



Research article

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Five new species of the *Drosophila tripunctata* group (Diptera: Drosophilidae) from Podocarpus National Park, Ecuador

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Abstract. Five new species of the genus *Drosophila* Fallén, 1823 belonging to the *tripunctata* group are described and illustrated: *D. warmi* sp. nov., *D. kurillakta* sp. nov., *D. chichu* sp. nov., *D. saraguru* sp. nov. and *D. ayauma* sp. nov. from the forests of Podocarpus National Park. The first species is ascribed to subgroup II of Frota-Pessoa (1954), the second species to subgroup IV, and the last three species are not assigned to any subgroup. The flies were captured using plastic bottles containing pieces of yeast fermented banana.

Keywords. Cloud forest, *tripunctata* radiation, terminalia, southern Ecuador, taxonomy.

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Introduction

The *tripunctata* group of *Drosophila* Fallén, 1823 was proposed by Sturtevant (1942). The group is endemic to the Neotropical Region where it represents the second largest species group, surpassed only by the *D. repleta* species group (Vilela 1992). The *tripunctata* group contains 84 species (Bächli 2018). Studies based on morphological characters made by Frota-Pessoa (1954) divided the group into four subgroups. Subgroup I is transitional to the *guarani* group. Subgroup II is the most typical of the group. Subgroup III has some species that are transitional to the *cardini* group. Some species belonging to subgroup IV have some affinities to the *cardini* group; they have white faces like some members of the *cardini* group (Frota-Pessoa 1954). Throckmorton (1975) proposed a pattern of radiation of *Drosophila* that included the *tripunctata* group, as well as the *D. calloptera* Freire-Maia & Pavan, 1949, *D. cardini* Sturtevant, 1942, *D. rubifrons* Patterson & Wheeler, 1942, *D. guarani* Dobzhansky & Pavan, 1943, *D. macroptera* Patterson, 1943, *D. pallidipennis* Patterson & Stone, 1952 and *D. sticta* Clayton & Wheeler, 1975 species groups. Phylogenetic studies made by Hatadani *et al.* (2009) included several species of the *tripunctata*, *guarani* and other closest species groups. Their results did not support the

monophyly of the *tripunctata* group, agreeing with Throckmorton (1975), Yokoto *et al.* (2003) and Robe *et al.* (2005). However, their results support a monophyletic origin for the *immigrans-tripunctata* radiation.

So far, a total of 28 species belonging to the *tripunctata* group have been collected in Ecuador: *D. arcosae* Vela & Rafael, 2001, *D. bandeirantium* Dobzhansky & Pavan, 1943, *D. carlosvilelai* Vela & Rafael, 2001, *D. condorhuachana* Céspedes & Rafael, 2012, *D. cuaso* Bächli, Vilela & Ratcov, 2000, *D. cuyuja* Ramos & Rafael, 2015, *D. fontdevilai* Vela & Rafael, 2001, *D. ichubamba* Vela & Rafael, 2005, *D. johnstonae* Pipkin & Heed, 1964, *D. loewi* Vilela & Bächli, 2000, *D. napoensis* Ramos & Rafael, 2015, *D. ninarumi* Vela & Rafael, 2005, *D. machachensis* Vela & Rafael, 2001, *D. mediopicta* Frota-Pessoa, 1954, *D. mediosignata* Dobzhansky & Pavan, 1943, *D. mesostigma* Frota-Pessoa, 1954, *D. metzii* Sturtevant, 1921, *D. paraguayensis* Duda, 1927, *D. paschoensis* Vela & Rafael, 2001, *D. patacorona* Vela & Rafael, 2005, *D. pilaresae* Vela & Rafael, 2001, *D. quijos* Ramos & Rafael, 2015, *D. quillu* Vela & Rafael, 2005, *D. roehrae* Pipkin & Heed, 1964, *D. surucucho* Vela & Rafael, 2005, *D. tomasi* Vela & Rafael, 2001, *D. urcu* Vela & Rafael, 2005 and *D. valenciai* Vela & Rafael, 2001.

The presence of median spots on the tergites was considered to be the main character of the *tripunctata* group (Frota-Pessoa 1954). Species identification within the *tripunctata* group has been difficult due to intraspecific variation of the bands and spots on the distal tergites (Vilela 1992). In addition to the variation in abdominal spotting, the species of this group are characterized by the mesonota lacking markings, a carina that is never sulcate, a dorsal arch connecting the arms of the hypandrium and cerci separated from the epandrium (Frota-Pessoa 1954).

We describe five new species of *Drosophila* belonging to the *tripunctata* group: *D. warmi* sp. nov., *D. kurillakta* sp. nov., *D. chichu* sp. nov., *D. saraguru* sp. nov. and *D. ayauma* sp. nov. We include illustrations and photographs of these new species. The similarities between the new species and those within the *tripunctata* group previously described are discussed.

Material and methods

The flies were collected in Loja and Zamora Chinchipe Provinces of Ecuador, in the cloud forests of the Podocarpus National Park and nearby localities. Collections were made at four high altitude localities: Bombuscaro at 1000 m a.s.l. (04°06'59.8" S, 78°58'04.9" W), San Francisco at 2190 m a.s.l. (03°59'16.7" S, 79°05'35" W) and Cajanuma at 2675 m a.s.l. (04°06'53.7" S, 79°10'54.6" W) and 2800 m a.s.l. (04°06'58.9" S, 79°10'11.9" W). Fifteen fermented banana traps were placed at each location ten meters apart from each other and a maximum of one meter above the base of the trees. Traps were made using recycled 500 ml plastic bottles and baited with banana pieces fermented with yeast for 24 hours.

Living flies were captured with an entomological aspirator and transferred to vials with gelatin-banana media (Rafael *et al.* 2000). Females were individually isolated to produce isofemale lines. Adult males and dead flies were preserved in microcentrifuge tubes with ethanol (70–80%) and glycerin (100%) solution (Márquez-Luna 2005). The baits were removed from the traps and put inside glass jars sealed with cotton plugs. This material was transported to the laboratory where the baits were kept until the emergence of adult flies.

The external morphology of each fly was examined under a stereo microscope (Zeiss, Discovery V8). Male and female terminalia were dissected and placed in KOH (10%) and boiled for ten minutes. The genitalia were then placed in 60% glycerin for females and 100% for males. Terminalia were analyzed and compared with the available literature to determine new species. The new species were illustrated using a microscope (Zeiss-46 70 86) with a camera lucida (Zeiss-47 46 20 9900). Structure measurements were made using the Axio Vision V4 software. Descriptive terms and indices follow the system of Bächli *et al.* (2004).

The holotypes and paratypes of the new species have been deposited in the Museo de Zoología – Invertebrados, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito (QCAZ-I).

Results

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758
Order Diptera Linnaeus, 1758
Family Drosophilidae Rondani, 1856
Genus *Drosophila* Fallén, 1823
Subgenus *Drosophila* Sturtevant, 1942
Drosophila tripunctata species group sensu Sturtevant 1942
Subgroup II sensu Frota Pessoa 1954

Drosophila warmi sp. nov.

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Figs 1–3

Diagnosis

Aristae with six dorsal and three ventral branches, plus terminal fork. Prominent vibrissa. Thorax yellowish brown. Wings transparent yellow, bM-Cu slightly clouded. Male abdomen yellow with dorsal midline, 2nd to 4th tergites with thin pigmented bands, 5th tergite without pigmentation and 6th with a median spot. Female abdomen yellow with dorsal midline, 1st tergite yellow, 2nd to 4th tergites with thin pigmented bands, 5th and 6th with a median spot between both tergites. Cerci not fused to epandrium. Hypandrium shield-shaped. Gonopod bearing one thick bristle. Paraphyses fused to gonopod bearing one small bristle. Aedeagus tubular and bifid, with two lateral sclerotized and serrated projections, and two ventral membranous enlargements covered in bright studs. Spermatheca balloon-shaped, with a distal dimple covered in short spines.

