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REVISION OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN URAMYINI (DIPTERA, TACHINIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

The tribe Uramyini (Diptera, Tachinidae) in South America is revised. Two genera are recognized, Uramya Robineau-Desvoidy (type-species, producta Robineau-Desvoidy) and Thelairaporia, gen. n. Twelve species are recorded in Uramya, five described as new: U. plau-manni, U. sibirivora, U. penai, U. townsendi, and U. insolita; two species of Thelairaporia, gen. n. are recognized: brasiliensis, sp. n. and pollinosa, sp. n. A neotype for U. producta Robineau-Desvoidy, and a lectotype for U. nitens (Schiner) are selected.

INTRODUCTION

The Uramyini are one of the most typical tachinid groups of the New World. They are very elongate, black-bodied flies, with an usually tail-like male last abdominal segment; the eyes are thickly pilose. These features give the group a moderately characteristic facies. Nevertheless, a large proportion of these flies cannot be recognized with certainty on the basis of the existing literature as many of them resemble certain blondeliines and trichodurines with the last abdominal segment also tail-like.

The group occurs only in the New World and is well represented in the Neotropical Region. South American forms (14 species, placed in 2 genera, as will be seen below), have never been studied as a whole; several species are only known from their original descriptions. The taxonomic position of the Nearctic genera of this complex is being revised by Dr. D. M. Wood, for the forthcoming manual of North American Diptera.

Although Townsend's concept of the tribe is largely followed here it has proved impossible to support his generic concepts within the tribe. Several of his nominal genera were based on characters that show much intraspecific variability, particularly the pubescence of aristaes and the length and width of abdominal segments.

ABBREVIATIONS OF DEPOSITORIES

Specimens from the following Museums were available for study (abbreviations are those used throughout the text).

AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York (Dr. P. Wygodzinsky).

BMNH British Museum (Natural History), London (Dr. Roger D. Crosskey).

CAS California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco (Dr. P. H. Arnaud, Jr.).

CNC Canadian National Collection, Ottawa (Dr. D. M. Wood).

MZSP Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo.

USNM United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. (Dr. Curtis W. Sabrosky).

Types. I have not studied all types, but have seen the critical types. In a few cases types were poorly preserved and would probably not survive shipping from their Museums. In such cases material was sent for comparison with the types.

BIOLOGY

Very little is known on the biology of Neotropical Uramyini. The hosts of the tribe are lepidopterous larvae and the female system is of normal type for species laying large incubated eggs. Adult flies are usually found in forest and seen to spend much of their time resting motionless on trunks of tree, facing the ground. The biology of *Uramya brevicauda* Curran, a parasite of the Arctiid *Ammalo insulata* Walker, in Trinidad, was studied in details by Cruttwell (1969). Other published host records for species of *Uramya* in South America include also an arctiid; *Uramya longa* has been reared from larvae of *Ammalo helops* in Venezuela (Terán, 1974), *Uramya sibirivora*, sp. n. was reared in Venezuela from *Sibine* sp. (Lep., Eucleidae).

SYSTEMATIC TREATMENT

Tribe Uramyini

The main characteristic of Uramyini are as follows:

Slightly to strongly elongate forms, mainly black to dark brown; eyes densely haired; facial carina absent; epistoma flat, not visible in profile; frontals not extending below basis of antennae; parafacialia bare (sometimes with a few black setulae in female); facial ridges with a few long hairs below; proboscis short; palpi cylindrical to slightly spatulated in females; antennae elongate, nearly reaching vibrissae; third segment about three times the second; arista short pubescent; genal dilatation not developed; ocellars varying from long and very fine to absent; inner verticals proclinate, decussate in females; outer verticals hardly differentiated from postocular row in males (normal in *Telairaporia*, gen. n.), but well developed in females; vibrissae strong, almost level with epistomal margin; genae about one-quarter of eye height, with two or three strong genals; genal dilatation not developed; prosternum and propleura bare; humeral calli with five strong setae; prescutum as long as scutum; acrostichals 2-3:3; dorsocentrals 3:3, presutural setae strong; supraalar 3, the anterior most pair weak; postalar 2; sternopleurals 3; pteropleural setae weak; infrascammal setae usually present; posteroventral declivity of thorax membranous medially; scutellum with three pairs of marginals (basals, subapicals and crossed apicals) and a pair of weak discals; hind coxae bare on posterodorsal surface; hind tibiae with four anterodorsal and two posterodorsal setae; wings elongate with a very faint tinge around the costa; veins bare, except for a few setulae on basal R4+5. Cell R5 open at the wing margin. Bend of vein M forming a gentle, even curve near the wing edge; appendix of M2 or fold sometimes present; costal base with two or three large setae on inner side; calypters broad; abdomen moderately to very strong elongate, subcylindrical to fusiform, subovate in females; T5 usually ending in a short to long subcylindrical process in males, normal in females; T1+2 excavate, sternites concealed; abdominal setae long, erect, T3 to T5 sometimes also T1+2) with discal setae, all tergites with marginals. The male genitalia shows an L-shaped aedeagus, with the end *basiphallus* prolonged over the base of the *distiphallus* and a long curved anterior paramere inserted at the base of the *basiphallus*; there is a short flat sclerite on each side of the upper edge of the *hypandrium* but I am not able to designate it as the posterior paramere.

Uramyiini

Key to South American genera (based on males)

1. Abdominal T5 usually produced dorsally beyond the genitalia into a more or less tail-like process; T3 to T4 with two or three, rarely one pair, of median discals *Uramya* Robineau-Desvoidy
 Abdominal T5 normal, dorsally with a truncate appearance; two strong proclinate orbitals; inner and outer verticals strong
 *Thelairaporia*, gen. n.

As redefined above; the tribe Uramyiini in South America includes two nominal genera: *Uramya* and *Thelairaporia*, gen. n. Six generic names of Townsend are here treated as synonyms of *Uramya* (two new synonymies). The major outcome of this review is a greatly expanded concept of the genus *Uramya* and the sinking of many generic names into synonymy. The tribe Uramyiini as recognized here ought not to be recognized as natural, but it is best to treat it as valid until a better classification can emerge from a large scale study, on a world basis, using new or improved criteria. The Uramyiini were left in their traditional position – in the subfamily Dexiinae, to conform with the two recently published catalogues of New World Tachinidae. According to Crosskey (1973:41) the name Dexiinae cannot be validly applied to the subfamily until the type-species of *Dexia* Meigen is changed by a ruling of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature; such a ruling has not yet been applied for.

Uramya Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

- Uramya* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 215. Type-species, *producta* Robineau-Desvoidy (mon.); Wulp, 1891: 251; Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889: 130; 1893: 135 (as *Uromyia*).
Oxydextia Bigot, 1885: xxxiii. Type-species, *acuminata* Bigot (mon.).
Aporia Macquart, 1836: 296 (1846: 168) (preocc. Hübner, 1819). Type-species, *quadrifasciata* Macquart (mon.); Schiner, 1868: 319.
Neaporia Townsend, 1908: 67 (nom. nov. for *Aporia* Macquart, but preocc. Gorham, 1897). Type-species, *Aporia quadrifasciata* Macquart (aut.).
Paraporia Townsend, 1912: 48 (nom. nov. for *Neaporia* Townsend). Type-species, *Aporia quadrifasciata* Macquart (aut.).
Uromacquartia Townsend, 1916: 626. Type-species, *halisidotae* Townsend (orig. des.).
Orthaporia Townsend, 1919: 167. Type-species, *similis* Townsend (orig. des.) = *longa* (Walker).
Gymnaporia Townsend, 1919: 170. Type-species, *Gymnostylia fasciata* Macquart orig. des.)
syn. n.
Thelairomima Townsend, 1935:222. Type-species, *pictipennis* Townsend (orig. des.) *syn. n.*
Uramyia, emend.

Frontals extending only to the base of antennae; eyes densely hairy; face receding; parafacialia narrow, bare; facialia with small bristles above; vibrissae at edge of mouth; palpi normal; antennae nearly reaching vibrissae; third segment about three times the second; arista slightly to distinctly pubescent; ocellars slender, parallel, sometimes absent; haustellum short, as long as genae; inner verticals elongate, proclinate, sometimes indistinct from postocular row; outer verticals very slender, usually vestigial (well developed in females); male without orbitals, two stout orbitals in females.

Thorax with strikingly uniform chaetotaxy; acrostichals 2:3; dorsocentrals 3:3; humerals 4 or 5; scutellum with two strong marginals (three in *brevicauda*); apicals long and decussate; sternopleurals 3; propleura bare; wings hyaline, with brown coloration or bicolored (yellow at base, blackish distally); vein M slightly angulate, usually with a short appendage at the bend; calypters broad; legs.

black, mid and hind legs especially elongate; claws and pulvilli elongate (small in females).

Abdomen narrowed, moderately to very strong, subcylindrical to fusiform; abdominal T5 usually acutely produced dorsally beyond the genitalia into a more or less tail-like process in males (best developed in *producta*); T1+2 excavated; T3 to T4 (sometimes T1+2) with one to three pairs of discals; all tergites with marginals.

Distribution. Nearctic and Neotropical (except Chile and South Argentina).

Uramya is the largest genus in number of described species (several additional undescribed species are known from Central America) and contains most of the elongate and caudate forms that form such a characteristic element in the tachinid fauna of the Neotropical Region. *Uramya* is especially well represented in the tropical rain forests of South America, where some species are common at times, but a few species also occur in cerrado areas. The male flies can be often found in forests and seen to spend much of their time resting motionless on tree trunks, facing the ground.

In the present paper five of Townsend's genera (e.g. *Paraporia*, *Orthaporia*, *Gymnaporia*, *Uromacquartia* and *Thelairomima*) have not been accepted as distinct from *Uramya* R.D.

