

**A NEW SPECIES OF *GUATEMALIA* STEYSKAL
(DIPTERA, SCIOMYZIDAE) ¹**

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ABSTRACT. *Guatemala nigritarsis*, sp.n. from Honduras is described and the male terminalia illustrated.

KEY WORDS. Snail-killing flies, *Guatemala*, Sciomyzidae, Diptera

Steyskal (1960) described *Guatemala*, a monotypic genus, with *G. hubbelli* based on males from Guatemala (Panajachel). The same author (1966) examined the types, males and females from Mexico (Guerrero) and Guatemala (Panajachel) of *Tetanocera straminata* Wulp, 1897 and recognized it as a synonym of his *Guatemala hubbelli*. Here is described a second species.

Guatemala nigritarsis, **sp.n.**

Figs 1-7

General coloration: mostly dark brown with yellowish and silvery pruinescence; bristles blackish.

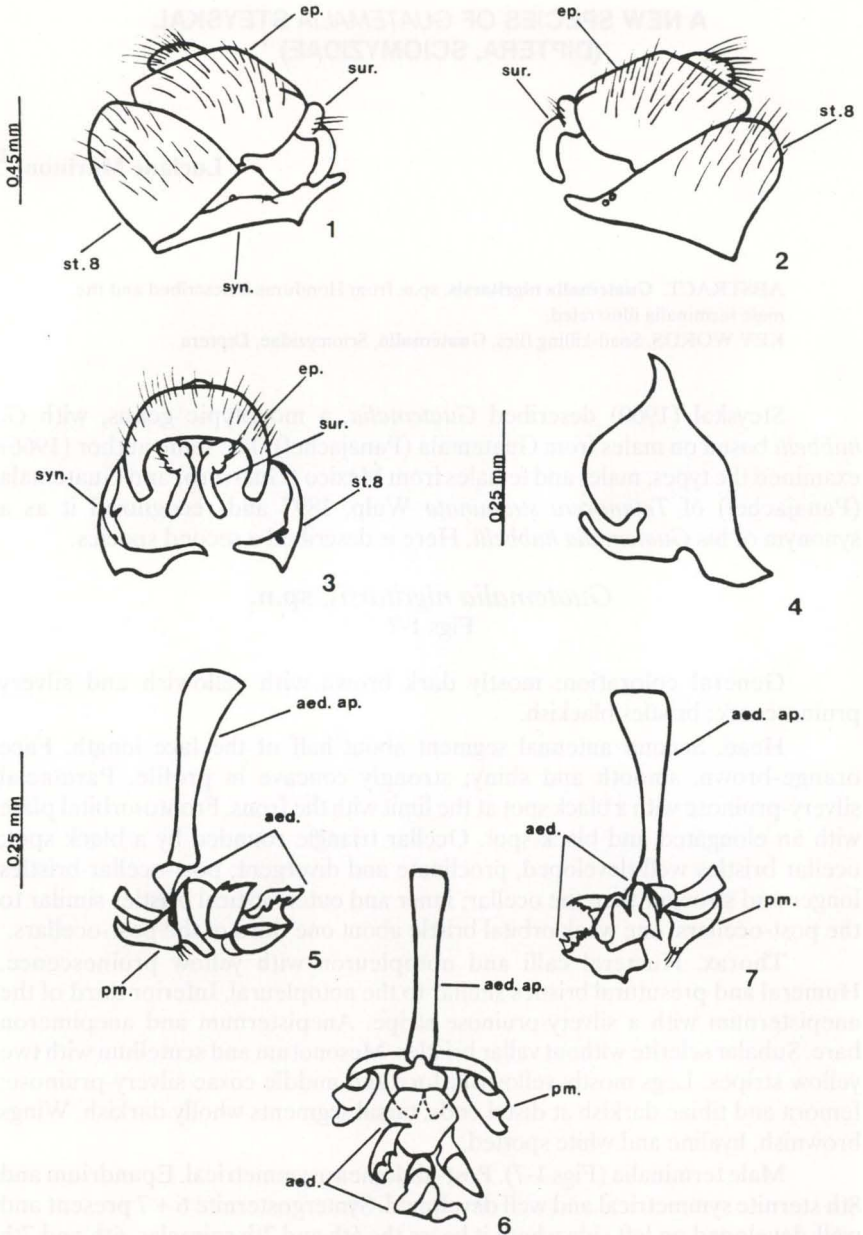
Head. Second antennal segment about half of the face length. Face orange-brown, smooth and shiny; strongly concave in profile. Parafacial silvery-pruinose with a black spot at the limit with the frons. Fronto-orbital plate with an elongated and black spot. Ocellar triangle rounded by a black spot; ocellar bristles well-developed, proclinate and divergent; post-ocellar bristles longer and stronger than the ocellar; inner and outer vertical bristles similar to the post-ocellars; one weak orbital bristle about one third of the post-ocellars.