Etymology

In the Kichwa language, ‘*warmi*’ refers to ‘woman’. The species name is in honor of Ecuadorian women.

Material examined

Holotype

ECUADOR • ♀ (dissected, terminalia in microvial, dry mounted); Zamora Chinchipe Prov., Bombuscaro, 1000 m a.s.l.; 04°06'59.8" S, 78°58'04.9" W; 23 Apr. 2015; A. Peñafiel leg.; A. Peñafiel and V. Rafael det.; QCAZ-I 3344.

Allotype

ECUADOR • ♂ (dissected, terminalia in microvial, dry mounted, descendant from isofemale line F₁); same data as for holotype; QCAZ-I 3345.

Paratypes

ECUADOR • 8 ♀♀ (dissected, terminalia in microvial, dry mounted, from among 24 descendants from isofemale line F₁); same data as for holotype; QCAZ-I 3347 to 3354 • 1 ♂ (dissected, terminalia in microvial, dry mounted, descendant from isofemale line F₁); same data as for holotype; QCAZ-I 3346.

Description

Female

The female was chosen as the holotype for this species because both males are in poor condition. Holotype external morphology: total length (body + wings) 4 mm, body length 3 mm. Body color yellow.

HEAD. Aristae with six dorsal and three ventral branches, plus terminal fork and fine hairs. Head with orbital plate yellowish brown, frontal length 0.27 mm, frontal index = 0.61, top to bottom width ratio = 0.18. Medial vertical seta closer to lateral vertical seta and slightly towards outer edge of orbital plate, vt index = 0.19; or1–or3 ratio = 1, or2–or1 ratio = 0.91. Ocellar triangle brown, ocellus yellow; frontal triangle yellowish brown. Frontal vitta yellowish brown. Gena and postgena yellow, cheek index = 9.5. Vibrissa prominent, vibrissa index = 0.27. Carina prominent and not sulcate. Proboscis yellow. Eyes scarlet, eye index = 4.02.

THORAX. Yellowish brown, thorax length 0.94 mm, acrostichal hairs in seven rows between two anterior dorsocentral setae, h index = 1.37, dc index = 0.82. Scutellum yellow; basal scutellar setae divergent, scut index = 1.12. Medial katepisternal seta same size as anterior, sterno index = 0.51. Legs yellow.

WINGS. Transparent yellow, bM-Cu slightly clouded (Fig. 1A). Alar length 2.51 mm, alar width 1.10 mm. Alar indices: alar = 2.26; C = 4.21; a c = 1.68; hb = 0.47; 4c = 0.6; 4v = 1.42; 5x = 1.08; M = 0.38 and prox. x = 0.58.

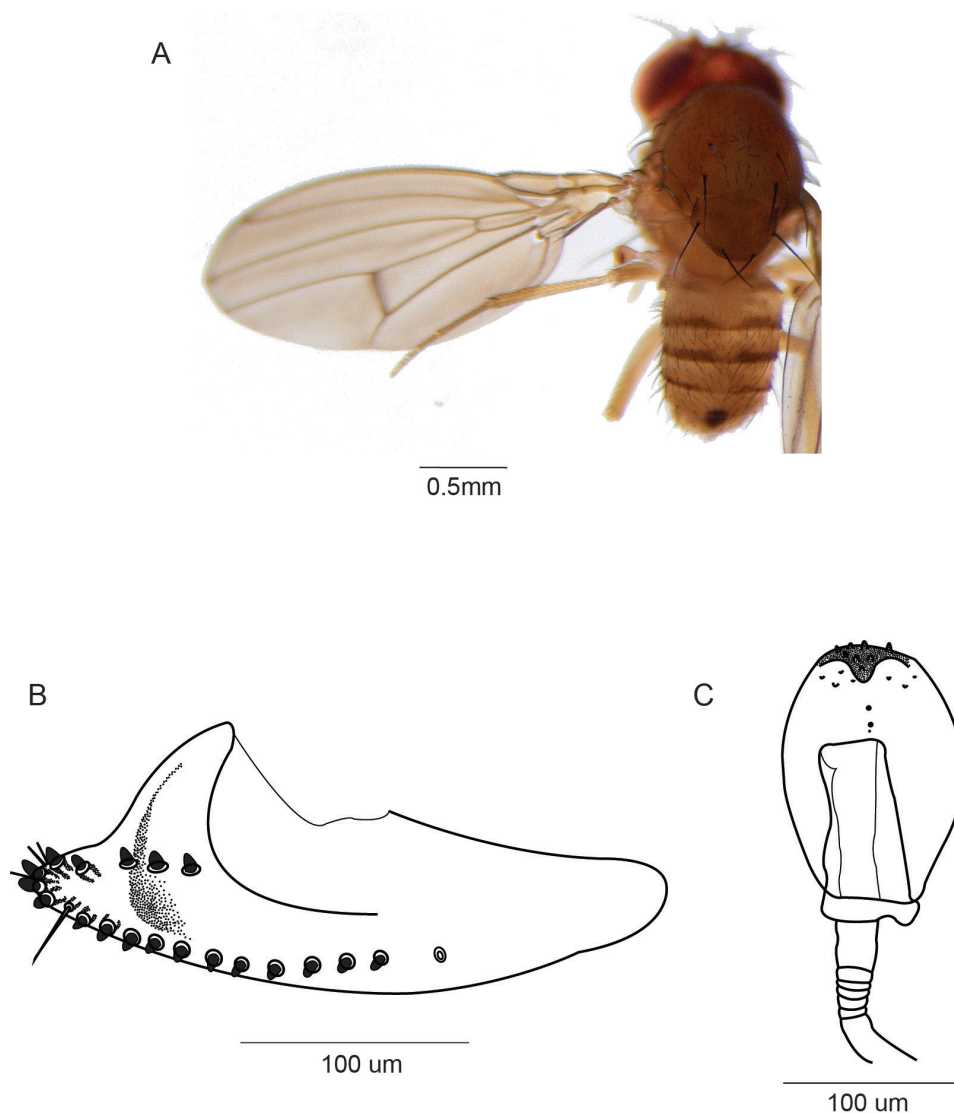


Fig. 1. *Drosophila warmi* sp. nov. Holotype, ♀ (QCAZ-I 3344). **A.** Abdomen and wing, dorsal view. **B.** Ovipositor. **C.** Spermatheca.

ABDOMEN. Yellow with dorsal midline, 1st tergite yellow, 2nd to 4th tergites with thin pigmented bands, 5th and 6th with a median spot between both tergites (Fig. 1A).

TERMINALIA. Ovipositor sclerotized, slipper-shaped, with 15 marginal and five discal teeth, one long bristle and three fine hairs (Fig. 1B). Spermatheca sclerotized, balloon-shaped, with a distal dimple covered in short spines (Fig. 1C).

