

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)

 ZOOTAXA

 ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)



## Notes on the known species of *Trichomyia* Haliday of Mexico, with the establishment of a synonymy and the description of a new species (Diptera: Psychodidae)

## SERGIO IBÁÑEZ-BERNAL

Instituto de Ecología, A.C., Departamento de Entomología, km 2.5 antigua carretera a Coatepec N° 351, Congregación El Haya, Xalapa 91070, Veracruz, México. ibanez@ecologia.edu.mx

## Abstract

Only three species of *Trichomyia* Haliday have been recorded in Mexico. *Trichomyia cirrata* Coquillett, 1902, is recognized by its female characteristics, *T. fairchildi* Vargas and Díaz-Nájera, 1953, was described based only on the wing and must be considered as *species inquirenda*, and *T. maldonadoi* (Vargas, 1953), which was described based on one female specimen. Specimens of *Trichomyia* collected in the states of Campeche, Yucatan, and Oaxaca, Mexico, allowed this female to be associated with the male of *T. brevitarsa* (Rapp, 1945), thus providing a first report of this species in Mexico. Consequently, *T. maldonadoi* is proposed as a synonym of *T. brevitarsa*. Additionally, a new species of *Trichomyia* from the state of Veracruz, Mexico, is described and illustrated based on the male and female characteristics.

Key words: Diptera, Psychodidae, Trichomyiinae, Trichomyia, taxonomy, new species, new synonym, Mexico

## Introduction

In Mexico nearly all studies of psychodids are focused on the subfamily Phlebotominae because some species transmit *Leishmania* spp. to humans. The other subfamilies, which do not include haematophagous species, have been relegated to a second plane of interest, and for this reason few alternate species have been identified in the country. Such is the case for the subfamily Trichomyiinae, represented worldwide by only one genus *Trichomyia* Haliday.

Only three species of *Trichomyia* have been recorded in Mexico (Duckhouse 1973, Ibáñez-Bernal 2000): *T. cirrata* Coquillett, 1902, *T. fairchildi* Vargas and Díaz-Nájera, 1953, and *T. maldonadoi* (Vargas, 1953). In this report *T. brevitarsa* (Rapp, 1945) is