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A SECOND SPECIES OF THE GENUS *IDANOPHANA* HERING (DIPTERA, OTITIDAE)

GEORGE C. STEYSKAL

ABSTRACT

Idanophana missionarius, sp. n., is described from Iguazú, Misiones, Argentina and the position of the genus in the Otitidae is confirmed.

The genus *Idanophana* Hering (1938) was placed by its author in the Tephritidae (as Trypetidae), chiefly because of its well developed lower fronto-orbital bristle, but at the same time it was stated that its systematic position was doubtful because in it "are combined habitus-characters of the Platystomidae with morphological characters of the Pterocallidae and Trypetidae." Since that time, the genus *Idana*, with which Hering compared his genus, has been removed from the Platystomatidae (correct form of the name) to the Otitidae and I (Steyskal, 1968) have placed the Pterocallidae as synonymous with the typical subfamily of the Otitidae and included *Idanophana* therein on the basis of its description. A fronto-orbital bristle similar to that of *Idanophana* is also present in the otitid genera *Pterocerina* Hendel and *Aciuroides* Hendel. *Idanophana* is likely most closely related to these genera.

The unique male type of *Idanophana gephyra* Hering seems to have been the only specimen of its genus known. Recently a second male specimen, representing a new species very similar to *I. gephyra*, was found among material left by R. C. Shannon. That specimen is here described and figured. These additional data strengthen the reference of the genus to the Otitidae near *Pterocerina* and *Aciuroides*.

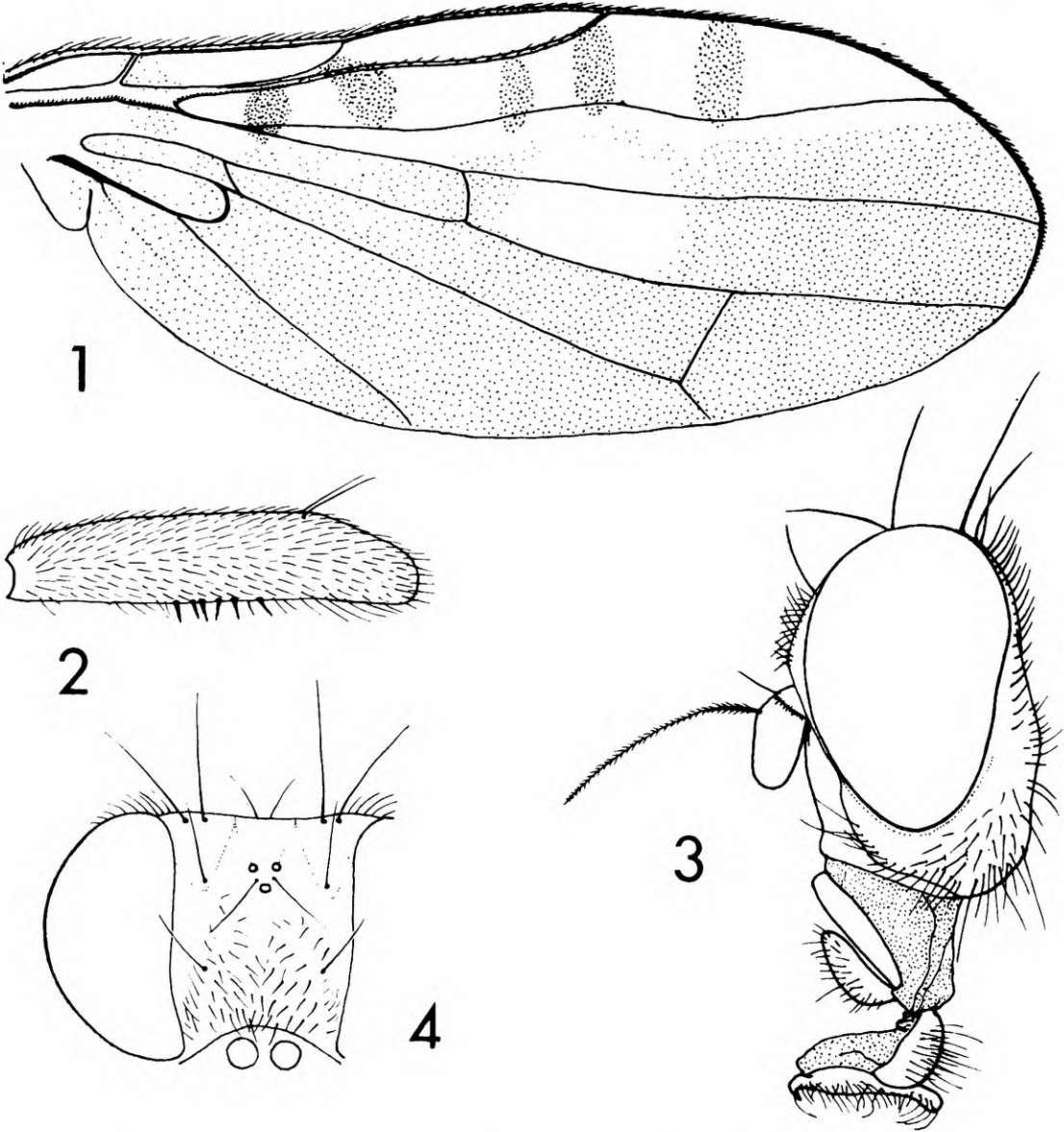
***Idanophana missionarius*, sp. n.**

(Figs. 1-4)

Male. Very similar to *I. gephyra* Hering, differing as follows. Length of body 4.85 mm, of wing 4.2 mm (in *I. gephyra*, 6.5 and 6, resp.). Head (figs. 3 and 4) evidently very much as in *I. gephyra*, but front, rather than being "schmal", 0.42 of total width of head. Scutellum with distinct microtomentum causing it to appear dull or "pruinose." Abdomen wholly shining black, only terga 1 and 2 somewhat piceous and tergum 3 with anterior corners brownish (in *I. gephyra*, 1st and 2nd

Entomological Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv., USDA.

Mail address: Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, ARS, ENT,
c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. 20560.



Idanophana missionarius, sp. n.: 1, wing, 2, left hind femur; 3, profile of head; 4, dorsal view of head.

terga bright yellow, 2nd with piceous hind margin; 3rd tergum black with redbrown anteromedian spot). Hind femur (fig. 2) apparently very much as in *I. gephyra*, with 6 or 7 short, stout spinules on left femur, only 4 on right femur. Wing (fig. 1) with venation very similar to that of *I. gephyra*, but with considerably different pattern: pterostigma, marginal cell, and small basal and anterior part of submarginal cell of yellow ground color, submarginal cell with 5 rather diffuse pale brownish roundish to elliptical spots, remainder of wing light brown, except for poorly defined hyaline areas between node of Rs and basal crossvein and near base of first posterior cell.

Holotype, male, Argentina, Misiones, Iguazú, 4-10 October 1927 (R. C. & E. M. Shannon), No. 71043 in U. S. National Museum of Natural History.

The species name is a Neo-Latin noun in apposition with the generic name, intended to recall its connection with Misiones. The locality is at the mouth of the Iguaçú (Spanish Iguazú) River, ca. 260 km northwest of Nova Teutônia, Brazil, the type locality of *I. gephyra*.

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