

Description of *Evandromyia grimaldii* sp. nov. (Diptera: Psychodidae), a new phlebotomine species from the state of Espírito Santo, Southeast Brazil

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Phlebotomine sand flies present great species diversity, especially in Brazil, where there are about 300 known species. This work describes a new species of sand fly found in the Brazilian state of Espírito Santo, in the Reserva Biológica de Duas Bocas, municipality of Cariacica. Spermathecae with superficial striations and the common duct longer than the genital fork permit the inclusion of the new species in the subgenus Evandromyia s. str., series rupicola. The new species resemble Ev. rupicola from which it may be distinguished by the aspects of the spermatheca and the length of the genital filament of the male, longer in the new species.

Key words: *Evandromyia grimaldii* sp. nov. - sand fly - Espírito Santo - Phlebotominae -taxonomy

The Brazilian territory presents a great diversity of biomes, such as equatorial rainforest, *cerrado* and Atlantic Forest. As a reflection of this, there exists a great biodiversity of plants and animals, several species or groups of species being endemic, and in some particular circumstances, vectors of agents to man and other mammals, as in the case of the phlebotomine sand flies. However, with so many environmental modifications of an anthropic nature these environments have become less stable, leading to an expansion of the customary biomes of various diseases, generating diverse public health problems, such as the invasion of urban centers by leishmaniasis.

This study describes a new species of sand fly found in the Brazilian state of Espírito Santo (ES), in the Reserva Biológica de Duas Bocas (20°18'05"S and 40°28'06"W), municipality of Cariacica. The area is cover by Atlantic Forest, with an altitude of between 450-850 m above sea level.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sandflies were mounted in Berlese liquid and measured with a binocular Olympus CH-2 microscope with the aid of a micrometer objective and the drawings were made with the help of a *camera lucida*. The measurements are given in micrometers. The nomenclature and classification is that proposed by Galati (2003) and the abbreviation of the names for phlebotomine genera that proposed by Marcondes (2007).

Evandromyia grimaldii sp. nov. (Figs. 1-9)

Male (holotype) - Sand fly of medium size, measurement *ca.* 3,038 (2,428 ± 75.7; n = 2) in length, general color light brown. Head (Fig. 1) 353 (349 ± 2.1; n = 2) long and 297 (301; n = 1) wide. Head length/head width ratio 1.19: 1 (1.16; n = 1). Clypeus 105 (111 ± 2.1; n = 2) long; clypeus length/head length ratio 0.30: 1 (0.32: 1 ± 0.01; n = 2). Eye 165 (148 ± 9.2; n = 2) long and 105 (109 ± 5.7; n = 2) wide; eye length/head length 0.47: 1 (0.43: 1 ± 0.02; n = 2). Interocular distance 88 (105; n = 1). Labrum-epipharynx (LE) 203 (184 ± 7.1; n = 2). LE/head length 0.58: 1 (0.53 ± 0.01; n = 2). Antenna with simple, long ascoid, reaching the apex of the segment. Antennomere lengths: AIII 322 (286 ± 21.9; n = 2); AIV 147 (137 ± 14.8; n = 2); AV 154 (144 ± 9.9; n = 2); AXV > AXVI (AXV > AXVI; n = 2). AIII, AIV, AV and AXIII with papilla; ratios: AIII/head length 0.91: 1 (0.82: 1 ± 0.06; n = 2); AIII/LE 1.59: 1 (1.55: 1 ± 0.06; n = 2). Palpal formula 1.4.2.3.5 (1.4.2.3.5; n = 2). Palpomere lengths: P1 39 (34 ± 2.1; n = 2); P2 137 (139 ± 2.1; n = 2); P3 154 (160 ± 2.1; n = 2); P4 107 (114 ± 2.8; n = 2); P5 378 (337 ± 4.9; n = 2). The Newstead spines are implanted in the median region of the third palpomere. Ventrocervical sensillae present. Thorax: presence of two (1-2; n = 2) proepimeral setae and anepisternal superior setae 9-11 (10-12; n = 2) in number; setae on the anterior region of the katepisternum present. Wing (Fig. 3) measurement 2,953 (2,077; n = 1) long and 593 (558 ± 30.0; n = 2) at maximum width. Length/width ratio 4.97: 1 (3.73: 1 ± 0.20; n = 2). Length of the vein sections: R₅ 1,272 (1,230 ± 39.6; n = 2); *alpha* 523 (509 ± 0.0; n = 2); *beta* 212 (200 ± 2.8; n = 2); *gamma* 240 (226 ± 19.8; n = 2); *delta* 170 (134 ± 29.7; n = 2). Legs: anterior, median and posterior, respectively: femur 805 (707; n = 1), 777 (742 ± 70.0; n = 2) and 848 (806 ± 60.1; n = 2); tibia 1,031 (933; n = 1), 1,145 (1,117 ± 79.9; n = 2) and 1,385 (1,321 ± 130.1; n = 2); tarsomere I 650 (608; n = 1), 678 (678 ± 60.8; n = 2)