The male genitalia and the shape of the 5th (subgenital) abdominal sternite of the male provide some characters of taxonomic value at the specific level. The form of the *cerci* does not greatly differ in the *Uramyini* species, although some specific differences are evident; the shape of the *surstyli* differs conspicuously among the different *Uramya* species. In *sibinivora* and *insolita* the *surstyli* are foliaceous; in *producta* they are elongate, curved and clavate at apex. The *aedeagus* in the *Uramyini* is remarkably constant in structure and the only character of taxonomic importance found lies in the *distiphallus*. Some of the color characters (e.g., pollinosity, spots and yellow pleural hairs) have been used here as a supporting characters in defining the *Uramya* species; however, great caution and good series are necessary before any conclusion can be made. Females of *Uramya* do not exhibit good morphological differences and are not very useful in classification. Males of a given species are generally ten times as numerous as the females.

Key to Species of South American *Uramya* Robineau-Desvoidy (based on males)

1. Sternopleura, hypopleura, pteropleura and ventral surface of abdomen white pilose 2
 Sternopleura, hypopleura, pteropleura and ventral surface of T1+2 to T3 black pilose 4
2. Femora, humeri and mesopleura with fine white hairs; surstyli slender (fig. 17) *plaumanni*, sp. n.
3. Abdomen cylindrical, elongate, narrower than thorax at base in dorsal view; male genitalia as in fig. 15 *sibinivora*, sp.n.
 Abdomen subtriangular, wider than thorax at base in dorsal view; male genitalia as in fig. 9 *insolita*, sp.n.
4. Wings conspicuously yellow across basal third, brown on outer two-thirds of costal portion; calypters strongly infusate 5
 Wings brownish costobasally; calypters pale yellow to white, not strongly infusate 7
5. All four abdominal segments with well conspicuous whitish lateral spots dorsally *octomaculata* (Townsend)
 Only three abdominal segments with lateral spots 6

6. Abdomen with whitish lateral spots on T1+2 to T4 only; T5 testaceous pollinose; aedeagus with an acute process dorsally at base (fig. 25) . . .
quadrimaculata (Macquart)
 Abdomen with whitish lateral spots on T3 to T5; male genitalia as in fig. 11
penai, sp.n.
7. Abdominal T3 to T5 with a continuous transversal stripe of thick white pollen on anterior one-fourth, fading toward apex; T5 bare; male genitalia as in fig. 23 *nitens* (Schiner)
 Abdominal T3 to T4 with broad areas of thick white pollen on sides on basal half or less; T5 pollinose 8
8. T5 uniformly brownish pollinose; male genitalia as in fig. 6
townsendi, sp. n.
 T5 brownish pollinose on middle, white pollinose on sides 9
9. Scutellum brownish pollinose on anterior half, with two strong laterals; no distinct discals 10
 Scutellum uniformly pale-white pollinose; three strong laterals; at least two distinct pair of discals; male genitalia as in fig. 22
brevicauda (Curran)
10. Abdominal T1+2 without distinct whitish lateral spots; genitalia as in fig. 13
fasciata (Macquart)
 Abdominal T1+2 with distinct lateral spots 11
11. Abdomen cylindrical; T5 produced into a long tail-like process; T3 usually with a strong pair on median discals; arista long, pubescent on basal half; male genitalia as in fig. 14 *producta* Robineau-Desvoidy
12. Abdomen more or less flattened dorsoventrally; T5 subtriangular, not strongly produced into a long tail-like process; T3 usually with two or three pairs of median discals; arista short pubescent on basal half; male genitalia as in fig. 8 *longa* (Walker)

***Uramya producta* Robineau-Desvoidy**

(Figs. 1, 4, 14 and 20)

Uramya producta Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 216. Type-locality, "Brazil"; male (as female); Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889: 130; 1891: 133; 1893: 135; Wulp, 1891: 251, pl. 6, fig. 6; Aldrich, 1921: 85; Guimarães, 1971: 104.

Oxydextia acuminata Bigot, 1885: xxxiii. Type-locality, "Brazil" (type examined); Townsend, 1931: 94.

Thalairomima pictipennis Townsend, 1935: 222. Type-locality, Brazil, São Paulo, São Vicente. *Syn. n. (type-examined)*.

Male. Total length, 12-16 mm. Head black, silvery white pollinose (fig. 1). Front at vertex 0.08 of head width. Frontals 10 on the lower 3/4 of frontalia. Parafacialia about as wide as third antennal segment. Ocellars slender and parallel. Inner verticals elongate and proclinate; outer verticals hardly differentiated from postocular row. Antennae brown. Genae about 0.32 of eye height, with two strong genals. Aristae brown, very long pubescent on the basal half. Palpi yellow.

Thorax black, grayish pollinose with changing reflections dorsally. Mesonotum tinged with testaceous pollen on disc. Pleura black pilose, with a few yellow hairs on sternopleura and hypopleura. Legs black, knees and tibiae yellowish, the anterior tibiae less so. Wings pale smoky, veins reddish on basal half. Calypsters white, with long cilia on borders.

Abdomen (fig. 20) cylindrical, elongate, shining black, with testaceous pollen on middle or more of each segment; sides of all tergites silvery pollinose; abdominal T1+2 with a strong pair of median marginals; T3 with a marginal and discal; marginal rows; T5 prolonged into a peculiarly slender and elongate cylindrical tail-like process, bearing several whorls of macrochaetae in all

directions. Genitalia (fig. 14) with minute *cerci* united at base; *surstyli* curved, elongate and slender; *hypandrium* with an elongate ventral process posteriorly; *hypophallus* truncate at apex in dorsal view.

Female. Differs from males as follows.

Total length, 8-10 mm.

Front at vertex 0.16 of head width. Frontals 6-7 on the lower half of parafrontalia, the upper pair cruciate; parafrontalia with two pairs of proclinate and one pair of reclinate fronto-orbitals. Ocellars vertigial or absent. Inner verticals strongly cruciate; outer verticals small but well differentiated from postocular row. Antennae reddish brown. Vibrissae strong, with a few black hairs above. Occiput black, silvery pollinose, with sparse black cilia on upper half. Abdomen dark brown, chaetotaxy as in the male. T5 truncate, with a row of median discals and marginals.

Distribution. Brazil (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Goiás, São Paulo), Paraguay and Bolivia (fig. 27).

Material examined. BRAZIL. *Minas Gerais*: 1 ♀, São José da Lagoa, V.1939, Martins & Lopes (MZSP). *Rio de Janeiro*: 4 ♂, 1 ♀ Angra dos Reis, VI.1932, L. Travassos & H.S. Lopes (MZSP); 1 ♂ Miguel Pereira, 20.XI.1937, N. Santos (MZSP); 1 ♂ Alto da Boa Vista, III.1952, Lopes & Seabra (MZSP); 67 ♂, 2 ♀, Mury, Nova Friburgo, 22-24, XII.1964, 1-31, I.1965, I.1966, VI.1970 Gred & J. H. Guimarães (MZSP). *Goiás*: 1 ♂ Jaraguá, VI.1942, F. Lane (MZSP); 1 ♀ Corumbá, Faz. Monjolinho, IX.1952, F. Lane (MZSP). *São Paulo*: 1 ♀ Praia Grande, 1934, A. Barbiellini (Holotype of *Thelairomima pictipennis* Townsend), (MZSP); 1 ♂ Barueri, 6.VIII.1955, K. Lenko (MZSP); 1 ♂ Osasco, 15.V.1938, J. Lane (MZSP); 1 ♂, Juquiá, XI.1929, J. Lane (MZSP).

PARAGUAY: 2 ♂ Villarica XI.1936, VI.1938, F. Schade (USNM).

BOLIVIA: 1 ♂ Beni, Cavinás, I.1922, M. Mann (USNM).

No original material of *Uramya producta* Robineau-Desvoidy was found in the Paris Museum by Townsend (1931) or any other dipterist. Nelson Papavero (pers. comm.) who personally listed all the available type material found in Robineau-Desvoidy's collection in the Muséum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, did not record in his notes any type of *Uramya producta*, from which fact it may be concluded that it is lost or destroyed. Since the present paper contains the results of a revisionary work based on the study of the whole South American Uramyini, it was found desirable, in the interests of stability of nomenclature, to establish a neotype for *Uramya producta*. Special care has been taken here to ensure that the neotype proposed is validly designated according to the rather stringent terms of Article 75 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961). Robineau-Desvoidy's description fits so well with the common eastern Brazilian *Uramya* species that has always been accepted as *producta* both by Townsend and Aldrich that there is no doubt about the true identity, and a specimen from Rio de Janeiro is here designated as neotype.

Uramya producta Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830. Neotype ♂, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Nova Friburgo, Mury, 1-31, Janeiro, 1965, Gred & J. H. Guimarães (in Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo).

Oxydextia acuminata Bigot. Holotype ♂ (BMNH, examined) from "Brésil", in good condition, was received for study from the British Museum, and was found to be a synonym of *Uramya producta*, as already stated by Townsend (1931:94).

Thelairomima pictipennis Townsend. Holotype ♀, from São Paulo, São Vicente (MZSP) is conspecific with *U. producta* Robineau-Desvoidy and is here placed in synonymy.

***Uramya brevicauda* Curran**
(Fig. 21)

Uramya brevicauda Curran, 1934: 503. Type-locality, Venezuela, Guanoco, (type-examined).
Uromacquartia trinitatis Thompson, 1963: 352, fig. 30. Type-locality, Trinidad, Mt. Lambert. *Syn.n.*
Uramya trinitatis; Cruttwell, 1969: 20; Guimarães, 1971: 104.

Male. Total length, 12 mm. Head black, silvery-gray pollinose. Front at vertex 0.11 of head width. Occiput, parafrofrontalia, facial plate and genae silvery gray pollinose. Antennae brown, 2nd segment reddish at end; 3rd segment red on upper end opposite base of arista. Aristae brown. Palpi orange. Haustellum brown, labella yellowish.

Mesonotum black, rather thickly gray pollinose, with slight bronze tinge on humeri and pleura; a narrow vitta between acrostichals and dorsocentrals; a shorter vitta outside dorsocentrals. Scutellum uniformly silvery-gray pollinose, with three laterals, apicals moderately long and strong and four erect discals. Wings hyaline, pale brown along the veins, costal spine absent; apical cell broadly open well before wing tip. Squamulae white, subcircular. Remigium and costigium black. Pleura black, thickly grey white pollinose, covered with long black hairs. Legs brown, thinly white pollinose.

