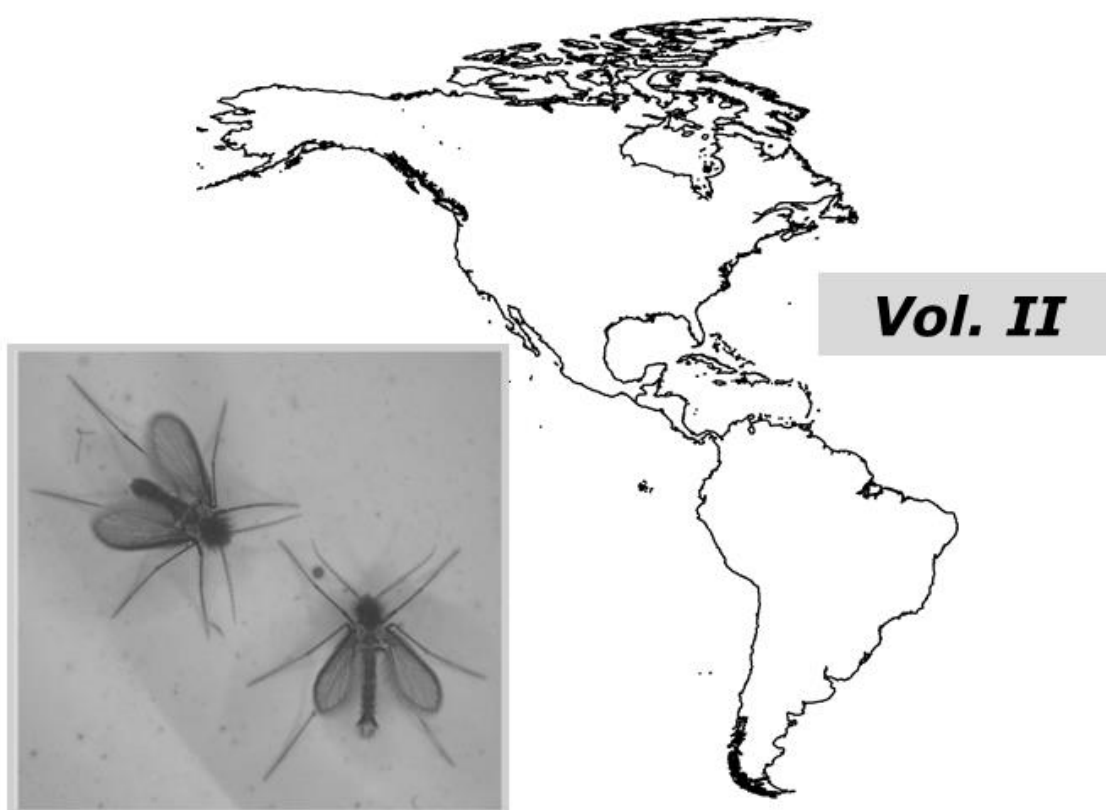


**Morfologia e terminologia de
Phlebotominae (Diptera:
Psychodidae)**

**Classificação e identificação de
táxons das Américas**



Eunice A. Bianchi Galati

Como citar: Galati EAB. 2019. Morfologia e terminologia de Phlebotominae (Diptera: Psychodidae). Classificação e identificação de táxons das Américas. Vol II. Apostila da Disciplina Bioecologia e Identificação de Phlebotominae do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Saúde Pública. Faculdade de Saúde Pública da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo. 46p. Disponível em: <http://www.fsp.usp.br/egalati/>

Esta apostila é uma atualização do capítulo 2 - Morfologia e Taxonomia: 2,1, Classificação de Phlebotominae, p. 23-51 e 2.2. Morfologia, Terminologia de Adultos e Identificação dos táxons da América, p. 53-75. In Rangel EF & Lainson R. (org.) *Flebotomíneos do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, FIOCRUZ, 2003, 367 p

ILUSTRAÇÕES

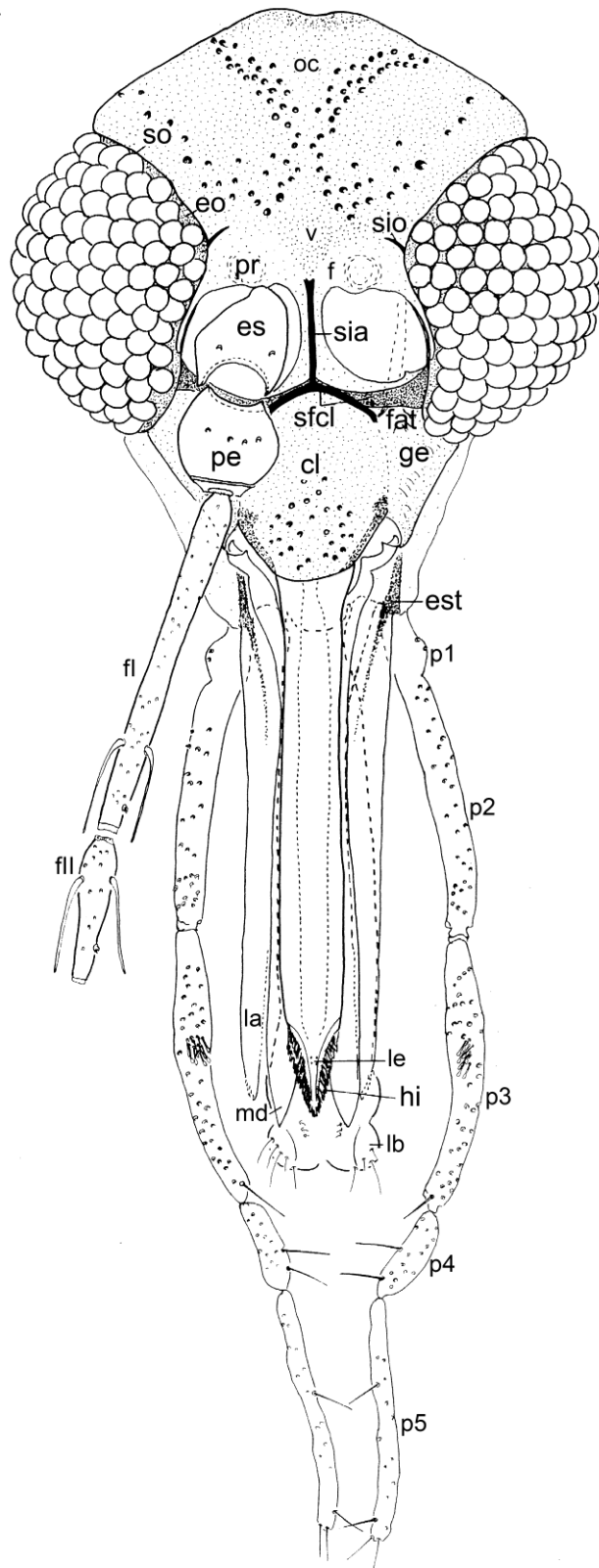


Fig. 1. Cabeça de Phlebotominae em vista dorsal: **fl** – 1º flagelômero, **fil** – 2º flagelômero, **cl** – clípeo, **eo** – esclerito ocular, **es** – escapo, **est** – estipe da maxila, **f** – fronte, **fat** – fosseta anterior do tentório, **ge** – gena, **hi** – hipofaringe, **la** – lacínia da maxila, **lb** – lábio, **le** – labro-epifaringe, **md** – mandíbula, **oc** – occipício, **p1** – 1º segmento palpal, **p2** – 2º segmento palpal, **p3** – 3º segmento palpal, **p4** – 4º segmento palpal, **p5** – 5º segmento palpal, **pe** – pedicelo, **pr** – protuberância da fronte, **sfcl** – sutura frontoclipeal, **sia** – sutura interantenal, **sio** – sutura interocular, **so** – sutura ocular, **v** – vértice. *Nyssomyia intermedia*

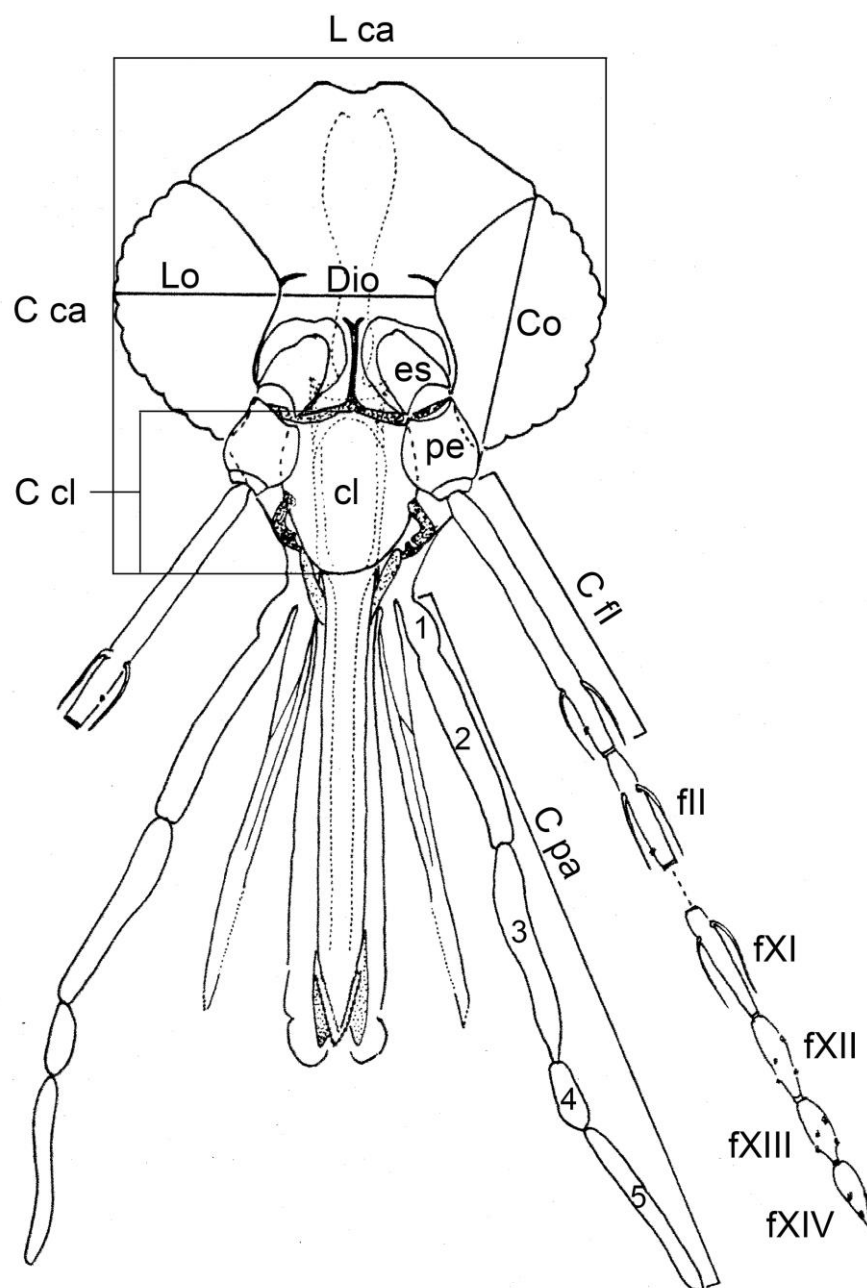


Fig. 1-A. Cabeça e seus apêndices. **A** - antena (**e**-escapo, **p**-pedicelo, **fI-fXIV** – flagelo), **C**. comprimento, **ca**. Cápsula cefálica, **cl**. Clípeo, **Co**. comprimento ocular, **Dio**. Distância interocular, **L**. largura, **la**. Lábio, **pa**. Palpo maxilar.

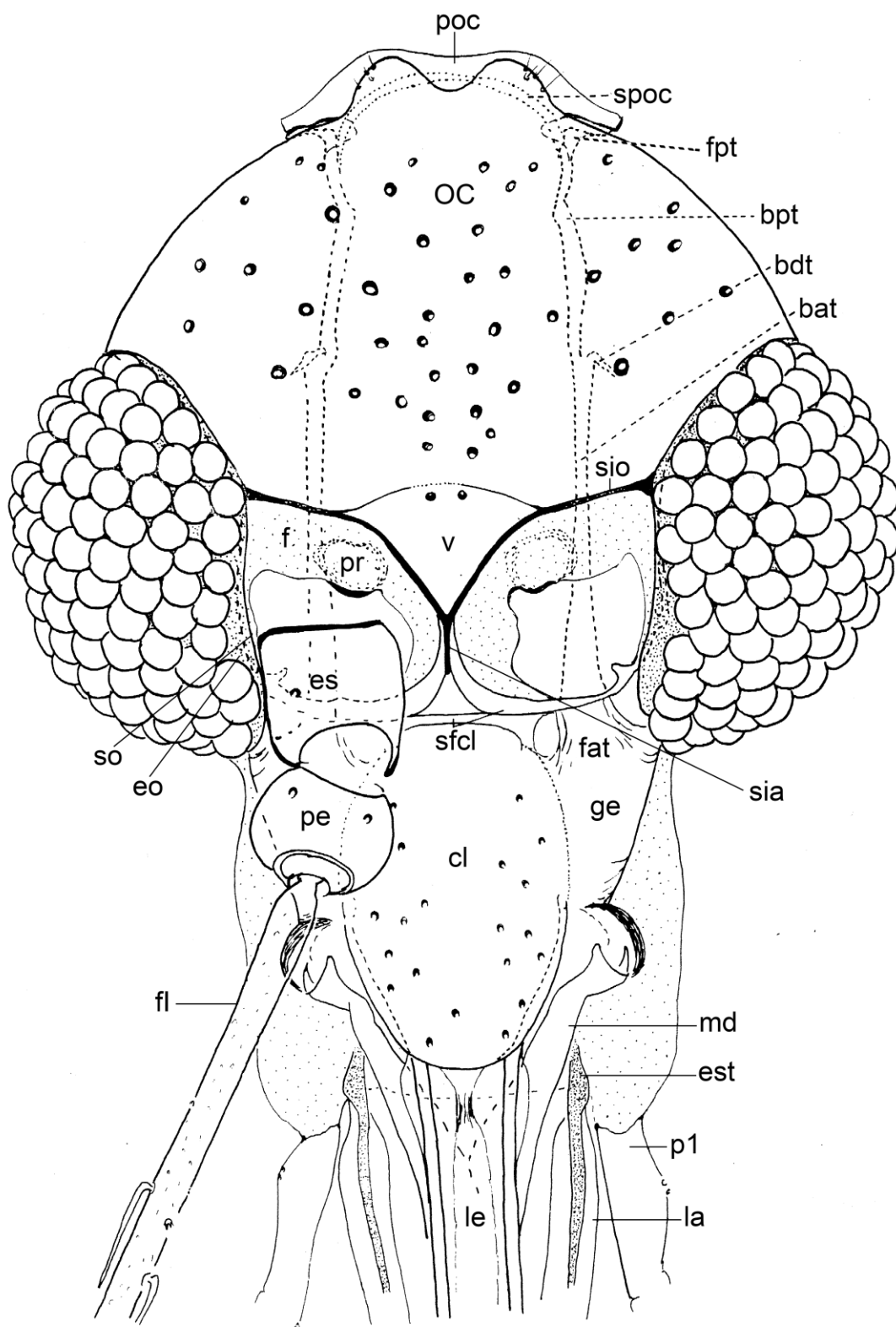
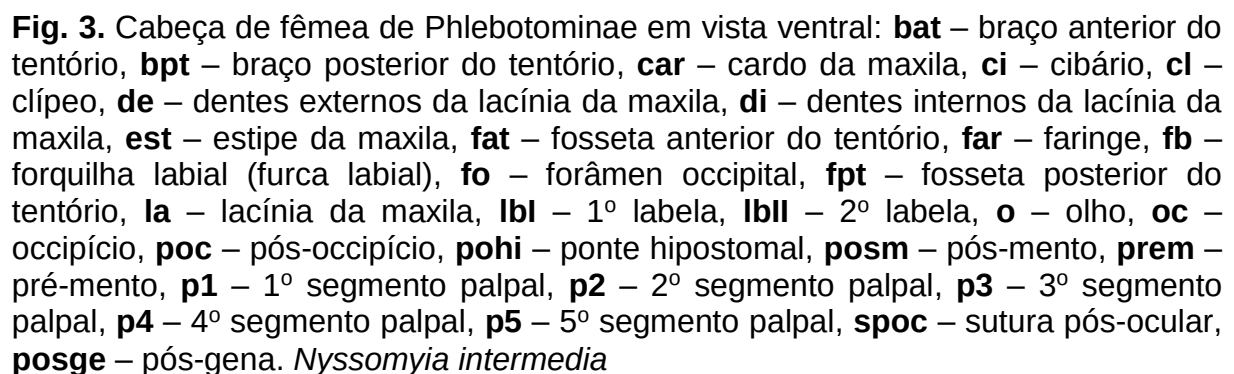


Fig. 2. Cabeça de fêmea de Phlebotominae em vista dorsal: **bat** – braço anterior do tentório, **bdt** – braço dorsal do tentório, **bpt** – braço posterior do tentório, **cl** – clipeo, **eo** – esclerito ocular, **es** – escapo, **est** – estipe da maxila, **fl** – 1º flagelômero, **f** – fronte, **fat** – fosseta anterior do tentório, **fpt** – fosseta posterior do tentório, **ge** – gena, **la** – lacínia da maxila, **le** – labro-epifaringe, **md** – mandíbula, **oc** – occipício, **p1** – 1º segmento palpal, **pe** – pedicelo, **poc** – pós-occipício, **pr** – protuberância da fronte, **sfcl** – sutura frontoclipeal, **sia** – sutura interantenal, **sio** – sutura interocular, **so** – sutura ocular, **v** – vértice. *Warileya lumbrerasi*



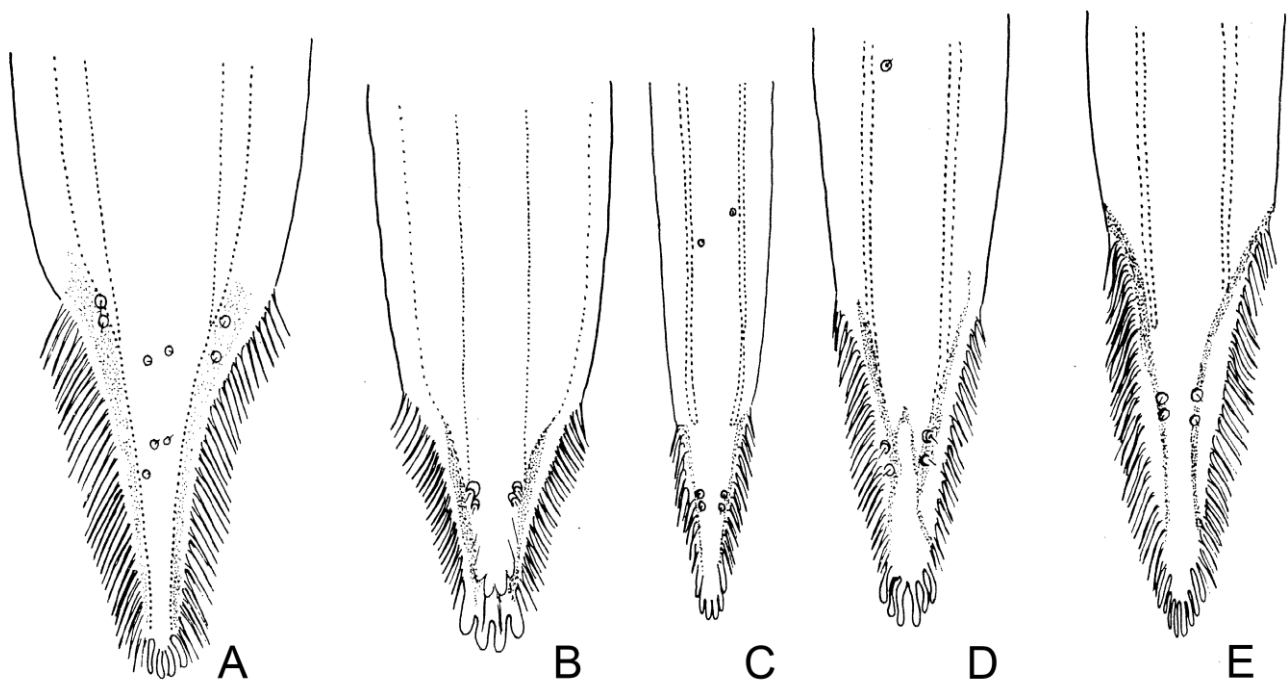


Fig. 4. Região apical do labro-epifaringe de fêmeas de Phlebotominae: **A** – *Warileya phlebotomanica*, **B** – *Micropygomyia vexator*, **C** – *Sciopemyia microps*, **D** – *Lutzomyia longipalpis*, **E** – *Lutzomyia peruensis*.

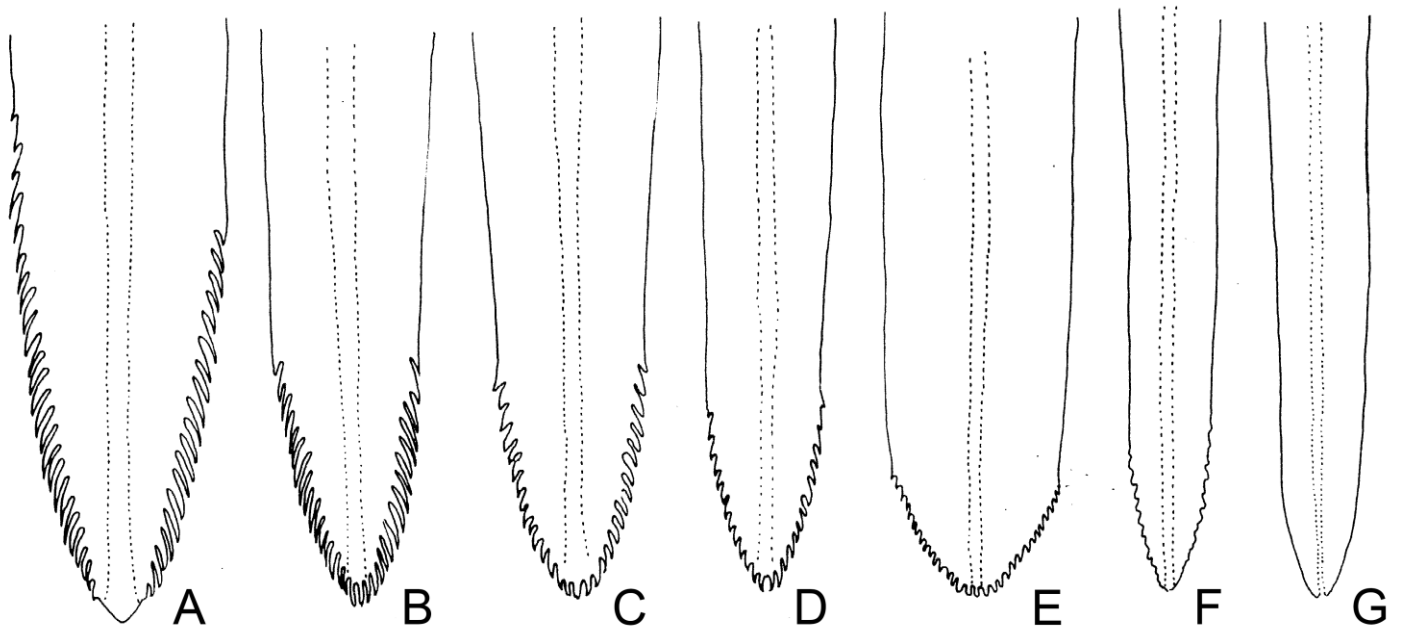


Fig. 5. Região apical de hipofaringe de fêmeas de Phlebotominae: **A** – *Warileya phlebotomanica*, **B** – *Nyssomyia intermedia*, **C** – *Lutzomyia longipalpis*, **D** – *Trichopygomyia longispina*, **E** – *Micropygomyia vexator*, **F** – *Sciopemyia sordellii*, **G** – *Micropygomyia cayennensis*.