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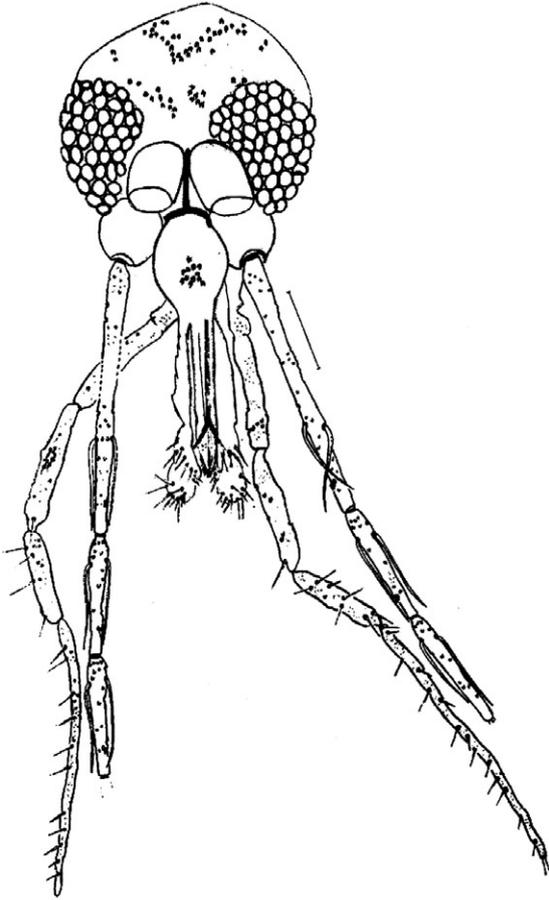


Fig. 1: *Evandromyia grimaldii* sp. nov. (paratype male). Head, frontal view. Bar = 100 μ m.

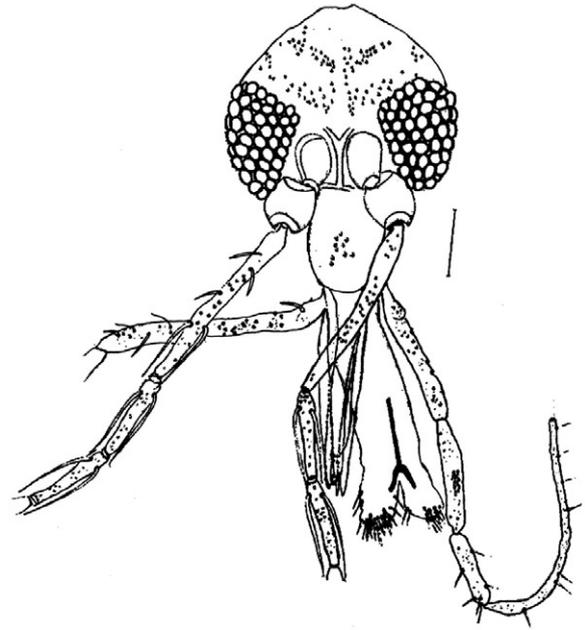


Fig. 2: *Evandromyia grimaldii* sp. nov. (paratype female). Head, frontal view. Bar = 100 μ m.