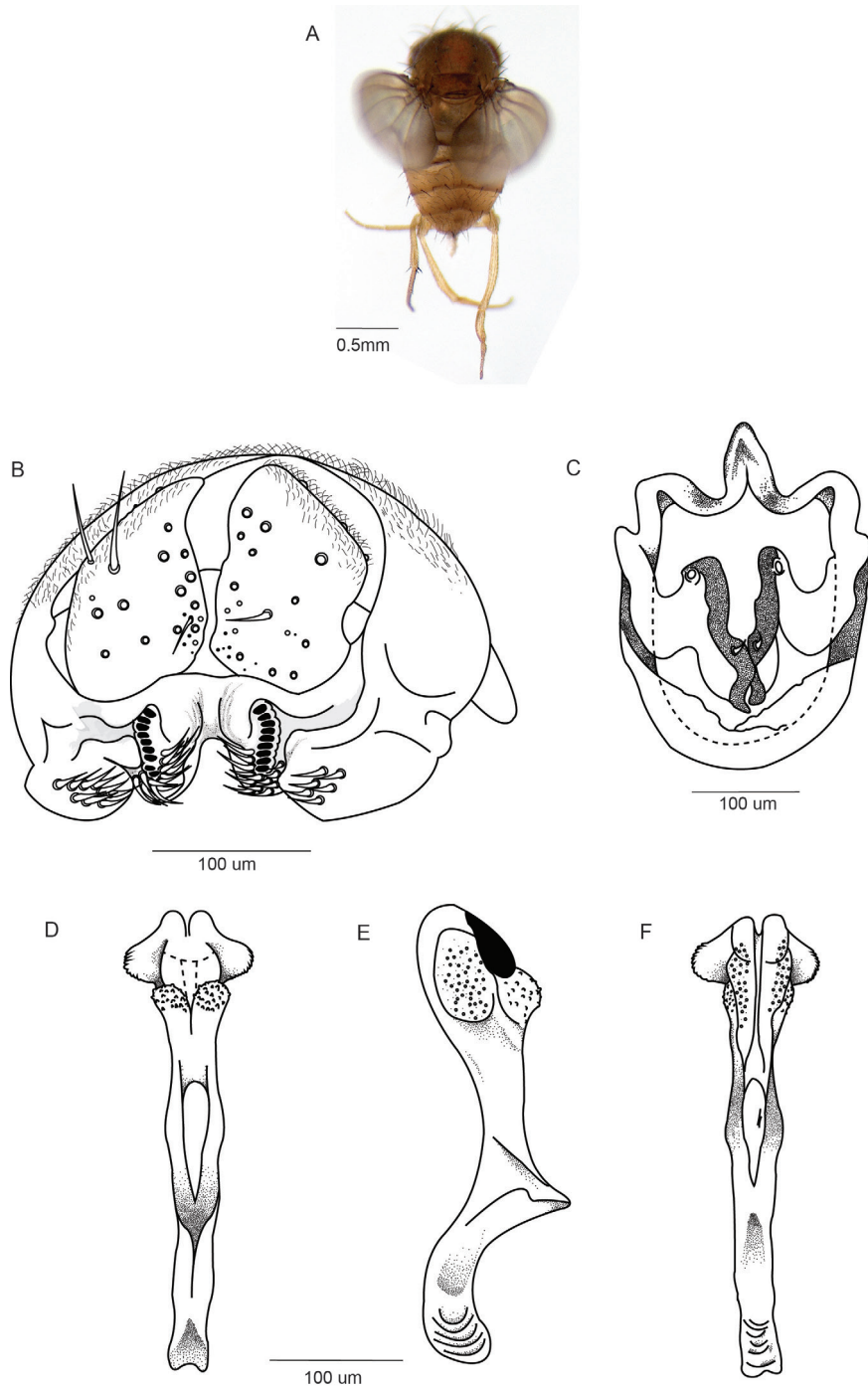


Fig. 2. *Drosophila warmi* sp. nov. Allotype, ♂ (QCAZ-I 3345). **A.** Abdomen, dorsal view. **B.** Epandrium, cerci, surstylus, decasternum. **C.** Hypandrium, gonopods and paraphyses in ventral view. **D–F.** Aedeagus in ventral, lateral and dorsal view, respectively.

Variation in paratypes (dry mounted specimens)

Head: frontal length 0.26–0.32 mm, frontal index = 0.63–0.72, top to bottom width ratio = 0.13–0.22; vt index = 0.14–0.22, or1–or3 ratio = 0.84–1.33, or2–or1 ratio = 0.67–1.27; cheek index = 8.71–12.4; vibrissa index = 0.14–0.39; eye index = 2.2–3.87. Thorax: h index = 0.70–2.2, dc index = 0.74–0.82; scut index = 1.12–1.47; sterno index = 0.51–0.66.

Male

Reared from an isofemale line. Only two males emerged and both died crushed into the culture media. Morphologically with same characteristics as female except for abdomen, which is yellow and with a faint tiny spot on 6th tergite (Fig. 2A).

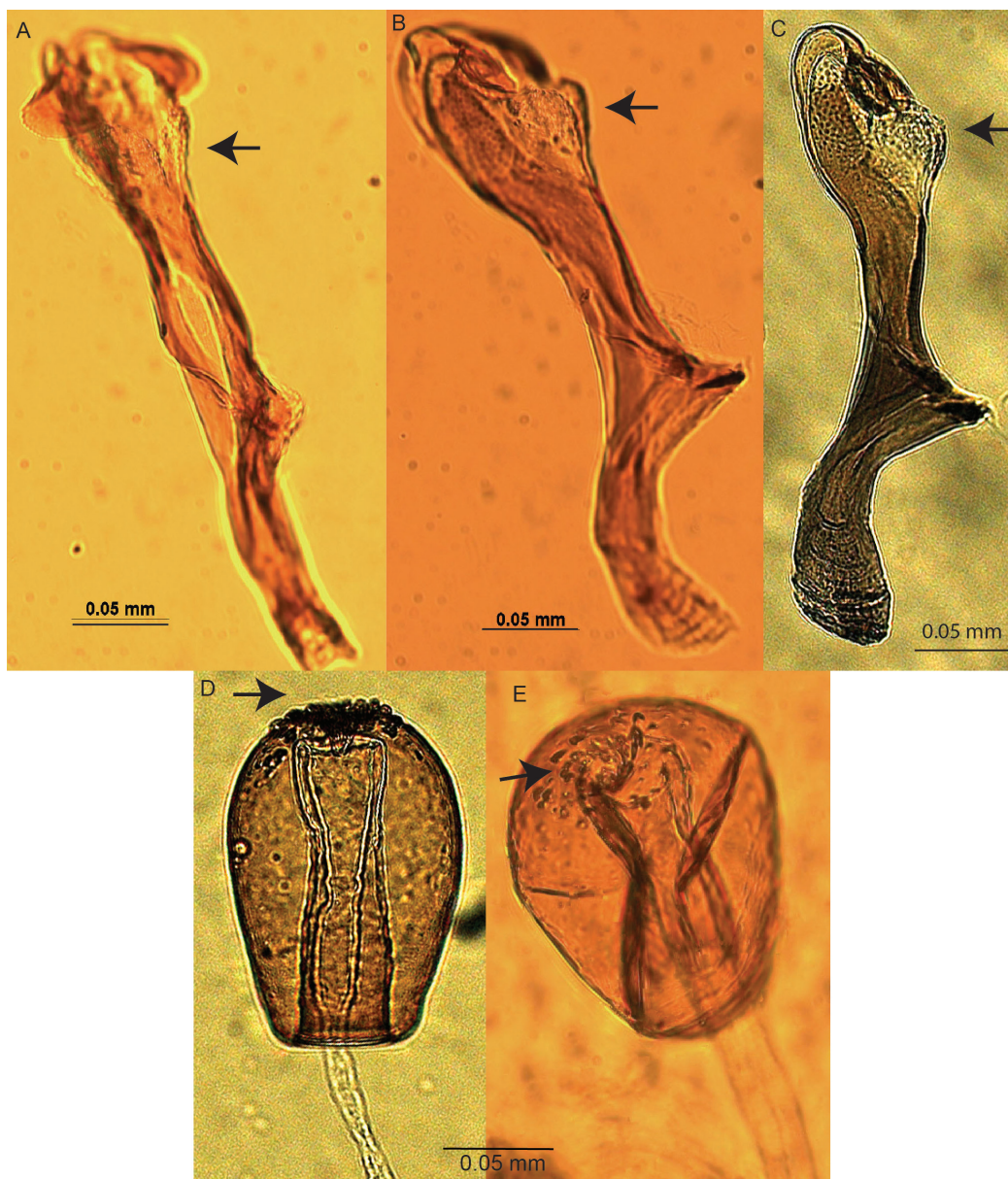


Fig. 3. *Drosophila warmi* sp. nov. **A–C.** Allotype, ♂ (QCAZ-I 3345), aedeagus in ventro-lateral to lateral view, respectively; arrows show the two lateral sclerotized projections. **D.** Holotype, ♀ (QCAZ-I 3344), spermatheca; arrow shows the centrodistal spines. **E.** Paratype, ♀ (QCAZ-I 33XX), spermatheca; arrow shows the centrodistal spines.

