

TRAVASSOSISCA, A NEW GENUS OF JOHNSONIINI
(DIPTERA, SARCOPHAGIDAE), FROM PERU

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Descriptions of a genus and two new species of Sarcophagidae from Peru.

Key words: *Travassosisca* n. g. n. spp. – Diptera – Sarcophagidae – Peru

Some time ago, Eng. Dr Cheslavo A. Korytkowski sent me for study, a very good material collected in Peru and, among them, six specimens representing two species of a new genus now proposed in honour of Professor Lauro P. Travassos, Chief of most of the Brazilian Parasitologists. I have the privilege to begin my work in the Laboratory of Professor Travassos.

I am very grateful to Dr Korytkowski for the opportunity of the present study.

This work was undertaken in the Laboratories of Santa Ursula University and Oswaldo Cruz Institute.

Travassosisca n. gen.

Males with numerous frontal bristles, protuberant front, vibrissae approximated, inserted high above oral margin (Figs 16, 17); three strong post-dorsocentral bristles, three pairs of strong marginal scutellar bristles, the bristles of the hind pair very much approximated one to another; propleura pilose, abdomen not tessellated, uniformly pollinose with median longitudinal dark vitta; penis without spinous lobe of ventralia, a single pair of lateral plates (Figs 4, 5); female with conspicuously hairy eighth tergite (Figs 11, 12); first instar larva with a complete row of elongate, transverse plates near the anterior margin of the first thoracic segment (Figs 13, 14).

