

# BORKENT

## A new species of *Mycomya* (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) from Central America

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*Mycomya goethalsi* sp. n. of the *M. tantilla* group is described from Barro Colorado, Panama.

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The Mycomyini species of Central America are very poorly known (see SHAW 1940, COHER 1959). PAPAVERO (1978) lists only *Mycomya tantilla* (Loew, 1869), *M. citrina* Shaw, 1940, and 12 *Neoempheria* species from that area — Costa Rica or Barro Colorado, Panama. *Neoempheria* are well represented in the tropical lowlands, but *Mycomya* species occur mostly in higher elevations. The new species described here is the first *Mycomya* from Panama.

### *Mycomya goethalsi* sp. n.

Holotype: ♂; Barro Colorado Id. CANAL ZONE [Panama], June 30, 1968, Malaise trap, R. D. Akre; deposited in the James Entomological Collection, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, USA.

Description: ♂. — Head brown, fairly dark, clypeus brownish, mouthparts yellowish. Clypeus with scattered setae like those on palpi. Ocellar bristles about 3 times as long as ocellus. Antennae broken. Second antennal segment with 2 bristles, the stronger one longer than the two first segments together.

Pronotum yellow, with 3 longer bristles. Mesonotum yellow, with 3 mainly fused, indistinct, brown stripes, caudal part brownish to brown. Pleura yellow, lower apex of katepisternite slightly infuscate, pleurotergite brown, distinctly darker than other pleurites. Postnotum brownish to brown, without bristles.

(Legs broken). Coxae yellow. Cx<sub>2</sub> about 4 times as long as wide. No special coxal structures.

Wings hyaline, apex and small cell very slightly infuscate. Wing length 2.9 mm. Costa ending in apex of R<sub>5</sub>, not quite reaching apex of wing. Sc ending in C before middle of small cell, apically weak, unbroken. Sc<sub>2</sub> ending in R<sub>1</sub> well before middle of small cell, slightly beyond base of R<sub>5</sub>. Apical part of Sc bearing about 13 macrotrichia. Small cell about one and half times as long as wide. R<sub>4</sub> with 1 macrotrichium. M longer than M<sub>1</sub> (ratio = 1.17) or M<sub>2</sub> (ratio = 1.59). Cu longer than Cu<sub>1</sub> (ratio = 1.15) or Cu<sub>2</sub> (ratio = 1.87). Veins M<sub>1</sub> and M<sub>2</sub> rather weak. M, M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub> and Cu<sub>1</sub> bare, Cu and Cu<sub>2</sub> with macrotrichia. Halteres pale, but darker apically.

Abdominal tergites brown, with anterolateral corners of tergites 1—5 yellow. Sternites yellow, 6—7 with slightly brownish posterior margins. Tergite 8 narrow arcuate brown band, and setiferous on posterior margin and along median portion, 10 setae in all. Sternite 8 triangular, apically truncate, without setae, yellow.

Hypopygium long, yellow (Figs. 1—4). Tergal portion bearing pair of long lateral setae on each side, without comb-like spurs or spines. Median portion apically with specialized flattened structure and longer lateral appendages. Stylus with apical teeth.

♀. — Unknown.

The name *goethalsi* has been derived from the name of G. W. Goethals, the U.S. engineer and army officer known as the builder of the Panama canal.