Abdomen black, silvery gray pollinose. T1+2 with a slight tinge of silvery white pollen on sides; T3 to T5 with a pair of triangular lateral silvery patches.

Genitalia with *cerci* as long as *surstyli*; *hypophallus* longer than *paraphallus* and curved at apex; hypandrium with doubled rounded process posteriorly, in lateral view.

Female. Similar to the male in the main structural characters and coloration, except as follows.

Total length, 8-10 mm.

Front at vertex 0.22 of head width; inner and outer verticals well developed. Abdomen rather broad oval.

The type-specimen of *Uramya brevicauda* Curran, received from the AMNH for study, is identical in all respect with *Uramya trinitatis* Thompson, and is here regarded as conspecific. This species is very characteristic in presenting the scutellum with three laterals, and at least two pairs of erect discals. The biology of *brevicauda* was studied in detail by Cruttwell (1969) in Trinidad.

Distribution: Venezuela (Guanoco), Trinidad, W. I.

Material examined

VENEZUELA. 1 ♂ Guanoco, 19.X.1922 (AMNH), (Holotype ♂ of *Uramya brevicauda* Curran).

TRINIDAD, W.I., 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Santa Cruz, XII.10.1960, 12.XII.1960; Leonville Mts, XII.12.1900, cane field (CNC).

Uramya octomaculata* (Townsend, 1919), *comb. n.

Pseudeuantha octomaculata Townsend, 1919: 560. Type-locality, Peru, Huadquina; Guimarães, 1971: 104.

This species is represented in the USNM only by the holotype male, not available for study. According to Townsend (1919: 560) it is close to *quadrimacu-*

lata, differing from this species in presenting all four abdominal segments with whitish lateral spots, which are small and restrict. Wings conspicuously yellow across basal third; brown on outer two-thirds of costal portion. The grayish pollen has a yellowish or brassy tinge. It is possible that this species is a synonym of *quadrifasciata*.

***Uramya insolita*, sp. n.**
(Figs. 9 and 24)

Male. Total length, 15 mm.

Head silvery-white pollinose. Front at vertex 0.11 of head width. Antennae reddish-brown, first segment with a row of small slender cilia on top; third segment elongate, three times as long as second. Aristae pubescent on basal one-third. Frontals long and slender. Ocellars proclinate, very thin; inner and outer verticals not differentiated from postocular row. Frontalia brown. Occiput thickly silvery-white pollinose, with a row of irregular black cilia just behind the postocular row. Genae with few black cilia on middle. Palpi yellow.

Thorax black, thickly white pollinose. Mesonotum black pilose, with fine small yellow hairs more numerous on scutum. Scutellum white pollinose, covered with black pile; laterals 2; apicals long and decussate; discals slender one pair. Pleura brown, thickly white pollinose, covered with long pale yellow hairs; mesopleura and humeri with long and slender black bristles. Sternopleurals 3. Legs brown; coxae and femora covered with black and yellow hairs. Wings hyaline; veins bordered with brown. Squamae broad, pale white, with short white cilia on borders.

Abdomen brown, fusiform wider than mesonotum at base; abdominal T1+2 brown, with thin testaceous pollen; T3 to T5 with a silvery-white pollinose fascia on anterior half and brown pollinose on posterior half; T5 black dorsally, silvery pollinose on sides; T3 to T5 with a black longitudinal dorsal vitta dorsally; T1+2 and T3 with a pair of median marginals; T3 and T4 with a pair of median discals; T5 with a row of irregular discals and apicals. Abdomen dorsally covered with black cilia and long pale yellow hairs ventrally; 5th sternite as in fig. 24. Genitalia (fig. 24) with *surstyli* long and falciform; *distiphallus* elongate; *hypophallus* about as long as *paraphallus*.

Holotype ♂, BRAZIL, Santa Catarina, Nova Teutônia, I.1966. F. Plauermann (MZSP).

This species differs from all other *Uramya* species by the fusiform abdomen, wider than mesonotum at the base and by the shape of genitalia with *surstyli* long and falciform (fig. 24).

***Uramya nitens* (Schiner, 1868), comb. n.**
(Fig. 23)

Aporia nitens Schiner, 1868: 320. Type-locality, "Venezuela".

Uramya nitens; Guimarães, 1971: 104.

Male. Total length, 12 mm.

Differs from *brevicauda* Curran as follows:

Front at vertex 0.09 of head width. Mesonotum and scutellum polished black, dusted with white pollen; sternopleurals 3. Abdomen fusiform, short caudate; T1+2 with a pair of median marginals, without pollen; T3 to T4 with a narrow stripe of white pollen on anterior margin; T6 polished black. Genitalia as in fig. 23.

Schiner (1868) described this species from two males from "South America". A male syntype received for study from Vienna was here designated as lectotype. The lectotype has a square white label inscribed in ink reading "Lindig/1964/Venezuela" and another faded white label reading "nitens/det. B.B." In Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.

Uramya plaumanni, sp.n.

(Fig. 17)

Male. Total length, 11-18 mm.

Head silvery-gray pollinose, tinged with brownish pollen between lower ends of the eyes and facialia, as viewed from below. Frontalia dark brown. Front at vertex 0.07 of head width. Antennae dark brown, 2nd segment reddish at end; 3rd broadly red on upper side and opposite base of antennae on inner side. Arista brown, distinctly pubescent at basal 2/5. Palpi orange. Occipital bristles long and fine, alternate with short bristles; at the lower end of the eyes the row reaches the cheeks. Frontals 8-10, moderately strong, more or less decussate, occupying the lower 2/3 of frontalia, ending at the level of the base of the antennae. Ocellars long and fine, almost parallel. Genae with a number of long and fine bristles. Vibrissae strong, with 3 or 4 small bristles above.

Thorax with fine, long and semierect black bristles. Mesonotum black, rather thickly grey-white pollinose, with slight bronze tinge on disc; an elongate narrow black vitta between acrostichals and dorsocentrals, a shorter and broad vitta outside dorsocentrals, interrupted at suture. Scutellum silvery pollinose, tinged with brown pollen on anterior half. Pleura thickly gray pollinose. Mesopleura black pilose, with long golden-yellow hairs behind. Mesopleura, pteropleura, pleurotergite and hypopleura covered with long golden yellow hairs. Mediotergite with a tuft of small black hairs above. Legs black, tibiae reddish brown. Wings pale brown, a little darker along veins. Remigium yellow. Calypters white, slightly testaceous on disc.

Abdomen with a brownish pollinose triangle on middle of each segment, thickly silvery pollinose on sides. T1+2 with a pair of median marginals; T3 with two pairs of discals and a pair of median marginals; T4 with a pair of median discals and a row of marginals; T5 triangular from above, short caudate, with a row of irregular discals, ending with a number of long and fine bristles. T1+2 to T4 covered with long golden-yellow hairs on venter, and a few long black hairs on posterior margins. Genitalia (fig. 17) with *surstyli* elongate, slender, clavate at apex; *hypophallus* enlarged at base, truncate at apex in dorsal view.

Female similar to the male in the main structural characters and in coloration but with a broader front, and a shorter, less pointed abdomen and legs.

Total length, 8-9 mm.

Front at vertex 0.17 of head width. Ocellars weak, long and slender. Frontals 4-5, the upper pair strongly cruciate. Parafrontalia with two strong reclinate frontoorbitals and one pair of reclinate divaricate fronto orbitals. Inner and outer verticals well developed, the inner decussate, stronger than outer. Mesopleura with long black cilia on posterior margin.

Abdomen ovoconic; T5 with a rather broad oval opening in ventral side in which can be seen the triangular sternotheca. Legs not markedly elongate; tarsi as long as tibiae; claws and pulvilli short.

This species differs from all other New World species by the shape of the male genitalia (fig. 17); sternopleura, hypopleura, and pteropleura white pilose. Femora, humeri and mesopleura predominantly black haired.

Distribution. (Fig. 28), Peru, Brazil (São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina).

Holotype ♂, BRAZIL, *Santa Catarina*, Nova Teutônia, II.1966, F. Plau-

mann (MZSP). Paratypes: 45 ♂, 12 ♀, *Santa Catarina*: Nova Teutônia, III.1961. I.1962, II.1966, V.1967, IV.1967, X.1967, II.1978, IV.1973, I.1974; II.1974; IV.1975, F. Plaumann (CNC, CAS, MZSP). *São Paulo*: 1 ♀, Poços de Caldas, IV.1928, L. Travassos (MZSP); 1 ♂, Alto da Serra, 22.IV.1923, R. Spitz (MZSP). *Paraná*: 1 ♀, Foz do Iguacu, 26.IV.1964, C.E. & E.S. Ross (CAS). PERU. *Jaén*, Río Charape, 4500 ft., 12.IX., C.H.T. Townsend (USNM).

***Uramya townsendi*, sp.n.**
(Fig. 6)

Differs from all *Uramya* species by the lack of white pollen on T1+2 and T5 and by the shape of the male genitalia.

Male. Total length, 14 mm.

Head silvery pollinose, with pale yellow pollen below eyes. Front at vertex 0.11 of head width. Frontals 8-10, starting a short distance from anterior ocellus. Ocellars slender and parallel; outer and inner verticals in distinct from postocular row. Antennae dark brown. Arista brown, micropubescent on basal half. Palpi yellow.

Thorax bluish black, thinly white pollinose. Scutellum with brown pollen on the basal one - third. Pleura thickly white pollinose, covered with long black hairs. Mediotergite with a tuft of small hairs just below the calypters. Calypters white. Legs black, tibiae reddish. Wings hyaline, infuscate on costal margin beyond R1.

Abdomen dark brown, dusted with brown pollen; T3 and T4 with thick white pollinose areas on sides. T1+2 and T5 uniformly dusted with brown pollen. Abdomen ventrally covered with long black hairs. Genitalia (fig. 6) with *surstyli* slender, slightly clavate at apex; *distiphallus* slender; *hypophallus* bifurcated at apex in dorsal view; *paraphallus* enlarged apically.