Type species: *T. korytkowiskii* n. sp. (Peru)

A lot of genera of Johnsoniini present similar shape of head but the character appears also in Emblemasonini.

The head of Johnsoniini shows vibrissal axis shorter than antennal axis being similar to the

usual shape but, sometimes, the front became protuberant, the vibrissae are inserted high to oral margin and the genal ridges became very large like these observed in the species of *Travassosisca*. In these species the vibrissal axis is about 0.8 of the antennal axis. The species of *Camptopsis*, *Asilodexia*, *Pachygraphia*, *Pachygraphomima* and *Petriana* present the last type of head. In the Neophytoina the vibrissal axis varies from 0.65 (*Phytodes incognitus* (Reinhard)); (Lopes, 1975, fig. 12) to 0.85 (*Oppiopsis sheldoni* (Coquillett)); (Shewell, 1987, fig. 17).

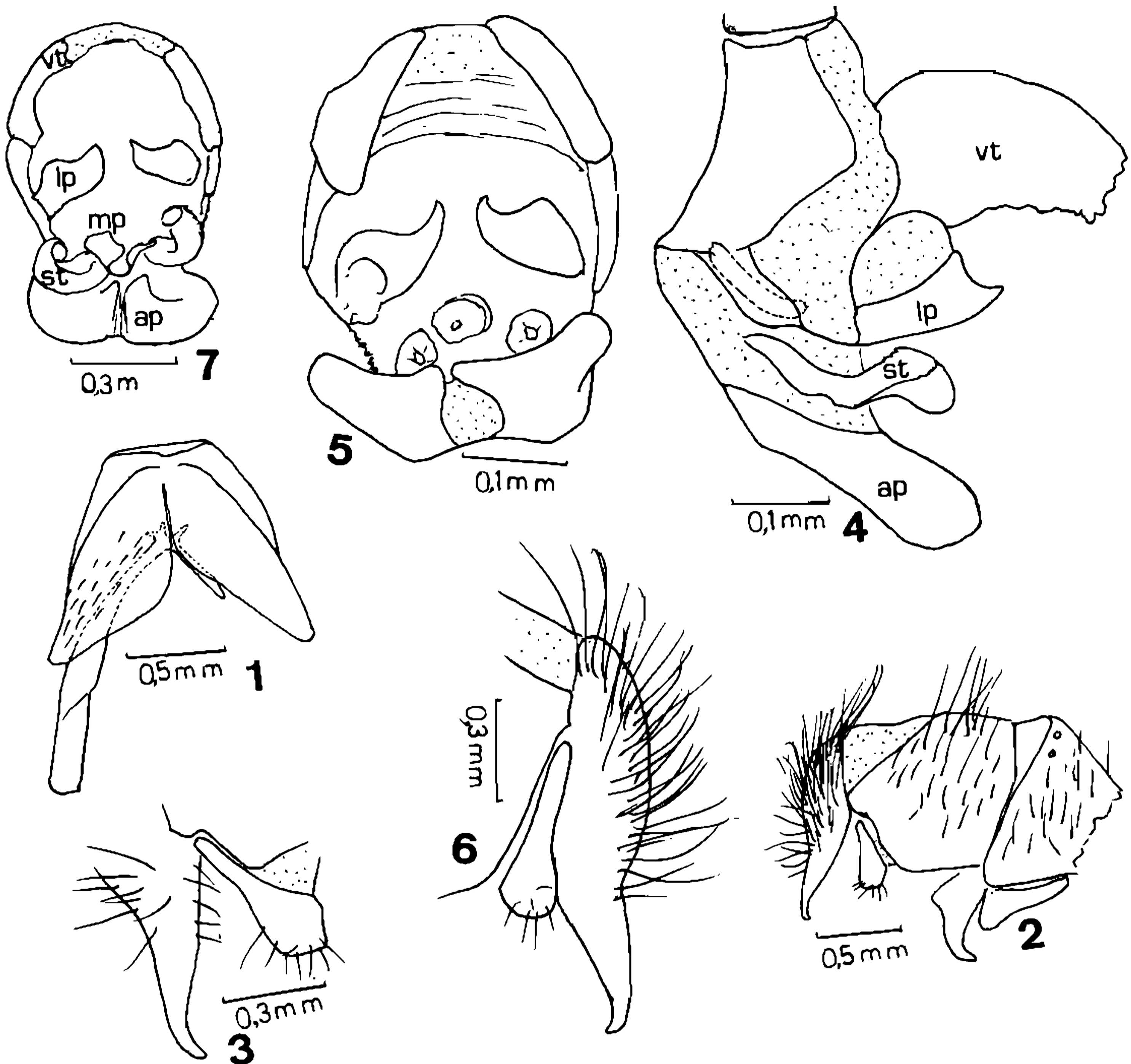
Camptopsis unicolor Aldrich, 1916 shows vibrissal axis with about 0.85 of antennal axis (Aldrich, 1916, fig. 6a; Shewell, 1987, fig. 22), belongs to the Johnsoniina, the eighth female tergite being absent. The male has one proclinated frontorbital bristle.