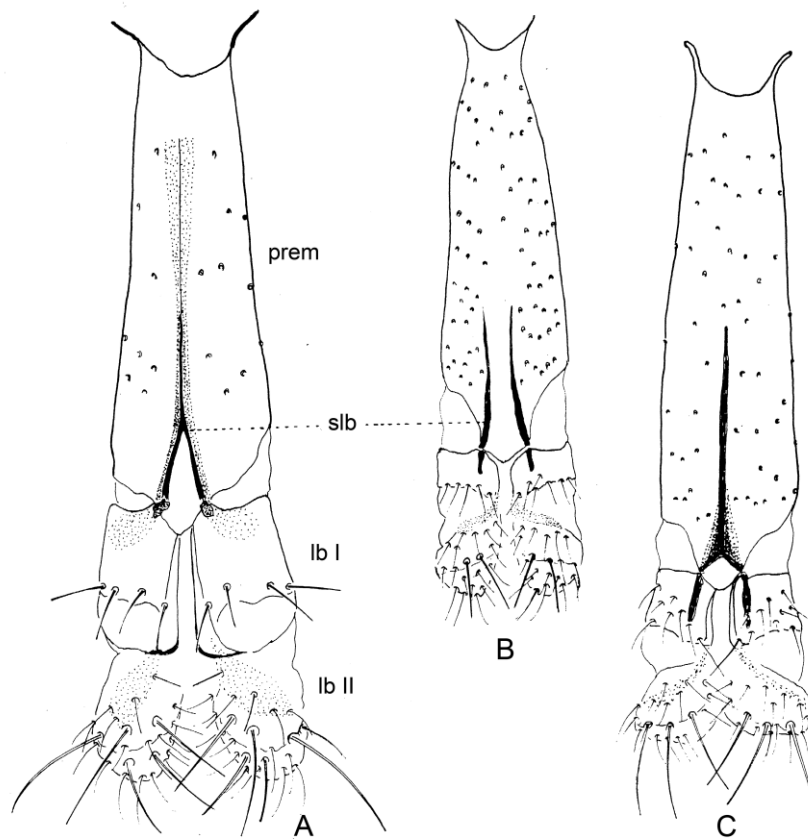


Fig. 6. Lábios de Phlebotominae em vista ventral: **lbI** – 1º labela, **lbII** – 2º labela, **prem** – pré-mento, **slb** – sutura labial, **A** – *Warileya phlebotomanica*, **B** – *Lutzomyia dispar*, **C** – *Psathyromyia shannoni*.

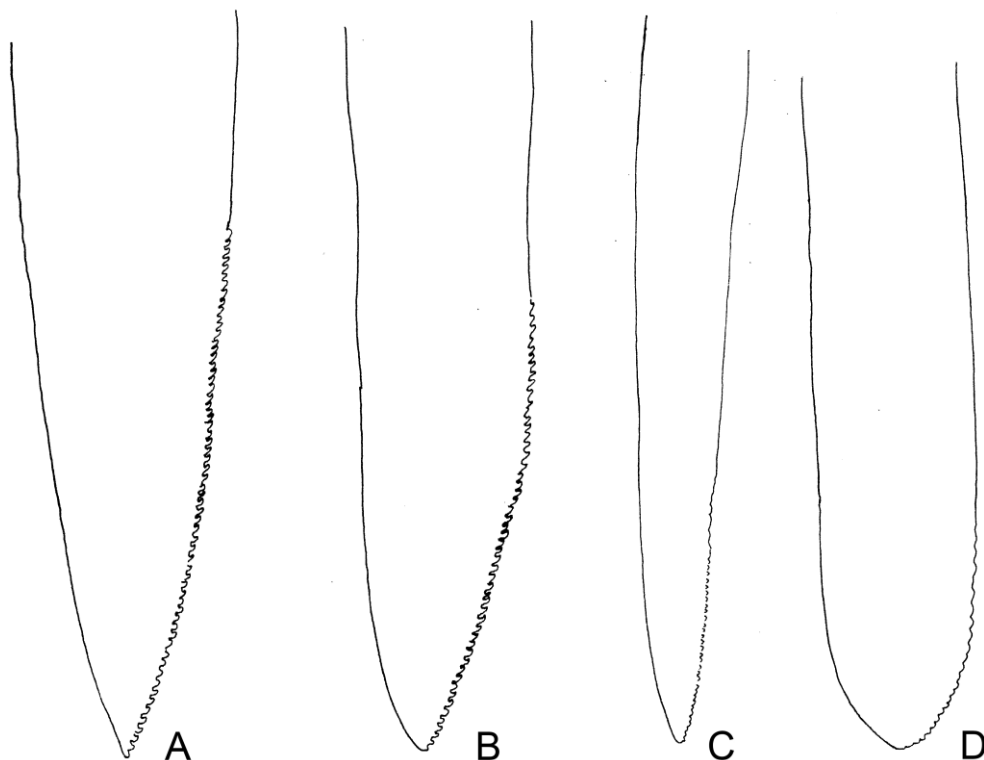


Fig. 7. Região apical da mandíbula de fêmeas de Phlebotominae: **A** – *Warileya phlebotomanica*, **B** – *Lutzomyia longipalpis*, **C** – *Sciopemyia microps*; **D** – *Micropygomyia vexator*.

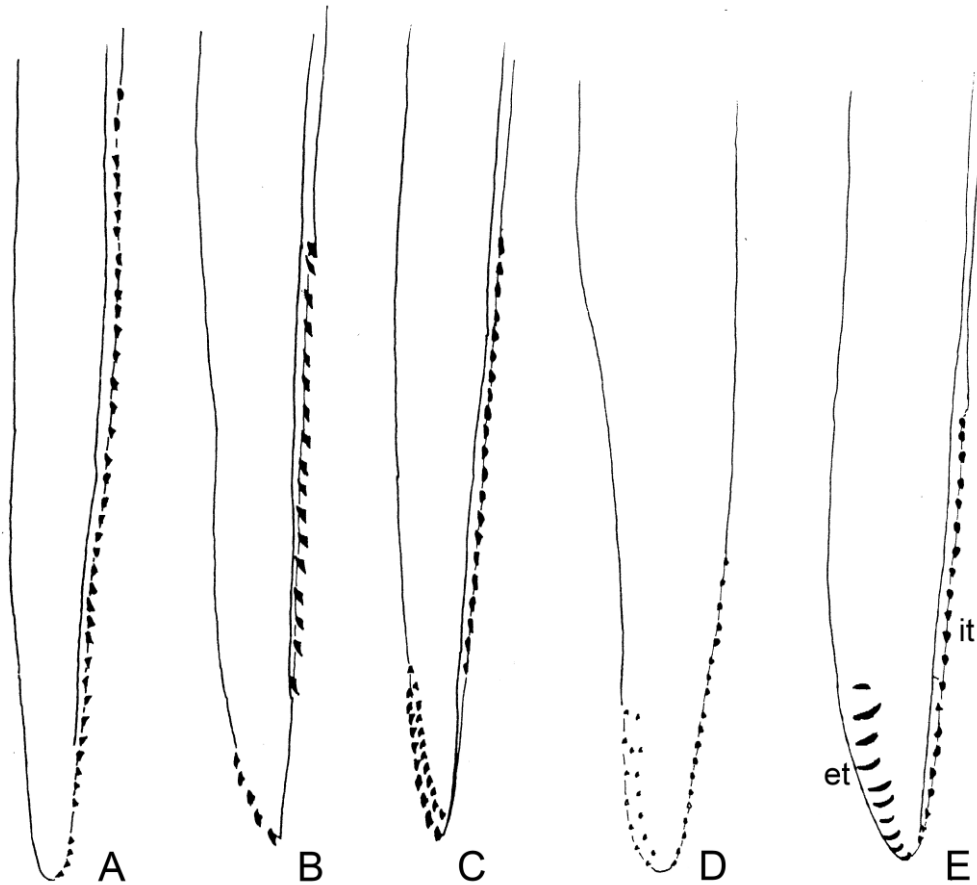


Fig. 8. Lacínias de maxilas de fêmeas de Phlebotominae: **de** – dentes externos, **di** – dentes internos. **A** – *Warileya phlebotomanica*, **B** – *Lutzomyia cruciata*, **C** – *Nyssomyia intermedia*, **D** – *Micropygomyia quinquefer*, **E** – *Micropygomyia longipennis*.

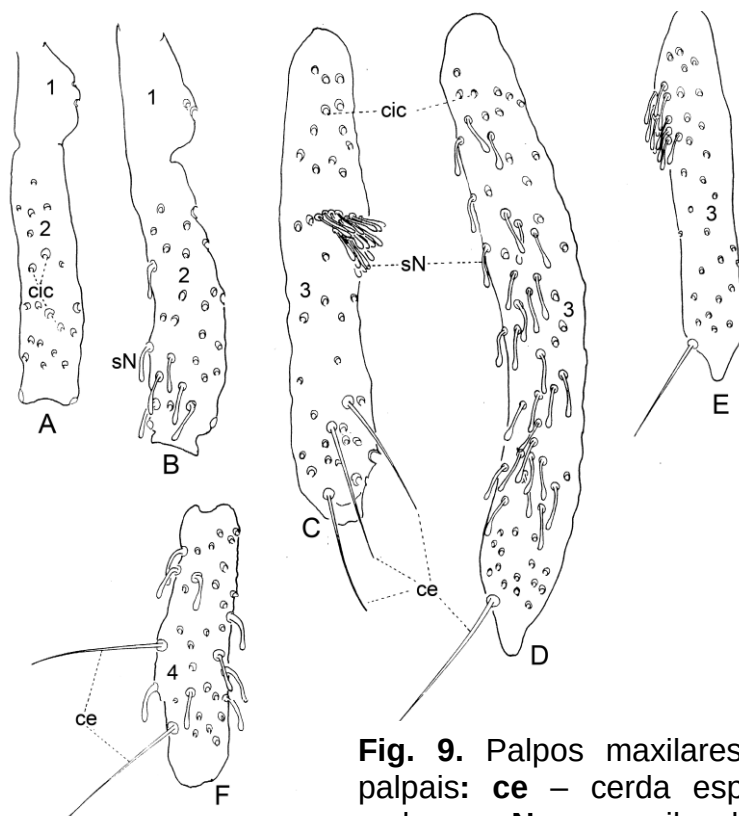


Fig. 9. Palpos maxilares de Phlebotominae: - segmentos palpais: **ce** – cerda espiniforme, **cic** – cicatriz de cerda caduca, **sN** – sensila de Newstead. **A** – *Micropygomyia cayennensis*, **B** – *Psathyromyia aragai*, **C** – *Warileya phlebotomanica*, **D** – *Pintomyia fischeri*, **E** – *Micropygomyia cayennensis*, **F** – *Psathyromyia aragai*.

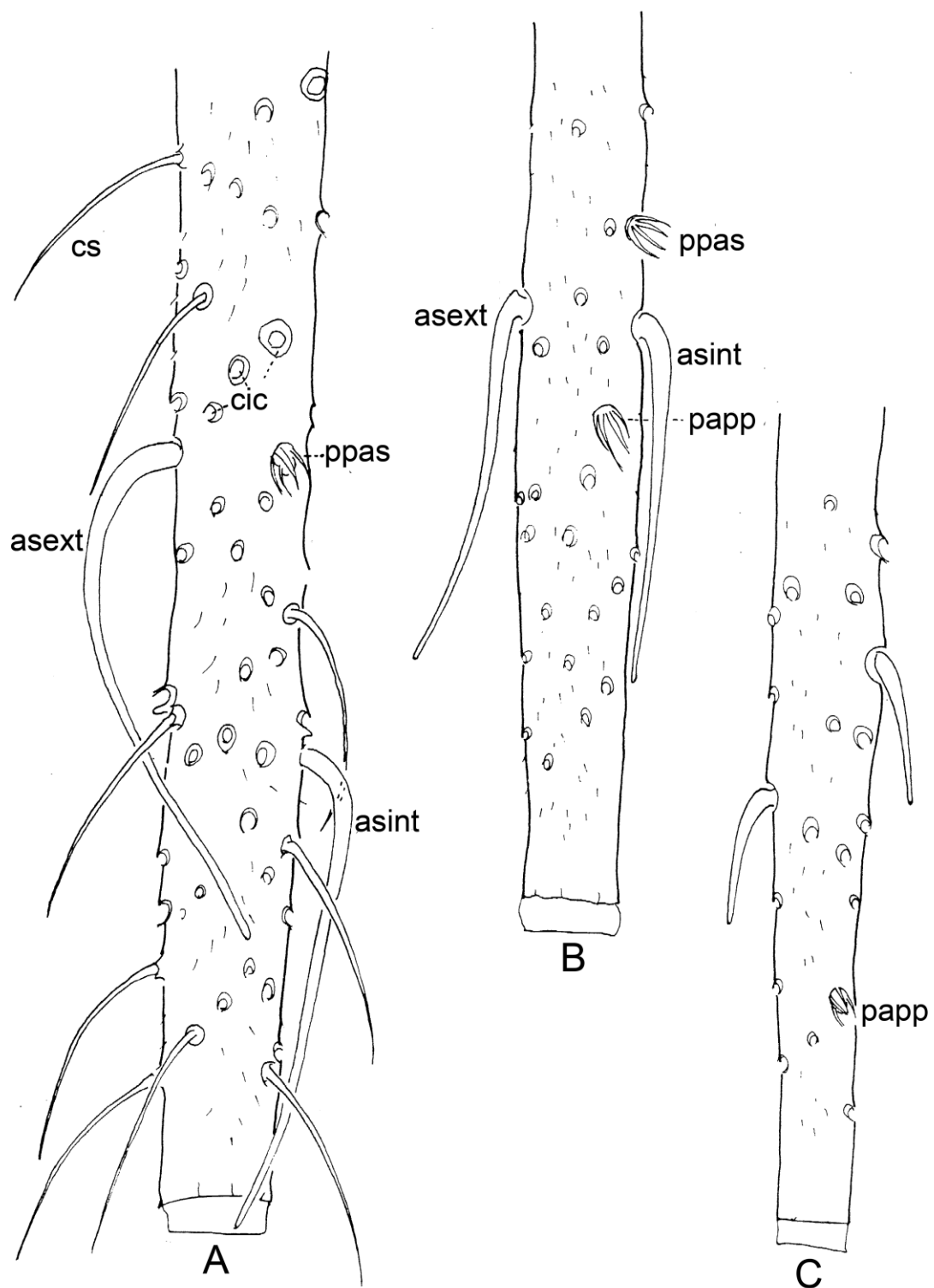


Fig. 10. Flagelômero I da antena (fl) de Phlebotominae: **asext** – ascóide externo, **asint** – ascóide interno, **cic** – cicatriz de cerda caduca, **cs** – cerda simples, **ppap** – papila pré-apical, **ppas** – papila pré-ascoidal. **A** – *Warileya phlebotomanica*, **B** – *Psychodopygus squamiventris*, **C** – *Pintomyia* (Pif.) *verrucarum*.

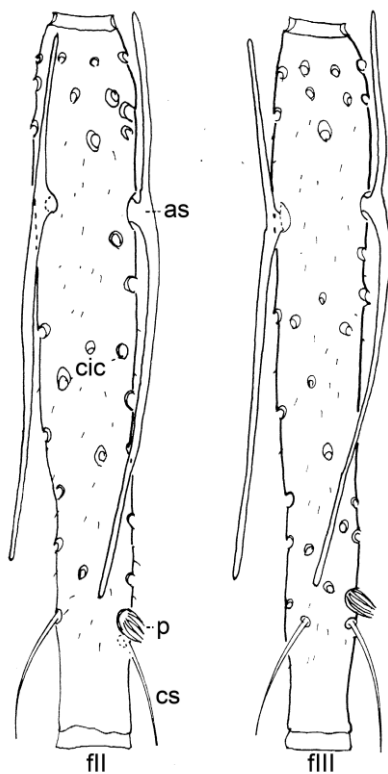


Fig. 11. Flagelômeros. fII e fIII, de Phlebotominae: **as** – ascóide, **ci** – cicatriz de cerda caduca, **cs** – cerda simples, **p** – papila. *Psathyromyia shannoni*.

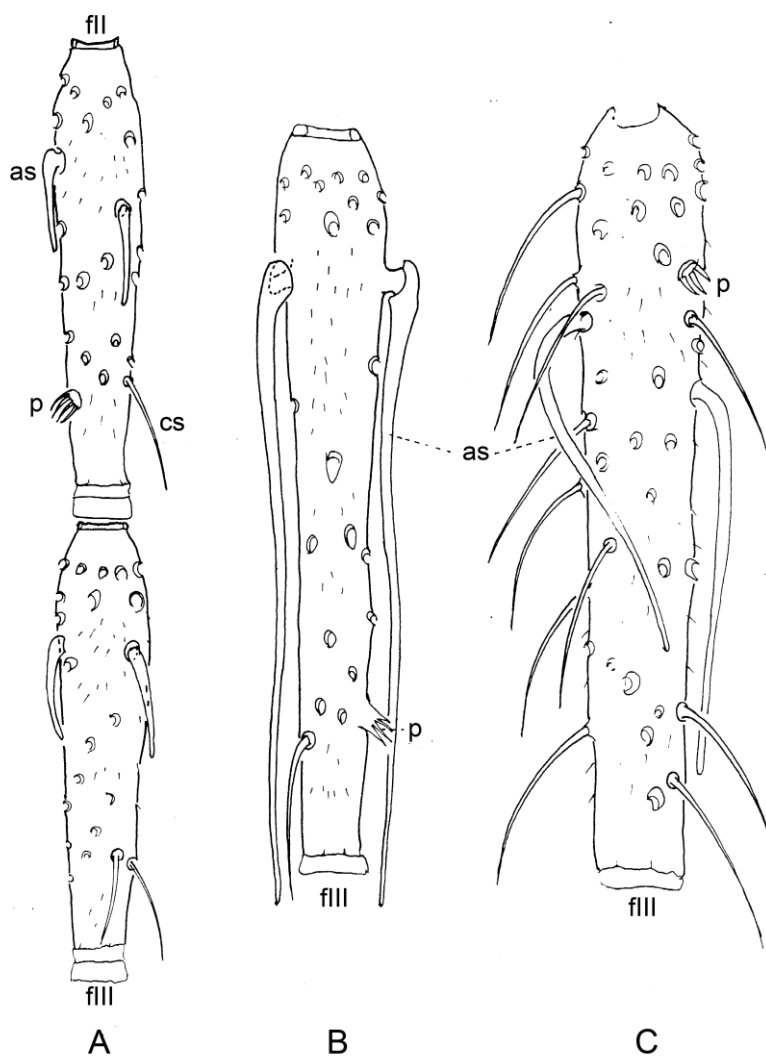


Fig. 12. Flagelômeros, fII e fIII, de Phlebotominae: **as** – ascóide, **cic** – cicatriz de cerda caduca, **cs** – cerda simples, **p** – papila. **A** – *Pintomyia (Pifanomyia) ovallesi*, **B** – *Psathyromyia lanei*, **C** – *Warileya phlebotomanica*.

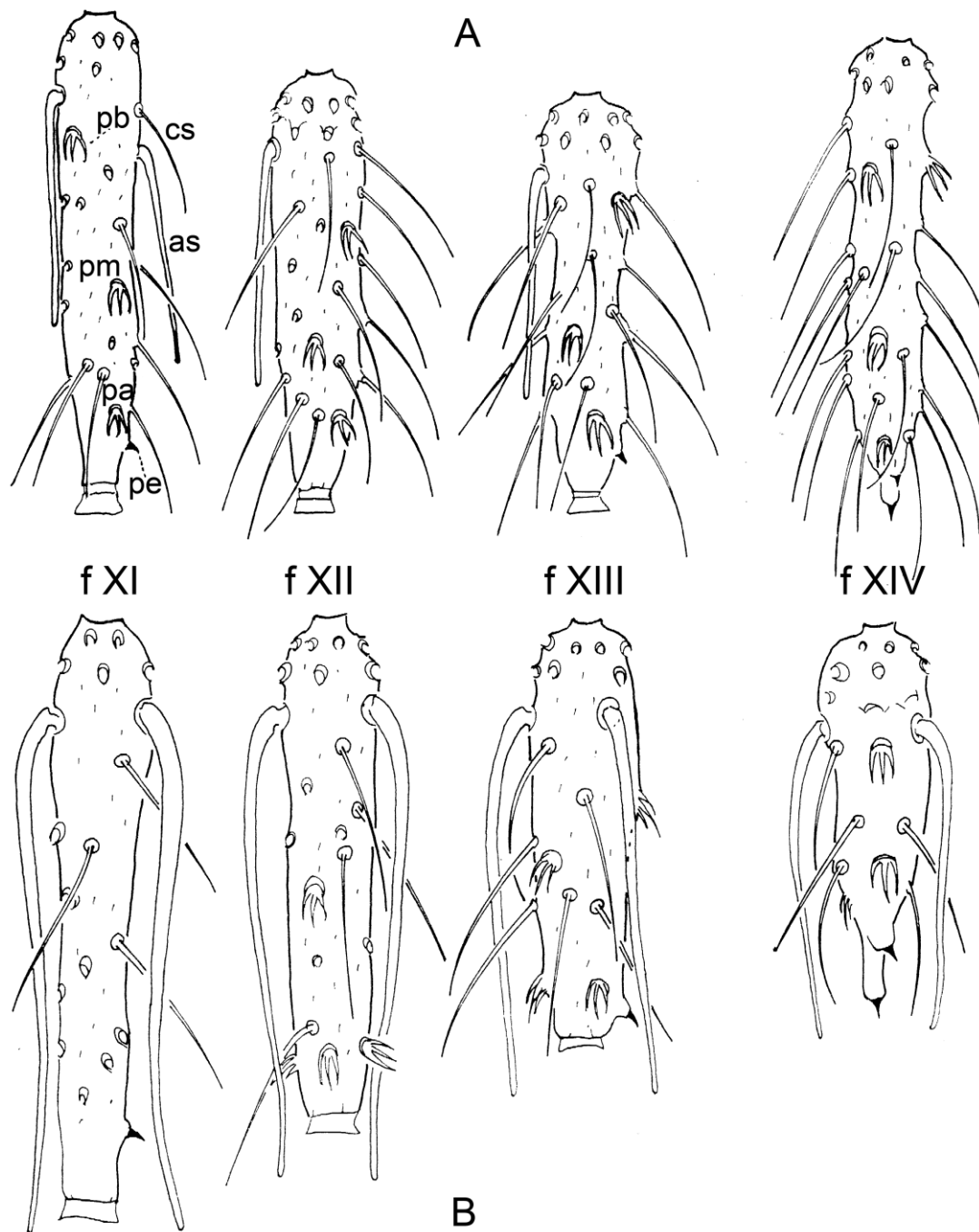


Fig. 13. Flagelômeros apicais das antenas, fXI–fXIV de Phlebotominae: **as** – ascóide, **cs** – cerda simples, **pa** – papila apical, **pb** – papila basal, **pe** – papila espiniforme, **pm** – papila mediana. **A** – *Evandromyia tupynambai*, **B** – *Trichophoromyia ubiquitalis*