Holotype ♂, *São Paulo*, Mogi Guaçu, Faz. Campininha, 22-28.X.1970, W. Boyes (MZSP). Paratypes, 1 ♂, same data of the holotype. *Minas Gerais*, 1 ♂, Ouro Preto, 12-13.IV.1968, F.C. Val (MZSP).

***Uramya penai*, sp. n.**
(Figs. 10 and 11)

Male. Total length, 15 mm.

Head brown, silvery pollinose. Front at vertex 0.08 of head width. Frontals thin and slender on upper half. Frontalia black, subtriangular. Ocellars and inner and outer verticals slender. Occiput silvery pollinose, covered with pale yellow hairs and several slender black bristles behind postocular row. Antennae black, 2nd segment with several short bristles on anterior margin; 3rd black, reddish on upper half of inner margin. Arista black. Facial plate silvery pollinose. Vibrissae strong, with 3-4 short bristles above. Genae reddish-brown, covered with thin black cilia. Palpi yellow.

Thorax black, grayish-white pollinose, covered with thin black hairs. Scutellum black, black pilose, testaceous pollinose on anterior half. Scutellum with 2 laterals, 1 pair of cruciate apicals. Pleura black. Sternopleurals 3. Legs black. Wings conspicuously orange-yellow across basal 1/3, black on outer 2/3 of costal portion. Epaulet black. Calypters testaceous pollinose, yellowish on border.

Abdomen black, subtriangular in dorsal view. Abdominal T1+2 with a thin pair of median marginals; T3 to T5 brownish pollinose dorsally with a well defined white pollinose spot on sides; 5th sternite as in fig. 10. Genitalia with *surstyli* slender (fig. 14), slightly spatulated at apex; *hypophallus* projected posteriorly beyond the *paraphallus*.

Holotype male: BOLIVIA, Cochabamba, Chupare Locotal, Jan. 1, 1949. A.

Martinez (MZSP). Paratype. 1 male, BOLIVIA, El Limbo 65°30'W-17°7'S, 220 m, Nov. 1963. F. Steinbach (CNC).

This species externally is very close to *quadrimaculata*, differing mainly by presenting one pair of distinct white pollinose spots on sides of T3 to T5.

***Uramya sibirivora*, sp. n.**

(Figs. 15, 18)

Male. Total length, 12 mm.

Head silvery pollinose. Front at vertex 0.11 of head width; antennae dark brown, reddish on upper half, first and second segment reddish brown. Arista brown, finely pubescent. Palpi light yellow. Frontals long and strong. Ocellars long and parallel. Postocular row with long and slender hairs. Occiput thickly silvery-white pollinose, covered with white hairs.

Thorax with fine and semierect black and white hairs. Mesonotum black, rather thickly white pollinose when viewed from behind. Prescutum with an elongate presutural black vitta between acrostichals and dorsocentrals, a shorter and subtriangular presutural vitta outside dorsocentrals. Scutum and humeri thickly white pollinose, covered with white hairs and a few slender black hairs (in the holotype the mesonotum and scutellum present numerous white hairs). Pleura thickly white pollinose, covered with fine white hairs; 2 or 3 sternopleurals. Scutellum black, silvery pollinose, covered with short fine white hairs.

Abdomen ovoconic, reddish-brown; abdominal T1+2 with a pair of median marginals; T3 and T4 with a pair of median discals and a row of marginals; T5 subtriangular in profile with an irregular row of discals and marginals; T3 to T5 with a continuous fascia of thick white pollen on anterior half and brown pollen on posterior half. T1+2 to T5 with long and white hairs ventrally (extending dorsally to T1+2 and T3 in the holotype). 5th sternite as in fig. 18. Genitalia (fig. 15) with *surstyli* long and falciform, not strongly acute at apex; *hypophallus* somewhat enlarged at base in lateral view.

Holotype male: PARAGUAY, Villarica, VII.1938, F. Schade (USNM). Paratype: 1 ♂, VENEZUELA, El Valle, VI-7, 1943, Fernandez & Ballou, reared from *Sibine* sp.

This species differs from all other New World species by the shape of genitalia (fig. 18); mesopleura, femora and humeri covered with fine white hairs.

***Uramya quadrimaculata* (Macquart, 1846)**

(Fig. 25)

Aporia quadrimaculata Macquart, 1846: 297 (1846: 169) pl. 15, fig. 7 (male). Type-locality: "Colombia"; Schiner, 1868:319; Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889: 130, fig. 222.

Uramya quadrimaculata; Aldrich, 1921: 85.

Neaporis quadrimaculata; Townsend, 1908: 67.

Paraporis quadrimaculata; Townsend, 1912: 48; Aldrich, 1927: 26; Townsend, 1931: 94, Sabrosky & Arnaud, Jr., 1965: 1028; Guimarães, 1971: 104.

Uramya hariola Reinhard, 1961: 206. Type-locality: "Colombia" *Syn. n.*

Male. Total length, 14 mm.

Head pale white pollinose. Front at vertex 0.10 of head width. Frontals 8, on the lower half of parafrontalia. Antennae reddish-brown; aristae brown, micropubescent at basal half. Ocellars, inner and outer verticals very slender. Frontalia black.

Thorax black, grayish white, with yellowish or brassy tinge. Acrostichals 2:2; dorsocentrals 3:3. Pleura black, thickly grayish-white pollinose. Scutellum

black, thinly white pollinose. Wings conspicuously orange-yellow across basal 1/3, black on outer 2/3 of costal portion. Epaulet black. Calypters brown pollinose, yellowish on borders. Legs black.

Abdomen black, testaceous pollinose, with long black hairs ventrally; T1+2 to T4 with whitish lateral spots; T5 testaceous pollinose on sides; T1+2 with a pair of median marginals; T3 with two pairs of discals and one pair of median marginals; T4 with a pair of discals and a row of marginals; T5 with two irregular rows of discals and a row of marginals. Genitalia with *surstyli* elongate; *hypandrium* with a rounded elongate ventral process posteriorly; *hypophallus* with an acute digitiform process ventrally on posterior margin.

Female. Total length, 10 mm.

Differs from the male as follows:

Front at vertex 0.17 of head width. Frontals 8, the upper pair divaricate; inner and outer verticals well developed. Ocellars absent. Palpi yellow, testaceous. Thorax black, thickly pale yellow pollinose. Acrostichals 2:2. Dorsocentrals 3:3. Abdomen black, elongate, cordiform, with a well defined quadrangular spot on sides of T3 and T4; T5 testaceous pollinose.

Distribution: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador.

Material examined

VENEZUELA: 1 ♂, Caracas, Ávila Peak, 25.IX.1960, T. H. G. Aitken (USNM). COLOMBIA, 2 ♀ Bogotá, B. Guevara (USNM). ECUADOR: 1 ♂ Quito, E. Papallacta, 2600-3000 m. I. 1971, L. E. Peña.

The identity of this species requires further investigation. Townsend (1931:94) redescribed a male specimen from Colombia in Paris as the type of *Aporia quadrimaculata*. According to Dr. Crosskey (pers. comm.) Macquart's collection in Paris contains one good male specimen labelled "*Aporia 4 maculata* ♂. Macq. 1 Supp." and a round green reading "3442". This is not Macquart's original label and the specimen is not the type. The type was described from Macquart's own collection, ex Marquis de Brème, and is in Lille (or what is left of it); this material have never been reported in the literature as having been seen by anyone since the time of the description. According to Dr. Crosskey, the Paris specimen is unquestionably correctly identified. Macquart's figure of *quadrimaculata* shows the arista plumose, whereas it is merely pubescent on the basal half; bare apically; his text, however calls it tomentose. *Uramya hariola* Reinhard, described from a single male specimen from Colombia, according to Dr. Wood (pers. comm.) is conspecific. Hence the name *hariola* is sunk as a new synonym of *quadrimaculata*.

Uramya fasciata (Maquarts, 1848), *comb. n.*

(Figs. 5 and 13)

Gymnostylia fasciata Macquart, 1848: 212 (1848:52), pl. 6, fig.3. Type-locality: "Brazil".

Gymnaporia fasciata; Townsend, 1919: 170; Guimarães, 1971: 103.

Male. Total length, 9-15 mm.

Head black, silvery-white pollinose. Front at vertex 0.08 of head width. Frontals 8-10, hair-like toward vertex; ocellars hair-like, parallel. Occiput black, silvery pollinose, with long black hairs on disc below postocular row. Antennae dark brown. Arista brown, thickened and micropubescent on the anterior one-fourth. Palpi yellow.

Mesonotum black, thickly silvery-white pollinose. Postcutellum silvery-white pollinose, with a narrow stripe of brown pollen on anterior one-third.

Wings hyaline, pale brown, a little darker along veins. Remigium and base of costa reddish to yellow. Pleura black, thickly white pollinose, covered with long black hairs. Legs brown, thinly white pollinose.

Abdomen (fig. 13) with white pollinose spots on sides of T3 to T5 only. T1+2 brownish pollinose. T5 subtriangular, short caudate. All segments covered with long black hairs ventrally. Genitalia with *surstyli* slender, not clavate at apex; *hypophallus* bifurcated at apex in dorsal view (fig. 5).

Female. Total length, 8-10 mm.

Differs from male in the following characters.

Front at vertex 0.18 of head width. Ocellars weak and parallel. Parafrontalia and parafacialia pale yellow pollinose. Frontalia black. Palpi reddish. Pleura thickly white pollinose, covered with long black hairs. Wings hyaline, infuscate along the costa on the apical two-third. Abdomen black, ovoconic. T1+2 without white pollinose spots on sides; T3 to T5 thickly white pollinose on sides, with brown pollen on middle when viewed from behind.

This species is very close to *Uramya nitens* Schiner, except for lacking lateral spots of white pollen on T1+2.

Distribution: Peru, Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Goiás, Paraná, Santa Catarina), Paraguay, Argentina (Fig. 26).