MALE TERMINALIA. Epandrium dorsally microtrichose, ventral lobe with 9 bristles on right and 6 on left side. Cerci not fused to epandrium, dorsally microtrichose. Surstylus with 9 primary teeth and 13 marginal bristles on right side and 14 on left (Fig. 2B). Hypandrium shield-shaped, with sclerotized edge. Gonopod U-shaped, with some bright studs, bearing one thick bristle (Fig. 2C).

AEDEAGUS. Tubular and bifid, with two lateral sclerotized and serrated projections, below these projections with two ventral, membranous enlargements covered in bright studs. Aedeagal apodeme shorter than aedeagus. Ventral rod slightly developed (Fig. 2D–F). Paraphyses fused to gonopod, bearing one small bristle.

Distribution

Known only from the type locality.

Relationship to other species

This species belongs to subgroup II of the *tripunctata* group. The most similar species is *Drosophila cuaso* Bächli, Vilela & Ratcov, 2000.

Subgroup IV sensu Frota Pessoa 1954

Drosophila kurillakta sp. nov.

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Fig. 4

Diagnosis

Aristae with 6 dorsal and 3 ventral branches plus terminal fork. Vibrissa prominent. Thorax yellowish brown. Legs yellow. Wings yellow, bM-Cu clouded. Cerci not fused to epandrium. Hypandrium shield-shaped. Paraphyses microtrichose, fused to gonopod. Gonopod elongate bearing one long bristle. Aedeagus with sclerotized and membranous areas, and two lateral sclerotized and serrated projections, strongly flattened laterally.

Etymology

In the Kichwa language, ‘*kurillakta*’ refers to ‘*kuri*’ = ‘gold’, and ‘*llakta*’ = ‘land’. Zamora Chinchipe Province is known for its gold mines. It is therefore called the land of gold.

Material examined

Holotype

ECUADOR • ♂ (dissected, terminalia in microvial, dry mounted); Zamora Chinchipe Prov., San Francisco, 2190 m a.s.l.; 03°59'16.7" S, 79°05'35" W; 23 Apr. 2015; A. Peñafiel leg.; A. Peñafiel and V. Rafael det.; QCAZ-I 3355.

Description

Male

Holotype external morphology: total length (body + wings) 3.84 mm, body length 3 mm. Body color yellow.

HEAD. Aristae with 6 dorsal and 3 ventral branches plus terminal fork and small hairs, flagellomere yellowish brown. Orbital plate yellowish brown, frontal length 0.39 mm, frontal index = 0.84, top to bottom width ratio = 1.39. Medial vertical seta closer to lateral vertical seta and slightly towards outer edge of orbital plate, vt index = 0.4, or1–or3 ratio = 0.84, or2–or1 ratio = 0.59. Ocellar triangle brown,

ocellus yellow; frontal triangle yellowish brown. Frontal vitta yellowish brown. Gena and postgena yellowish brown, cheek index = 5.9. Vibrissa prominent, vibrissa index = 0.38. Carina not sulcate. Proboscis yellow. Red eyes, eye index = 1.20.

THORAX. Yellowish brown, acrostichal hairs in 6 rows between two anterior dorsocentral setae, h index could not be calculated (broken setae on holotype), dc index = 0.63. Scutellum yellowish brown, basal scutellar setae divergent, scut index = 1.45. Medial katepisternal seta slightly smaller than anterior, sterno index = 1.16. Legs yellow.

WINGS. Yellow, bM-Cu clouded. Alar length 3.34 mm, alar width 1.35 mm. Alar indices: alar = 2.47; C = 4.32; ac = 2.24; hb = 0.33; 4c = 0.49; 4v = 1.19; 5x = 0.94; M = 0.28 and prox. x = 0.33.

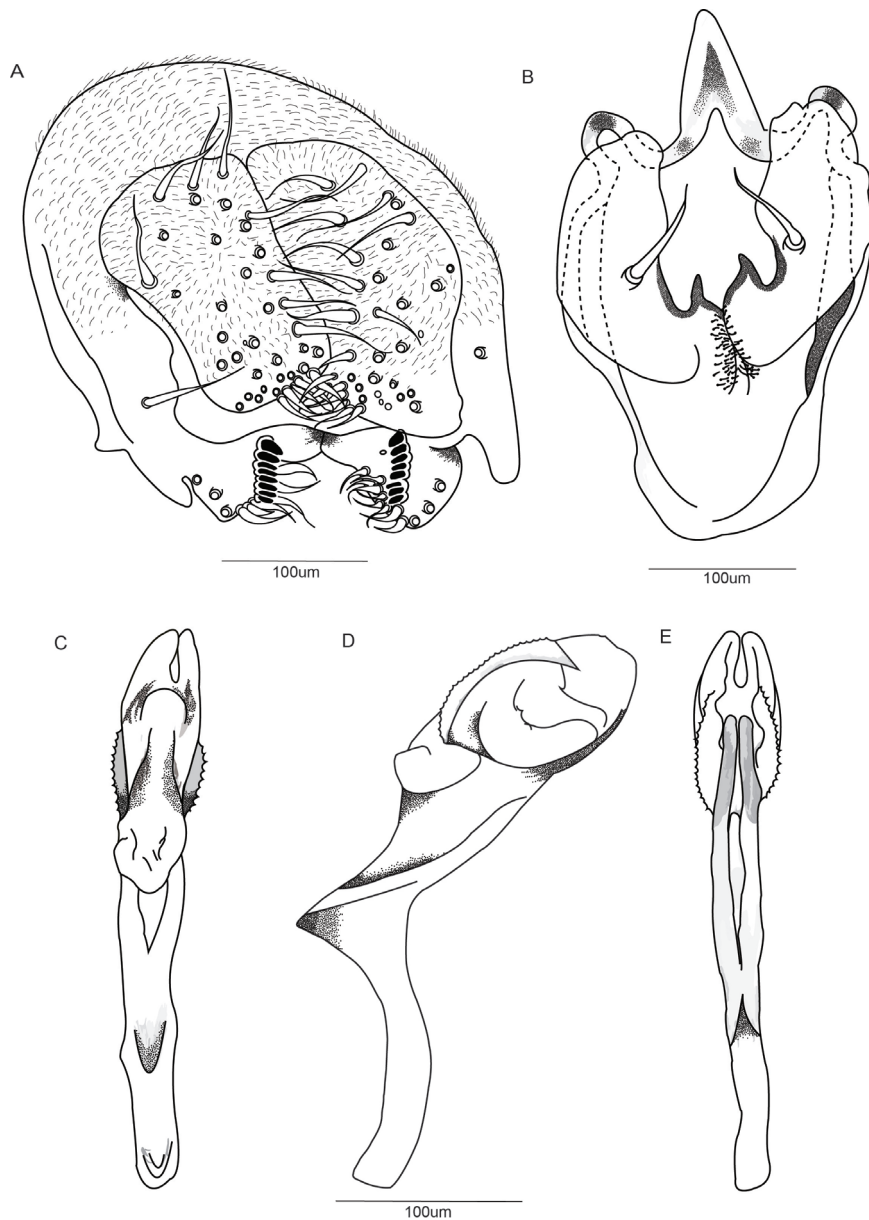


Fig. 4. *Drosophila kurillakta* sp. nov. Holotype, ♂ (QCAZ-I 3355). **A.** Epandrium, cerci, surstylus, decasternum. **B.** Hypandrium, gonopods and paraphyses in ventral view. **C–E.** Aedeagus in ventral, lateral and dorsal view, respectively.