and 763 (728 ± 50.2 ; $n = 2$); tarsomeres II + III + IV + V 707 (636 ; $n = 1$), 721 (700 ± 50.2 ; $n = 2$) and 763 (735 ± 60.1 ; $n = 2$). Gonostyle (Fig. 5) 170 (165 ± 14.1 ; $n = 2$) long, with four spines: one apical, the upper external and the lower external inserted on a long process (the lower external one being smaller than the upper one); internal one implanted in the base, much smaller than the other spines. Subterminal seta absent. Gonocoxite 240 (252 ± 16.2 ; $n = 2$) long and 99 (101 ± 2.1 ; $n = 2$) wide, with three long, broad setae inserted on the common tubercle. Paramere folded back on itself at apex, with many setae in this region. Lateral lobe 325 (324 ± 7.1 ; $n = 2$) long and 32 (25 ± 4.9 ; $n = 2$) wide. Lateral lobe/gonocoxite ratio 1.35: 1 (1.29 ± 0.06 ; $n = 2$). Conical aedeagus. Genital filament (Fig. 6) 480 (501 ± 24.7 ; $n = 2$) long and 6 (7 ± 1.94 ; $n = 2$) wide and genital pump 231 (208 ± 41.7 ; $n = 2$). Genital filament/genital pump ratio 2.08: 1 (2.46 ± 0.61 ; $n = 2$). Tip of genital filaments with light and asymmetrical narrowing.

Female (allotype) - sand fly of medium size, measuring ca. 2,600 ($2,706 \pm 285.6$; $n = 3$) in length. Coloration as in the male. Head (Fig. 2) 424 (417 ± 32.1 ; $n = 3$) long and 325 (312 ± 12.1 ; $n = 3$) wide. Head length/head width ratio 1.30: 1 (1.34 ± 0.13 ; $n = 3$). Clypeus 141 (135

± 10.4 ; $n = 3$) long; clypeus length/head length ratio 0.33: 1 (0.32 ; 1 ± 0.01 ; $n = 3$). Eye 172 (164 ± 5.1 ; $n = 3$) long and 102 (107 ± 4.0 ; $n = 3$) wide; eye length/head length 0.41 (0.39 ; 1 ± 0.02 ; $n = 3$). Interocular distance 144 (120 ± 9.9 ; $n = 2$). LE 305 (298 ± 22.5 ; $n = 3$). LE/head length 0.72: 1 (0.72 ± 0.01 ; $n = 3$). Antenna with simple ascoid, extending beyond the apex of the segment. Antennomere lengths: AIII 287 (280 ± 19.8 ; $n = 3$); AIV 137 (132 ± 10.7 ; $n = 3$); AV 140 (136 ± 12.9 ; $n = 3$); AXV and AXVI lost in allotype, AXV > AXVI in paratypes ($n = 3$). AIII, AIV and AV with papilla; ratios: AIII/head length 0.68: 1 (0.67 ; 1 ± 0.061 ; $n = 3$); AIII/LE 0.94: 1 (0.94 ; 1 ± 0.01 ; $n = 3$). Palpomeres 4 and 5 lost in allotype. Palpal formula 1.4.2.3.5 in paratypes ($n = 3$). Palpomere lengths: P1 42 (40 ± 4.0 ; $n = 3$); P2 161 (159 ± 12.0 ; $n = 3$); P3 179 (170 ± 13.4 ; $n = 3$); P4 117 ± 10.4 ; $n = 3$ (paratypes); P5 338 ± 16.2 ; $n = 3$ (paratypes). The Newstead spines implanted in the median region of the third palpomere. Cibarium with four well developed posterior (horizontal) teeth; the anterior (vertical) teeth situated below the posterior teeth and laterally in the cibarium are present in large number, with some elements in a horizontal position (Fig. 8). Sclerotized area is poorly defined and the sclerotized arch is complete. Unarmed pharynx. Lacinia of the maxilla with approximately 4-6 external teeth in a single longitudinal row. Ventrocervical sensillae present. Thorax with two (2; $n = 3$) proepimeral setae and anepisternal superior setae 18-19 ($15-17$; $n = 3$) in number; setae on the anterior region of the katepisternum present. Wing (Fig. 4) measurement 2,289 ($2,312 \pm 8.1$; $n = 3$) long and 735 (730 ± 8.1 ; $n = 3$) at maximum width. Length/width ratio 3.65:1 (3.16 ; 1 ± 0.02). Length of the vein sections: R_1 1,342 ($1,366 \pm 8.7$; $n = 3$); α 707 (712 ± 8.1 ; $n = 3$); β 198 (188 ± 8.1 ; $n = 3$); γ