Material examined

PERU. 1 ♂, Tingo Maria, Monson Valley, X.10.1954 (CAS).

BRAZIL. *Rio de Janeiro*: 1 ♂ Corcovado, 13.I.1938, Oiticica (MZSP); 1 ♂ Gávea, 20.XII.1936, Travassos & Oiticica (MZSP); 1 ♂ Meyer, 1.1932, H. S. Lopes (MZSP); 1 ♀, Itatiaia, 24.I.1948, C. D'Andretta (MZSP). *Minas Gerais*: 1 ♂ Arceburgo, III.1945, M. P. Barretto (MZSP). *São Paulo*: 1 ♂ Alto da Serra, 22.V.1923, R. Spitz (MZSP); 1 ♂, Barueri, 20.VI.1957, K. Lenko (MZSP); 1 ♂, Campos do Jordão, Eugênio Lefèvre, 1200 m, 24.I.1963, J. H. Guimarães; idem, 1 ♂ Fazenda da Guarda, 1650 mm. Alto da Boa Vista, 23.III.1963, Rabello, Travassos & J. H. Guimarães (MZSP); 1 ♂, São Paulo, S. P. A. Lutz (USNM); 1 ♂ São Paulo, SP. 30.I.1943, H. Parker (USNM); 1 ♂, Cajuru, Cássia dos Coqueiros, II.1965, M. P. Barretto (MZSP). *Goiás*: 2 ♂, Anápolis, 27.VIII.1936; 16.III.1937, Freitas & Nobre (MZSP); 1 ♂, Campinas, XII.1935, Borgmeier & H. S. Lopes (MZSP); 1 ♂, Goiânia, VIII.1943, Freitas & Nobre (MZSP). *Paraná*: 1 ♂, Londrina, IV.1945, M. P. Barretto. *Santa Catarina*: 55 ♂, Nova Teutônia, III.1961, III.1963, II.1964, III.1964, XII.1964, I.1965, II.1965, XII.1965, II.1967, VIII.1967, V.1968, XI.1968, I.1971, F. Plaumann (MZSP, CNC).

PARAGUAY: 4 ♂, Villarica, IX.1958, F. Schade (USNM); 1 ♂ Concepción, 7.III.1933, A. L. Schultze (USNM).

ARGENTINA: 1 ♂, Tucumán, H. Parker (USNM).

Uramya longa (Walker, 1852), *comb. n.*

(Figs. 3, 7 and 8)

Dexia longa Walker, 1852: 311. Type-locality: "South America". (Type examined).

Orthaporia similis Townsend, 1919: 167. Type-locality: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro; Townsend, 1931: 94.

Orthaporia longa: Townsend, 1919: 167; Townsend, 1931: 94, Guimarães, 1971: 103.

Pseudeuantha nubilis Townsend, 1929: 367. Type-locality: Brazil, São Paulo. *Syn. n.*

Male. Total length, 11-22 mm.

Head (fig. 3) silvery-white pollinose. Front at vertex 0.09 of head width. Frontals 16-18, slender, beginning in front of the ocellar triangle. Ocellars weak,

long and parallel. Inner and outer verticals hair-like. Ocellar triangle with long black hairs behind ocellars. Antennae brown, 3rd segment as wide as parafacialia. Lunula yellow.

Thorax with mesonotum black, thickly white pollinose. Scutellum black, silvery pollinose, with a stripe of brown pollen on anterior half or less; laterals 2, apicals cruciate. Pleura thickly greyish-white pollinose. Sternopleura, hypopleura and mesopleura covered with long black hairs and few yellow hairs. Legs dark brown. Femora thickly gray white pollinose.

Abdomen dark brown, elongate; T5 short caudate (Fig. 7); T1+2 to T5 brown pollinose on middle, with a very distinct silvery-white pollinose spot on sides, covered ventrally with long black hairs. Genitalia (fig. 8) with slender *surstyli* curved at apex; *distiphallus* with the *hypophallus* bifurcated at apex in dorsal view.

Female. Total length, 11-22 mm.

Differs from male as follows:

Front at vertex 0.18 of head width. Parafrontalia pale white pollinose, with a few black cilia on borders. Frontals 5, the upper pair strong and cruciate. Parafrontalia with two strong proclinate and one strong reclinate orbitals. Ocellars hair-like to absent; inner and outer verticals strong. Scutellum with three laterals and one pair of strong crossed apicals. Abdomen black, T1+2 without median marginals; T5 truncate, with a row of marginals and discals.

The type-specimen of *Dexia longa* Walker, received from British Museum, is a well preserved male, with the BM green-edge circle reading "*Dexia longa* Walker, type", and also two square labels, reading "S. America, ex. coll. Saunders 6.8, 4". "*longa*".

Orthaporía similis Townsend, holotype male from Rio de Janeiro, in the AMNH, is a synonym according to Townsend (1931). *Pseudeuantha nubilis* Townsend also agrees in all details with the female of *longa* and is here considered as a synonym.

Distribution: Venezuela, Peru, Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Goiás, Santa Catarina), (fig. 28).

Material examined

PERU: 1 ♂, Cuzco, Machu Pichu, 2800 m, 5.II.1959, F. F. G. Clarke (USNM).

VENEZUELA: *Distrito Federal*, 1 ♂, 4 ♀, El Valle, 6.VII.1954, S. Ballou, ex *Ammalio helops* (USNM); 1 ♂ Caucaagua, Miranda, 14.I.1950, ex larvae of Lepidoptera on bucare (USNM).

BRAZIL. *Rio de Janeiro*: 1 ♂ Corcovado, II.1932, VII.1932, L. Travassos (MZSP); 2 ♂, Itatiaia, 1100 m, 28.I.1930, 2.II.1934. J. F. Zikán (MZSP); idem, 1 ♂, 12.VIII.1946, Dalcý Albuquerque (MZSP); idem, 1 ♂, 5.II.1957, M. A. Vulcano (MZSP); 14 ♂, Mury, Nova Friburgo 22-24.XII.1964, 1-31.I.1965, 18-21.II.1965; VI.1970, III.1972, Gred & J. H. Guimarães (MZSP); 1 ♂ Jardim Botânico, VI.1936, H. S. Lopes (MZSP); 1 ♀ Angra dos Reis, XII.1932; L. Travassos F^o (MZSP); idem, 1 ♀, XII.1936, Travassos & Lopes; 1 ♂, Paineiras, 27.IX.1955, C. A. Seabra (MZSP); 1 ♂ Tijuca, 29.VIII.1939, Freitas & Nobre (MZSP). *Minas Gerais*: 1 ♂ Arceburgo, XII.1946, M. P. Barretto (MZSP). *São Paulo*: 1 ♂ Ipiranga, 22.II.1936, F. Lange (MZSP); 1 ♂ Cantareira, 20.-VIII.1944, L. Travassos F^o & P. Wygodzinsky (MZSP); 1 ♂ Cajuru, Cássia dos Coqueiros, II.1947, M. P. Barretto (MZSP). *Goiás*: 1 ♂ Anápolis, 6.X.1936, R. C. Shannon (MZSP). *Santa Catarina*: 38 ♂, 14 ♀, Nova Teutônia, V.1936, IX.1967, I.1974, II.1974, I.1975, II.1975, II.1976, XI.1976, F. Plaumann (CNC, CAS, MZSP).

***Thelairaporia*, gen. n.**

General appearance: Small forms (8-9 mm). Inner verticals strong and decussate. Apex of abdominal T5 truncate in males. Three sternopleurals. Scutellum with three strong laterals.

Front narrow at vertex in males (0.15 to 0.16 of head width). Ocellars strong and proclinate in males, very small to absent in females. Frontals strong in both sexes, the upper pair strong and decussate; outer verticals small, distinct from postocular row; inner verticals strong, decussate; two strong pairs of proclinate and one strong pair of reclinate fronto-orbital in females. Parafacialia narrow, antennae elongate; 2nd segment about 1/4 length of third. Arista long, short plumose in the basal 1/3. Vibrissae strong and decussate, with a few small black hairs above. Labella small. Palpi short, cylindrical, slightly clavate at apex.

Prescutum shorter than postcutum. Acrostichals 2:3. Dorsocentrals 3:2 (3:3 in *pollinosa*). Humeral 5. Scutellum with three strong laterals, one small discal, apicals long and decussate. Sternopleurals 3. Pteropleurals 1. Propleura bare. Post-alar wall and pleurotergite bare. Legs with long, rather slender, bristles. Wings hyaline. Cell R5 broadly open before wing tip; basal node of R4+5 with 4-5 bristles; costal spine absent.

Abdomen spindle-shape, not caudate; abdominal T1+2 with a strong pair of median marginals and two pairs of laterals; T3 with a pair of strong discals and median marginals and laterals; T4 with a pair of discals and a row of strong marginals; T5 truncate, with a strong row of discals and marginals.

Type-species: *Thelairaporia brasiliensis*, sp. n.

Key to species

1. Abdominal T3 with a pair of median marginals; pleura predominantly black pilose; T5 shining black *brasiliensis*, sp. n.
- Abdominal T3 with a row of marginals; T5 thinly white pollinose on sides; pleura yellow pilose *pollinosa*, sp. n.

***Thelairaporia brasiliensis*, sp. n.**

(Figs. 12 and 22)

Male. Total length, 8-9 mm.

Head black, silvery pollinose. Front at vertex 0.16 of head width. Parafrontalia silvery-white, pale yellow pollinose toward vertex. Ocellars strong, proclinate in male, absent to very small in females. Antennae dark brown; third segment four times as long as second. Arista longer than antennae, reddish-brown, short pubescent in the basal one-fourth. Labella and palpi yellow. Occiput covered with pale yellow hairs and a few black scattered bristles.

Mesonotum black, thinly white pollinose, with slight cupreous tinge. Humeral calli black pilose, thickly white pollinose. Prescutum with an elongate black vitta between acrostichals and dorsocentrals. Scutellum thinly white pollinose, covered with erect black hairs. Pleura thickly white pollinose, covered with black hairs. Pteropleura and sternopleura with a few pale yellow hairs. Mesopleura black pilose. Legs black, tibiae pale yellow. Wings hyaline, veins yellowish at base. Calypters white, with long white hairs on outer edge. Epaulet and subepaulet black.