ABDOMEN. Unknown, holotype in poor condition.

MALE TERMINALIA. Epandrium microtrichose, ventral lobe bearing one bristle. Surstylus triangular with 8 primary teeth on each side, on left side a gap between 5th and 6th teeth; 9 marginal bristles on right side and 12 on left (Fig. 4A). Hypandrium sclerotized, shield-shaped, same size as epandrium. Gonopod elongate, bearing one long bristle (Fig. 4B).

AEDEAGUS. Distally widened with a deep cleft, with sclerotized and membranous areas, and two lateral sclerotized and serrated projections, strongly flattened laterally. Ventral rod barely noticeable. Aedeagal apodeme membranous (Fig. 4C–E). Paraphyses sclerotized and microtrichose, fused to gonopod.

Distribution

Known only from the type locality.

Relationship to other species

This species belongs to subgroup IV of the *tripunctata* group. The general shape of the male terminalia suggests a relationship with *Drosophila loewi* Vilela & Bächli, 2000 from Yucatán, Mexico.

Not assigned to subgroup

Drosophila chichu sp. nov.

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Fig. 5

Diagnosis

Aristae with 5 dorsal and 2 ventral branches plus terminal fork. Two prominent oral bristles, 2nd slightly smaller than 1st. Thorax yellowish brown. Legs yellowish brown. Wings yellowish brown, dM-Cu slightly clouded. Abdomen yellow with dorsal midline, from 2nd to 5th tergites with triangular pigmentation which becomes thinner laterally, 6th tergite with median spot. Cerci not fused to epandrium. Hypandrium shield-shaped. Gonopod bearing one long bristle. Aedeagus sclerotized and tubular, with a basal ventral bump, ventrally with an apical concavity. Paraphyses fused to gonopod bearing one bristle.

Etymology

In the Kichwa language, ‘*chichu*’ = ‘pregnant’. The aedeagus has a ventral bump which resembles a woman’s pregnant abdomen.

Material examined

Holotype

ECUADOR • ♂ (dissected, terminalia in microvial); Loja Prov., Cajanuma, 2800 m a.s.l.; 04°06′58.9″ S, 79°10′11.9″ W; 19 Nov. 2015; A. Peñafiel leg.; A. Peñafiel and V. Rafael det.; QCAZ-I 3356.

Paratype

ECUADOR • 1 ♂ (dissected, terminalia in microvial); same data as for holotype; QCAZ-I 3357.

Description

Male

Holotype external morphology: total length (body + wings) 4.67 mm, body length 3.56 mm. Body color yellowish brown.

HEAD. Aristae with 5 dorsal and 2 ventral branches plus terminal fork and small hairs. Orbital plate yellowish brown, frontal length 0.33 mm; frontal index = 0.68, top to bottom width ratio = 1.35. Medial vertical seta closer to lateral vertical seta, vt index = 0.87; or1–or3 and or2–or1 ratio could not be calculated (broken setae on holotype). Ocellar triangle yellowish brown, ocellus yellow. Cheek index = 6.5. Two oral bristles, 2nd slightly smaller than 1st bristle, vibrissa index = 1.07. Carina not sulcate. Red eyes. Eye index = 1.20.

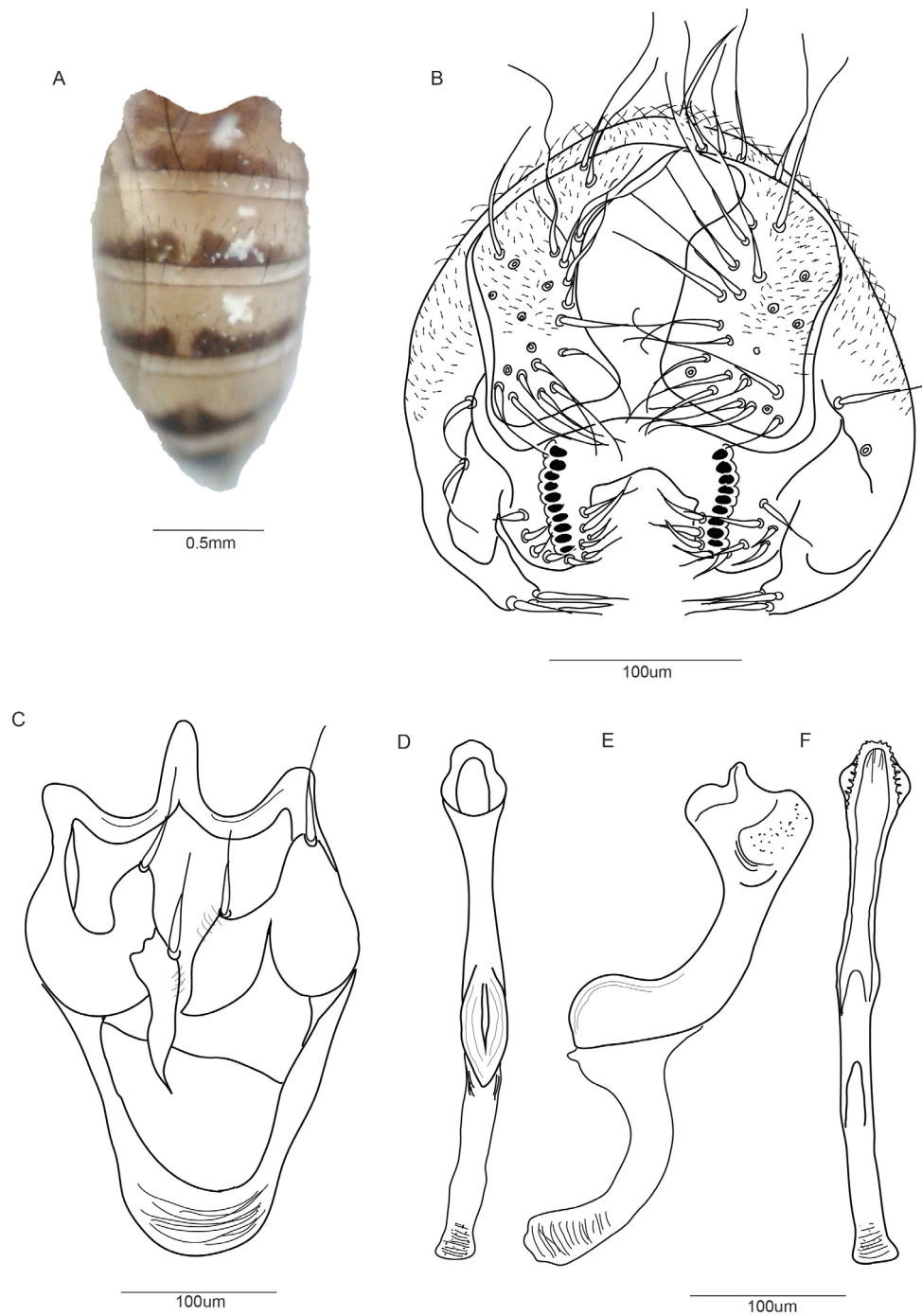


Fig. 5. *Drosophila chichu* sp. nov. Holotype, ♂ (QCAZ-I 3356). **A.** Abdomen. **B.** Epandrium, cerci, surstylus, decasternum. **C.** Hypandrium, gonopods and paraphyses in ventral view. **D–F.** Aedeagus in ventral, lateral and dorsal view, respectively.