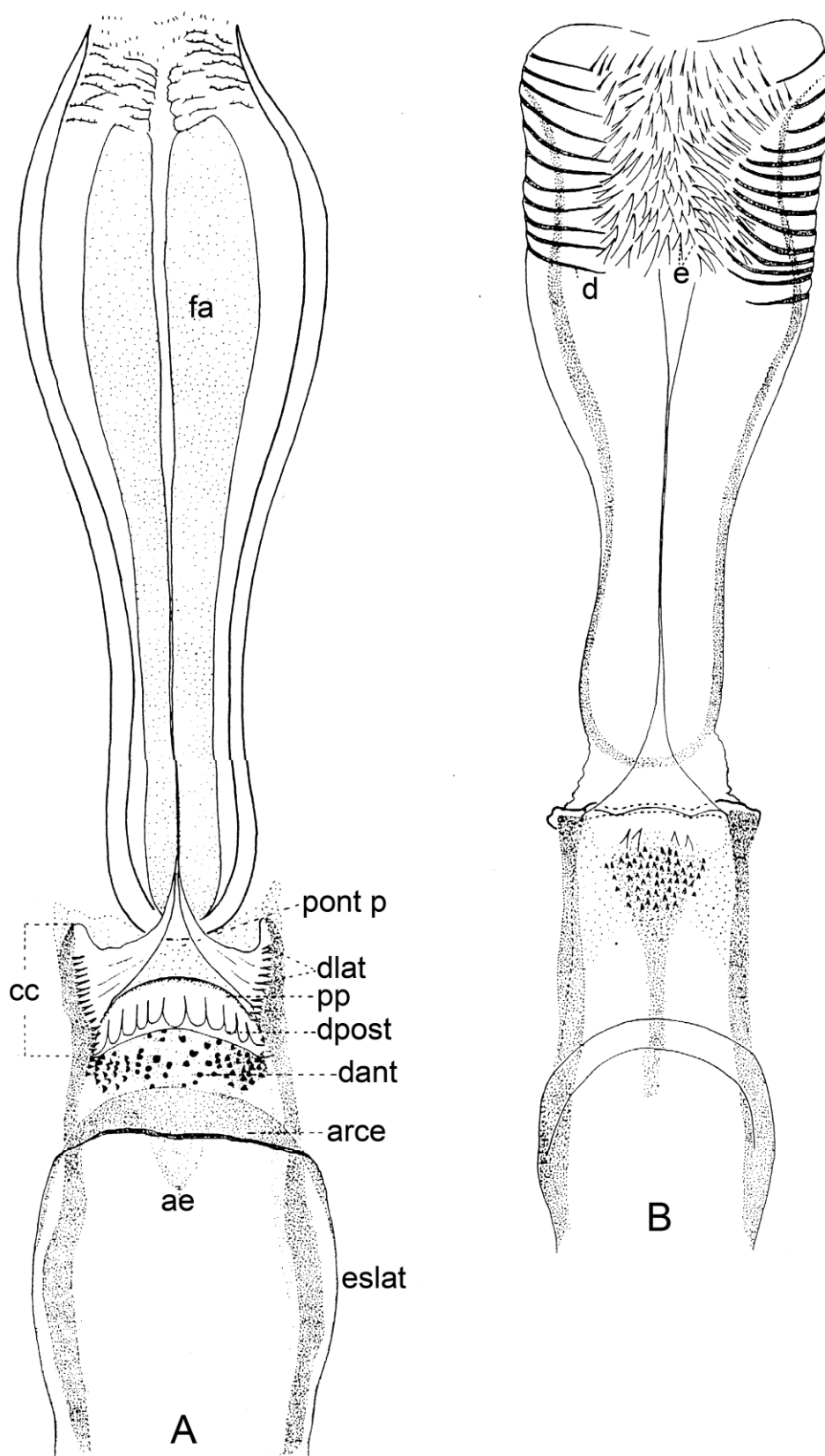


Fig. 14. Cibários e faringes de fêmeas de Phlebotominae: **ae** – área esclerosada, **arce** – arco esclerosado, **cc** – câmara do cíbario, **d** – dobras, **e** – espinhos, **dant** – dentes anteriores, **dlat** – dentes laterais, **dpost** – dentes posteriores, **eslat** – esclerito lateral, **fa** – faringe, **pontp** – ponte posterior, **pp** – protuberância posterior, **A** – *Bichromomyia flaviscutellata*, **B** – *Micropygomyia atroclavata*.

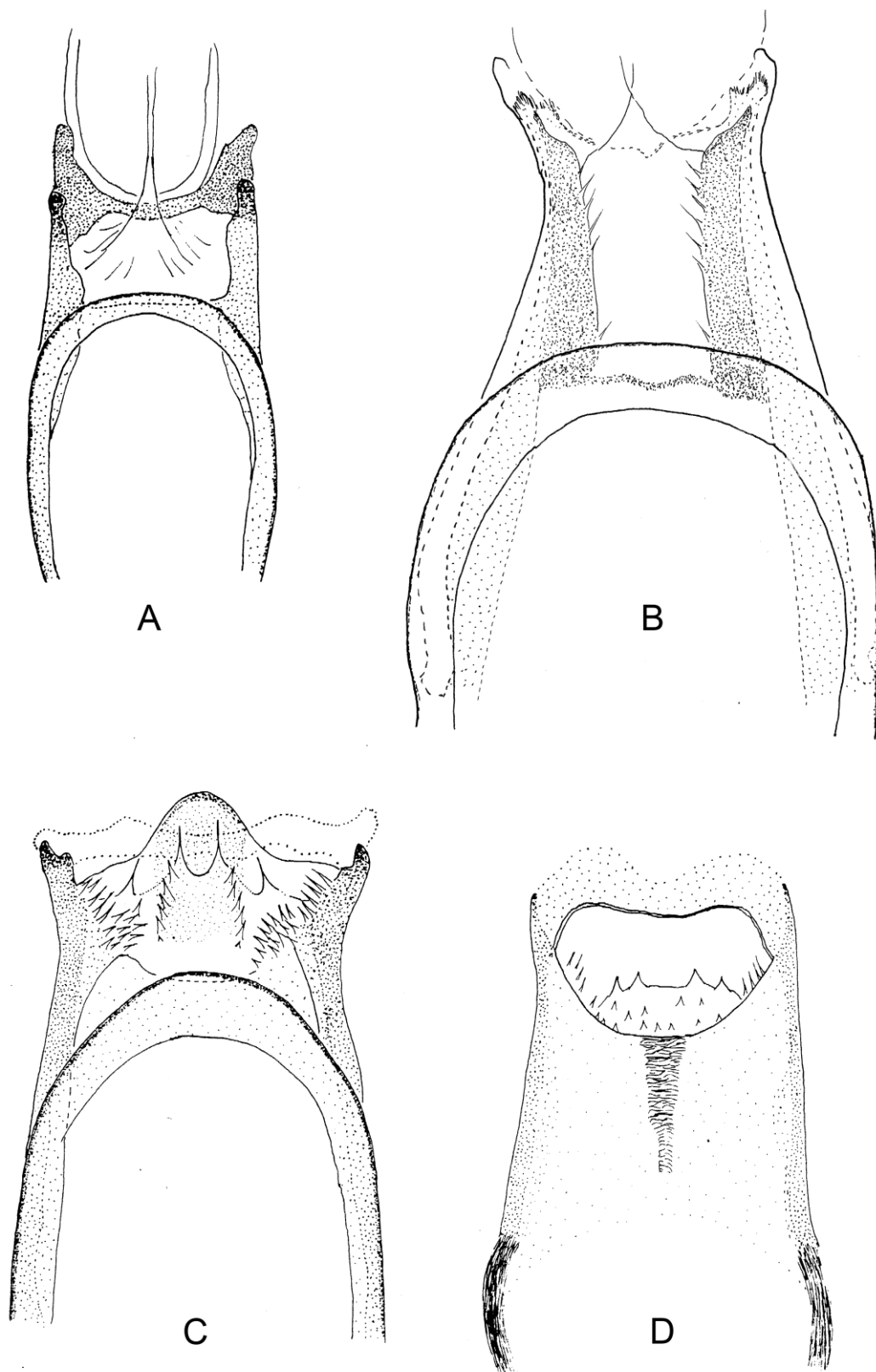


Fig. 15. Cibários de Phlebotominae: **A** – *Warileya* sp, **B** – *Edentomyia piauiensis*, **C** – *Brumptomyia* sp., **D** – *Lutzomyia amarali*.

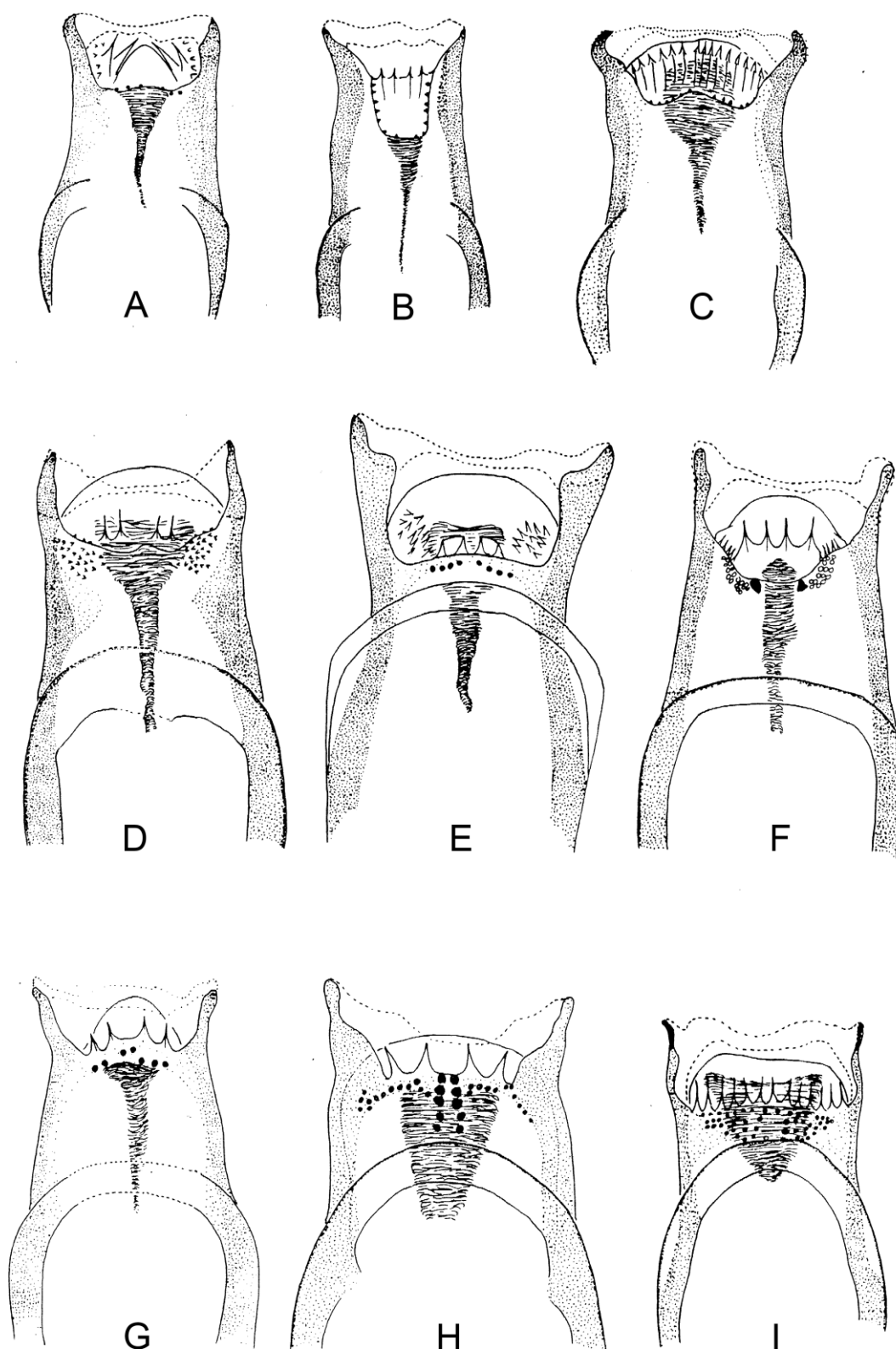


Fig. 16. Cibários de Phlebotominae: **A** – *Sciopemyia sordellii*, **B** – *Micropygomyia pilosa*, **C** – *Mi. (Mic.) cayennensis*, **D** – *Evandromyia walkeri*, **E** – *Dampfomyia anthophora*, **F** – *Pressatia triacantha*, **G** – *Lutzomyia cruciata*, **H** – *Psychodopygus panamensis*, **I** – *Trichophoromyia ubiquitalis*.

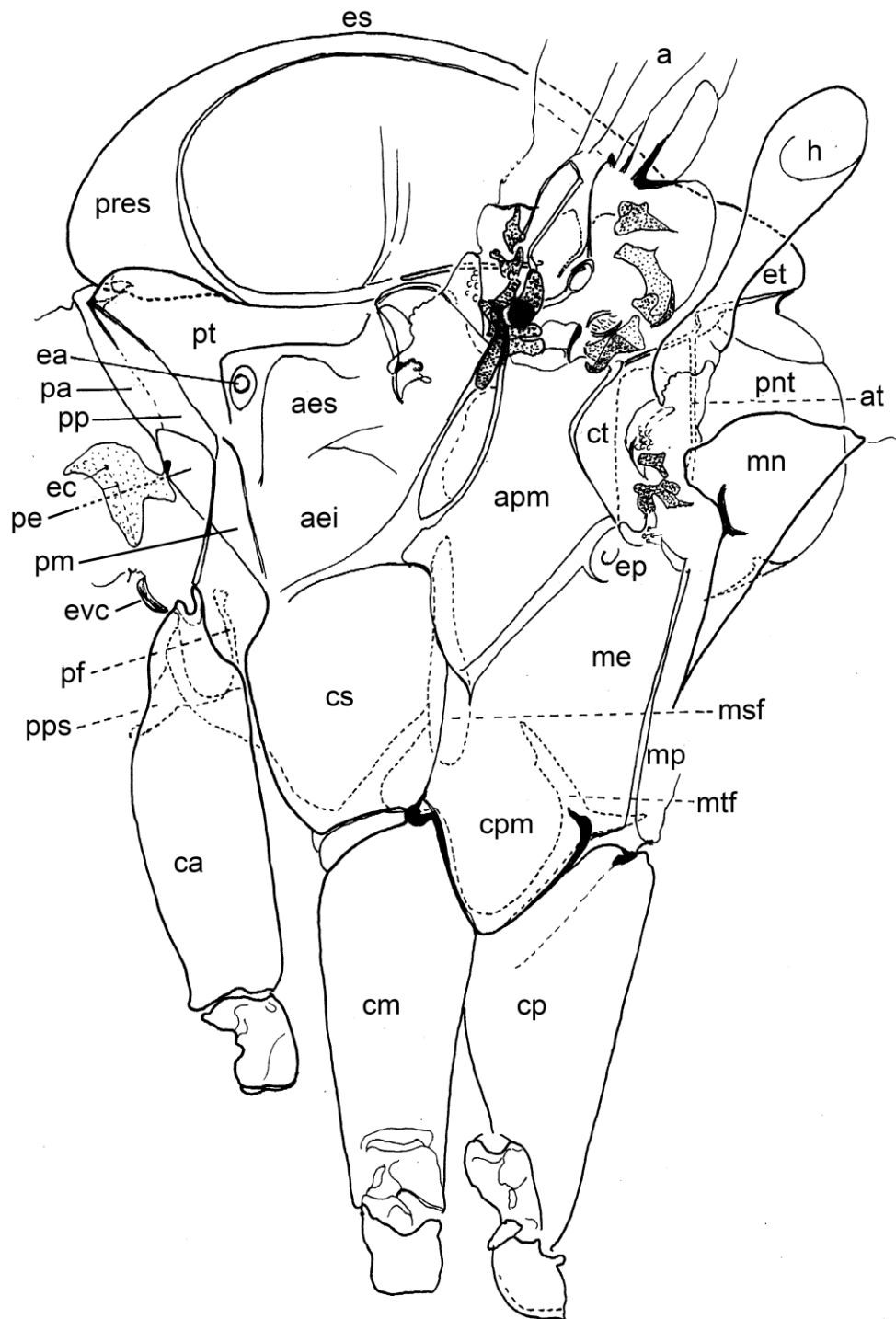


Fig. 17. Cérvix e Tórax de Phlebotominae em vista lateral. **Cérvix:** **ec** – esclerito cervical com um par de sensilas, **evc** – esclerito ventro-cervical. Tórax: **a** – asa, **aei** – anepisterno inferior, **aes** – anepisterno superior, **apm** – anepimero, **at** – anatergito, **ca** – coxa anterior, **cm** – coxa mediana, **cp** – coxa posterior, **cpm** – catepimero, **cs** – catepisterno, **ct** – catatergito, **ea** – espiráculo anterior, **ep** – espiráculo posterior, **es** – escudo, **et** – escutelo, **h** – halter, **me** – metepisterno, **mn** – metanoto, **mp** – metepimero, **msf** – mesofurca, **mtf** – metafurca, **pa** – pronoto anterior, **pp** – pronoto posterior, **pe** – proepisterno, **pf** – profurca, **pm** – proepimero, **pnt** – pós-noto, **pps** – protuberância do prosterno, **pres** – pré-escudo, **pt** – paratergito.

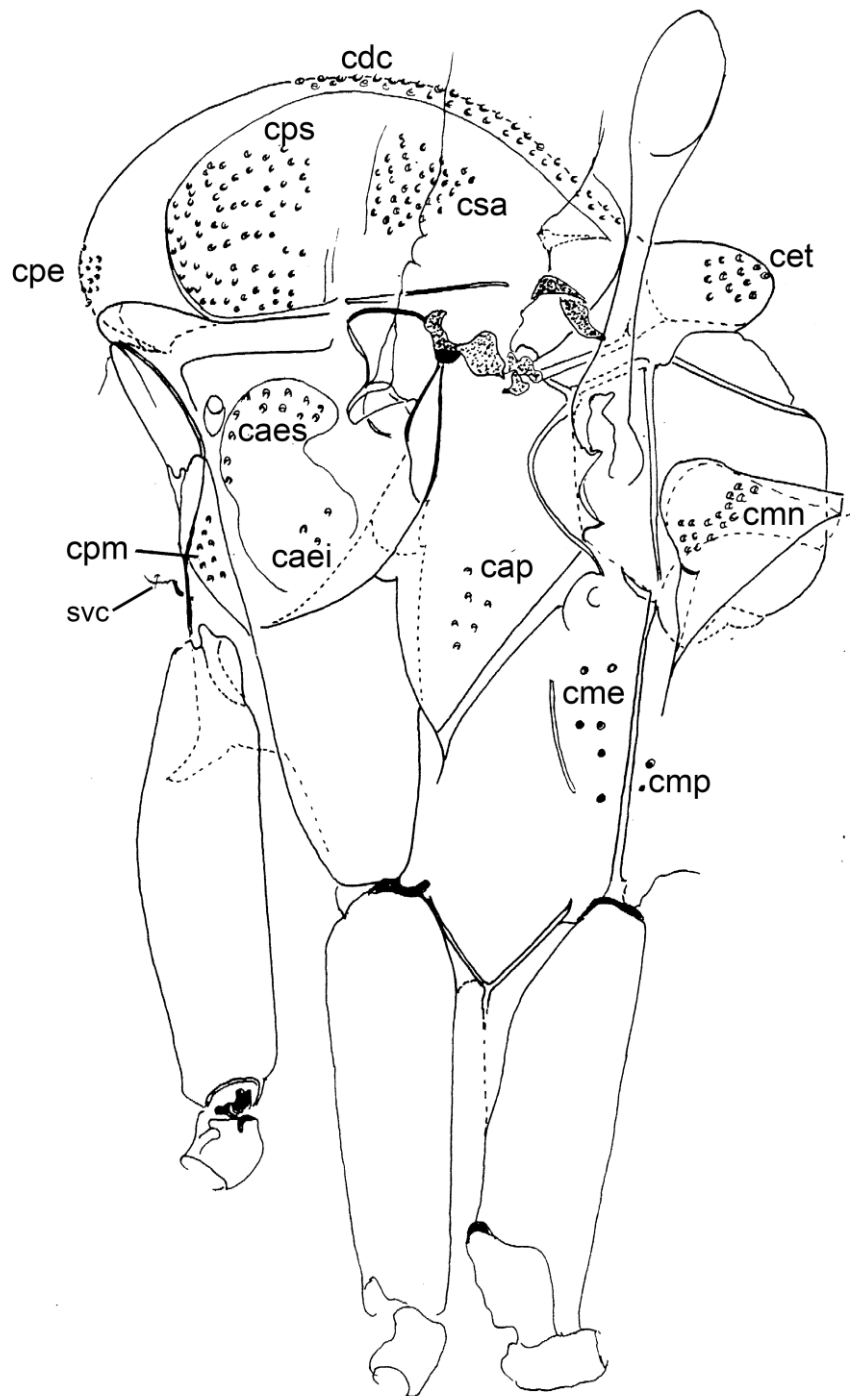


Fig. 18. Quetotaxia do tórax de Phlebotominae em vista lateral: **cai** – cerdas anepisternais inferiores, **cap** – cerdas anepimerais, **caes** – cerdas anepisternais superiores, **cdc** – cerdas dorso centrais, **ce** – cerdas escutulares, **cme** – cerdas metepisternais, **cmn** – cerdas metanotais, **cmp** – cerdas metepimerais, **cpe** – cerdas prescutais, **cpm** – cerdas proepimerais, **cps** – cerdas pré-suturais, **csa** – cerdas supralares, **svc** – sensila ventro-cervical. *Brumptomyia pinto*.



Fig. 19. Tórax de Phlebotominae em vista lateral com indicação de caracteres em estado primitivo: **seta** – indicando a sutura longa que separa o catepimero do metepisterno, **cpa** – cerda pós-alar, **cpp** – cerdas parapsidais. *Oligodontomyia toroensis*.

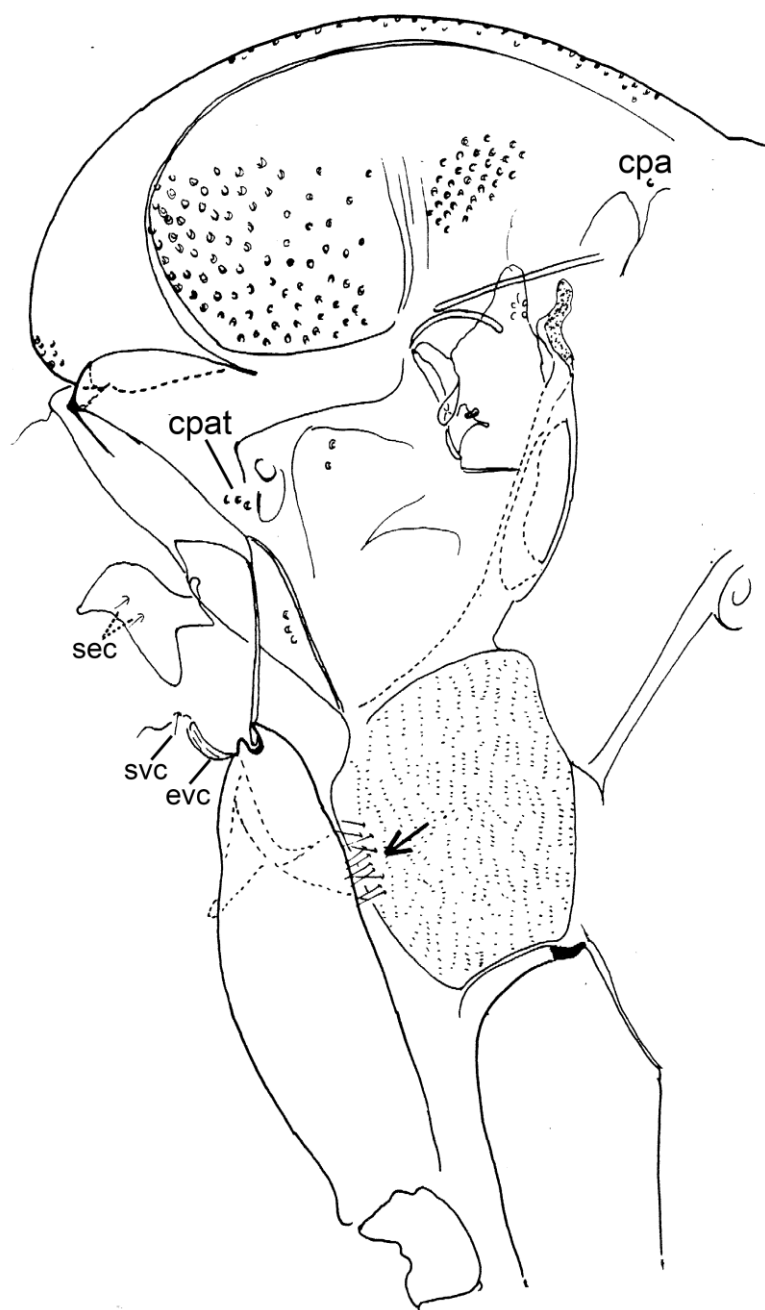


Fig. 20. Tórax em vista lateral: **seta** – indicando a cerdosidade na região anterior do catepisterno, **cpat** – cerdas no paratergito, **cpa** – cerda pós- alar, **evc** – esclerito ventro-cervical, **sec** – sensilas do esclerito cervical, **svc** – sensila ventro-cervical. *Deanemyia samueli*.