Abdomen (fig. 22) brown to black, with cupreous tinge. T1+2 and T4 with a stripe of white pollen on the basal half, fading out toward apex. T1+2 with a few

yellow hairs ventrally. Genitalia (fig. 12) with *surstyli* subtriangular, enlarged at base; *distiphallus* strongly sclerotized with the *hypophallus* robust, enlarged at base; *paraphallus* strongly enlarged at apex.

Female. Total length, 8-9 mm.

Differs from male as follows:

Front at vertex 0.20 of head width. Frontals 6, the upper pair strongly divaricate. Parafrontalia with two strong pairs of proclinate orbitals. Inner verticals long and decussate. Outer verticals small. Two strong genals. Tarsi and pulvilli short.

Holotype ♂, BRAZIL. *Santa Catarina*, Nova Teutônia, IX.1969, F. Plaumann (MZSP). Paratypes: *Rio de Janeiro*: 1 ♂ Itatiaia, 700 m, 18.IX.1934, J.F. Zikán (MZSP). *Santa Catarina*: 10 ♂, 15 ♀, Nova Teutônia, IV.1956, V.1960, XII.1964, I.1965, II.1966, I.1966, III.1967, V.1967, VIII.1967, IX.1967, II.1968, XII.1970, II.1971, III.1971, IV.1971, VII.1971, F. Plaumann (MZSP, CNC). *Pará*: 1 ♀ Urucurituba, Rio Tapajós, IV.10, C. H. T. Townsend (USNM). *São Paulo*: 1 ♀, Salesópolis, Estação Biológica de Boracéia, 850 m, E. Rabello (MZSP).

***Thelairaporia pollinosa*, sp. n.**

(Fig. 19)

Male. Total length, 9 mm.

Differs from *brasiliensis*, sp. n., as follows.

Front at vertex 0.15 of head width. Ocellars very slender; genals, one small pair. Antennae brown, about as long as clypeus. Pleura yellow pilose, without black hairs; humeral calli with yellow hairs. Scutellum black, with two strong laterals. Abdomen black; T3 with a row of 8 marginals; T1+2 to T5 dusted with thin white pollen on sides and brownish pollen dorsally on middle, when viewed from behind; T1+2 to T5 covered with long yellow hairs ventrally. Genitalia with *surstyli* long, spatulated at apex; *distiphallus* with the *hypophallus* enlarged at base, subelliptical at apex in dorsal view; *hypandrium* with a rounded ventral process posteriorly.

Female. Total length, 9.5 mm.

Differs from male as follows:

Front at vertex 0.15 of head width. Parafrontalia pale white, with two strong pairs of proclinate and one pair of reclinate orbitals. Calypters white; wing hyaline, tinged with brown around veins.

Holotype ♂, BRASIL. *São Paulo*, Campos do Jordão, Eugênio Lefèvre, 22.III.1963, J. H. Guimarães, E. Rabello, A. Barroso & L. Travassos F^o (MZSP). Paratypes: *São Paulo*: 1 ♀ Salesópolis, Estação Biológica de Boracéia, 850 m, 27.X.1960, E. Rabello (MZSP).

UNPLACED SPECIES

The following species cannot be satisfactorily placed from the published descriptions, and the type is either lost or too broken to be of much assistance in identifying the species.

***Uraporia caudata* (Schiner)**

Uraporia caudata (Schiner), 1868: 320. Type-locality: "South America".

The identity of *Aporia caudata* Schiner remains completely enigmatic because of the loss of the type-material. According to Schiner, *Aporia caudata*

presents a median marginal pair of bristles on each abdominal segment, but no median discals. It is doubtful whether this species belongs in the Uramyini, as all known genera of this tribe present at least a pair of discals on the intermediate segments. Townsend (1931) was unable to find the holotype in the Vienna collection. Recently, Dr. Lichtenberg (pers. comm.), under our request, could not locate the type series (two males from "South America") in the collection of Naturhistorisches Museum. Townsend (1919:170) proposed the monobasic genus *Uraporia* for *Aporia caudata* Schiner, but since the type-species of this genus is not available, it is difficult to form a reliable conclusion regarding its validity. Aldrich (1929) stated that this species is a synonymy of *U. producta* R. D.

Uramya sermyla (Walker)

Dexia sermyla Walker, 1849: 850. Type-locality: "Brazil".

Through the kindness of Dr. R. Crosskey, the type-specimen of *Dexia sermyla* Walker was available for study. However, it was not possible to establish its identity, since the specimen was in extremely poor condition to be recognized; the head was molded, the mesonotum and part of abdomen partially crushed. The type, a male, bears the BM round label, reading "type", *Dexia sermyla* Walker" and a squared label reading "Brazil".

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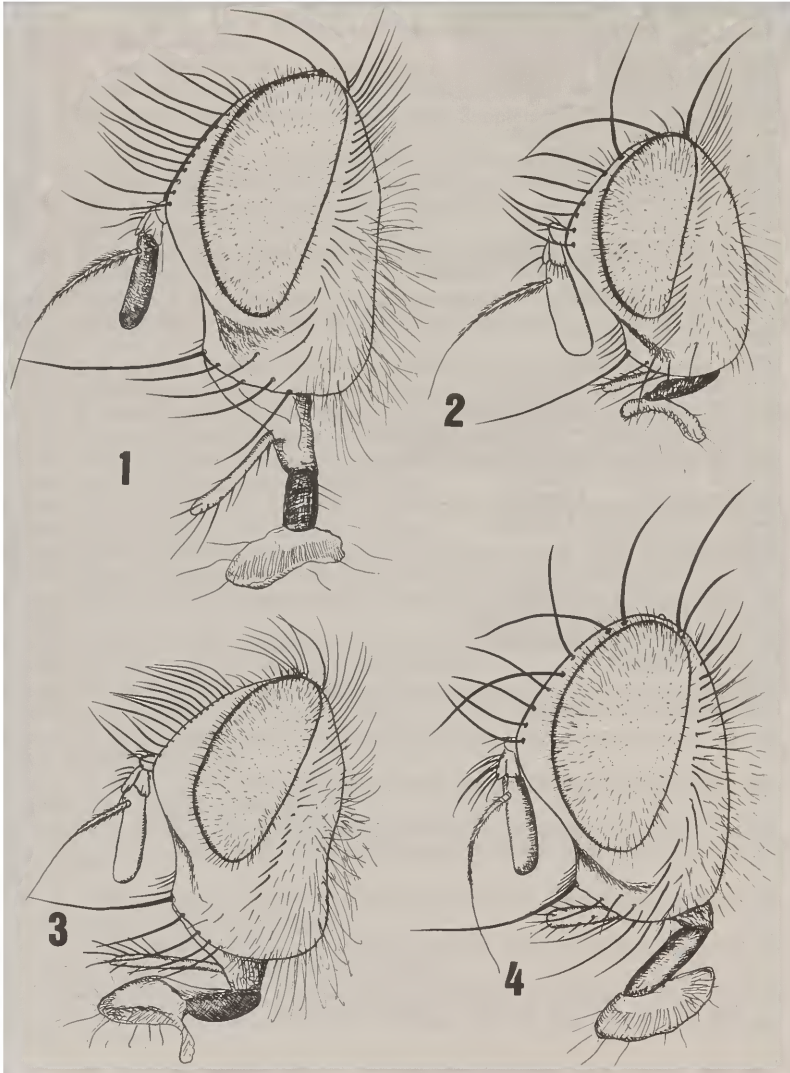


Fig. 1, *Uramya producta*, male, lateral view; fig. 2, *Thelairaporia brasiliensis*, male head, lateral view; fig. 3, *Uramya longa*, male head, lateral view; fig. 4, *Uramya producta*, female head, lateral view.

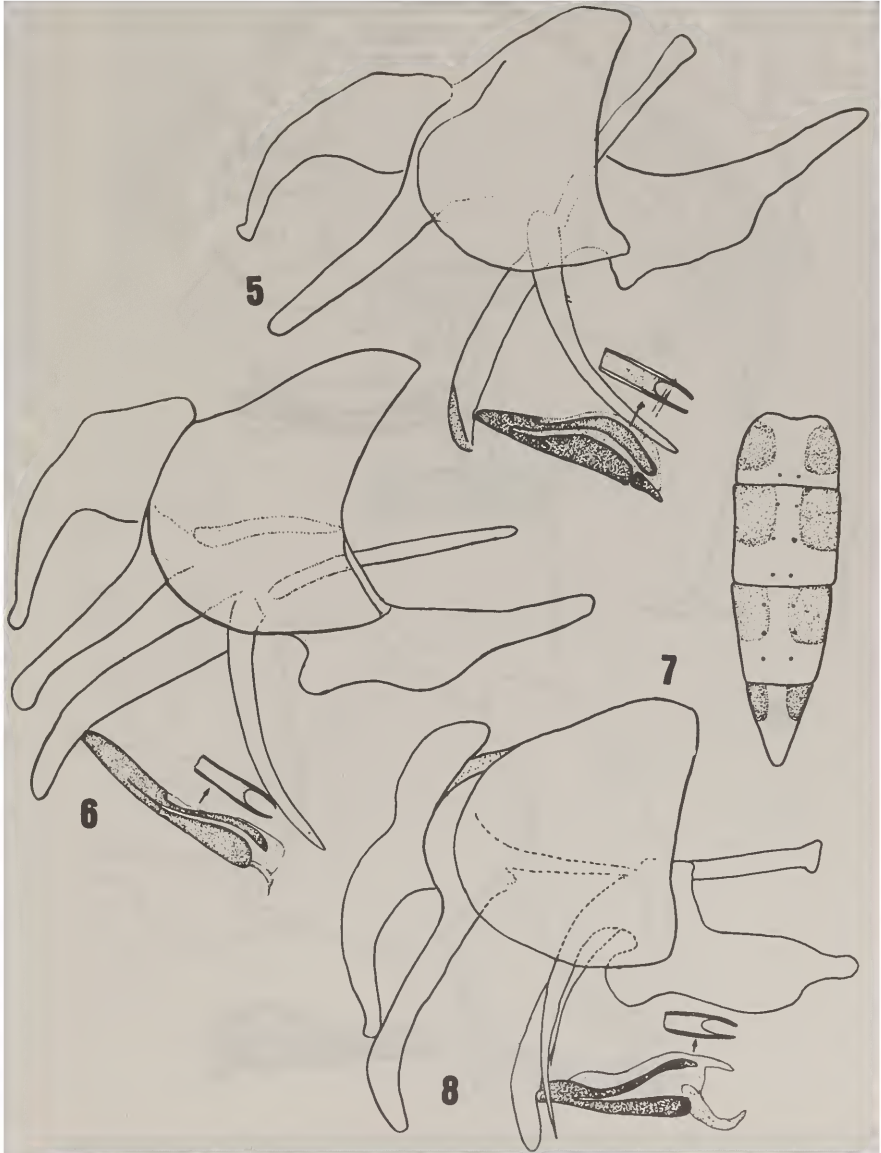


Fig. 5, *Uramya fasciata*, male genitalia, lateral view; fig. 6, *Uramya townsendi*, male genitalia, lateral view; fig. 7, *Uramya longa*, male abdomen; fig. 8, *Uramya longa*, male genitalia, lateral view.