THORAX. Yellowish brown, thorax length 0.89 mm, acrostichal hairs in 2 rows between two anterior dorsocentral setae. h index = 0.79; dc index could not be calculated (broken setae on holotype). Medial katepisternal seta slightly smaller than anterior seta. Legs yellowish brown.

WINGS. Yellowish brown, dM-Cu slightly clouded. Alar length 2.86 mm, alar width 1.33 mm. Alar indices: alar = 2.12; C = 3.24; ac = 2.10; hb = 0.19; 4c = 0.64; 4v = 1.22; 5x = 1.42; M = 0.42 and prox. x = 0.41.

ABDOMEN. Yellow with dorsal midline, 1st tergite yellowish brown, 2nd to 5th tergites with triangular pigmentation which becomes thinner laterally, 6th tergite with a median spot (Fig. 5A).

MALE TERMINALIA. Epandrium dorsally microtrichose, with 2 lower bristles, ventral lobe with 3 bristles on each side. Cerci microtrichose and not fused to epandrium. Surstylus with 10 primary teeth on right side and 9 on left, 10 marginal bristles on each side (Fig. 5B). Hypandrium shield-shaped, slightly sclerotized. Gonopod bearing one bristle (Fig. 5C).

AEDEAGUS. Sclerotized and tubular with a basal ventral bump, ventrally with an apical concavity, dorsally membranous, with bright studs. Ventral rod absent. Paraphyses fused to gonopod bearing one bristle. Aedeagal apodeme sclerotized and curved (Fig. 5D–F).

Distribution

Known only from the type locality.

Relationship to other species

This species belongs to the *tripunctata* group. The general shape of the male terminalia, particularly that of the aedeagus, suggests a relationship with *D. cundinamarca* Vilela & Bächli, 2000 and *D. pilaresae* Vela & Rafael, 2001.

Drosophila saraguru sp. nov.

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Fig. 6

Diagnosis

Aristae with 5 dorsal and 2 ventral branches plus terminal fork. One prominent oral bristle. Thorax yellowish brown. Legs yellow. Abdomen yellow with dorsal midline, 2nd to 4th tergites with triangular pigmentation which becomes thinner laterally, 5th and 6th tergites with a median spot. Cerci not fused to epandrium. Hypandrium shield-shaped. Gonopod bearing one long bristle. Paraphyses fused to gonopod, bearing one small bristle. Aedeagus voluminous, dorsoapically membranous, apex rounded, and two lateral sclerotized, corrugated and serrated projections.

Etymology

Named in recognition of the Saraguro people. They are a people of indigenous Kichwas in the Ecuadorian highlands. They live mainly in the south of Ecuador in Loja Province, relocated from an unknown location in Perú by the Inca in pre-Hispanic times. The word comes from the Kichwa words ‘sara’ = ‘corn’ and ‘guru’ = ‘worm’.

Material examined

Holotype

ECUADOR • ♂ (dissected, terminalia in microvial); Loja Prov., Cajanuma, 2675 m a.s.l.; 04°06'53.7" S, 79°10'54.6" W; 19 Nov. 2015; A. Peñafiel leg.; A. Peñafiel and V. Rafael det.; QCAZ-I 3358.

Paratype

ECUADOR • 1 ♂ (dissected, terminalia in microvial); same data as for holotype; QCAZ-I 3359.

Description

Male

Holotype external morphology: total length (body + wings) 4.45 mm, body length 2.96 mm. Body color yellowish brown.

HEAD. Aristaе with 5 dorsal and 2 ventral branches plus terminal fork and fine hairs. Orbital plate yellowish brown, frontal length 0.32 mm; frontal index = 1; top to bottom width ratio = 1.58. Medial

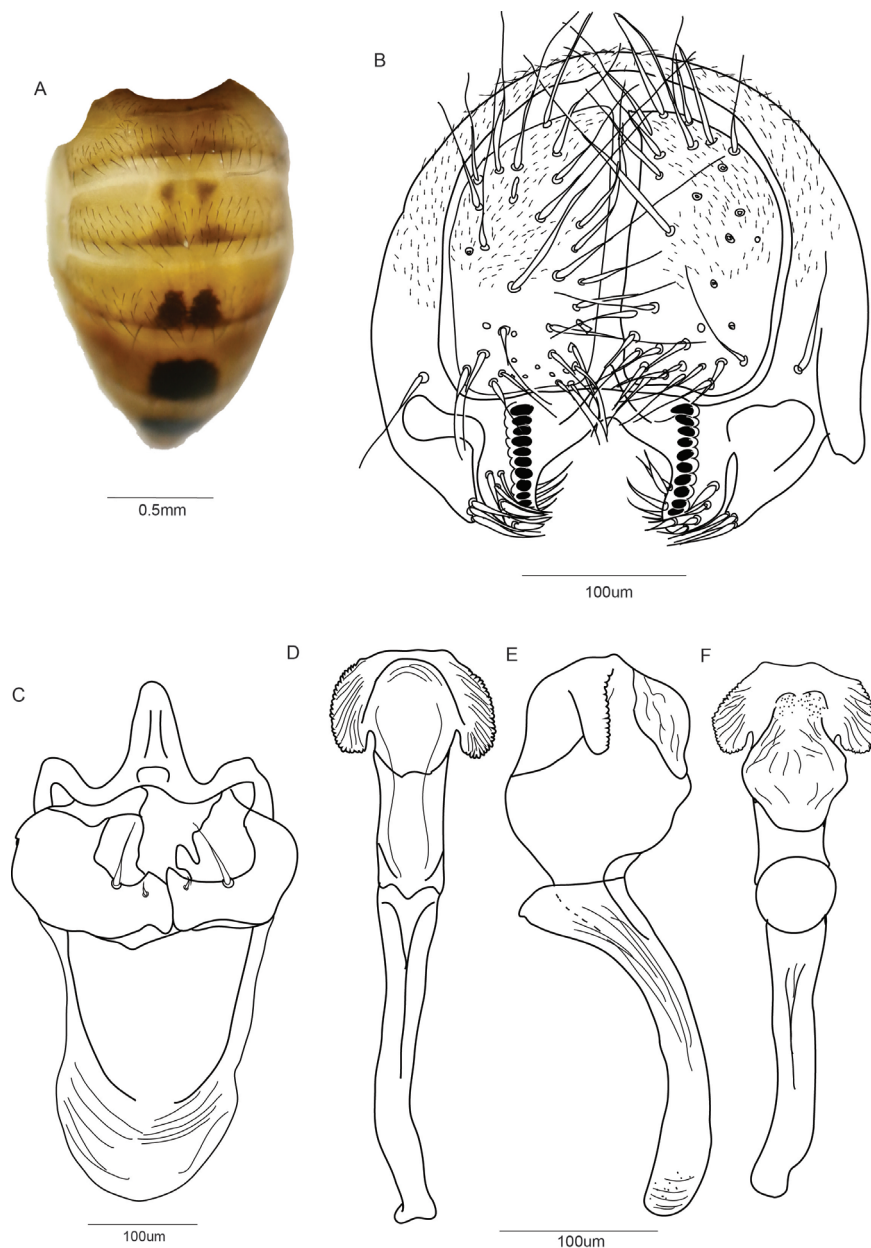


Fig. 6. *Drosophila saraguru* sp. nov. Holotype, ♂ (QCAZ-I 3358). **A.** Abdomen. **B.** Epandrium, cerci, surstylus, decasternum. **C.** Hypandrium, gonopods and paraphyses in ventral view. **D–F.** Aedeagus in ventral, lateral and dorsal view, respectively.

vertical seta closer to lateral vertical seta, vt index = 0.79; or1–or3 ratio = 0.88, or2–or1 ratio = 0.42. Ocellar triangle brown, ocellus yellow. Frontal vitta yellowish brown. Cheek index = 6.5. One prominent oral bristle, vibrissa index = 0.4. Carina not sulcate. Eyes yellowish red. Eye index = 1.70.