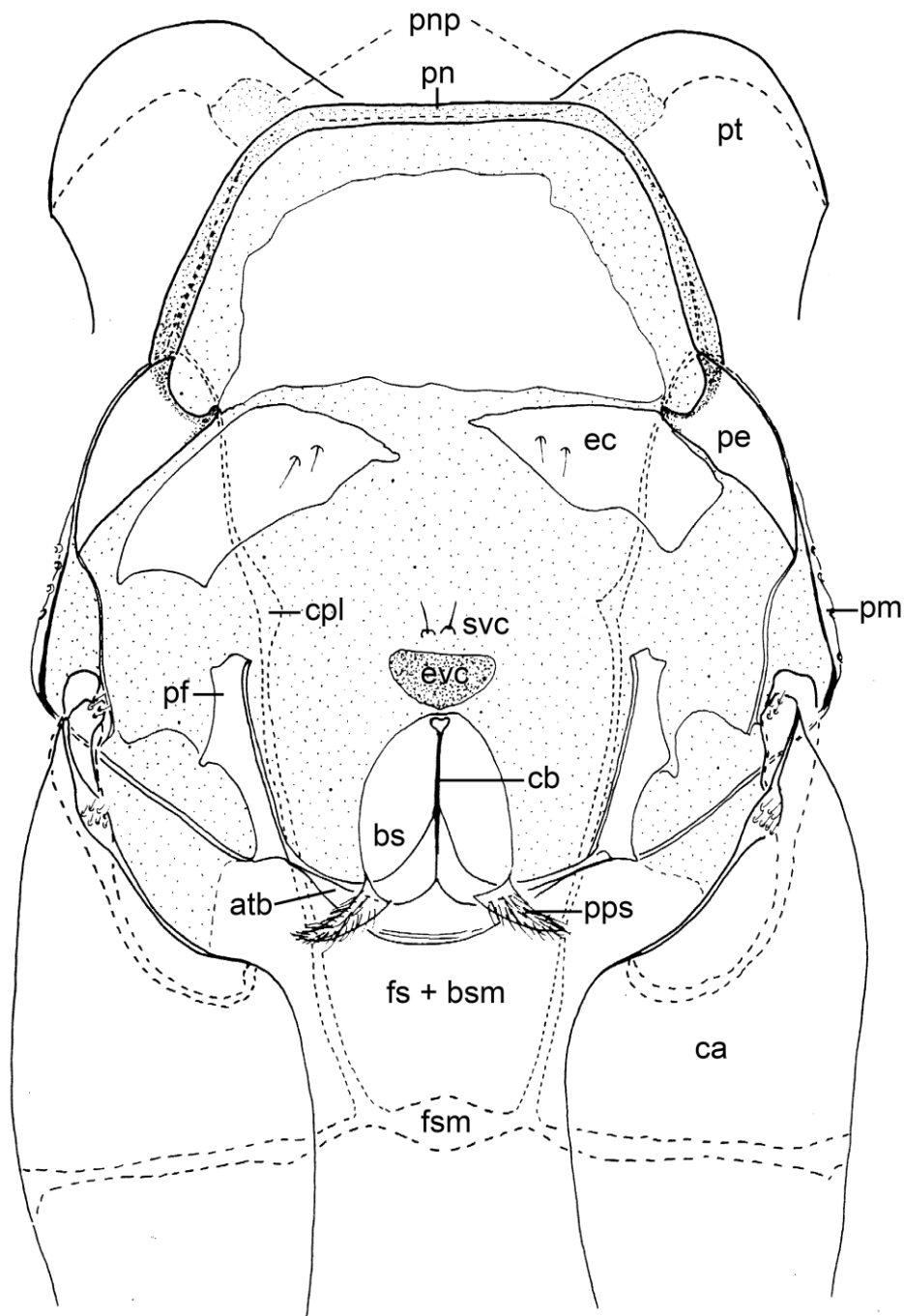


Fig. 21. Cérvix e Protórax de Phlebotominae em vista frontal: **atb** – apódema transverso do basisterno, **bs** – basisterno do prosterno, **bms** – basisterno do mesosterno, **ca** – coxa anterior, **cb** – carena do basisterno do prosterno, **cpl** – carena pleural, **ec** – esclerito cervical com o par de sensilas **evc** – esclerito ventro-cervical, **fs** – furcasterno do prosterno, **fsm** – furcasterno do mesosterno, **pe** – proepisterno, **pf** – profurca, **pm** – proepimero, **pn** – pronoto, **pnp** – pronoto posterior, **pps** – protuberância do prosterno, **pt** – paratergito, **svc** – sensila ventro-cervical.

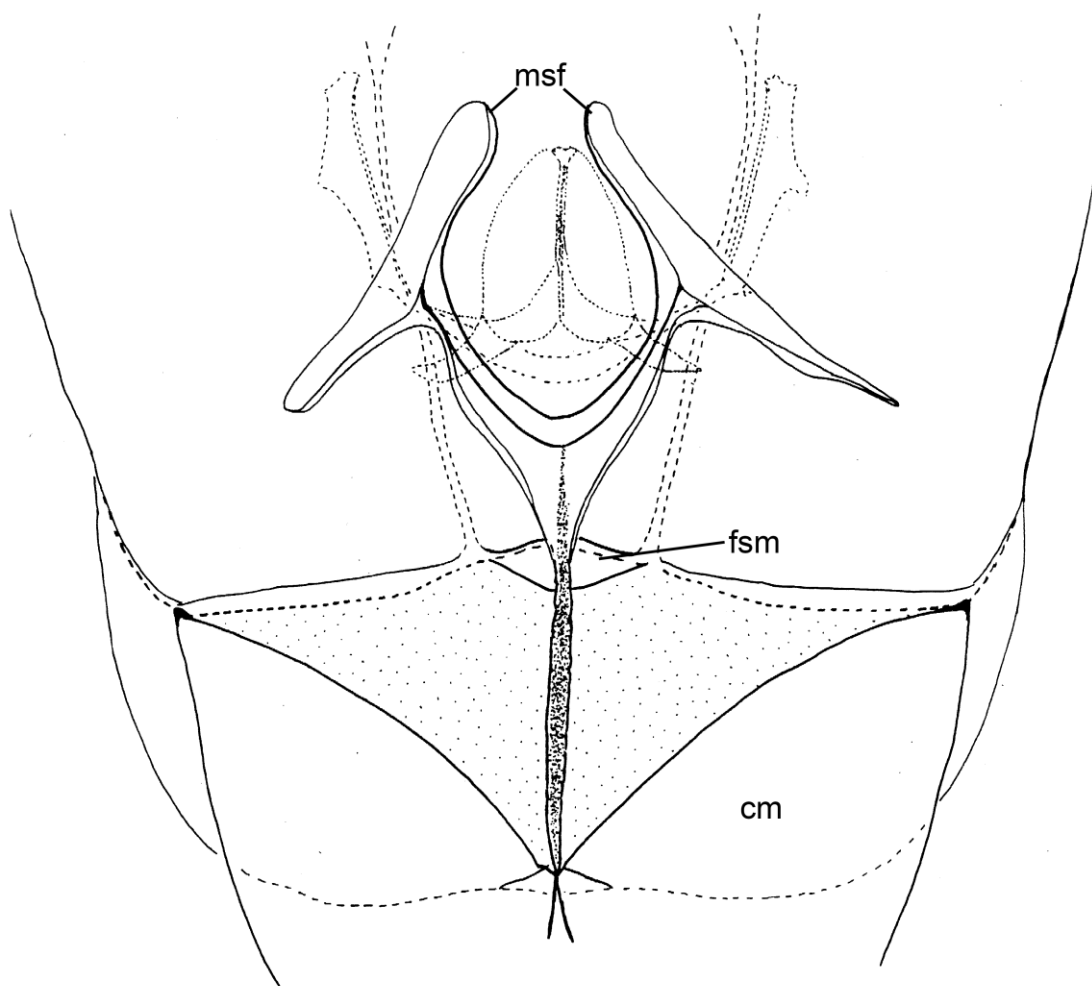


Fig. 22. Mesosterno de Phlebotominae em vista frontal: **cm** – coxa mediana, **fsm** – furcasterno do mesosterno, **msf** – mesofurca

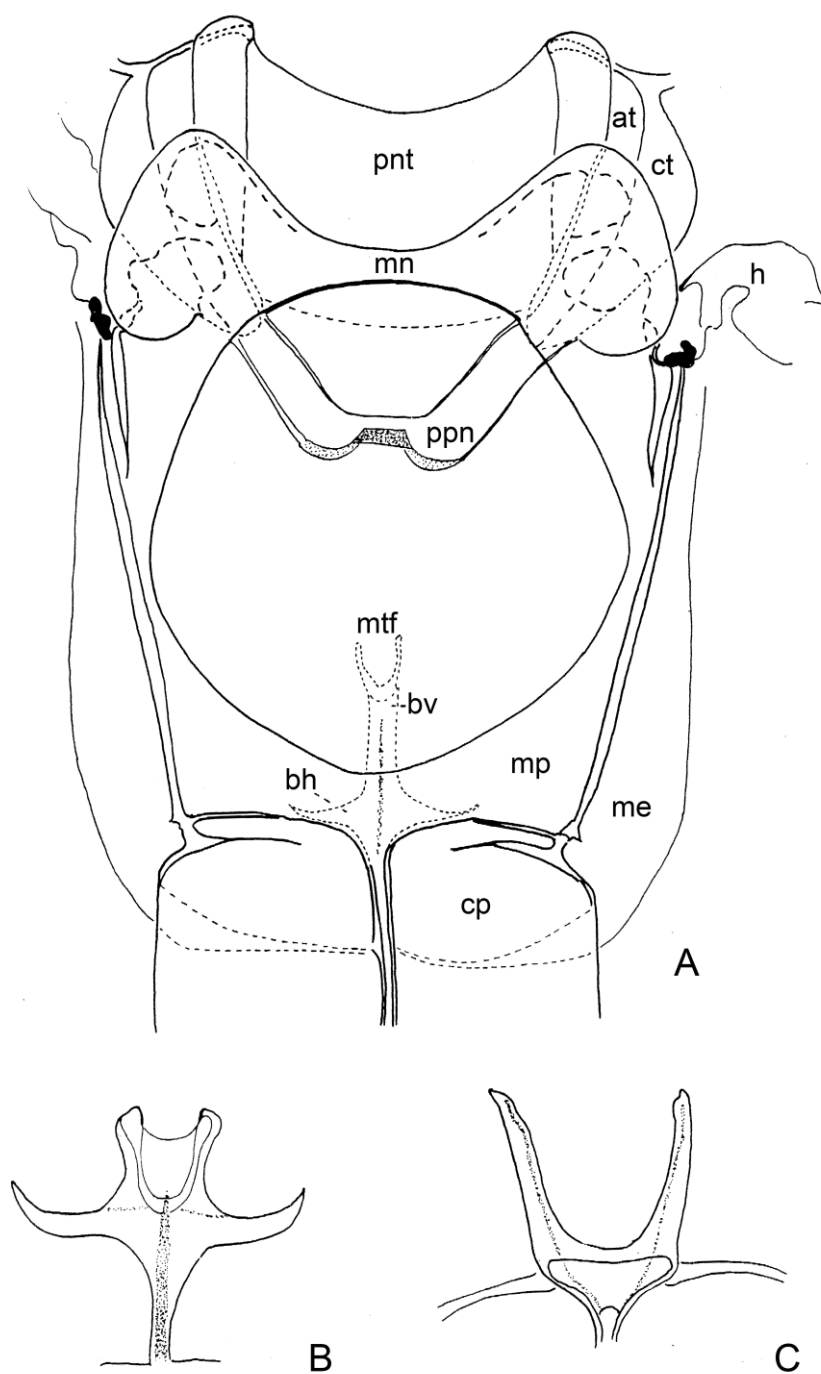
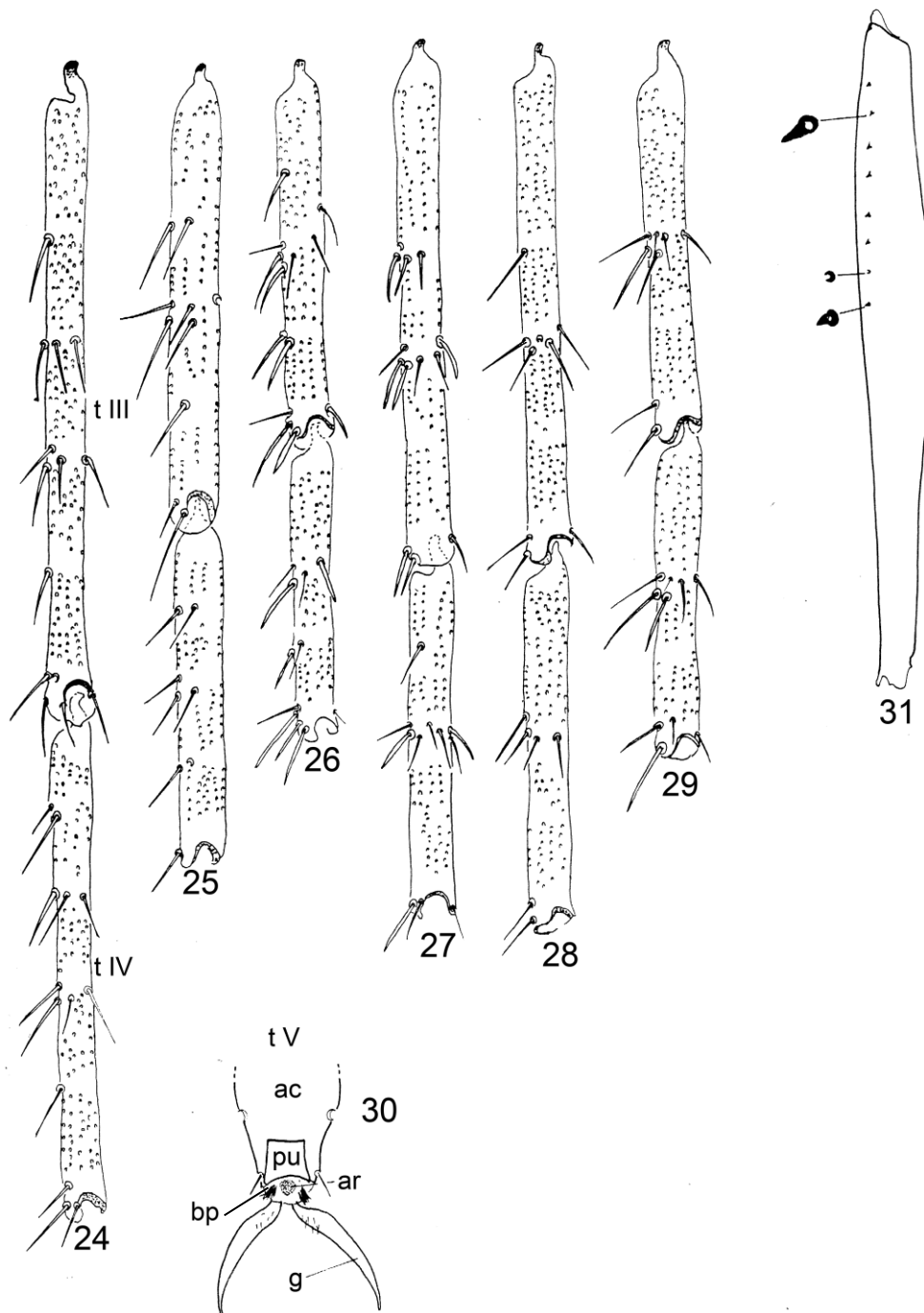


Fig. 23. Metatórax de Phlebotominae em vista posterior e aspectos da metafurca: **at** – anatergito, **bh** – braço horizontal da metafurca, **bv** – braço vertical da metafurca, **cp** – coxa posterior, **ct** – catatergito, **h** – halter, **me** – metepsiterno, **mn** – metanoto, **mp** – metepimero, **mtf** – metafurca, **pnt** – pós-noto, **ppn** – ponte posnotal, **A** – *Nyssomyia intermedia*, **B** – *Brumptomyia brumpti*, **C** – *Warileya phlebotomanica*.



Figs. 24–31. Aspectos de pernas de Phlebotominae: tarsômeros II e IV mostrando os níveis de implantação dos espinhos tarsais. **24** – *Lu. peruensis*, **25** – *Pi. monticola*, **26** – *Lu. longipalpis*, **27** – *Pa. shannoni*, **28** – *Ma. alphabetica*, **29** – *Sc. sordellii*, **30** – Segmentos apicais do tarso V. **ac** – acrópedo, **ar** – arólio, **bp** – basipulvilo, **g** – garra, **pu** – placa unguitractorial. **31** – fêmur posterior com uma fileira de espinhos na face interna: *Pintomyia fischeri*.

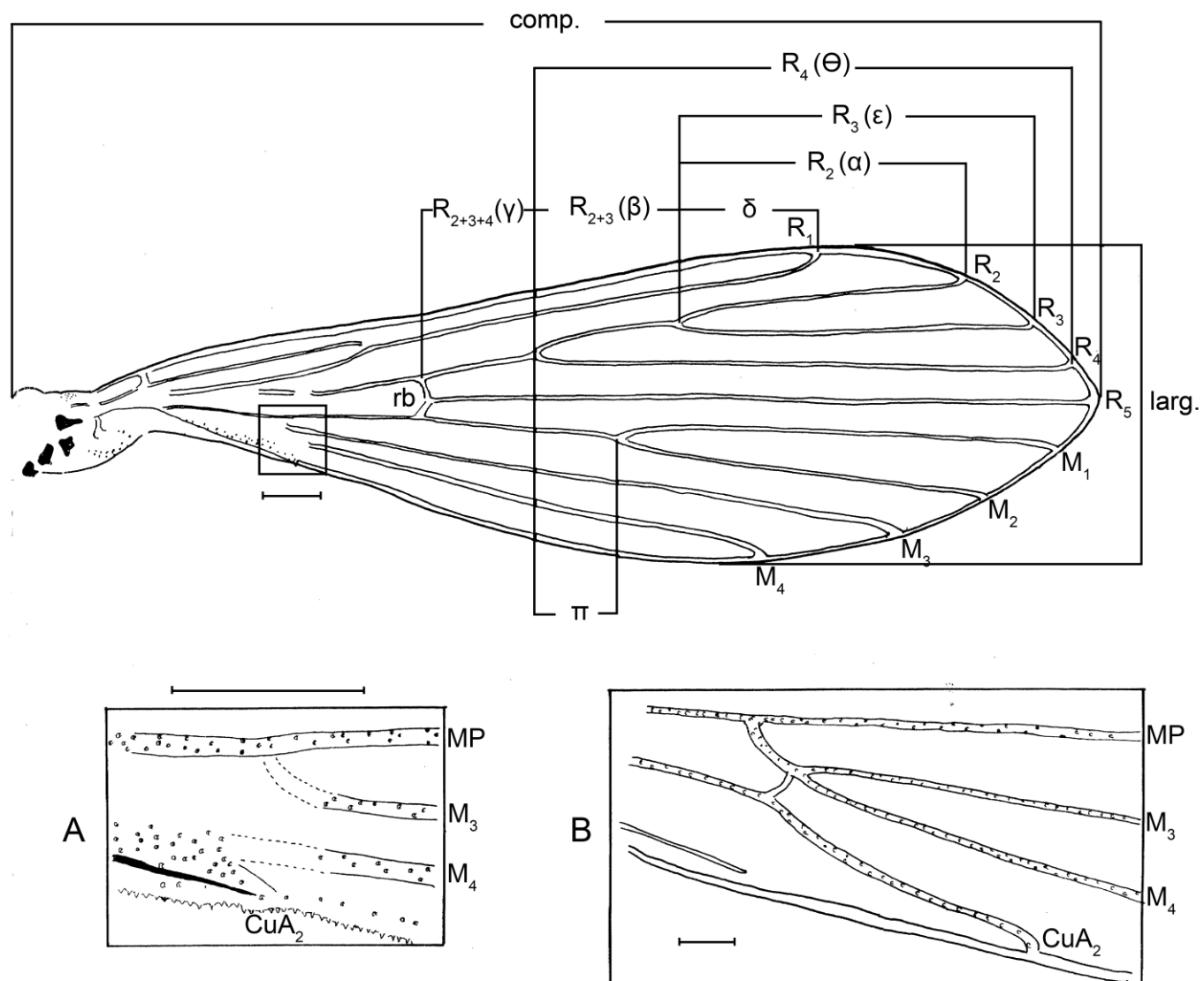


Fig. 32. Asa de Phlebotominae e detalhe das nervuras M_3 e M_4 em Bruchomyiinae (grupo irmão de Phlebotominae) com representação das principais medidas – A e B ampliação da base das nervuras M_3 e M_4 : **A** – Phlebotominae, **B** – Bruchomyiinae.