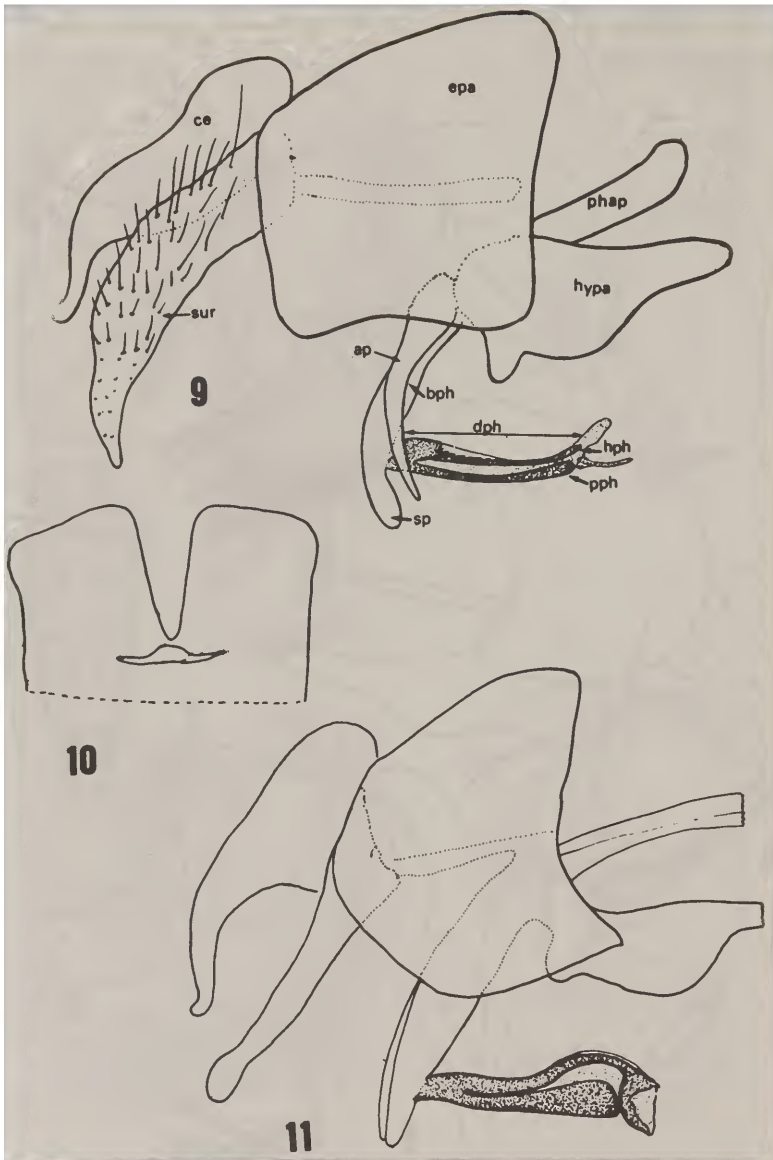


Fig. 9, *Uramya insolita*, male genitalia, lateral view; ce-cerci; sur-surtylus; epa-epandrium; ap-anterior paramere; bph-basiphallus; phap-phallopodeme; hypa-hypandrium; dph-distiphallus; sp-spinus; hph-hypophallus; pph-paraphallus; fig. 10, *Uramya penai*, male 5th sternite; fig. 11, *Uramya penai*, male genitalia, lateral view.

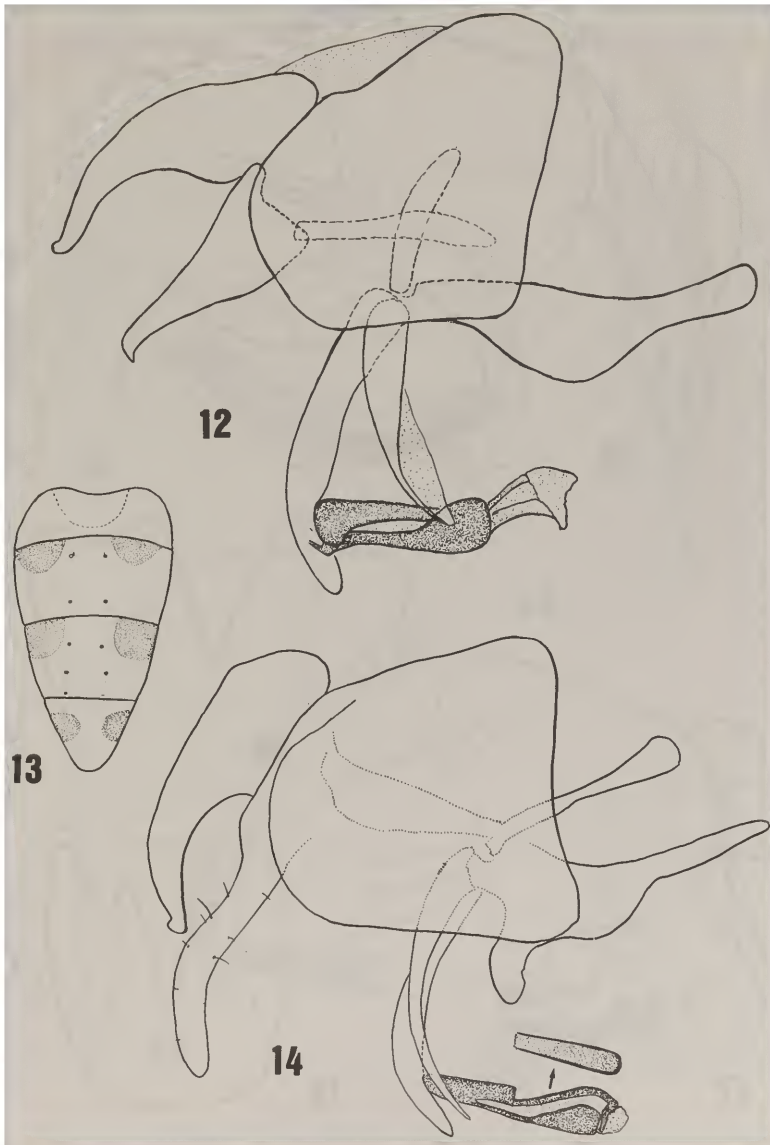


Fig. 12, *Thelairaporia brasiliensis*, male genitalia, lateral view; fig. 13, *Uramya fasciata*, male abdomen; fig. 14, *Uramya producta*, male genitalia, lateral view.

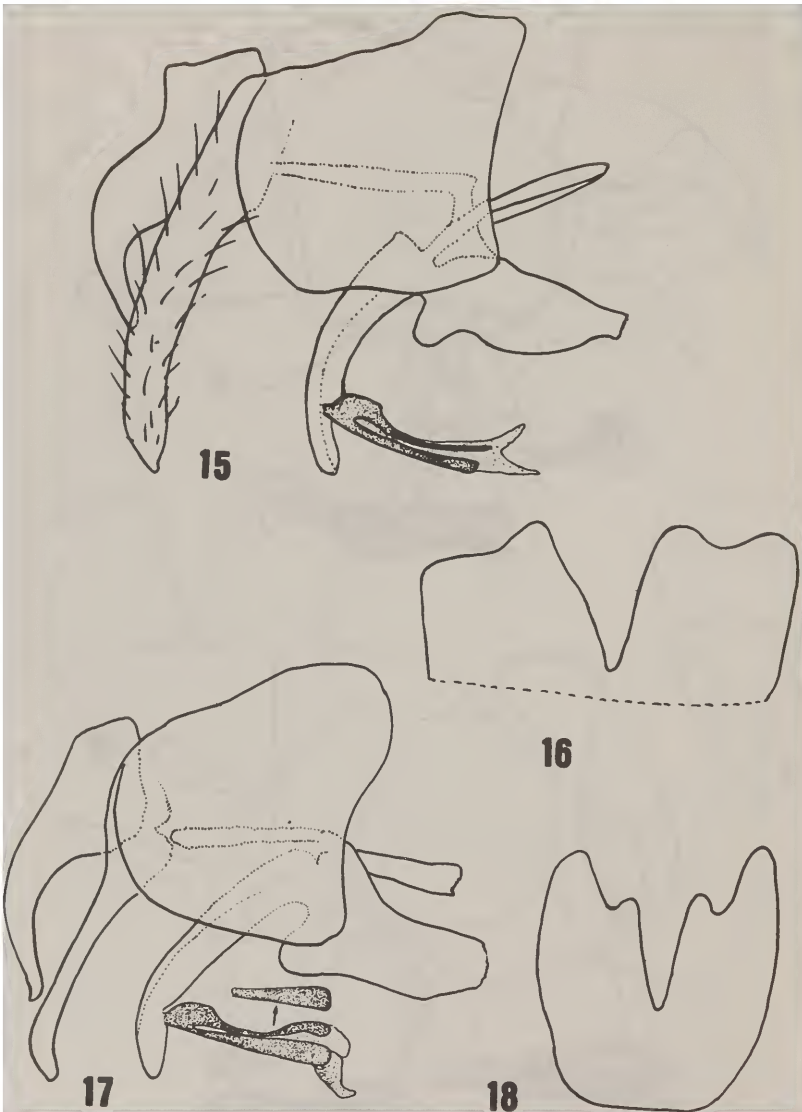


Fig. 15, *Uramya sibirivora*, male genitalia, lateral view; fig. 16, *Thelairaporia pollinosa*, male 5th sternite; fig. 17, *Uramya plaumanni*, male genitalia, lateral view; fig. 18, *Uramya sibirivora*, 5th sternite.