THORAX. Yellowish brown, thorax length 0.96 mm, acrostichal hairs in 6 rows between two anterior dorsocentral setae. h index = 1.13; dc index = 0.65. Scut index = 1.16. Medial katapisternal seta ½ length of anterior; sterno index = 1.8. Legs yellow.

WINGS. Yellow. Alar length 3.19 mm, alar width 1.35 mm. Alar indices: alar = 2.36; C = 4.49; ac = 1.59; hb = 0.29; 4c = 0.47; 4v = 1.21; 5x = 0.91; M = 0.28 and prox. x = 0.36.

ABDOMEN. Yellow with dorsal midline, 1st tergite yellowish brown, 2nd to 4th tergites with triangular pigmentation which becomes thinner laterally, 5th and 6th tergites with a median spot (Fig. 6A).

MALE TERMINALIA. Epandrium microtrichose, with 1 lower and no upper bristles, ventral lobe of epandrium with 3 grouped bristles. Surstylus with 10 primary teeth and 10 marginal bristles on each side. Cerci not fused to epandrium (Fig. 6B). Hypandrium shield-shaped and sclerotized. Gonopod bearing one long bristle (Fig. 6C).

AEDEAGUS. Voluminous, dorsoapically membranous, apex rounded, with two lateral sclerotized, ear-shaped, corrugated and serrated projections. Aedeagal apodeme sclerotized, elongated and curved (Fig. 6D–F). Paraphyses fused to gonopod, bearing one small bristle (Fig. 6C).

Distribution

Known only from the type locality.

Relationship to other species

This species belongs to the *tripunctata* group.

Drosophila ayauma sp. nov.

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Fig. 7

Diagnosis

Body color yellowish brown. Aristae with four dorsal and two ventral branches. Two prominent oral bristles plus terminal fork. Thorax yellowish brown. Abdomen yellow with dorsal midline, 2nd to 5th tergites with triangular pigmentation that thins laterally. Cerci not fused to epandrium. Aedeagus wide, with two dorsal sclerotized projections ending in a point, ventrally with two sclerotized rounded sheets. Hypandrium shield-shaped. Gonopod bearing one long bristle. Paraphyses microtrichose, fused to gonopod, bearing one small bristle.

Etymology

The name ‘*ayauma*’ comes from Kichwa ‘*aya*’ = ‘spirit’ and ‘*uma*’ = ‘head’, meaning ‘spirit from the head’. The apex of the aedeagus resembles two demon horns.

Material examined

Holotype

ECUADOR • ♂ (dissected, terminalia in microvial); Loja Prov., Cajanuma, 2800 m a.s.l.; 04°06'58.9" S, 79°10'11.9" W; 19 Nov. 2015; A. Peñafiel leg.; A. Peñafiel and V. Rafael det.; QCAZ-I 3336.

Paratypes

ECUADOR • 6 ♂♂ (dissected, terminalia in microvial); same data as for holotype; QCAZ-I 3337 to 3342 • 1 ♂ (dissected, terminalia in microvial); Napo Prov., Río Guango, 2548 m a.s.l.; 00°32'44.0" S, 77°57'13.4" W; 19 Sep. 2015; A.B. Manzano leg.; A. Peñafiel and V. Rafael det.; QCAZ-I 3343.

Description

Male

Holotype external morphology: total length (body + wings) 7.43 mm, body length 4.22 mm. Body color yellowish brown.

HEAD. Aristaes with 4 dorsal and 2 ventral branches plus terminal fork and fine hairs. Orbital plate yellowish brown, frontal length 0.37 mm; frontal index = 1.02; top to bottom width ratio = 1.51. Medial vertical seta closer to lateral vertical seta and slightly towards outer edge of orbital plate; vt index = 0.86; or1–or3 ratio = 0.74; or2–or1 ratio = 0.43. Ocellar triangle brown, ocellus yellow, frontal vitta yellowish brown. Cheek index = 5.9. Two prominent oral bristles of same size, vibrissa index = 0.78. Carina yellowish brown, not sulcate. Eyes bright red, eye index = 1.66.

THORAX. Yellowish brown, acrostichal hairs in 8 rows between two anterior dorsocentral setae that decrease in number towards rear. h index = 1.27; dc index = 0.83. Scut index = 1.09. Medial katapisternal seta same size as previous seta, sterno index = 1.47. Legs yellow.

WINGS. Brown. Alar length 3.55 mm, alar width 1.51 mm. Alar indices: alar = 2.26; C = 4.98; ac = 1.78; hb = 0.20; 4c = 0.43; 4v = 1.20; 5x = 1.15; M = 0.32 and prox. x = 0.34.

ABDOMEN. Yellow with dorsal midline, 1st tergite brown and 2nd to 5th tergites with triangular pigmentation that thins laterally (Fig. 7A).

MALE TERMINALIA. Epandrium dorsally microtrichose, with no upper or lower bristles, ventral lobe fused to surstylus by a membrane bearing one long bristle. Cerci not fused to epandrium, ventral side not microtrichose and with several long bristles towards middle. Surstylus with 9 primary teeth on each side, 15 marginal bristles on right and 14 on left (Fig. 7B). Hypandrium sclerotized, shield-shaped (Fig. 7C).

AEDEAGUS. Wide, with two dorsal sclerotized projections ending in a point, ventrally with two sclerotized rounded sheets, middle part of aedeagus membranous, covered in bright studs. Ventral rod primitive. Aedeagus apodeme slightly sclerotized and straight. Gonopod microtrichose, bearing one long bristle (Fig. 7D–F). Paraphyses microtrichose, fused to gonopod, bearing one small bristle (Fig. 7C).

Variation in paratypes (dry mounted specimens)

Abdomen: other specimens show triangular pigmentation that thins laterally and then reaches and covers exterior margin of each tergite. Head: frontal length 0.22–0.42 mm, frontal index = 0.53–0.84, top to bottom width ratio = 1.2–1.66; cheek index = 5–7.57; vibrissa index = 0.45–0.78; eye index = 1.15–1.64.

Distribution

Known from the type locality and from the montane forest of Río Guango at 2548 m a.s.l.

Relationship to other species

The general shape of the male terminalia does not suggest any relationship to other described species of the *Drosophila tripunctata* group.

Discussion

Drosophila warmi sp. nov. is very similar to *D. cuaso* Bächli, Vilela & Ratcov, 2000; nevertheless, there are some differences in the aedeagus. Both species share the character of having two lateral sclerotized and serrated projections on the aedeagus. *Drosophila warmi* sp. nov. has two ventral membranous enlargements covered in bright studs, that noticeably split in two (Fig. 3A–C), while *D. cuaso* has a ventral membranous rounded surface also covered in bright studs. According to Bächli *et al.* (2000), *D. cuaso* always bears, in males and females, one well outlined and relatively large, black or coffee brown spot on the middle area of the 6th tergite. In *D. warmi* sp. nov., there is a faint tiny spot on the 6th tergite of males. In females of *D. cuaso*, the spot never reaches the anterior or posterior margin, but

