

NEW NEOTROPICAL *PARABOMBYLIUS* (DIPTERA: BOMBYLIIDAE)

By Neal L. Evenhuis¹

Abstract. Three species, *Parabomylius syrinx*, n. sp., *P. magnificus*, n. sp., and *P. micropsarus*, n. sp., from neotropical Mexico and Central America are described. The known distribution of *Parabomylius* is extended southward as far as Nicaragua.

Presently, there are 4 species of *Parabomylius* from the Neotropical Region [*Parabomylius albopenicillatus* (Bigot), *P. aureus* Evenhuis, *P. dolorosus* (Williston), and *P. loriae* Evenhuis]. The species described in this paper increases this number to 7. With the discovery of these 3 new species, the distribution of the genus is now extended southward as far as 28 mi (44.8 km) NE of Managua, Nicaragua. *Parabomylius* might be found farther south; however, this seems most unlikely, since species of this genus prefer the more arid habitats of the temperate regions of Mexico and southwestern United States.

Most of the specimens examined in this study are from the collections made by the late Dr Reginald H. Painter and his wife, Elizabeth, on their trips to Mexico and Central America. The Painter Collection of Bombyliidae is now housed in the United States National Museum of Natural History (USNM). All types are deposited in the USNM.

Parabomylius syrinx Evenhuis, new species

♂. *Head:* black; frons erect yellow pilose, recumbent yellow tomentose, silver patch of tomentum lateral to antennal base; face black pilose; oral margin mixed black and yellow pilose; occiput dense yellow pilose; antenna black, segment I with long black hair, segment II with short black hair equal in length to that segment, segment III with sparse black hairs on dorsal edge near apex, otherwise bare, style segments bare; proboscis black, 2.5× as long as head; palpus black with black hairs on lateral and apical surfaces. *Thorax:* mesonotum and scutellum shining black, dense yellow pilose; pleura brown, intermixed yellow and black pilose; halter stem dark brown, knob sienna. *Legs:* brown-black; fore and mid coxae mixed yellow and brown pilose; hind coxa mixed black and brown pilose; femora fine brown pilose basally; hind femur with 4-5 black spines ventrally on apical ½; tibiae and tarsi with spines black; claws black; pulvilli ½ as long as claw. *Wing:* tinted with light yellow-brown basally, color extending distally as far as costal cell, posteriorly as far as alula; rest of wing hyaline; squama dark brown with dark brown fringe of scales. *Abdomen:* tergum shining black; tergite I yellow-white pilose dorsolaterally; tergite II-III yellow-orange pilose dorsolaterally, sparse black hairs mixed laterally and posteriorly; tergites IV-VII yellow-white pilose; sternum brown-black, sparse long white pile overlying sparse golden tomentum. Genitalia not dissected.

♀. Similar to ♂ except as follows: eyes separated above by almost 3× width of ocellar tubercle; frons golden pilose and tomentose; antennal segment I mixed yellow and black pilose; mesonotum with 2 admedian dorsal longitudinal stripes of white tomentum; humeral stripe of white tomentum from lateral portion of occiput to front of wing base; medial spot of silver-white tomentum anterior to scutellum on mesonotum; pleura yellow pilose; abdomen clothed with erect yellow-orange pile overlying recumbent

