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New *Tanytarsus* van der Wulp from the Brazilian Amazonia indicate clues to intrageneric relations (Diptera: Chironomidae)

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Abstract

Three new distinctive species of the genus *Tanytarsus* van der Wulp, 1874 are described from the Amazon rainforest, Brazil, and their systematic position is analysed. As a result, three new species groups are proposed. *Tanytarsus illustris* sp. nov. (Roraima) couples with *T. hirsutus* Trivinho-Strixino, Wiedenbrug *et da* Silva, 2015, both species featuring an elongated hypopygial anal tergite point lacking crests and spinulae, a strongly shortened digitus and a median volsella bearing two peculiar lamellae (the *Tanytarsus hirsutus* species group). *Tanytarsus insignis* sp. nov. (Amazonas) keys with *T. impar* Trivinho-Strixino *et* Strixino, 2004 and *T. magnus* Trivinho-Strixino *et* Strixino, 2004, all the species distinct in having an elongate superior volsella and digitus, a strong club-shaped inferior volsella and anal point lacking crests and/or spinulae (the *Tanytarsus impar* species group). *Tanytarsus insolens* sp. nov. (Amazonas) displays an extraordinarily structured, bilobed superior volsella, the character treated as diagnostic for a group proposed for this species and *T. kiche* Vinogradova, Riss *et* Spies, 2009 (the *Tanytarsus kiche* species group).

Key words: Diptera, Chironomidae, *Tanytarsus*, systematics, new species, Brazil

Introduction

Tanytarsus van der Wulp, 1874 is one of the most diverse genera within the family Chironomidae, with more than 300 species described worldwide (Ekrem 2003). To the Neotropical region over 50 specific names were registered, of which 35 have been reported from Brazil (Spies & Reiss 1996, Ekrem & Reiss 1999, Sanseverino *et al.* 2002, Trivinho-Strixino & Strixino 2004, Sanseverino & Fittkau 2006, Trivinho-Strixino & Sonoda 2006, Cranston 2007, Trivinho-Strixino & Strixino 2007, Vinogradova *et al.* 2009, Sanseverino & Trivinho-Strixino 2010, Gilka & Zakrzewska 2013, Mendes & Pinho 2014, Trivinho-Strixino *et al.* 2015, Trivinho-Strixino & Shimabukuro 2017); however, many of them wait to be validated (*cf.* Sanseverino 2006). Fittkau (1971) estimated that a total of 70 *Tanytarsus* species may occur in the Amazonia, but only 13 species of this genus have been recorded from this region to date. In this paper we describe three further interesting *Tanytarsus* species collected from the Amazon rainforest in Brazil, which due to their unusual structure take an interesting systematic position within the genus. A presented below analysis of morphological characters of the adult male genital apparatus, found as crucial in delimitation/definition of these new taxa, as well as those of the body and legs colouration, indicated three distinct species groups within the so far known Neotropical *Tanytarsus*.

Material and methods

The specimens were sampled using Malaise and light traps and preserved in 80% ethanol. Microscope slides were prepared using Euparal® or Canada balsam as the mounting medium according to the procedure outlined by Sæther (1969) and Gilka and Paasivirta (2009). The general morphological terminology follows Sæther (1980).