Asilodexia belongs to the Johnsoniina in spite of the vestigial plates representing the eighth tergite (*A. wygodzinskyi* Lopes, 1982, figs. 12, 13); the head of *A. elegans* (Lopes) shows vibrissal axis about 0.75 (Lopes, 1938, figs. 1, 5).

The genera of Neophytoina, with hairy eighth female tergite, are characterized by their pubescent arista.

The species of *Pachygraphia*, a genus of Lepidodexiina, show hairy eighth female tergite and the spinous lobe of ventralia is conspicuous.

Female of a single species of *Pachygraphomima* is known (*P. lenti* Lopes, 1980, figs. 24, 25); the eighth female tergite is represented by a pair of plates bearing 1-2 bristles and the



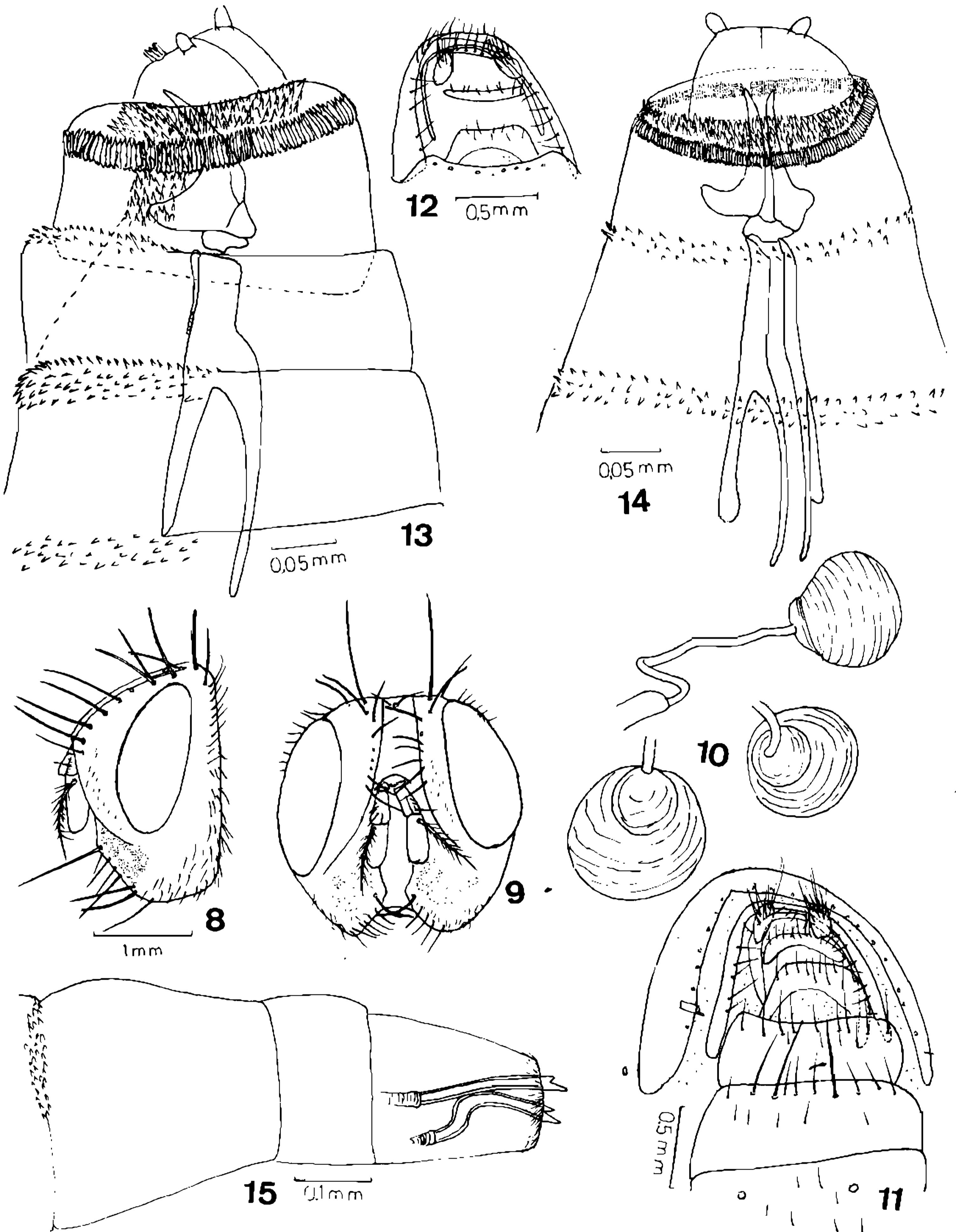
Travassosisca korytkowskii n. sp., male, Llama – Fig. 1: fifth sternite. Fig. 2: genital segments. Fig. 3: cercus and surstylus. Fig. 4: penis, lateral view (ap = apical plate, lp = lateral plate, st = stylus, vt = ventralia). Fig. 5: idem, ventral view. Male, Pueblo nuevo – Fig. 6: cercus and surstylus. Fig. 7: penis (mp = median process).

spinous lobe of ventralia is absent; only *P. fulvivitta* Lopes, 1980 (fig. 38) shows a small sclerotized tubercle on the place of the spinous lobe.

Petriana brevirostris Lopes, 1979, figs. 1, 2, with vibrissal axis about 0.85 of antennal axis, presents a pair of plates, conspicuously hairy, representing the eighth female tergite; no spinous lobe of ventralia is present but, on its place, there is a small tubercle (Figs 7, 10, 11).

Travassosisca korytkowskii n. sp.
(Figs 1 to 15)

