head with reduced mouth parts, these about as long as the length of clypeus; clypeus small, sparsely pilose; palpus short, three segmented, first segment the broadest, nearly twice as long as wide, apex rounded, second segment slightly longer than the first, third slender, about the length of the second and inserted infero-laterally; eyes separated, rounded; antenna

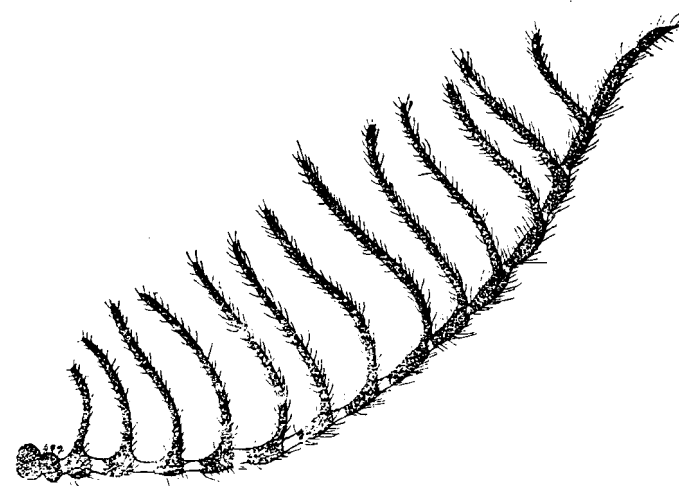


Fig. 1. *Calliceratomyia pectinata* n. g. n. sp., male, antenna.

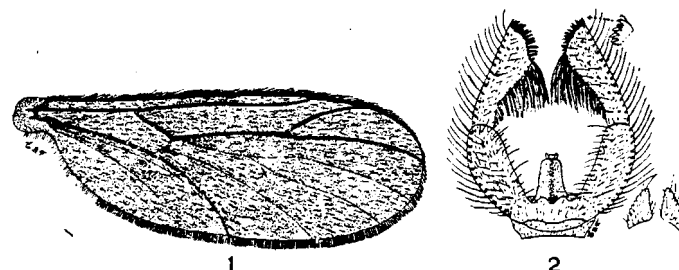


Fig. 2. *Calliceratomyia pectinata* n. g. n. sp., male, genitalia. — Fig. 3. *Idem*, wing.

(see fig. 1) inserted on the broad, and somewhat bulging, front, with seventeen segments and about two thirds the length of the body; scape large and longer than broad, torus smaller than the scape; flagellum pectinate and formed by fifteen segments; first flagellar segment with a setose branch on the basal half which is also blackish and setose, the distal half is glabrous and nearly hyaline; second to fourth segments like the first, the fifth with the branch beyond the middle and the hyaline portion only occupying the distal fourth and gradually diminishing, in the following segments, until it nearly disappears on the thirteenth; the thirteenth flagellar segment has a short branch whilst the fourteenth has no branch and is the longest, the

<sup>1</sup>) Campos do Jordão is a mountainous region north of the eastern portion of the State of São Paulo, Brasil.

fifteenth being about a fourth of the length of the fourteenth and inserted infero-laterally; the branches of the antenna are longest from the second until the tenth segment and shorter on the others; occiput large, bulging, with short, strong setae; ocelli three, inserted antero-superiorly and on a sclerotized ring, the lateral ones are quite removed from the eye margin and are larger than the median one.

Thorax with evenly arched, subquadrate mesonotum; acrostichal and dorsocentral setae decumbent, the rest of the disk covered, except at the sides and in the front, with sparse, short, whitish, pile; scutellum rounded and with two marginal setae; postnotum large, vertical, bare; posterior division of pronotum with a large lateral seta, the other sclerites bare.

Abdomen three and a half times the length of the thorax (genitalia excluded), shining black and covered with short pilosity; the second abdominal segment the longest.

Genitalia (see fig. 2). Basistyles united basally, long, curved, setose; dististyles setose, slightly longer than the basistyles, gradually enlarged towards the apex which is ornamented on the inner side, at base, with dense, long setae which are bent downwards, besides these setae there are blunt, strongly sclerotized and differentiated setae on the rest of the inner, distal, surface; mesosome rounded, inner part consisting of a long, slender filament which ends in two free tips, outer portion rounded; ninth tergites broad, rounded, setose.

Legs hairy; coxae long and about as long as the height of the thorax; tarsi ending in two equal claws. Foreleg; tibia yellowish, the rest blackish, shorter than the others, tibia about one third longer than corresponding femur and with a long, distal spur. Midleg as in foreleg except longer, the femur with an internal row of long, differentiated, setae from base to apex, the tibia ending in two spurs, one of them longer than the other. Hindleg as midleg but longer, the femur black and the tibia with about eight spines and also ending in two spurs, one of them being longer than the other.

Wing (see fig. 3). With dense microtrichiae and long macrotrichiae, the veins with short setae. The part of the radial sector adjoining *m-cu*, this cross-vein, the median and cubital veins, weaker than the others; fringe simple. Haltere longer than the breadth of the thorax, blackish except at the base which is pale.

Type: — Holotype a single male. Registered in our collections under n. 5994.

Type locality: — Brasil, State of S. Paulo, Campos do Jordão (altitude 1600 meters), 7 to 13.XII.1945 (J. Lane col.).

The drawings in this paper were made by Mr. E. B. Ferraz.