212 (228; n = 3); δ 254 (263 \pm 8.1; n = 3). Legs, anterior median and posterior, respectively: femur 876 (862 \pm 39.6; n = 2), 834 (820 \pm 8.1; n = 2) and 890 (890 \pm 39.6; n = 2); tibia 1,017 (1,032 \pm 60.1; n = 2), 1,201 (1,187 \pm 79.9; n = 2) and 1,413 (1,420 \pm 49.4; n = 2); tarsomere I 692 (664 \pm 39.6; n = 2), 721 (728 \pm 50.2; n = 2) and 820 (799 \pm 50.2; n = 2); tarsomeres II+III+IV+V 735 (742 \pm 9.9; n = 2), 749 (770 \pm 29.7; n = 2) and 791 (806 \pm 20.5; n = 2). Spermathecae (Fig. 9): 32 (33 \pm 1.7; n = 3) long by 25 (24 \pm 2.3; n = 3) at maximum width. The body of the spermathecae presents superficial striations. The initial portion is rectangular finishing in a bottleneck about three times narrower than at its widest point. The head of the spermathecae present some fine bristles inserted in the apex of the bottleneck. The individual and common sperm ducts are smooth-walled, the latter being as long as the genital fork. The individual duct is 88 (86 \pm 2.8; n = 2) in length and the common duct 56 (92 \pm 14.8; n = 2). Cercus 137 (168 \pm 25.2; n = 3) long.

Type-material - Holotype male and allotype female were collected with CDC light trap, in forest, in the locality of Reserva Biológica de Duas Bocas, district of Alto Alegre, municipality of Cariacica, ES, Brazil on 24 April 2008 (IS Pinto col.), together with two male and one female paratypes. Two female paratypes collected in the same locality on 20 June 2008. The type-material is deposited in the Phlebotomine Collection of the Instituto de Pesquisas René Rachou-Fiocruz, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Etymology - The name *Ev. grimaldii* sp. nov. has been given in honor of Dr. Gabriel Grimaldi Filho, from the Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, for his contributions for the study on leishmaniasis in Brazil.

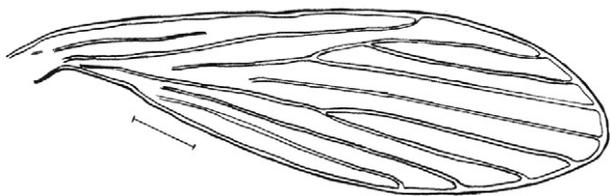


Fig. 3: *Evandromyia grimaldii* sp. nov. (holotype male). Wing. Bar = 100 μ m.

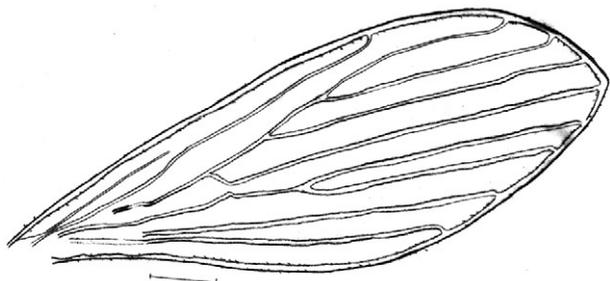


Fig. 4: *Evandromyia grimaldii* sp. nov. (allotype female). Wing. Bar = 100 μ m.

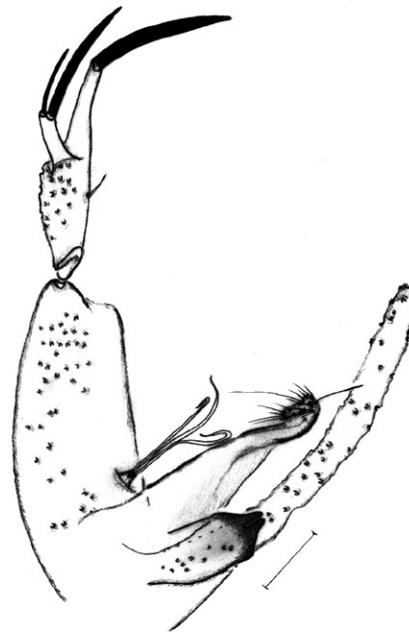
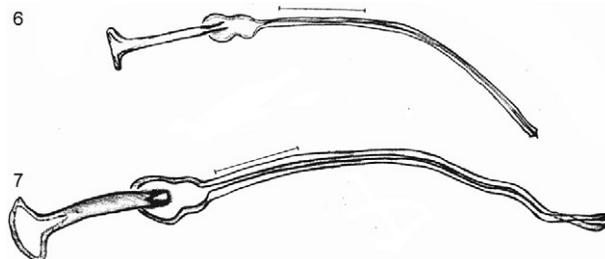


Fig. 5: *Evandromyia grimaldii* sp. nov. (holotype male). Terminalia. Bar = 100 μ m.