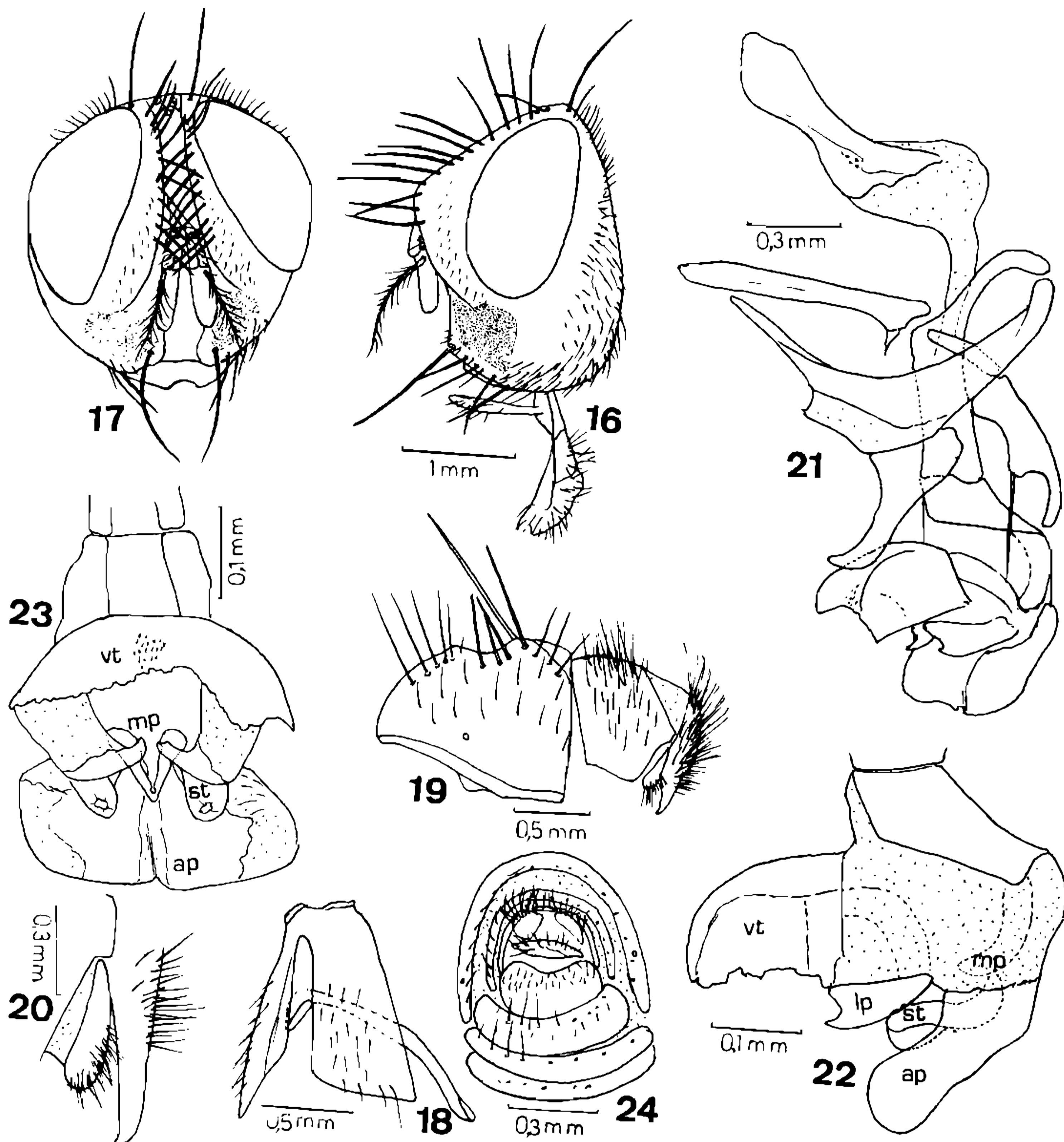
Male: length: 8.5 to 10 mm. Head with yellowish gray parafrofrontalia, parafacialia and posterior ocular orbits; back of head and gena gray; genal grooves red, frontal vitta reddish brown, anteriorly red; 9-11 frontal bristles with about the same size, all directed inwards, one bristle inserted below base of antenna; reclinate frontorbital bristle with about the size of anterior frontal; front about 0.12 of head width; ocellar bristles small, slender; outer vertical bristle scarcely or not differentiated from postocular setae; postocellar bristles small, slender, parallel; 2-3 very small hairs above vibrissae on facial ridges; back of head and genae with dark hairs having some pale hairs



Travassosisca korytkowskii n. sp., female, Callopampa – Fig. 8: head, lateral view. Fig. 9: idem, anterior view. Fig. 10: spermatheca. Fig. 11: genitalia. Fig. 12: genital and anal segments. First instar larva, Callopampa. – Fig. 13: anterior end, lateral view. Fig. 14: idem, dorsal view. Fig. 15: posterior end.

around neck and below; antenna brown, second segment mostly yellow, reaching about 0.73 of the distance from base to vibrissal level,

second segment about 0.46 of third; parafacialia about 0.75 of the distance between vibrissae; palpi brown.



Travassosisca ojeda n. sp., male. – Fig. 16: head, lateral view. Fig. 17: idem, anterior view. Fig. 18: fifth sternite. Fig. 19: genital segments. Fig. 20: cercus and surstylus. Fig. 21: phallic organs. Fig. 22: apex of penis, lateral view (ap = apical plate; lp = lateral plate; mp = median process; st = stylus; vt = ventralia). Fig. 23: idem, ventral view. Female – Fig. 24: genitalia.