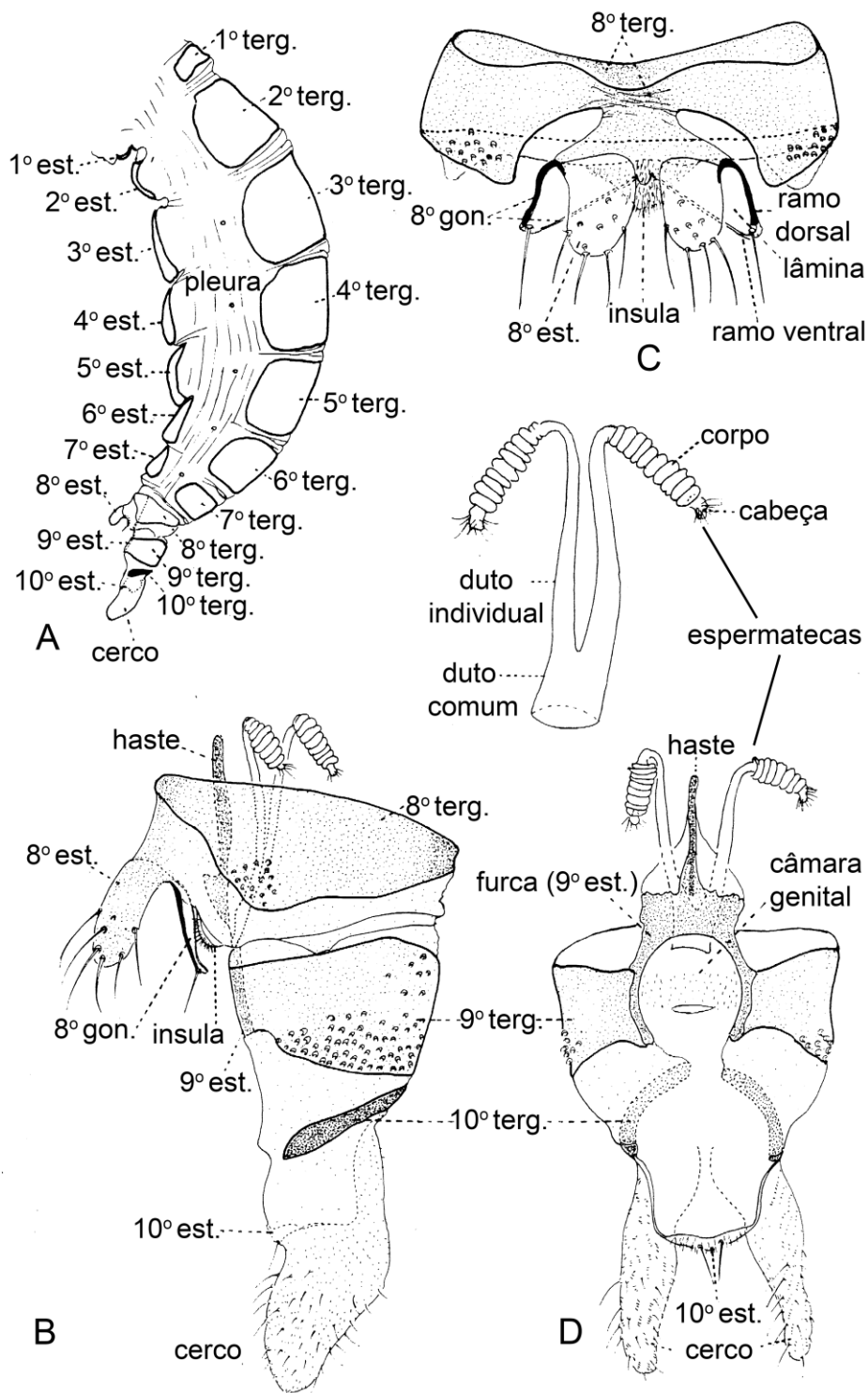
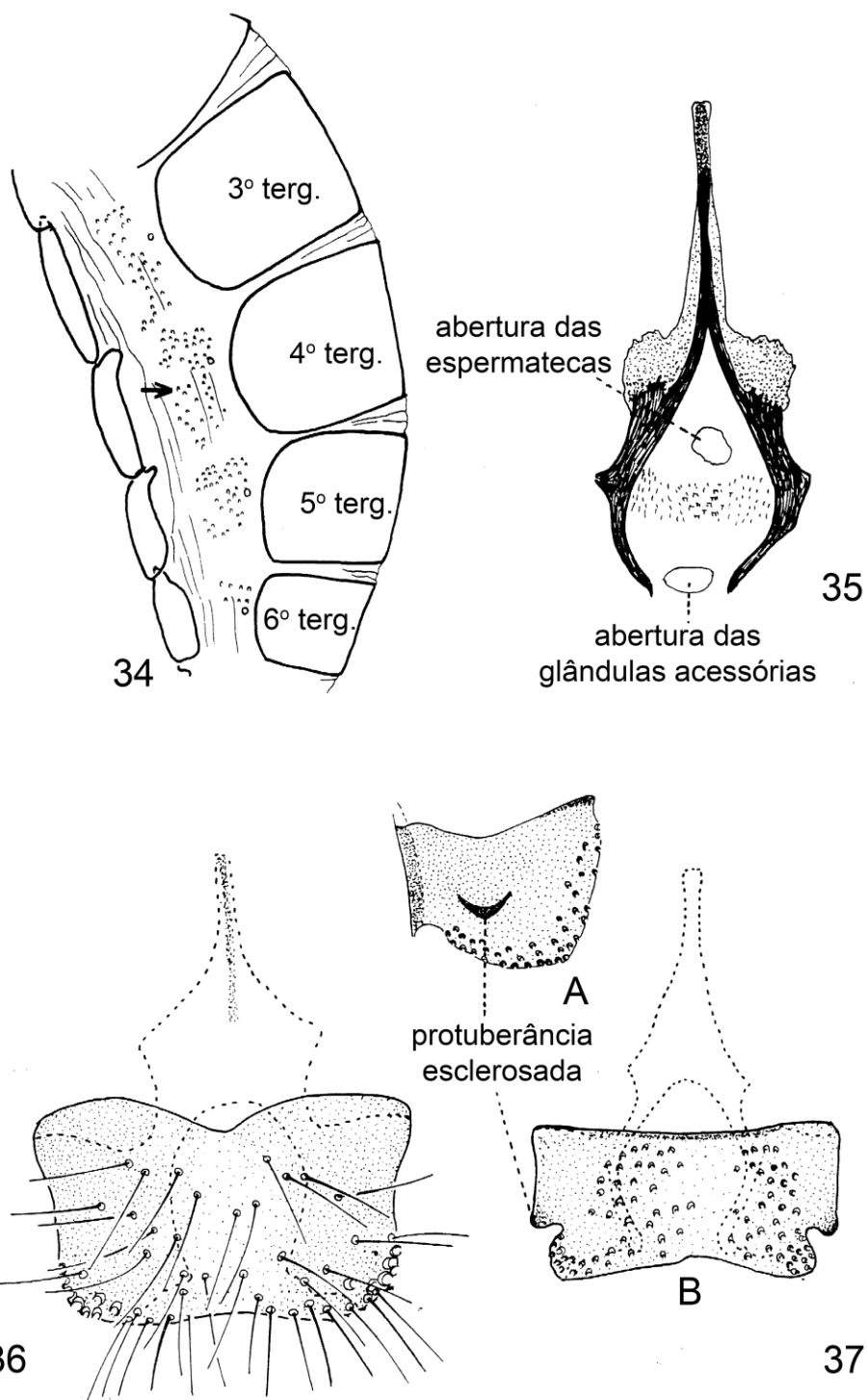
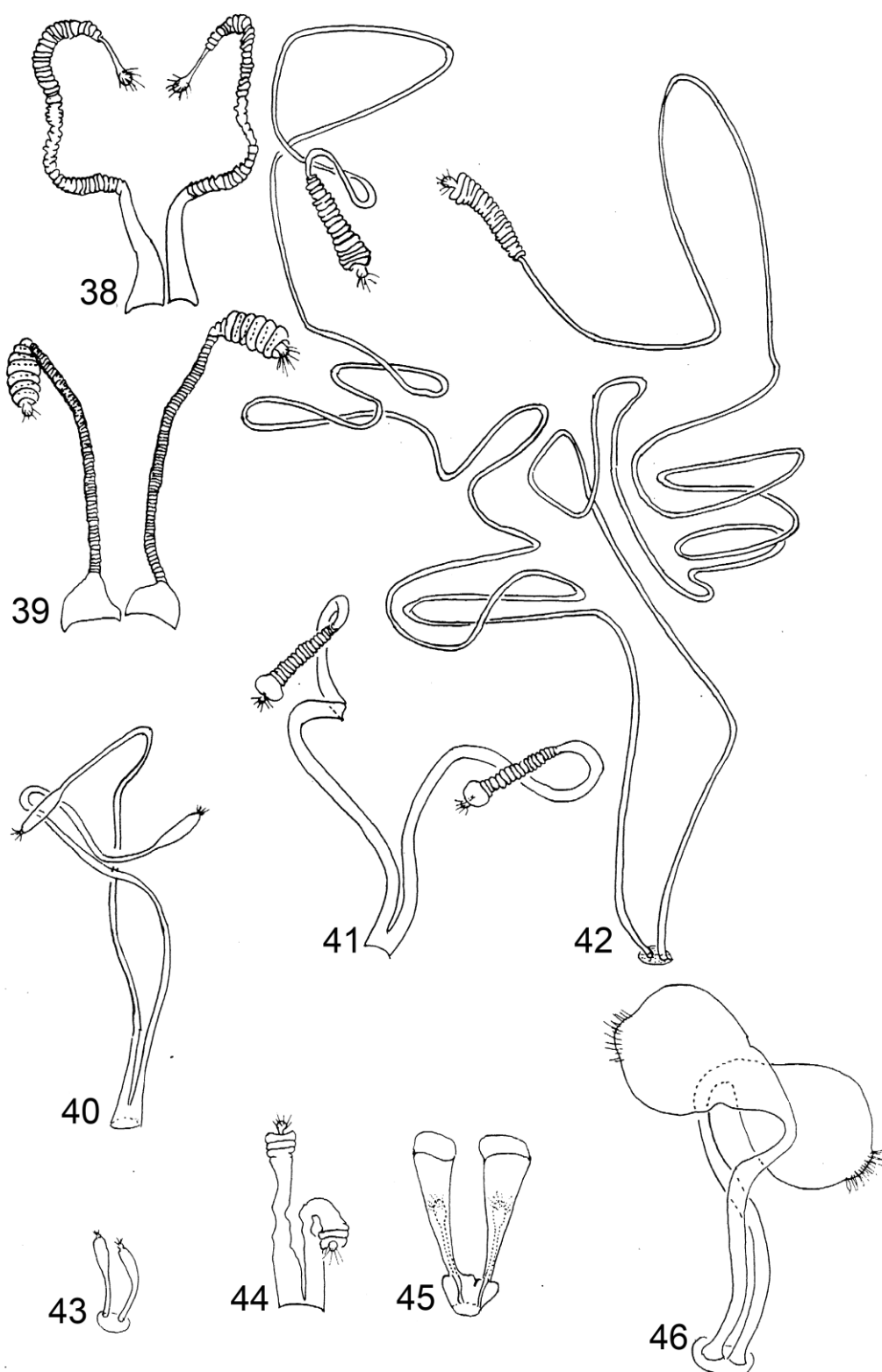


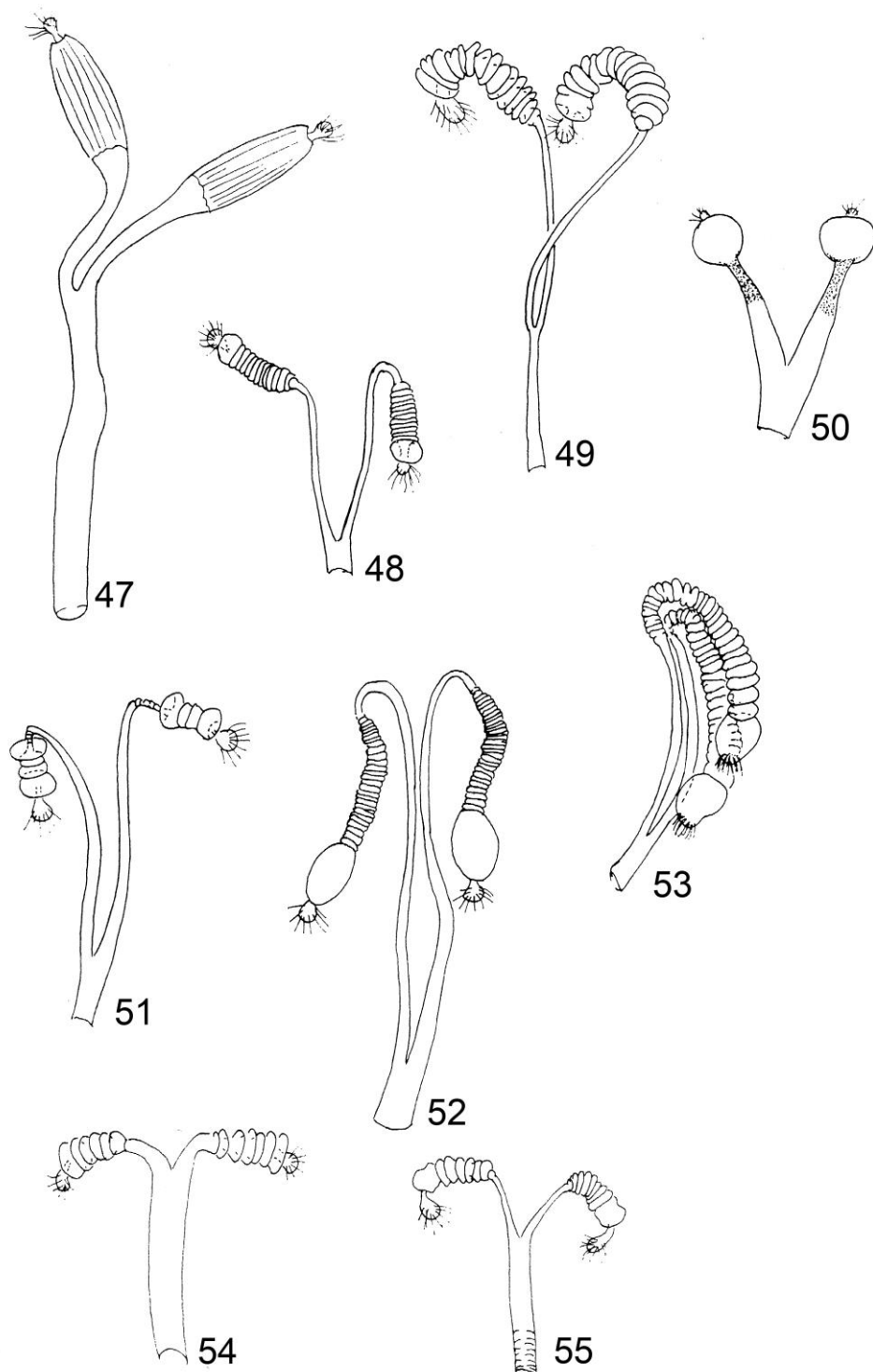
Fig. 33. Abdômen e genitália da fêmea de Phlebotominae: **A** – Abdômen em vista lateral, **est** – esternito, **terg** – tergito, **B** – Genitália em vista lateral, **C** – 8º tergito em vista ventral, **D** – 9º segmento, 10º segmento e cercos em vista ventral. *Nyssomyia neivai*.



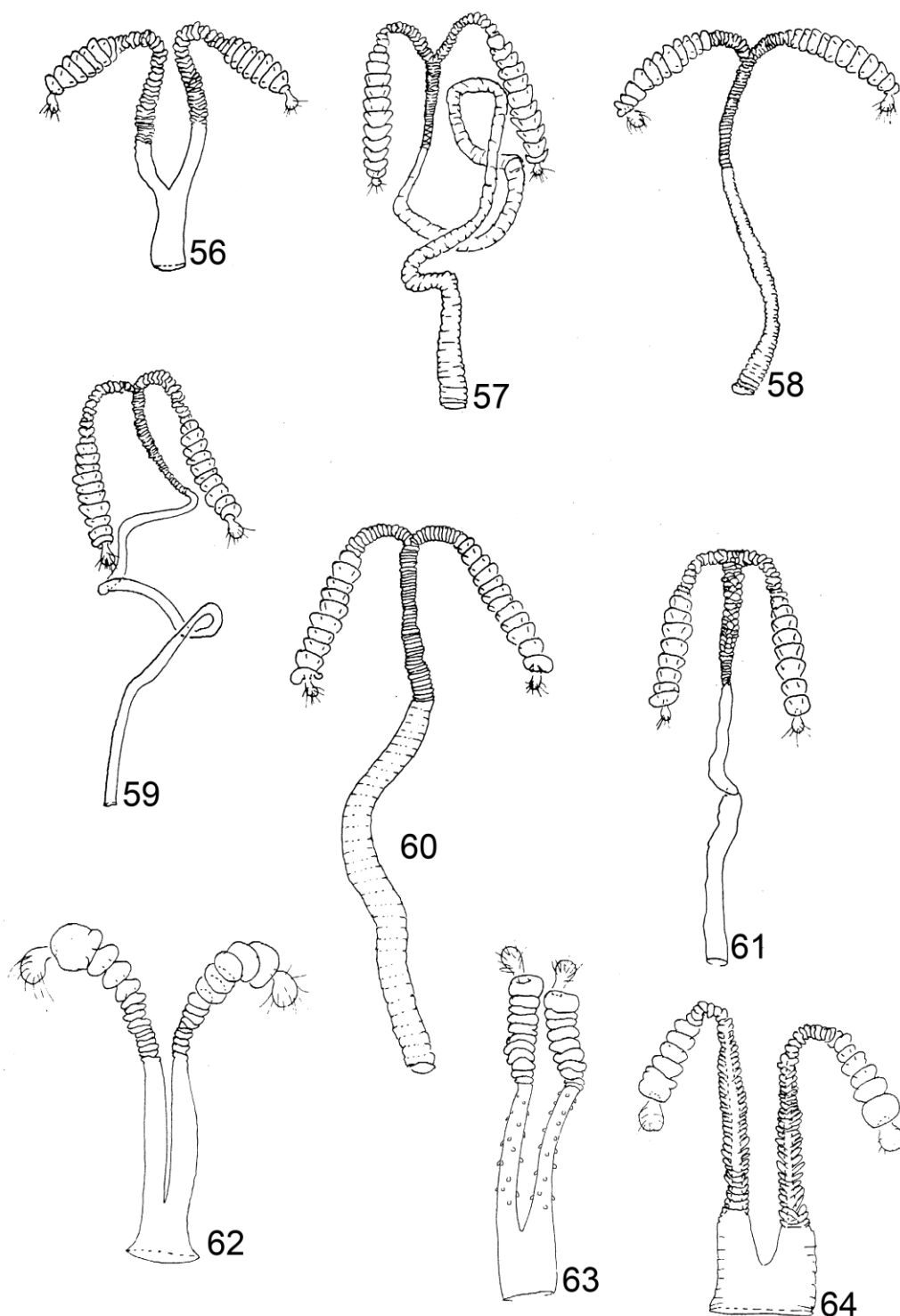
Figs. 34–37. Aspectos do abdômen e da terminália de fêmeas de Phlebotominae: **34** – 3º ao 6º segmentos abdominais: **seta** – cerdas pleurais: *Lu. (Tricholateralis) sherlocki*, **35** – furca genital mostrando entalhe na parte superior da câmara genital: *Pi. monticola*, **36** – 9º tergito em vista dorsal, mostrando cerdas não caducas na região mediana do tergito: *Pi. (Pif.)* sp. série Pia, **37** – 9º segmento mostrando protuberância esclerosada no tergito: **A** – vista lateral, **B** – vista dorsal: *Mg. migonei*.



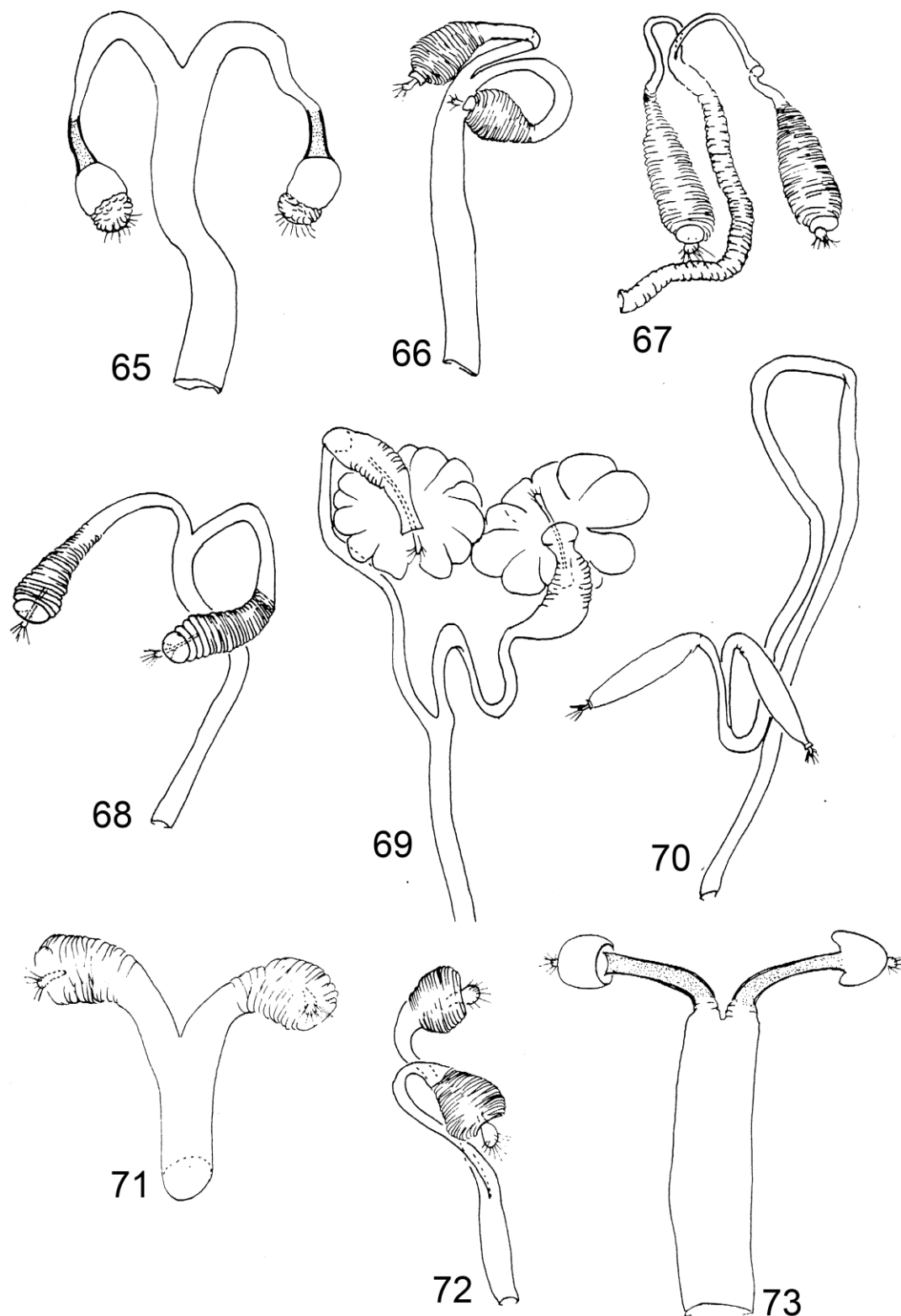
Figs. 38–46. Aspectos das espermatecas de vários grupos de Phlebotominae com ducto comum rudimentar ou ausente: 38 – *Wa. phlebotomanica*, 39 – *Ph. papatasi*, 40. *Mg. migonei*, 41 – *Lu. cruciata*., 42 – *Br. brumpti*, 43 – *Mg. (Blancasmyia) gorbitzi*, 44 – *Mi. pilosa*, 45 – *Vi. tuberculata*, 46 – *Pa. (For.) aragaoi*.