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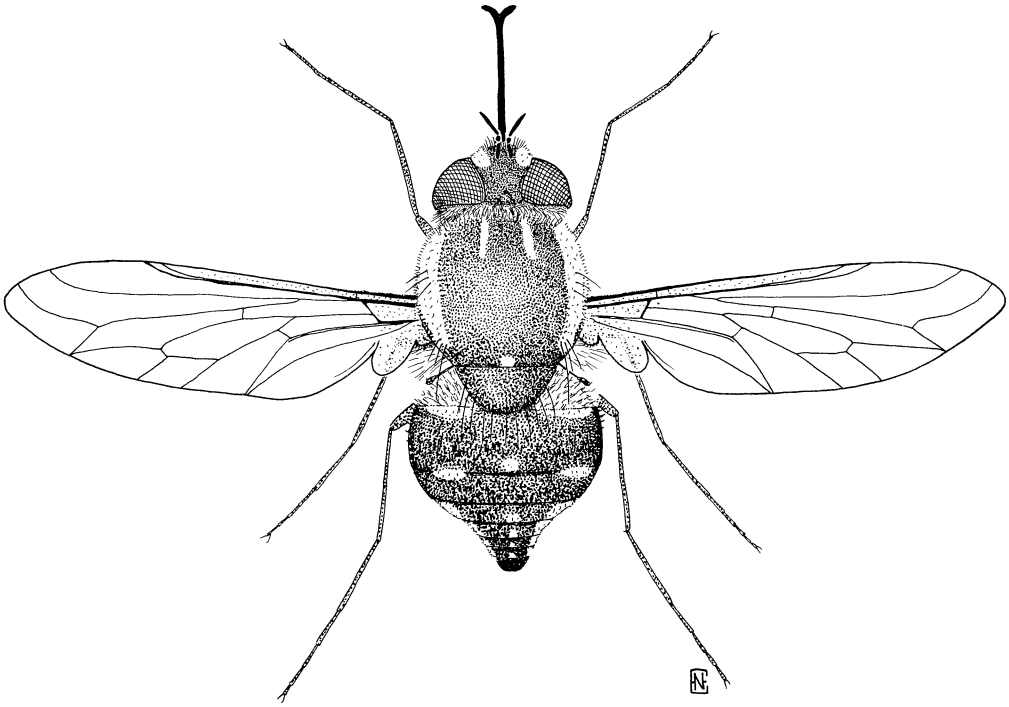


FIG. 1. *Parabomylius magnificus* Evenhuis, ♀ allotype habitus.

golden pile; tergite II with white tomentum laterally extending medially almost to midline; spots of silver-white tomentum medially on posterior margin of tergites II, IV–VI; spots of silver-white tomentum dorso-laterally on tergites III–V; long orange-yellow hairs on posterior margins of tergites II–VII.

Holotype ♂ (USNM #76328) and allotype ♀, GUATEMALA: Progreso, 11.IX.1951, R.H. Painter. Paratypes. GUATEMALA: 4♂, 15♀, topotypic, collected with the types. MEXICO: Guerrero, 1♂, nr Iguala, Rt. 95, 9.IX.1960, D.W. Martin. NICARAGUA: 1♂, 1♀, 28 mi (44.8 km) NE of Managua, 13.VIII.1967, R.H. & E.M. Painter; 1♂, Ocotal, 5.IX.1967, Painter & Painter.

This species is very similar in appearance to *P. aureus* Evenhuis (1977). Males of *P. syrinx* can be separated from *P. aureus* by the presence of dense yellow-orange pile laterally on tergites II–III (black in *P. aureus*), and the mixed yellow and black pile of the oral margin (all black in *P. aureus*). Specimens from Nicaragua tend to have darker orange pile laterally on tergites II–III than northern specimens.

***Parabomylius magnificus* Evenhuis, new species**

FIG. 1

♂. *Head*: black; face, oral margin and vertex black pilose; frons short erect black pilose, silver tuft of tomentum lateral to antennal base; occiput pale yellow pilose above, black pilose below; gula dark brown-

black, sparse white pilose; antenna black, segment I long black pilose, segment II short black pilose as long as that segment, segment III with 4–5 short black hairs near apex, otherwise bare; style segment I black, segment II white, both bare; antennal ratio: 2:1:3.5; proboscis black, 2.5× length of head; palpus brown-black with long black hairs laterally and apically. *Thorax*: mesonotum and scutellum subshining black; mesonotum pale yellow pilose, spot of white tomentum medially anterior to scutellum; scutellum long white pilose, long black hairs on posterior margin; pleura dark brown; hypo-, sterno-, and ptero-pleurae black pilose, metapleuron dense yellow pilose; halter stem light brown, knob dark brown. *Legs*: brown; coxae mixed brown and white pilose; femora mixed brown and white pilose basally and ventrally; hind femur with 4 black spines ventrally on apical ½; tibiae and tarsi with spines black; claws black; pulvilli ¾ length of claw. *Wing*: tinted with yellow basally, color infuscating costal cell up to humeral crossvein and basal ¾ of 1st basal cell; rest of wing hyaline, alula gray with brown fringe; r-m crossvein before middle of discal cell; squama dark brown with fringe of pale yellow scales. *Abdomen*: black with fine coppery pubescence; tergite I white pilose dorsolaterally, short brown pile dorsally on either side of midline; tergite II mixed black and white pilose laterally, transverse white tomentose crossband interrupted medially; tergite III black pilose laterally; tergites IV–VI white pilose and tomentose dorsolaterally; tergite VII black pilose; white tomentose spots medially on tergites II–IV, VI and VII; sternites sparse brown-black pilose overlying sparse fine coppery pubescence. Genitalia not dissected.

