



A review of the genus *Hoplocheiloma* Cresson (Diptera: Micropezidae)

S. A. MARSHALL

School of Environmental Sciences, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1. E-mail: samarsha@uoguelph.ca

Abstract

The Caribbean genus *Hoplocheiloma*, which contains eight known species, is reviewed with the redescription of all named species and the description of the following new species: *H. rhytisma*, *H. dominica*, *H. jamaica* and *H. hispaniola*. *Hoplocheiloma notitipenne* Cresson is synonymized with *H. maculosum* (Loew), *H. fabricii* Steyskal is synonymized with *H. toliana* (Gmelin), and *Gymnosphen macropyga* Frey is transferred from *Hoplocheiloma* to *Calosphen*. All *Hoplocheiloma* species are keyed and illustrated.

Key words: Caribbean, Cresson, Micropezidae, *Hoplocheiloma*

Introduction

Hoplocheiloma is a small and distinctive genus of Taeniopterinae characterized by prominent clypeal setae (a unique feature not found elsewhere in the Micropezidae), and a broadly triangular and bare anal cell (CuP) intermediate in length between the typical tapered anal cell of the Taeniopterini *sensu* Aczel (1951) and the short anal cell of most Grallipezini *sensu* Aczel (1951). The genus is Caribbean in distribution, ranging from Florida and the Yucatan through the Antilles to Dominica. One species (*H. toliana* (Gmelin)) was recorded from Brazil (as *H. fasciata* (Fabricius)) on the basis of a specimen in the Winthem collection in Vienna (Hennig, 1935), but the specimen in question could not be relocated and the record is considered dubious. Another species, *H. perforatum* (Enderlein) was described on the basis of a single specimen simply labeled “Brasil”, but all other known specimens of this species are from the Dominican Republic. Other putative records from Central and South America are errors or probable errors, as discussed below. Endemic species are found on the islands of Hispaniola, Montserrat, Dominica, and Jamaica; further narrowly distributed species will likely be found as other Caribbean islands are surveyed. This paper is based on specimens from the British Virgin Islands, (Guana Island), Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico (Yucatan), Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Kitts, United States (Florida), St. Martin, St. Barthelemy and the United States Virgin Islands (St. Croix, St. Thomas, Tortola, Buck Island).

This review was initially prompted by a request for identifications of specimens taken as part of a survey of Hispaniolan arthropods (Perez-Gelabert, 2008), which exposed the need for a full review of the genus to enable meaningful identifications. Perez-Gelabert (2008) lists only *H. notitipenne* Cresson from Hispaniola; *H. notitipenne* is here synonymized with *H. maculosum* (Loew), and two further species, *H. perforatum* (Enderlein) and *H. hispaniola* n. sp., are here added to the Hispaniolan fauna. Three other new species *H. dominica*, *H. rhytisma*, and *H. jamaica*, are described from Dominica, Montserrat and Jamaica, respectively.

Material and methods

Notes on morphological terminology: The area of the head posterior to the ocelli is usually divided into distinct regions, and Cresson’s (1930) terminology is followed here in referring to the part of the postoccipt bearing the outer vertical setae as the paracephalon, and in calling the area mesad of the paracephalon the epicephalon (Fig.