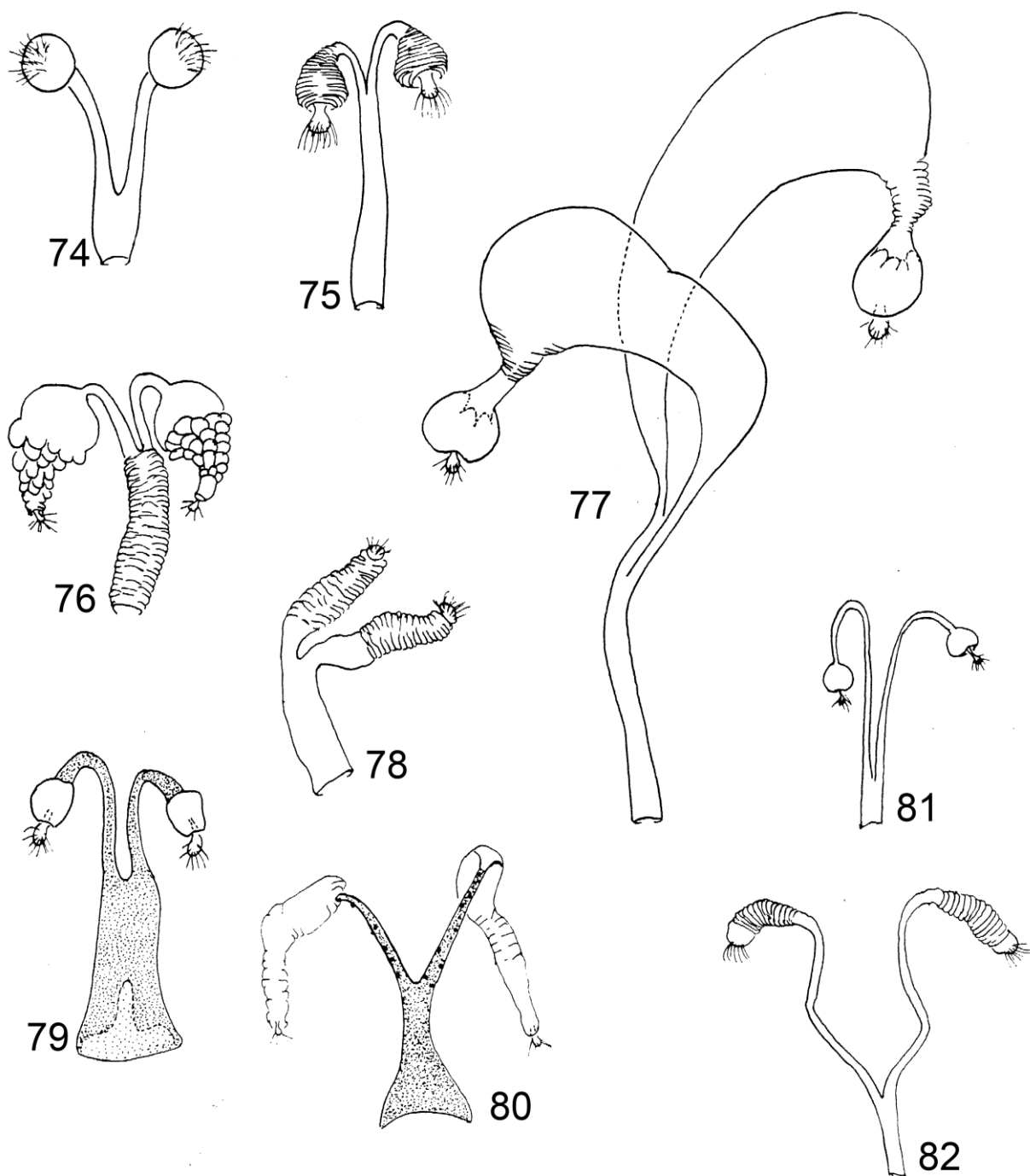
Figs. 47–55. Aspectos das espermatecas de Psychodopygina: **47** – *Pa. (Psa.) shannoni*, **48** – *Pa. (Psa.) lanei*, **49** – *Pa. (Xiphopsathyromyia) dreisbachi*, **50** – *Pa. (For.) lutziana*, **51** – *Martinsmyia alphabetica*, **52** – *Trichophoromyia auraensis*, **53** – *Trichophoromyia ubiquitalis*, **54** – *Martinsmyia gasparviannai*, **55** – *Bichromomyia flaviscutellata*.



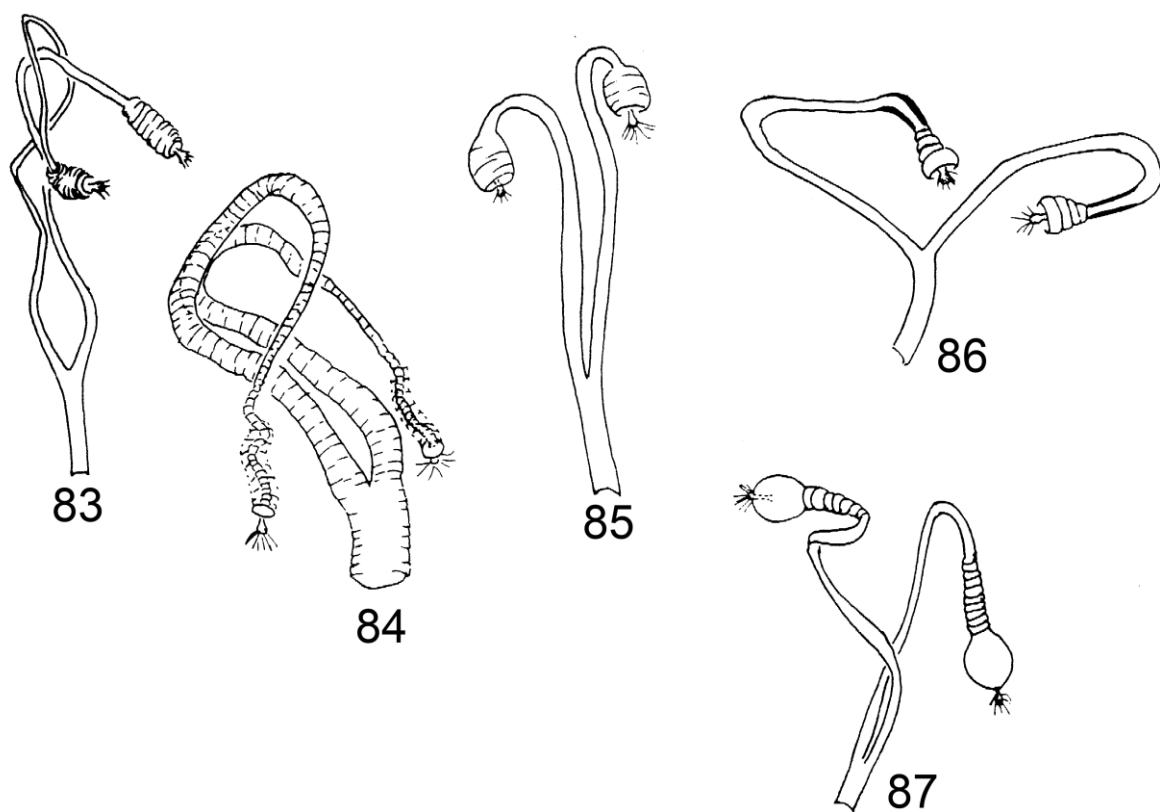
Figs. 56–64. Aspectos das espermatecas de Psychodopygina: 56 – *Psychodopygus chagasi*, 57 – *Ps. davisii*, 58 – *Ps. panamensis*, 59 – *Ps. ayrozai*, 60 – *Ps. arthuri*, 61 – *Ps. paraensis*, 62 – *Nyssomyia anduzei*, 63 – *Ny. yuilli pajoti*, 64 – *Ny. fraihai* (as três últimas estão em escala 3 vezes maior que as demais).



Figs. 65–73. Aspectos das espermatecas de Lutzomyiina: **65** – *Pintomyia* (Pin.) *fischeri*, **66** – *Pi.* (Pif.) sp. série Pia, **67** – *Pi.* (Pif.) *verrucarum*, **68** – *Pi.* (Pif.) *robusta*, **69** – *Dampfomyia* (Dam.) *anthophora*, **70** – *Pi.* (Pif.) *pacae*, **71** – *Da.* (*Coromyia*) *vespertilionis*, **72** – *Trichopygomyia* *longispina*, **73** – *Pressatia* *triacantha*.



Figs. 74–82. Aspectos das espermatecas de Lutzomyiina: **74** – *Expapillata firmatoi*, **75** – *Evandromyia* (Eva.) *correalimai*, **76** – *Ev.* (Eva.) *saulensis*, **77** – *Evandromyia* (*Barrettomyia*) *tupynambai*, **78** – *Ev.* (Eva.) *infraspinosa*, **79** – *Ev.* (*Aldamyia*) *walkeri*, **80** – *Ev.* (Bar.) *monstruosa*, **81** – *Ev.* (Bar.) *cortelezzii*, **82** – *Sciopemyia sordellii*.



Figs. 83–87. Aspectos de espermatecas de Sergentomyiina: **83** – *Deanemyia samueli*, **84** – *Micropygomyia vexator*, **85** – *Micropygomyia atroclavata*, **86** – *Micropygomyia oswaldoi*, **87** – *Micropygomyia cayennensis*.

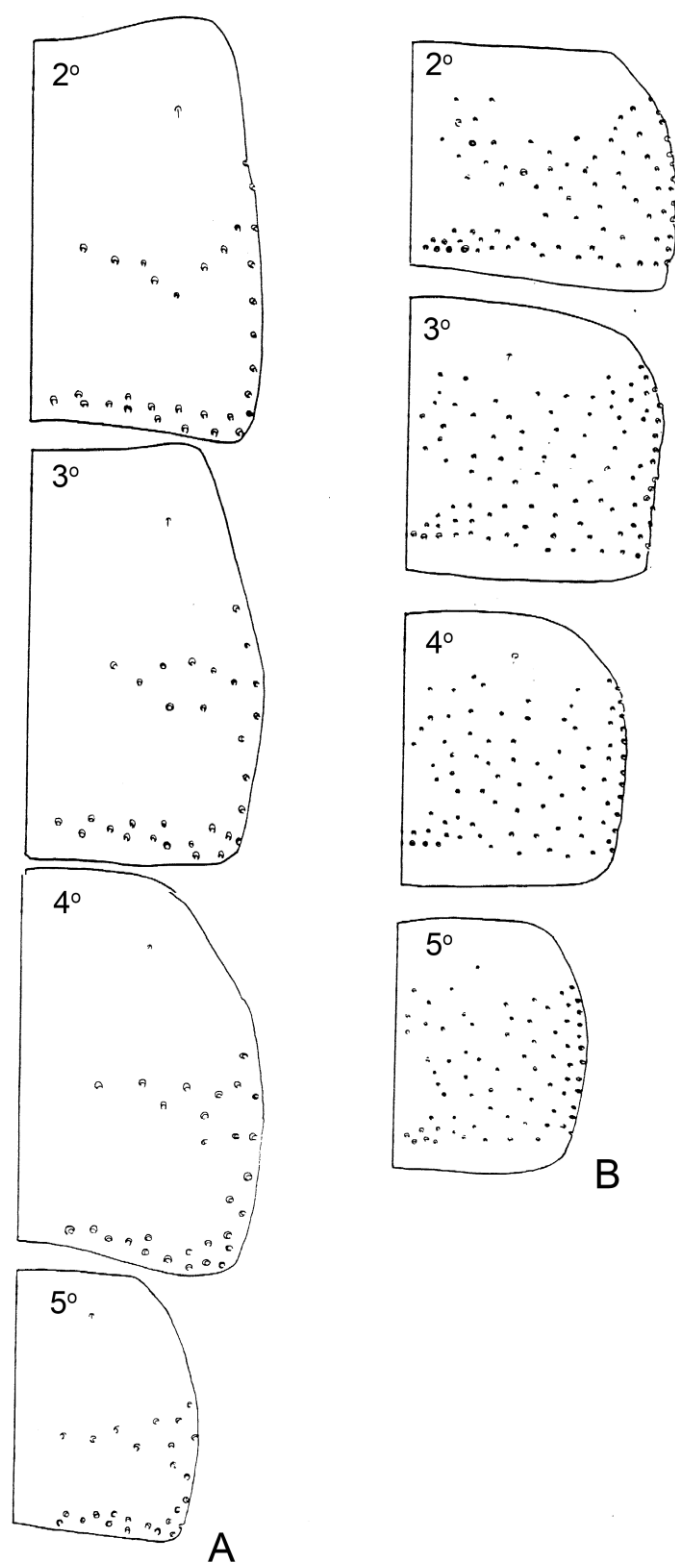


Fig. 88. 2° ao 5° tergitos com disposição das cicatrizes de cerdas nos tergitos 2° ao 5° de machos. **A** – *Warileya phlebotomanica*, **B** – *Nyssomyia intermedia*

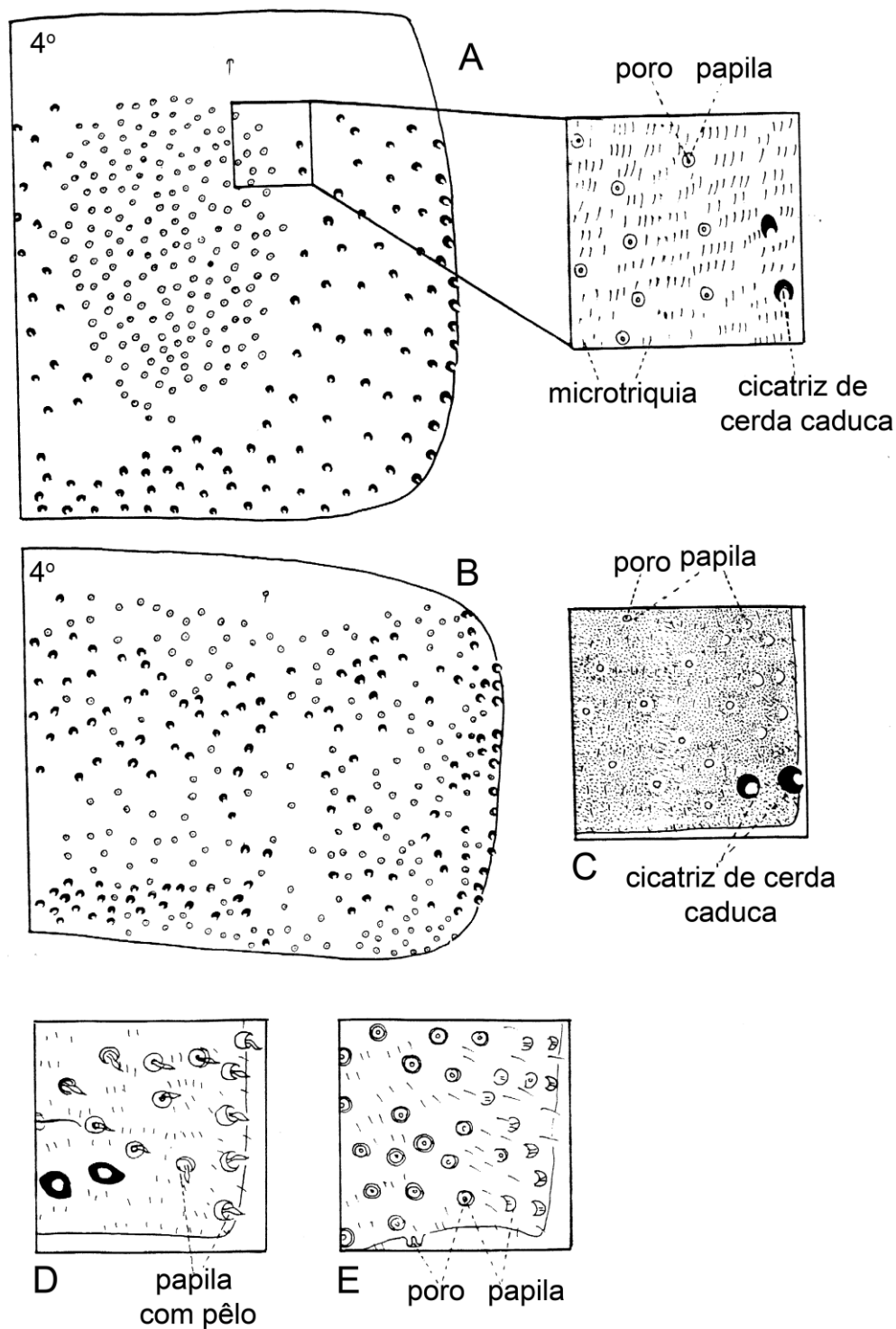


Fig. 89. Machos – Distribuição de papilas no 4º tergito e aspecto de papilas tergaes: **A** – circunscrita à área central – *Lu. longipalpis*, **B** – ocupando toda a superfície do tergito, entre as cicatrizes de cerdas: *Pi. fischeri*; **C–E** – Aspecto das papilas nas regiões apicolaterais do 6º tergito: **C** – papilas sem pêlo e sem demarcação nítida dos bordos: *Lu. longipennis*, **D** – papilas com pêlo: *Br. cardosoi*, **E** – papilas sem pêlo com bordos bem demarcados e salientes: *Evandromyia walkeri*.

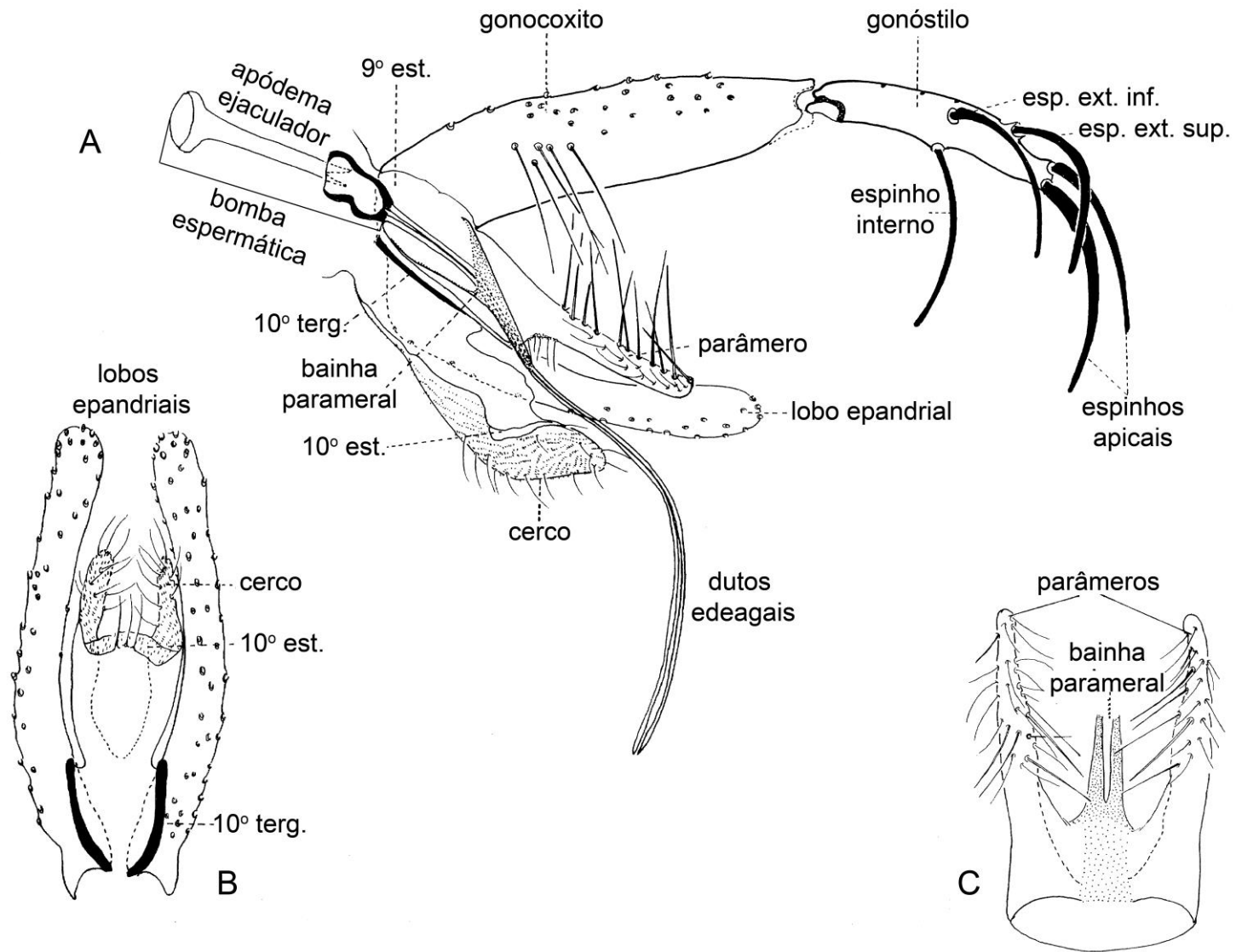


Fig. 90. Genitália masculina de Phlebotominae: **A** – vista lateral, **B** e **C** – vista ventral: *Micropygomyia oswaldoi*.