♀ (FIG. 1). Similar to ♂ except as follows: eyes separated above by almost 2× width of ocellar tubercle; face, frons, and vertex brown-black; frons erect black pilose, dense amber tomentose; occiput amber-yellow pilose above, white pilose laterally as continuation of humeral stripe, black pilose below; mesonotum covered with scattered amber tomentum and erect short brown pile in addition to pale yellow pile anteriorly, 2 admedian longitudinal white tomentose stripes dorsally on anterior mesonotum; humeral stripe white pilose from occiput to post alar callus; dorsum of tergites with scattered black tomentum; apex of sternites golden pilose. Genitalia not dissected.

Holotype ♂ (USNM #76329) and allotype ♀, MEXICO: Sinaloa: 2 mi (3.2 km) N of Eleta, Hwy 15, Km 1293, 1.IX.1962, D. Martin. Paratypes: MEXICO: Guerrero, 1 ♀, 7 mi (11.3 km) N of Chilpancingo, 3600 ft (1097.3 m), 3.XI.1968, R.H. & E.M. Painter; Sinaloa, 1 ♀, topotypic, collected with the types.

P. magnificus is most similar to *P. albopenicillatus* (Bigot) (1892). Males of *P. magnificus* can be separated from males of that species by the shorter 3rd antennal segment, pale yellow pile of mesonotum, and dense white pile on tergite I; females can be separated by the uninterrupted humeral stripe of thorax and black tomentum of tergum (golden in females of *P. albopenicillatus*).

***Parabomylius micropsarus* Evenhuis, new species**

♀. *Head*: frons, vertex, and occiput black; frons dense reddish gold tomentose, erect black pilose, silver tuft of tomentum lateral to antennal base; vertex black pilose; occiput yellow-orange pilose above, black pilose laterally as continuation of thoracic pleural stripe; face and gula gray-black; face black pilose; gula sparse gray pilose; oral margin yellow-brown, black pilose; antennal segment I gray-black, long black pilose equal in length to that segment; segment II brown, short black pilose equal to that segment; segment III black, 2–3 weak black spines near apex, otherwise bare; style segment I brown, segment II clear, both bare; proboscis black, 2.5× length of head; palpus black with long black hairs laterally and apically. *Thorax*: mesonotum dull black covered with coppery tomentum, scattered mixed black and brown pile dorsally; 2 admedian silver-white tomentose stripes on mesonotum behind occiput; 2 admedian silver tomentose spots middorsally, supra alar tomentum silver-white; spot of silver-white tomentum posteriorly on mesonotum anterior to scutellum; post alar callus shining brown, black pilose; humeral callus brown, dense yellow-brown pilose; scutellum shining brown-black, mixed black and reddish-brown pilose, long black hairs on posterior margin; pleura brown, black pilose; halter dark brown. *Legs*: brown; coxae black pilose; femora brown-black pilose basally and ventrally; hind femur with 4 black spines ventrally on apical ½; tibiae and tarsi with spines black; claws black; pulvilli vestigial. *Wings*: costal cell tinted with light yellow,

rest of wing hyaline; r-m crossvein at basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of discal cell; squama dark brown with fringe of dark brown scales. *Abdomen*: dull black; tergites I–VII black pilose; silver tomentose spots medially on tergites II–VII, laterally on tergites IV–VI; tergite I with silver tomentose spot dorsolaterally on posterior margin; long black bristles on posterior margins of tergites II–VII; sternites dense brown-black pilose. Genitalia not dissected.

♂. Unknown.

Holotype ♀ (USNM #76330), MEXICO: Morelos 11 mi (16.6 km) E of Cuernavaca, Loba Cyn., 15.VIII.1962, R.H. & E.M. Painter. Paratypes: MEXICO: Colima: 1 ♀, 5 mi (8.0 km) S of Colima, 26.VIII.1962, R.H. & E.M. Painter; 1 ♀, 5 mi (8.0 km) S of Colima, 27.VIII.1962, Painter & Painter.

This species is most similar in appearance to *P. loriae* Evenhuis (1977) and can be separated from it by the presence in *P. micropsarus* of silver tomentose spots on the thorax and abdomen.

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