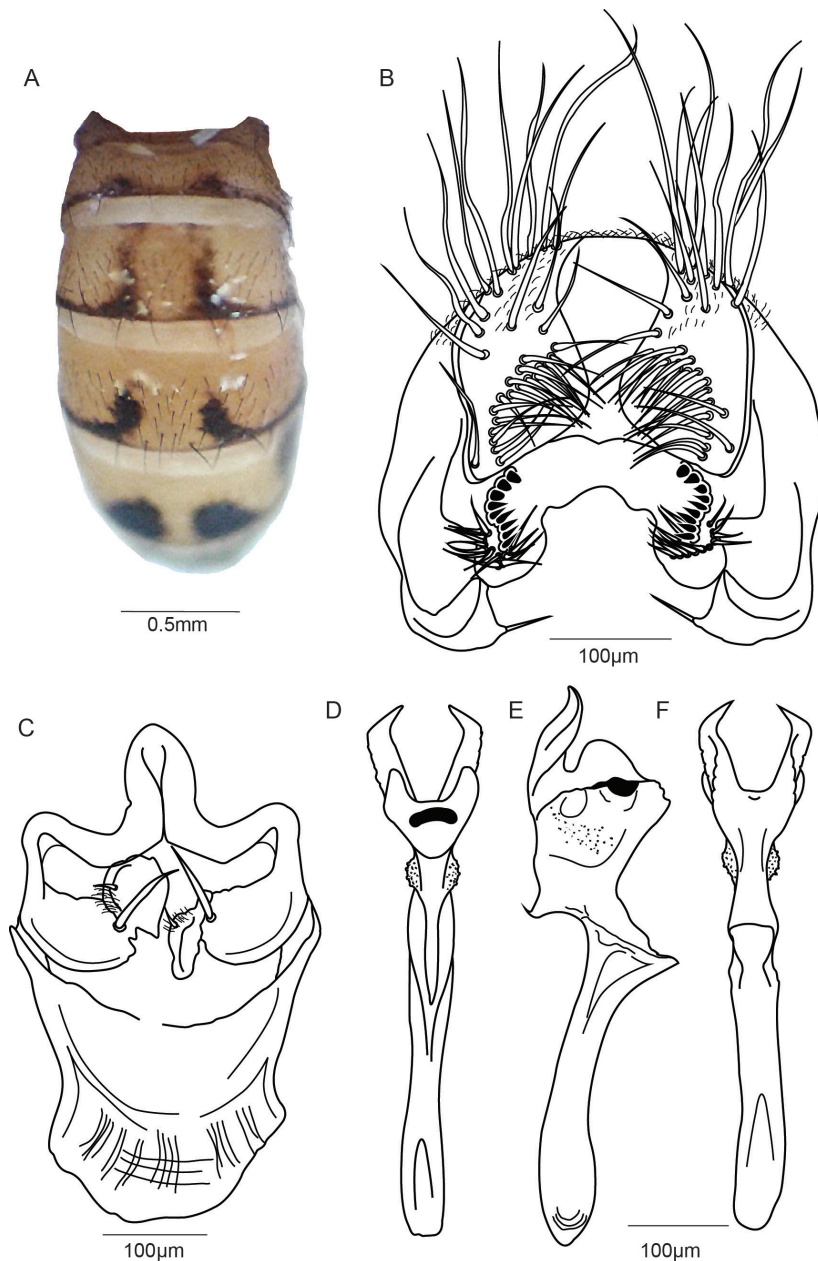


Fig. 7. *Drosophila ayauma* sp. nov. Holotype, ♂ (QCAZ-I 3336). **A.** Abdomen. **B.** Epandrium, cerci, surstylus, decasternum. **C.** Hypandrium, gonopods and paraphyses in ventral view. **D–F.** Aedeagus in ventral, lateral and dorsal view, respectively.

in *D. warmi* sp. nov. the median spot is shared between the 5th and 6th tergites. The inner spermathecal capsule of *D. warmi* sp. nov. bears about 15–30 centrodistal short spines (Fig. 3D–E), whereas in *D. cuaso* it has 5 spines, although the specimen identified as *D. cuaso* from Bucaramanga, Colombia, illustrated and identified by Bächli *et al.* (2000), has many more spines. Regarding the similarities in the number of spermathecal distal spines in the females of *D. warmi* sp. nov. and the specimen from Bucaramanga, Colombia (Bächli *et al.* 2000), we think that it could have been misidentified, and it could belong to *D. warmi* sp. nov.

Drosophila warmi sp. nov. belongs to subgroup II. This species resembles, in external characters and terminalia, species in the *paraguayensis* complex (Bächli *et al.* 2000). The abdominal pigmentation of *Drosophila warmi* sp. nov. is cryptic with that of species of the *paraguayensis* complex.

Drosophila kurillakta sp. nov. shares the microtrichose paraphyses and the general shape of the hypandrium with *D. loewi* Vilela & Bächli, 2000. Although *D. kurillakta* sp. nov. is similar to *D. loewi*, the most important difference is in the aedeagus. First, the aedeagus in *D. kurillakta* sp. nov. is deeply invaginated at the tip, whereas it is just slightly invaginated at the tip in *D. loewi* (Vilela & Bächli 2000). Second, the aedeagus in *D. loewi* is wider than in *D. kurillakta* sp. nov., which is strongly flattened laterally. Finally, the serrated expansions of the aedeagus in *D. loewi* are located distally, whereas the serrated expansions in *D. kurillakta* sp. nov. are subapical. There is a slight difference in the paraphyses; *D. loewi* bears one short bristle and *D. kurillakta* sp. nov. does not have this bristle. *Drosophila kurillakta* sp. nov. is affiliated with subgroup IV as well as the morphologically related species *D. loewi*.

The similarities between *D. chichu* sp. nov. and *D. cundinamarca* Vilela & Bächli, 2000 include external morphological characters and the male terminalia. Both species have a yellowish brown head and thorax; the R-M and dM-Cu cross-veins of the wings are slightly clouded and the abdomen pigmentation pattern in *D. cundinamarca* and *D. chichu* sp. nov. is similar. On the 2nd to 4th tergites there is a medially interrupted marginal band. The most important similarities of the terminalia, in addition to the general shape of the aedeagus, are in the ventral lobe of the epandrium, which has three grouped setae at the tip, and the aedeagus has a subapical concavity. The main differences between these closely related species are in the terminalia. First, the aedeagus in *D. chichu* sp. nov. has a particular basal, ventral ‘bump’. Second, the aedeagus is membranous dorsally, with bright studs. The paraphyses in *D. chichu* sp. nov. bear a bristle, but *D. cundinamarca* does not have this bristle.

Drosophila chichu sp. nov. is clearly a member of the *tripunctata* group because of the external morphology and the general shape of the aedeagus. Despite the general similarities that *D. chichu* sp. nov. has with *D. cundinamarca*, the two species bear little resemblance to any other species assigned to a specific subgroup. In agreement with the criteria of Vilela & Bächli (2000), we did not assign this species to any subgroup. After a comparison of *D. chichu* sp. nov. with the paratypes of *D. pilaresae* Vela & Rafael, 2001 and a review of the published description of *D. cundinamarca*, we propose placing these species in a cluster formed by *D. cundinamarca*, *D. pilaresae* and *D. chichu* sp. nov., and hereby named the *cundinamarca* cluster. The diagnostic characteristics of this cluster are the laterally, strongly flattened aedeagus and the ventrally convex and subapically concave shape of the aedeagus. The ventral lobe of the epandrium of these three species has three grouped bristles, which is unique to these three species.

Drosophila saraguru sp. nov. and *Drosophila ayauma* sp. nov. are not similar to other species in the *tripunctata* group. They share the important key characters of the *tripunctata* group. The genitalia characteristics of *D. saraguru* sp. nov. and *D. ayauma* sp. nov., including the cerci not being fused to the epandrium, the shield-shaped hypandrium and the general shape of the aedeagus, are characteristic of species in the *tripunctata* group (Frota-Pessoa 1954).

Drosophila saraguru sp. nov. and *D. ayauma* sp. nov. bear little resemblance to any other species assigned to a subgroup; for this reason we are not assigning them to any subgroup.

Finally, the type specimens were found in banana-baited traps placed in the field, or are descendants of isofemale lines, which suggests that these species feed on fermented fruit, as many other species of *Drosophila*.

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