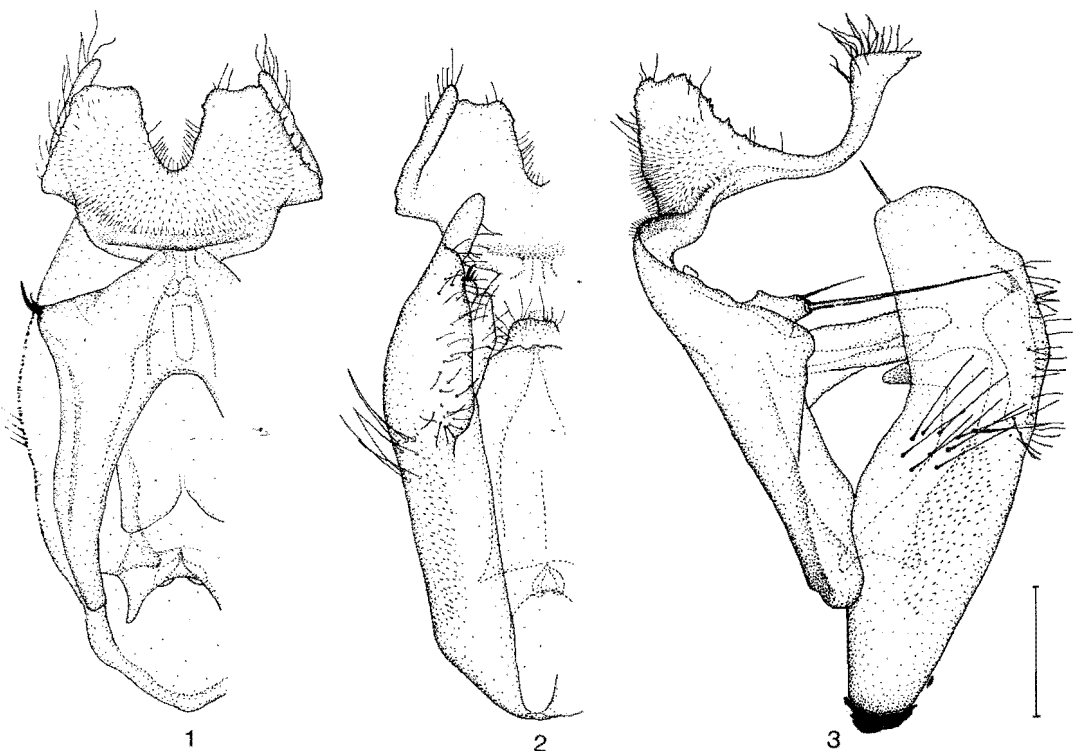
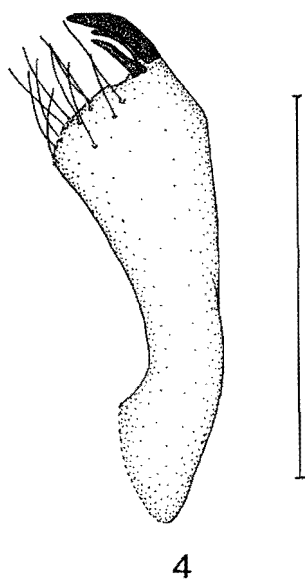


Fig. 1—3. *Mycomya goethalsi* sp. n., male hypopygium. Scale 0.2 mm. 1. Tergal view. 2. Sternal view. 3. Lateral view.

### Discussion

*Mycomya goethalsi* belongs to the predominantly neotropical *M. tantilla* group (group C of COHER 1952), whose characters include a pleurotergite that is darker than the other pleurites, the characteristic trichiation of the wing veins M and Cu, the abdominal colour pattern and the presence of a pair of long lateral setae on each side of the tergal portion of the male hypopygium.

*M. goethalsi* is one of the two species in this group (with 13 species in all) which lack a comb-like structure on the tergal portion of the hypopygium. The other is *M. tantalos*, described by COHER (1959; type not seen) from São Paulo, Brazil. Although the distance between Barro Colorado and São Paulo is very great, it should be noted that at least *Neoempheria lanei* Edwards, 1940 has been reported from both these localities (COHER 1959). However, *M. tantalos* differs distinctly from the new species in several details, e.g. its abdominal colouration is darker, the abdominal tergite 8 is not seti-



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4. *Mycomya goethalsi* sp. n., stylus. Scale 0.2

ferous along its median portion, the stylus lacks apical teeth and the whole structure of the genitalia seems to be different (see COHER's figs. 70—71).

I have also seen the types of *Mycomya tantilla* (Loew, 1869) (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University) and *M. citrina* Shaw, 1940 (University of Massa-

chusetts), which are readily distinguishable from the present species.

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