Thorax. Humeral calli and notopleuron with yellow pruinescence. Humeral and presutural bristles similar to the notopleural. Inferior third of the anepisternum with a silvery-pruinose stripe. Anepisternum and anepimeron bare. Subalar sclerite without vellar bristles. Mesonotum and scutellum with two yellow stripes. Legs mostly yellowish; fore and middle coxae silvery-pruinose; femora and tibiae darkish at distal ends; tarsal segments wholly darkish. Wings brownish, hyaline and white spotted.

Male terminalia (Figs 1-7). Post-abdomen asymmetrical. Epandrium and 8th sternite symmetrical and well developed. Syntergosternite 6 + 7 present and well-developed on left side where it bears the 6th and 7th spiracles. 6th and 7th

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Figs 1-7. *Guatemalia nigratarsis*. (1-3) Left lateral, right lateral and ventral views of surstili (sur); epandrium (ep); syntergosternite 6 + 7 (syn); 8th sternite (st 8). (4) Lateral view of hypandrium. (5-7) Left lateral, dorsal and right lateral view of paramere (pm); aedeagus (aed); aedeagal apodeme (aed ap).

right spiracles, very close to each other, on 8th sternite. Posterior surstyli symmetrical and well-developed. Internal sclerotized plate present. Hypandrium bare, nearly symmetric. Paramere finger-like with fine hairs. Aedeagus well-sclerotized and complex as in figs 5-7. Aedeagal apodeme well-sclerotized and elongated.

Male **holotype** with the following labels: "HONDURAS: Dept./Francisco Morazan/Zambrano, nr. Tegucigalpa/Los Lago/19, 20-XI-1987, L.Knutson". "HOLOTYPE (red label)". "*Guatemala nigritarsis*/Luciane Marinoni det.", National Museum of Natural History (USNM).

Comments: *Guatemala nigritarsis* differs from *G. straminata* in the general coloration and in the male terminalia being identified by the following key:

- Face silvery pruinose; ocellar triangle rounded by a brown spot; humeral calli and notopleuron without yellow pruinescence; mesonotum and scutellum brownish; tarsal segments yellowish to brownish; posterior surstyli not globular at the base and leaf-like apically; hypandrium sinuated at the posterior margin; aedeagal apodema, in lateral view, with the distal end as wide as the proximal end (Guatemala, Mexico) *straminata*
- Face smooth and shiny; ocellar triangle rounded by a black spot; humeral calli and notopleuron with yellow pruinescence; mesonotum and scutellum with two yellow stripes; tarsal segments wholly darkish; posterior surstyli globular at the base and slender apically; hypandrium strongly rounded at the posterior margin; aedeagal apodema, in lateral view, with the distal end larger than the proximal end (Honduras) *nigritarsis*

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- . 1966. Notes on types of some species described in *Sciomyza* and *Tetanocera* by Loew, Walker and Van der Wulp (Diptera, Sciomyzidae, Muscidae, Neriidae, Pyrgotidae). **Studia ent.** 8: 445-448.