Thorax gray, slightly yellowish; brown vit-tae of mesonotum conspicuous; hairs sparse; preacrostichal bristles absent; post-acrostichals 2 pairs, anterior one slender; 2:3 strong dorsocentrals; 1:2 strong intralars; one strong presupralar; 3 post-supralars, only middle one strong; three marginal scutellars, middle one only a little smaller than others, hind pair approximately well inserted; preapicals and apicals absent; postalar wall and anatergite setose; proepisternum pilose; katepisternum

with three bristles, median small and inserted below others; meron with 5-6 strong bristles and 3-4 slender long hairs in the series, below. Wings slightly infuscated, veins yellowish brown, costal spine reduced, R4+5 hairy almost to transverse; legs brown with silvery pollinosity, tibiae reddish, middle tibia without, hind tibia with ventral bristle.

Abdomen gray slightly yellowish pollinose, a broad dark longitudinal vitta from second to

fourth tergite which became very slender on the fifth tergite; a pair of very long bristles on fourth tergite; fifth with complete row of marginal bristles; sternites II and III with long hairs, IV with moderate hairs, all erect, leaving a bare median longitudinal region on the sternites; fifth sternite (Fig. 1) with few hairs; genital segments yellowish gray, the first with some slender bristles posteriorly, the second with few bristly hairs; cerci sinuous, apices curved, surstyli elongated with few apical hairs (Figs 2-4); apical plate of paraphallus with rounded apices, lateral plate pointed, ventralia large, membranous on median region; styli large, median process tubular (Figs 4, 5, 7).

Female: length: 7-9.5 mm. Differs from male as follows: yellowish colour of head very faint; a single proclinate frontorbital bristle with about the same size of the reclinate one or a little long; outer vertical bristle about half the size of inner one; front about 0.32 of the head width; antenna reaching about 0.86 of the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.53 of third; parafacialia about 0.89 of the distance between vibrissae (Figs 8, 9); middle tibia with ventral bristle. Abdominal sternites with very rare hairs and bristly hairs on hind margins; genital sternites broad, ninth sternite with hyaline base; anal tergite represented by a small, plate with 4 bristles (Figs 11, 12); spermatheca finely striated (Fig 10).

First instar larva: length: 0.8 mm, entirely hyaline, only cephalopharyngeal skeleton and a circle on anterior margin of first thoracic segment black pigmented; pseudocephalon with conspicuous antenna, palpi with elongated papillae; first thoracic segment with numerous spines on anterior margin and the complete circle of elongated transverse pigmented plates; the other thoracic and the abdominal segments with hyaline spines on ventral side of the anterior margin; seventh segment reduced, without spines, eighth elongated, with terminal long hairs and protruding stigmata. Maxillae moderately curved, dentate incorporated to base of maxillae, mandible conspicuous, paraclypeal phragma incorporated to pharyngeal; hypopharyngeal sclerite slender, long (Figs 13 to 15).

Holotype, male, Pueblo Nuevo (San Miguel), 16.VII.76, Peru, D. Ojeda col.; paratype male, Llama (Chota), 3.VII.76, Peru, C. Korytkowski; two females, Callapampa (Chota), 3.VII.76, C. Korytkowski.

Travassosisca ojedai n. sp.
(Figs 16 to 24)

Male: length: 10 mm. Differs from *T. korytkowskii* as follows: 12 frontal bristles, superior two only a little inwards, two bristles inserted below base of antenna; outer vertical bristles differentiated from postocular setae; front about 0.21 of head width; antenna reaching about 0.86 of the distance from base to vibrissal level, second segment about 0.53 of third; parafacialia about 0.89 of the distance between vibrissae (Figs 16, 17).

Thorax with first post-acrostichal bristles only a little smaller than second; slender hairs in the series of bristles on meron, inferiorly, numerous.

Abdomen with fifth sternite (Fig. 18) a little slender; genital segments yellowish pollinose, first with long slender bristles, second with long hairs; cerci almost straight, surstyli with numerous hairs on apices (Figs 19, 20); ninth sternite reduced, interior forceps with conspicuous bristle; theca with small curved spinus, paraphallus well sclerotized, ventralia entire sclerotized, without median membranous region (Figs 21-23).

Female: length: 9 mm. Differs from male as follows: front about 0.34 of head width; antenna reaching about 0.8 of the distance from base to vibrissal level; second segment about 0.29 of third; parafacialia about 0.9 of the distance between vibrissae; ninth sternite entirely pigmented, with concave hind margin (Fig. 24).

Holotype, male, Pueblo Nuevo (S. Miguel), 15.VII.76, D. Ojeda col., paratype, female, Granadilla, 11.I.69, C. Korytkowski.

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