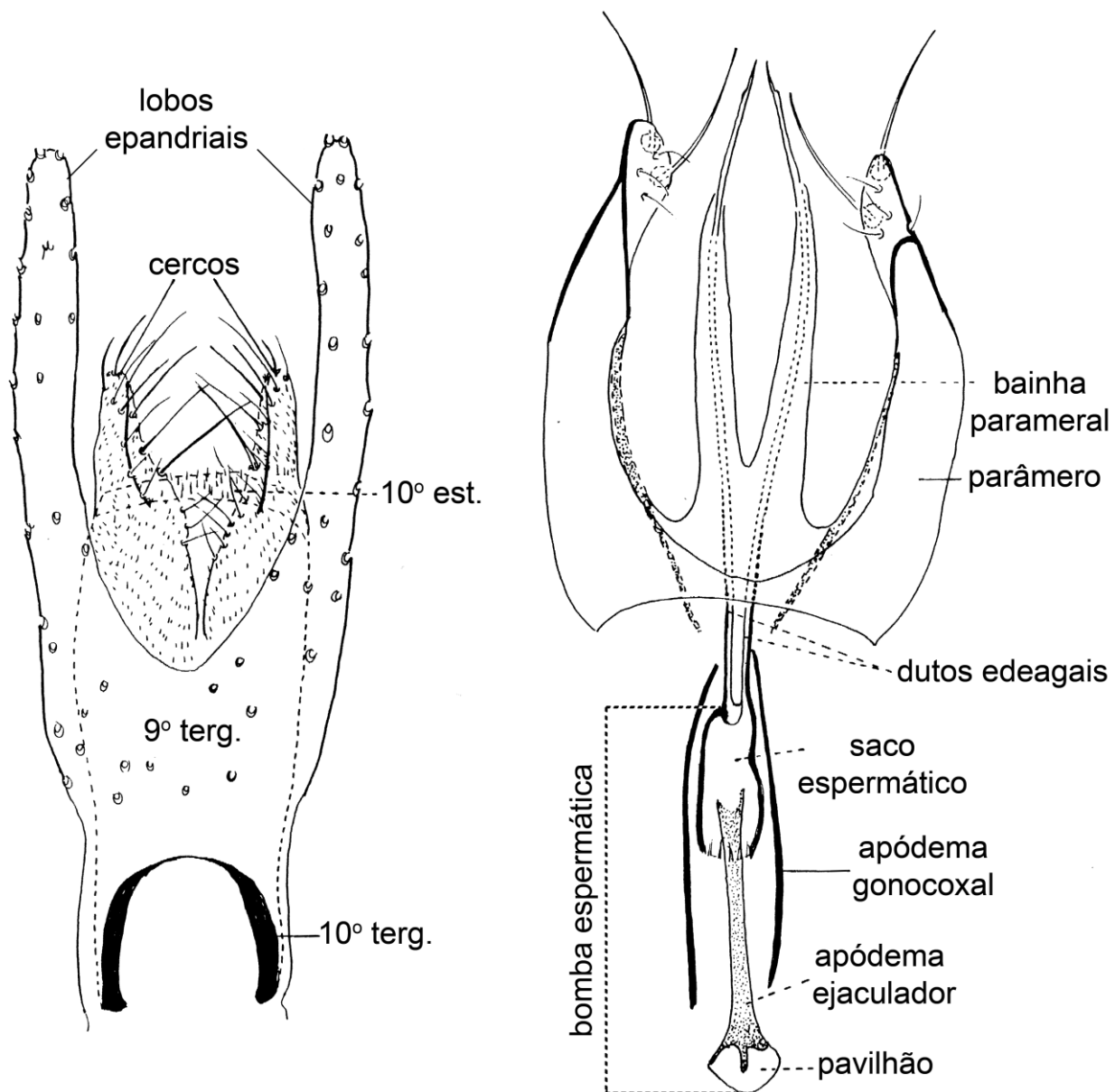
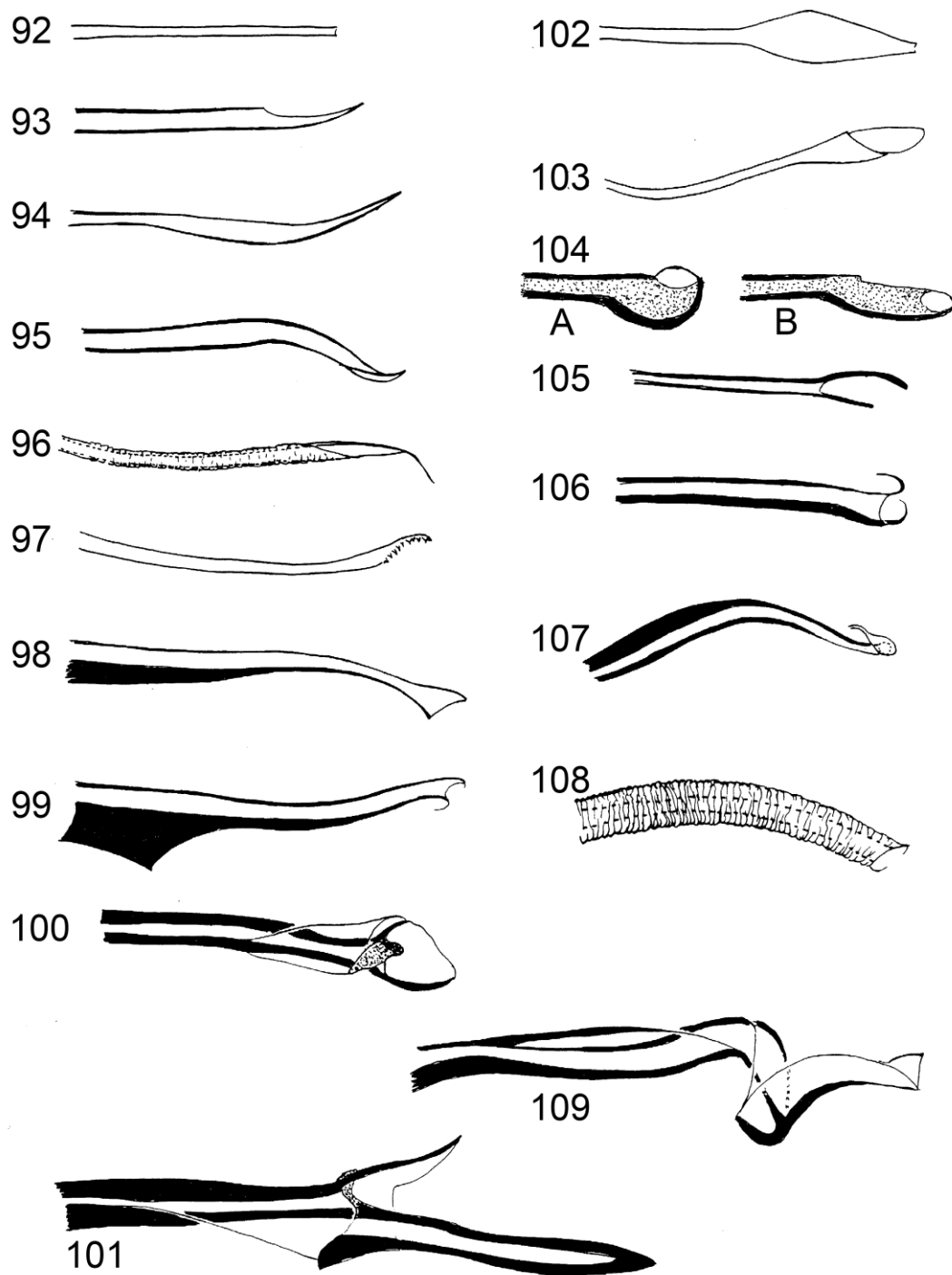
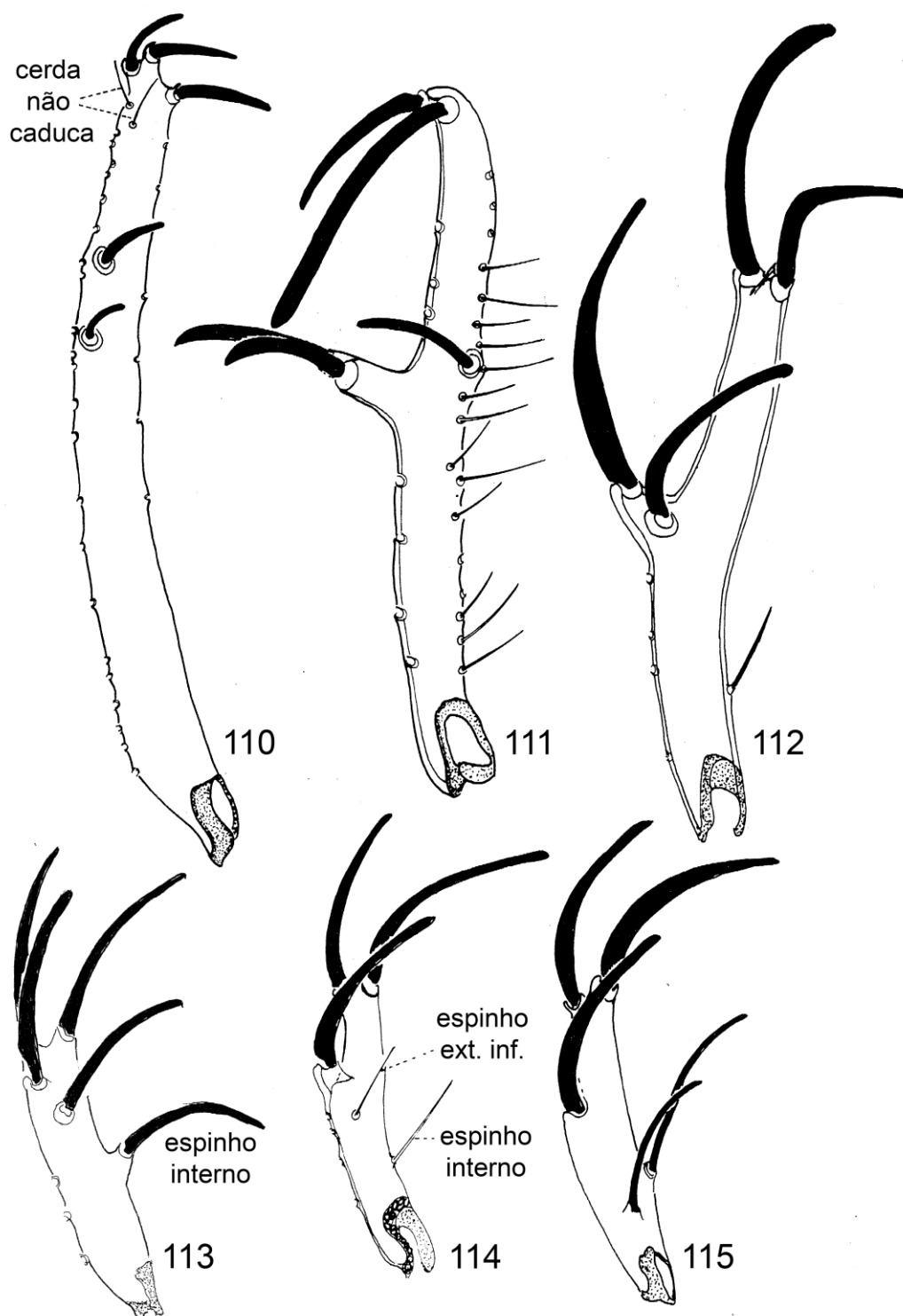


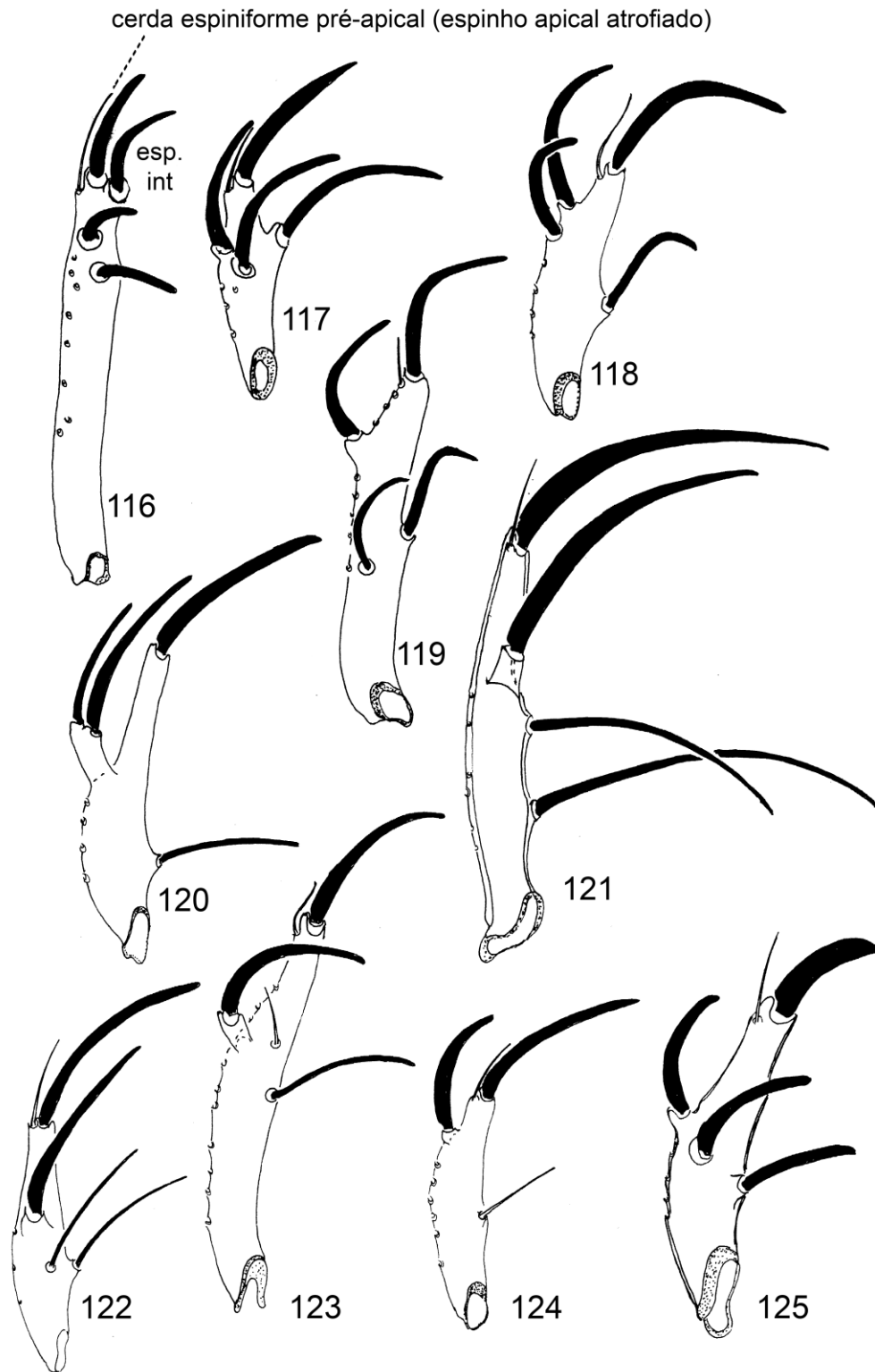
Fig. 91. Vista ventral de partes da genitália masculina de Phlebotominae.
Wa. phlebotomanica



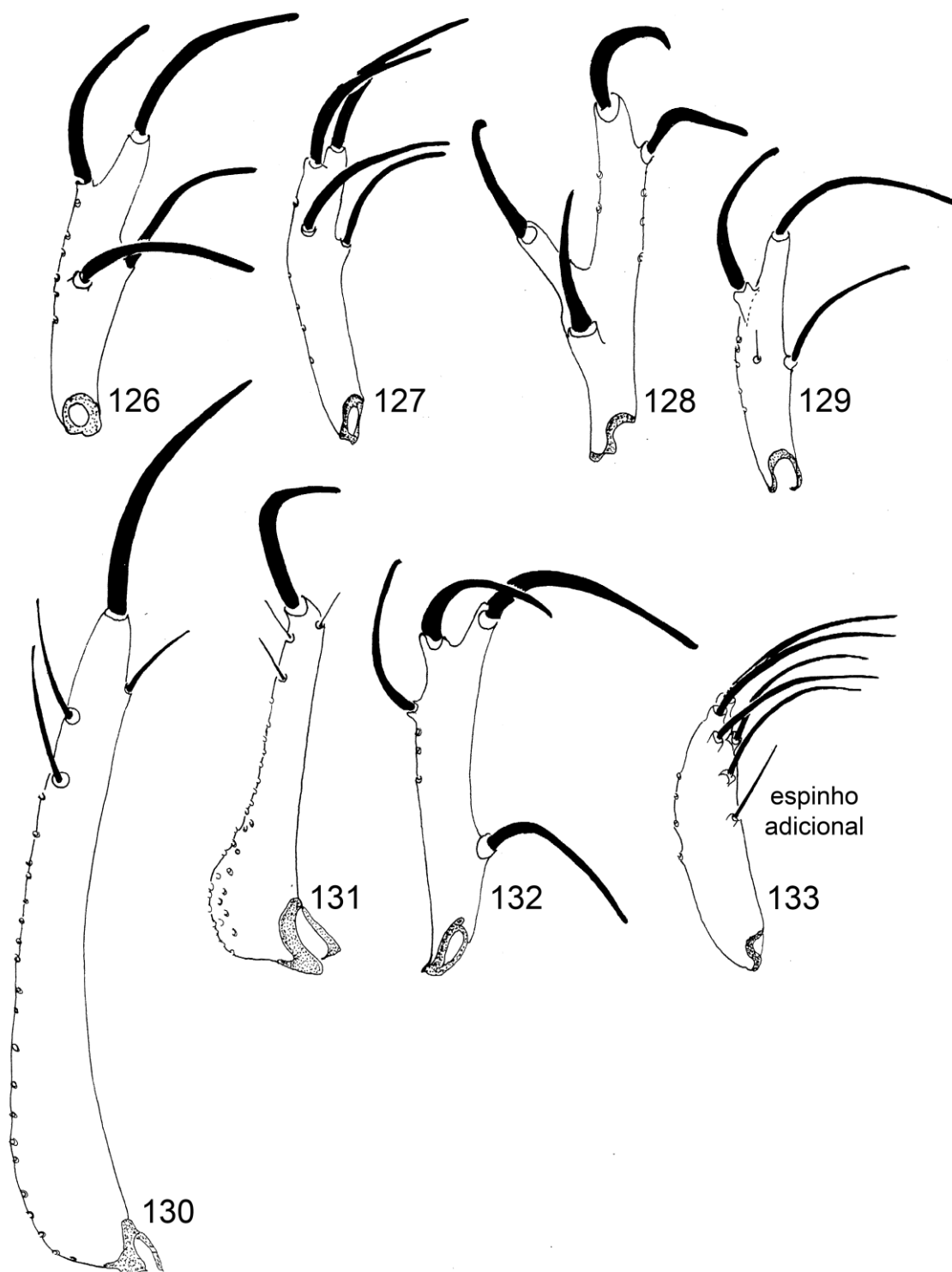
Figs. 92–109. Aspectos da porção terminal dos dutos edeagais: **92** – ápice rombo: *Lu. longipalpis*, **93** – ápice em bisel – *Pa. shannoni*, **94** – ápice em semi lança: *Pa. brasiliensis*, **95** – ápice em bisel curvo: *Mi. longipennis*, **96** - duto estriado e ápice em bisel curvo: *Pa. dendrophyla*, **97** – ápice curvo e denteado: *Ma. gasparviannai*, **98** – ápice em funil: *Ev. teratodes*, **99** – ápice rombo e esfarelado precedido de forte esclerosação na região apical: *Ev. termitophila*, **100** – ápice em clava: *Ev. walkeri*, **101** – ápice bifurcado e fortemente esclerosado: *Ev. lenti*, **102** – ápice losangular: *Pa. runoides*, **103** – ápice em clava: *Trychophoromyia auraensis*, **104A** – ápice em concha: *Ny. intermedia*, **104B** – ápice em colher ou faca para peixe: *Ny. neivai*, **105** – ápice bifurcado: *Ny. whitmani*, **106** – ápice esfarpelado: *Ny. yuilli pajoti*, **107** – ápice curvo e com apêndice: *Vi. tuberculata*, **108** – duto estriado e ápice truncado: *Ev. brachyphala*, **109** – área pré-apical curva e ápice rombo: *Pa. aragaoi*.



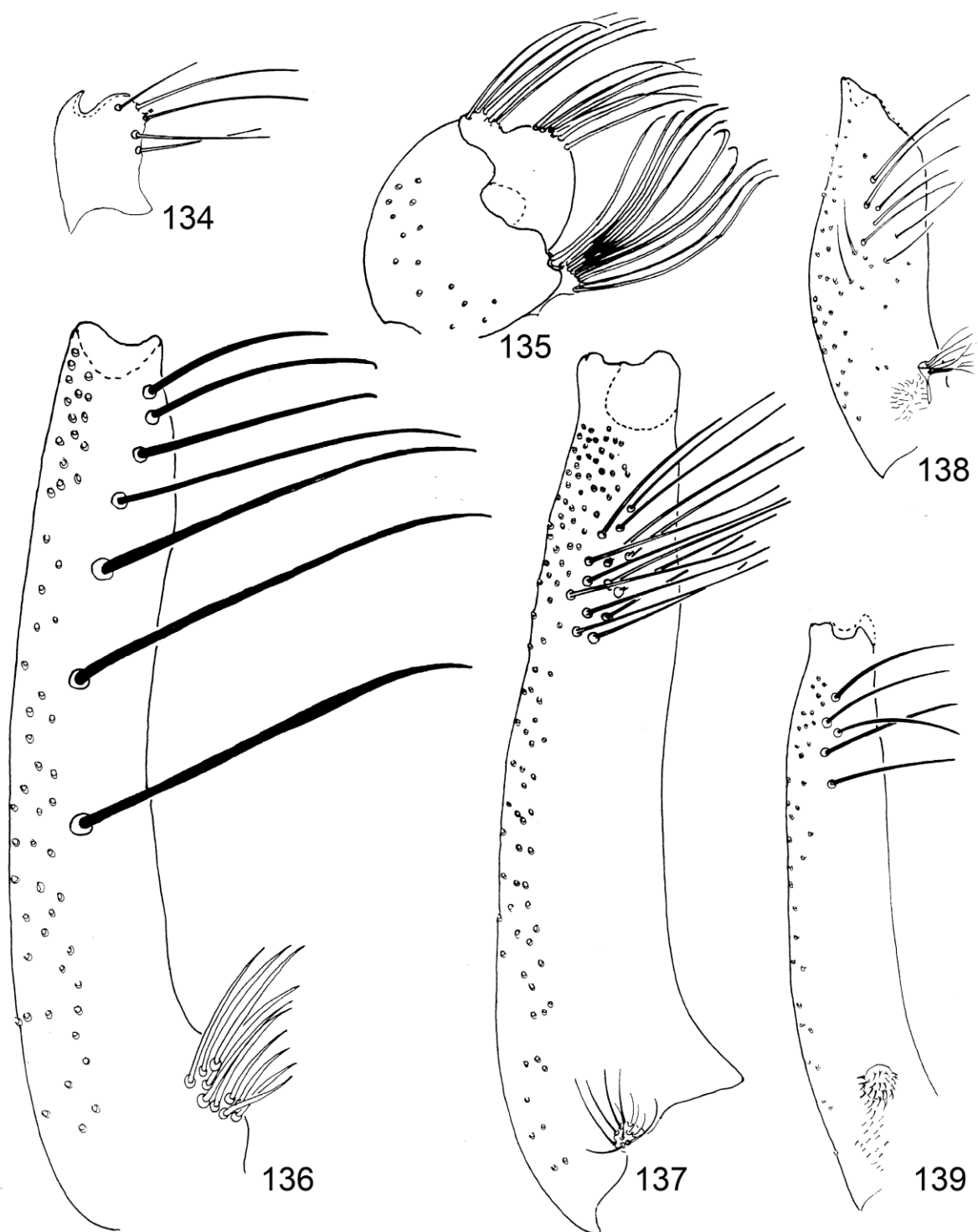
Figs. 110–115. Gonóstilos de Phlebotominae: aspectos das posições e desenvolvimento dos espinhos; **110** – *Phlebotomus papatasi*, **111** – *Brumptomyia ortizi*, **112** – *Oligondomyia toroensis*, **113** – *Edentomyia piauiensis*, **114** – *Deanemyia samueli*, **115** – *Lutzomyia forattinii*.



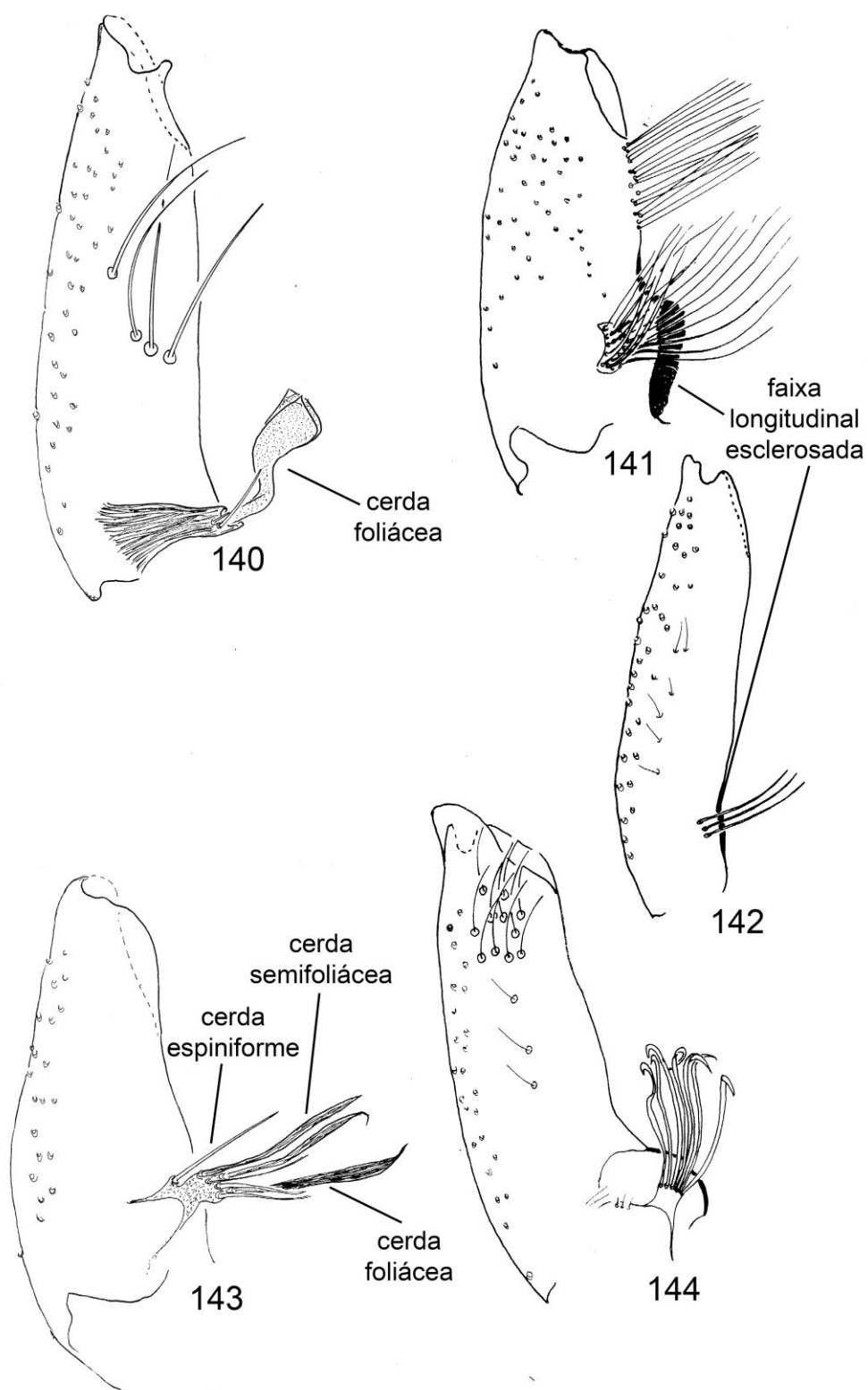
Figs. 116–125. Gonóstilos de Phlebotominae: **116** – *Migonemyia gorbitzi*, **117** – *Migonemyia migonei*, **118** – *Pintomyia fischeri*, **119** – *Lutzomyia longipalpis*, **120** – *Evandromyia correalimai*, **121** – *Trichopygomyia longispina*, **122** – *Evandromyia cortelezii*, **123** – *Pressatia triacantha*, **124** – *Dampfomyia anthophora*, **125** – *Dampfomyia* sp. de Suchitepequez (grupo Delpozoi).