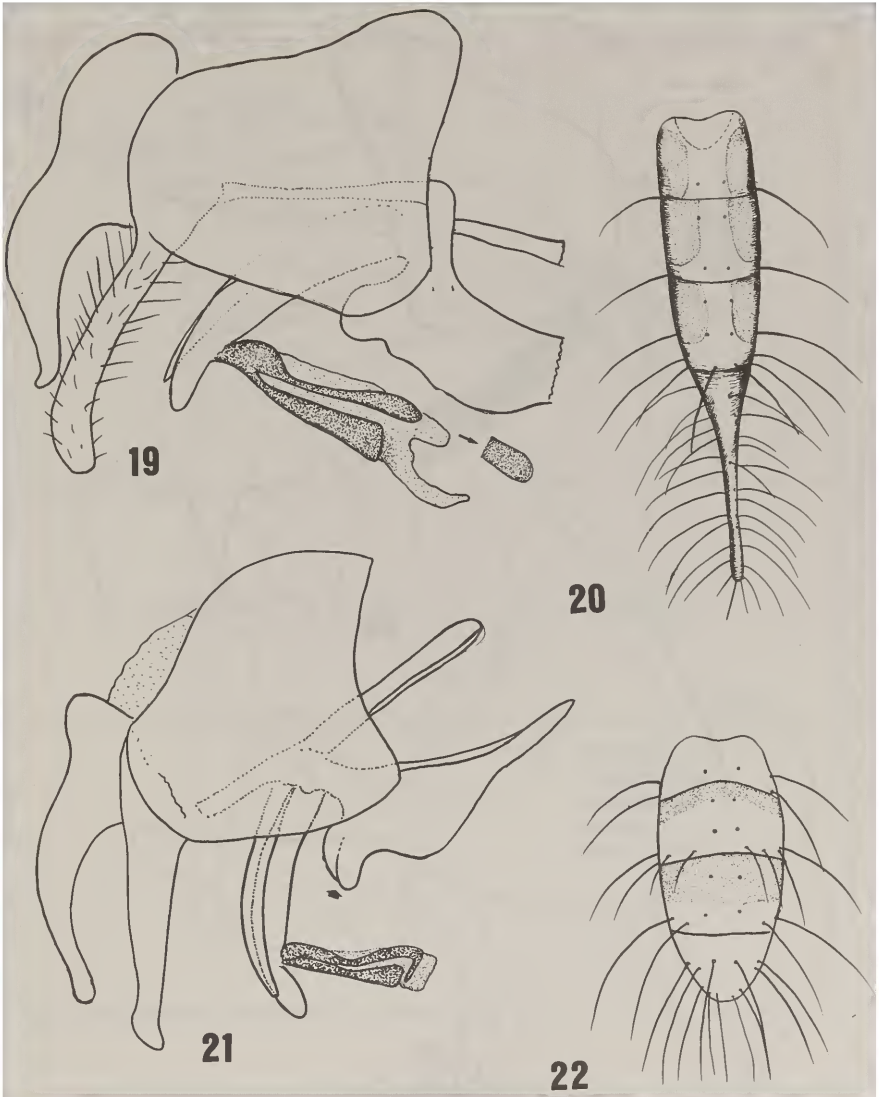


Fig. 19, *Thelairaporia pollinosa*, male genitalia, lateral view; fig. 20, *Uramya producta*, male abdomen, dorsal view; fig. 21, *Uramya brevicauda*, male genitalia, lateral view; fig. 22, *Thelairaporia brasiliensis*, male abdomen.

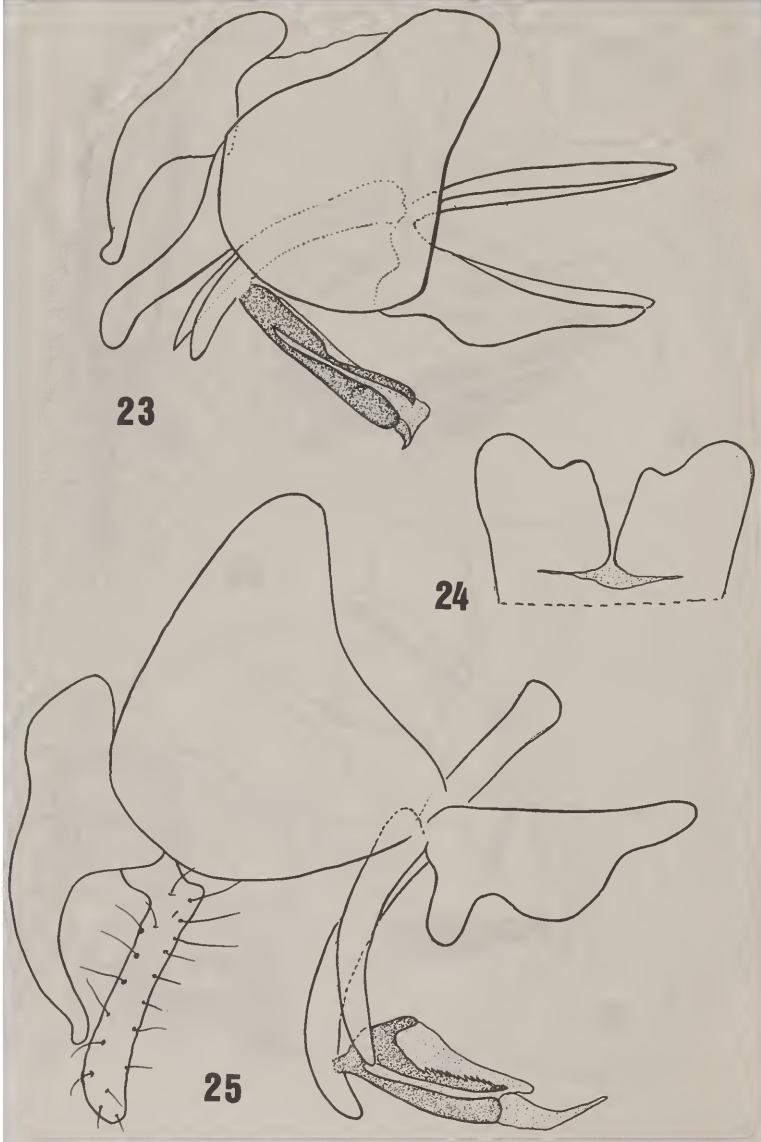


Fig. 23, *Uramya nitens*, male genitalia, lateral view; fig. 24, *Uramya insolita*, male 5th sternite; fig. 25, *Uramya quadrimaculata*, male genitalia, lateral view.



Fig. 26. Geographical distribution of *Uramya* spp.

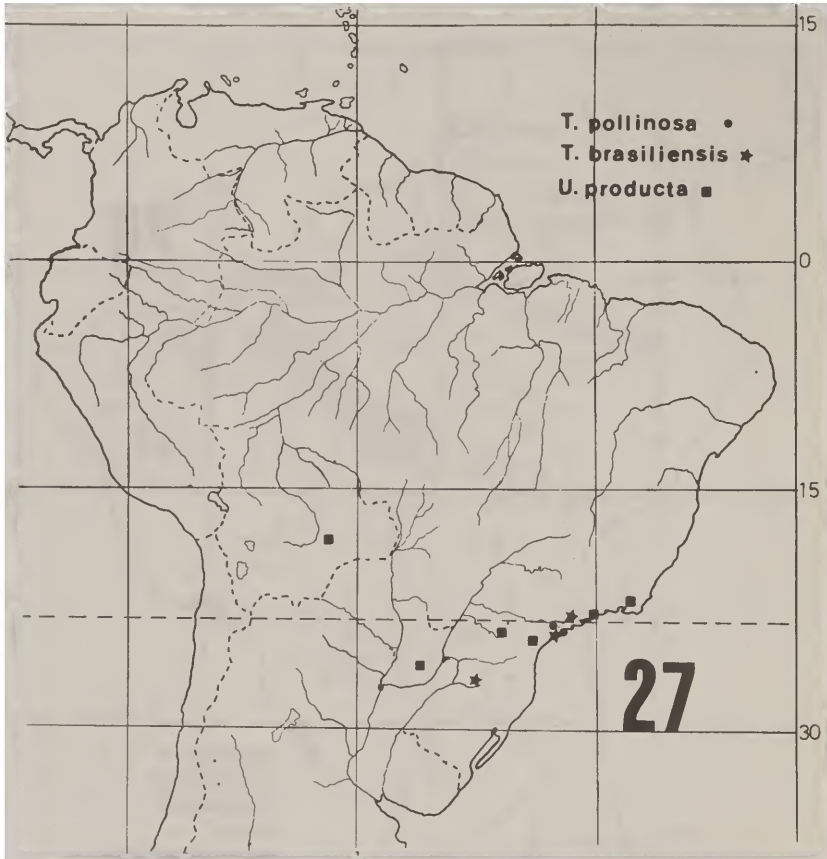


Fig. 27. Geographical distribution of *Uramya* spp.



Fig. 28. Geographical distribution of *Thelairaporia* spp. and *Uramya producta*.