Figs 6, 7: genital pump and filaments. 6: *Evandromyia rupicola* (holotype male); 7: *Evandromyia grimaldii* sp. nov. (paratype male). Bar = 100 μ m.

DISCUSSION

At the moment, three species compose the series *rupicola*: *Evandromyia rupicola* (Martins Godoy & Silva 1962), *Evandromyia correalimai* (Martins, Coutinho & Luz 1970) and *Evandromyia gaucha* Andrade Filho, Souza & Falcão 2007. Of these species only *Ev. correalimai* is known from both sexes (Martins et al. 1970). *Ev. gaucha* was described based on the female (Andrade Filho et al. 2007) and only males are known for *Ev. rupicola* (Martins et al. 1962), however EAB Galati, MLF Condino and C Casanova (unpublished observations) collected a female probably of *Ev. rupicola* species in the state of São Paulo, Brazil.

The female of *Ev. correalimai* does not present the body of the spermathecae with bottleneck and the horizontal teeth of the cibarium are not well developed. These structures are sufficient to distinguish *Ev. cor-*

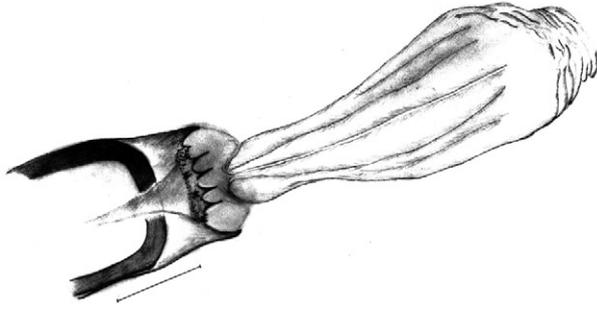


Fig 8: *Evandromyia grimaldii* sp. nov. (paratype female). Pharynx and cibarium. Bar = 100 μ m.

realimai from *Ev. grimaldii*. The male of new species present the internal spine much smaller than the others while in *Ev. correalimai* this spine is larger, similar to the lower external one.

Ev. gaucha was recently described and not identified with any known group of *Evandromyia*, although the authors recognize it as close to the species of the *rupicola* series (Andrade Filho et al. 2007). As the present authors had the opportunity to describe *Ev. grimaldii*, all the type-specimens of *Ev. gaucha* were examined to check for any morphological likeness between the two species and this determined the inclusion of *Ev. gaucha* in the series *rupicola*. The two species can be clearly distinguished by the spermathecae which are highly atypical in both.

The males of *Ev. rupicola* are very similar to *Ev. grimaldii*, however, they can be distinguished by the genital filaments which are longer in the new species (minimum of 480 and maximum of 518) than those of *Ev. rupicola* (Fig. 7). In holotype and three male paratypes of *Ev. rupicola* these filaments ranged between 364-371 μ m (average of 367 μ m) long. In accordance with Galati's information, the body of *Ev. rupicola*'s spermathecae does not present a bottleneck as in *Ev. grimaldii*.

With the description of *Ev. grimaldii*, the serie *rupicola* is now composed of four species, all restricted to the Atlantic rain forest region. ES now has three endemic species, *Lutzomyia souzalopesi* Martins, Silva & Falcão 1970, *Lutzomyia falquetoi* Pinto & Santos 2007 and *Ev. grimaldii*, but new studies on phlebotomine sand flies are underway and other species may still be described and thus further increase the sand fly diversity of ES.

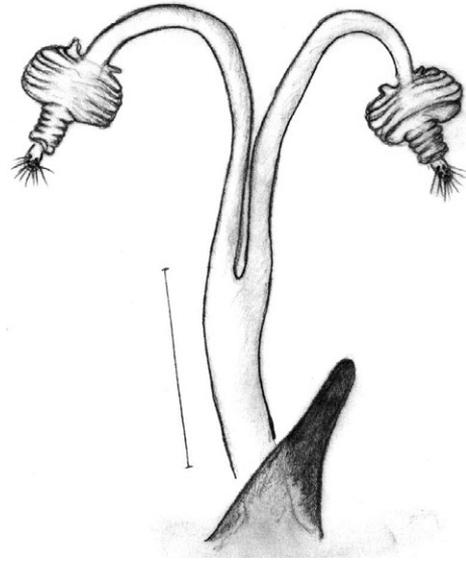


Fig 9: *Evandromyia grimaldii* sp. nov. (allotype female). Spermatheca. Bar = 100 μ m

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