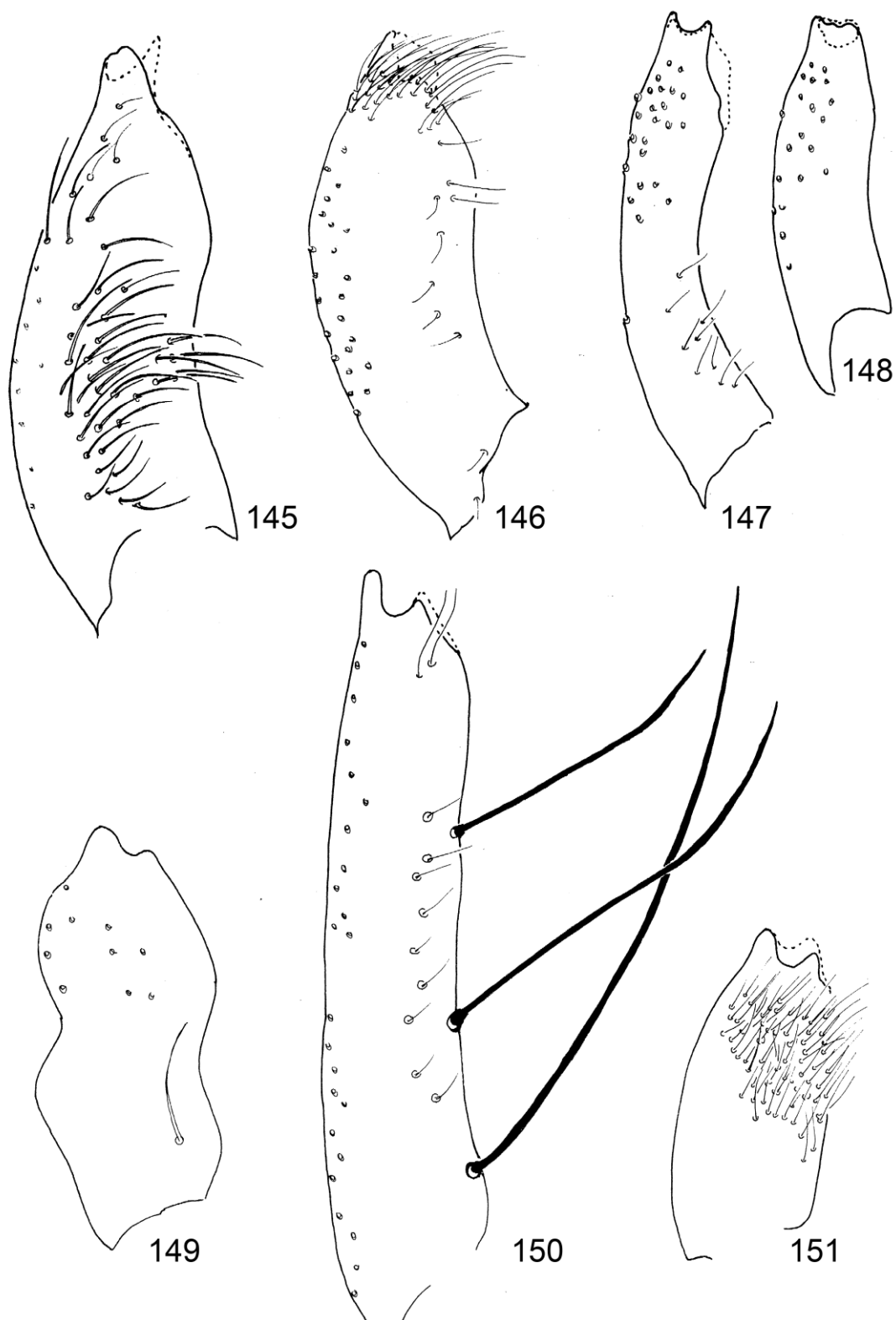
Figs. 126–133. Gonóstilos de Phlebotominae: **126** – *Lutzomyia cruciata*, **127** – *Psathyromyia lanei*, **128** – *Viannamyia tuberculata*, **129** – *Micropygomyia pilosa*, **130** – *Psychodopygus geniculatus*, **131** – *Psychodopygus chagasi*, **132** – *Trichophoromyia auraensis*, **133** – *Martinsmyia alphabetica*.



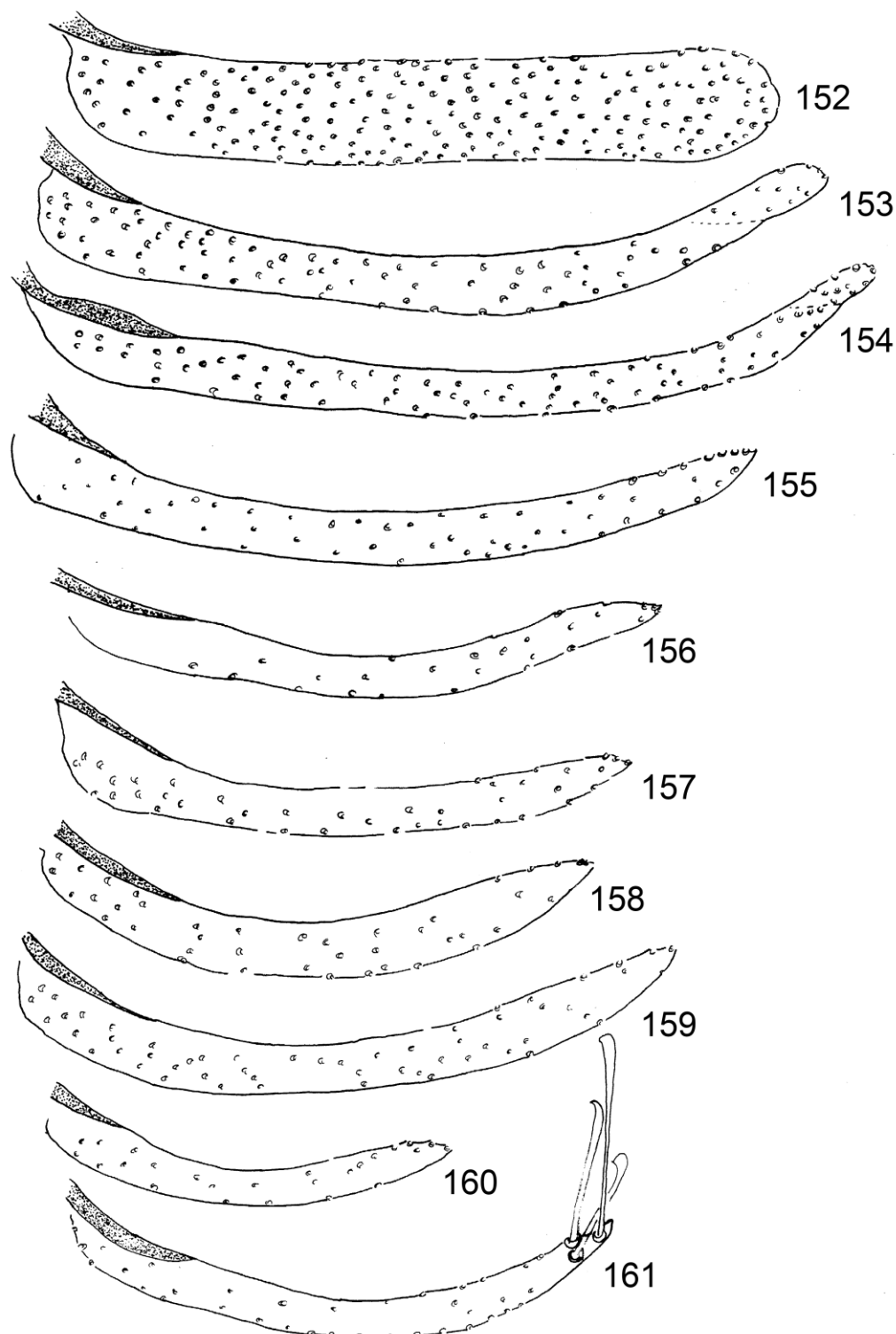
Figs. 134–139. Aspectos da forma e cerdasidade de gonocoxitos de Phlebotominae: **134** – *Hertigia hertigi*, **135** – *Wa. phlebotomanica*, **136** – *Brumptomyia brumpti*, **137** – *Phlebotomus papatasi*, **138** – *Migonemyia migonei*, **139** – *Migonemyia gorbitzi*.



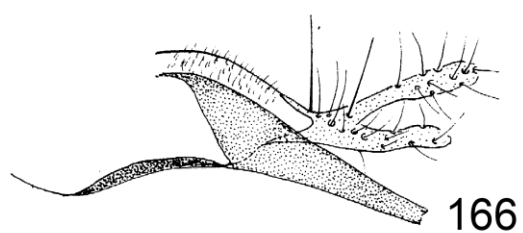
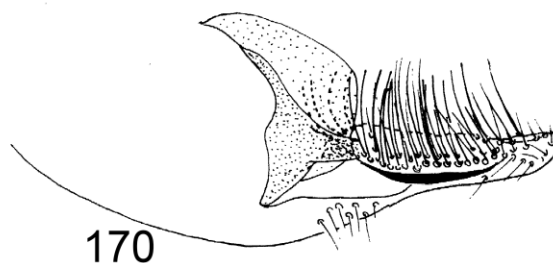
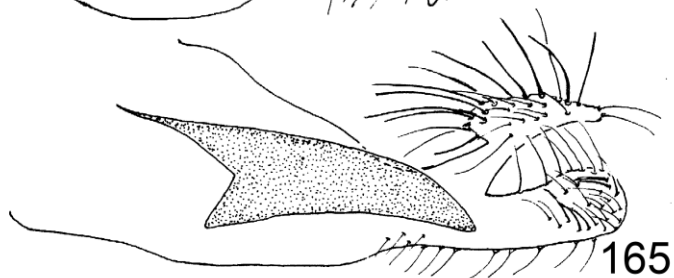
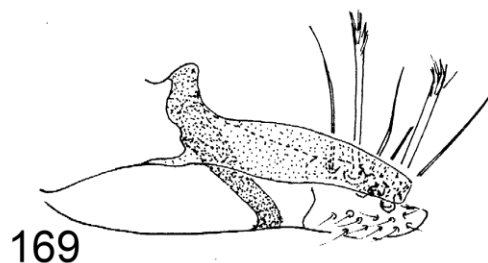
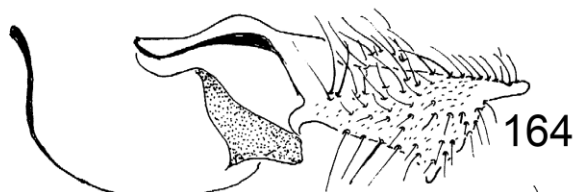
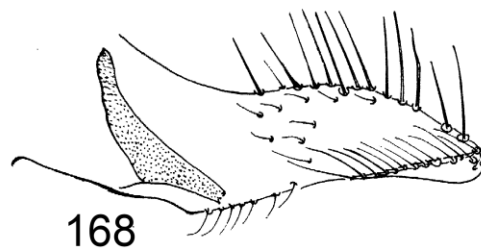
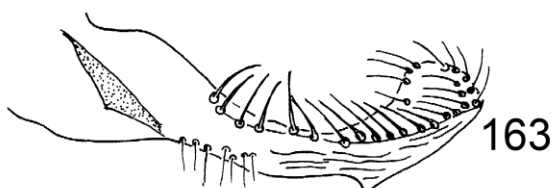
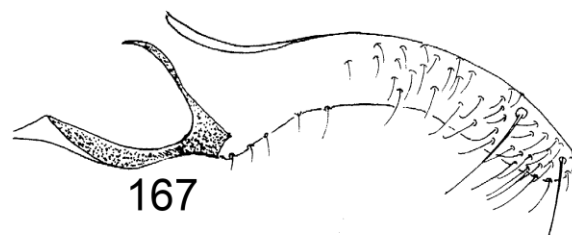
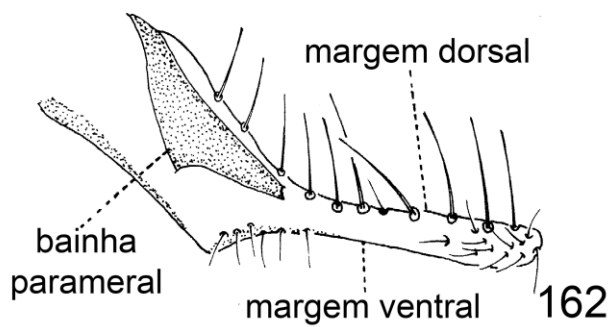
Figs. 140–144. Aspectos da forma e cerdasidade de gonocoxitos de Phlebotominae: **140** – *Lutzomyia almerioi*, **141** – *Pintomyia verrucarum*, **142** – *Pintomyia fischeri*, **143** – *Lutzomyia (Tricholateralis) carvalhoi*, **144** – *Pressatia triacantha*.



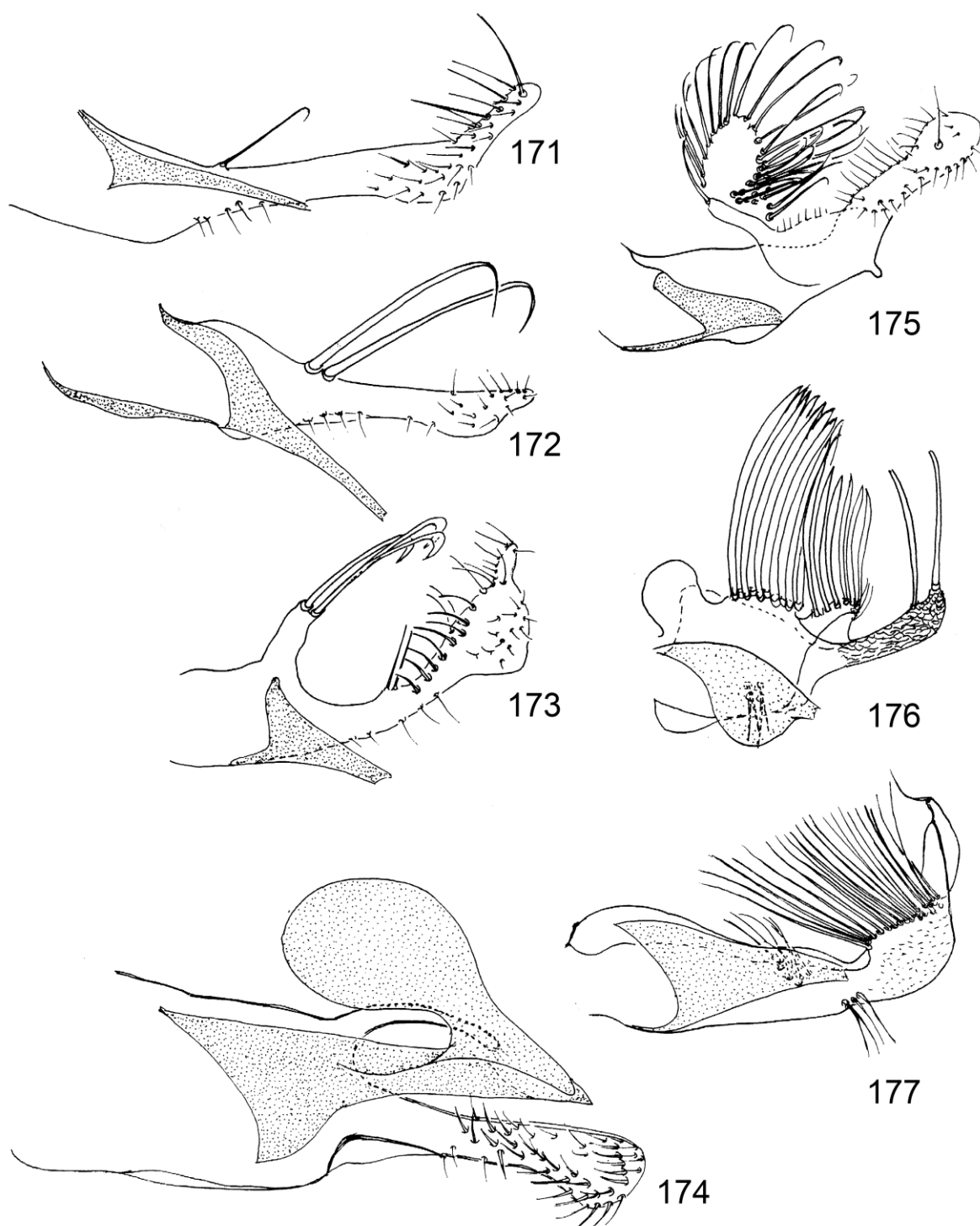
Figs. 145–151. Aspectos da forma e cerdasidade de gonocoxitos de Phlebotominae: **145** – *Trichophoromyia auraensis*, **146** – *Viannamyia tuberculata*, **147** – *Psathyromyia lanei*, **148** – *Martinsmyia alphabetica*, **149** – *Psychodopygus chagasi*, **150** – *Psathyromyia aragaoi*, **151** – *Micropygomyia pilosa*.



Figs. 152–161. Lobos epandriais. **152** – intumescido: *Dampfomyia vespertilionis*, **153–154** – com ápice oblongo e ligeira reentrância pré-apical: **153** – *Pressatia triacantha*, **154** – *Trichopygomyia longispina*, **155–161** – ápice afilado em bisel: **155** – *Evandromyia walkeri*, **156** – *Evandromyia monstruosa*, **157** – *Evandromyia correalimai*, **158** – *Evandromyia tupynambai*, **159** – *Evandromyia cortelezzii*, **160** – *Evandromyia saulensis*, **161** – com presença de cerdas não caducas – *Evandromyia infraspinosa*.



Figs. 162–170. Aspectos de parâmeros e bainhas paramerais de Phlebotominae: **162** – *Martinsmyia alphabetica*, **163** – *Evandromyia tupynambai*, **164** – *Pressatia triacantha*, **165** – *Trichopygomyia longispina*, **166** – *Evandromyia infraspinosa*, **167** – *Migonemyia gorbitzi*, **168** – *Psathyromyia lanei*, **169** – *Viannamyia tuberculata*, **170** – *Trichophoromyia auraensis*.



Figs. 171–177. Aspectos de parâmeros e bainhas paramerais de Phlebotominae: **171** – *Lutzomyia castroi*, **172** – *Lutzomyia longipalpis*, **173** – *Lutzomyia dispar*, **174** – *Trichopygomyia dasypodogeton*, **175** – *Dampfomyia anthophora*, **176** – *Psychodopygus panamensis*, **177** – *Psychodopygus chagasi*.

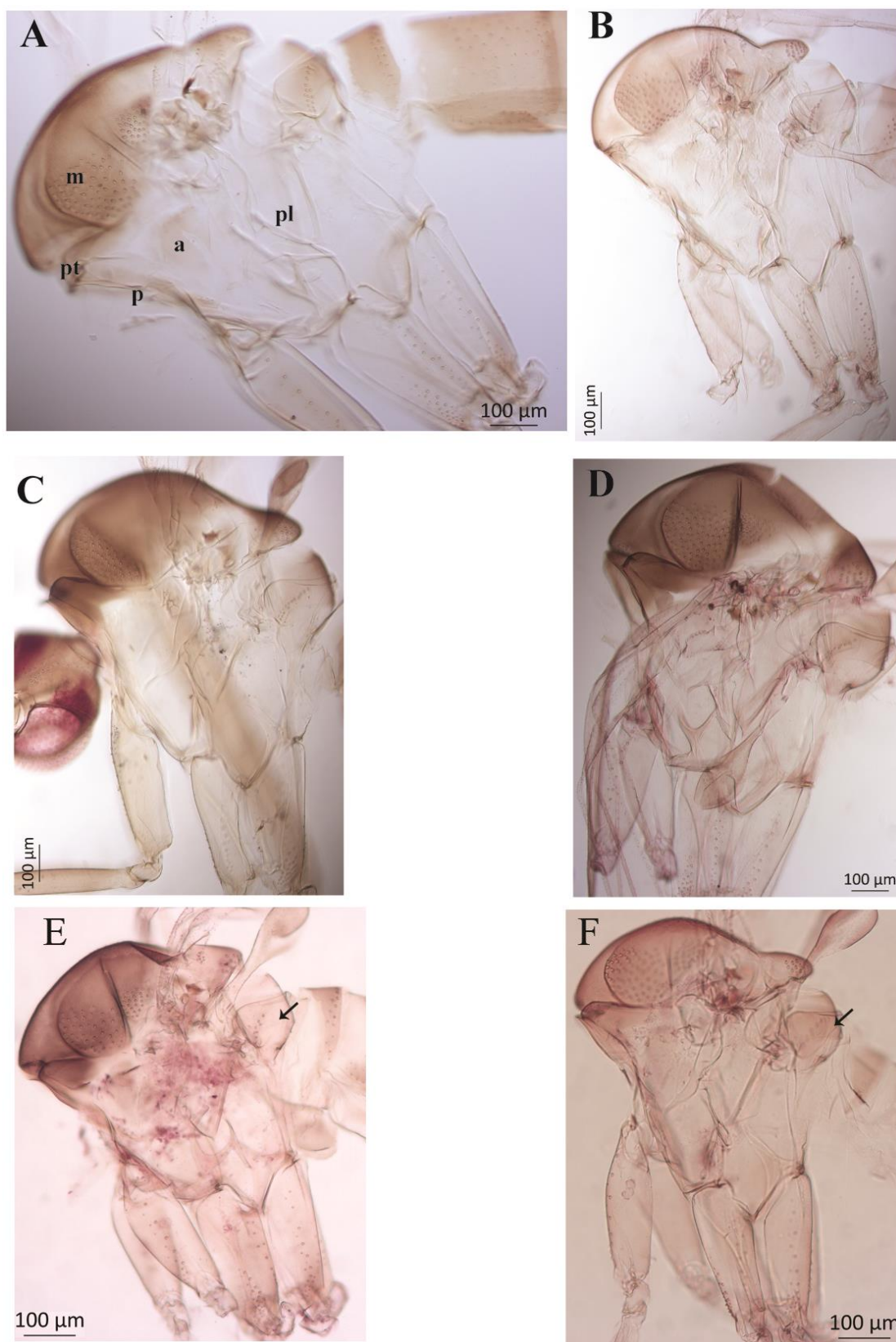


Fig. 178 – Tórax de: **A** – *Psathyromyia shannoni* (Norte de Santander, Colômbia), **B** – *Psathyromyia baratai* (parátipo), **C** – *Psathyromyia limai* (holótipo) (OBS: a faixa castanha sob o tórax é o fêmur), **D** – *Psathyromyia ribeirensis* (Pq. Estadual de Intervales, São Paulo, Brasil), **E** – *Psathyromyia bigeniculata* (Cayenne, Guiana Francesa), **F** – *Psathyromyia abbonenci* (Xapuri, Acre, Brasil). **m** – mesonoto, **pt** – paratergito, **p** – pronoto, **a** – anepisterno, **pl** – pleura.