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**First Report of *Plagiocephalus latifrons*<sup>1</sup> for Northeastern Mexico**

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Ulidiidae is the third largest family of the superfamily Tephritoidea (Kameneva and Korneyev 1994, Korneyev 2001). About 75% of species are found in the Neotropical region (Kameneva and Korneyev 2010b). Of the 31 genera that comprise the family Ulidiidae (Kameneva and Korneyev 2010a), *Plagiocephalus* Wiedemann is the most peculiar genus because males of all species have a stalked head, with the extension much broader in males of *P. latifrons* Hendel whereas the heads of females are moderately broader.

The genus *Plagiocephalus* has three species (Kameneva 2004). *P. lobularis* Wiedemann is distributed in Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. *P. latifrons* is found in southern Mexico (Chiapas), with records throughout Central America and in Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela of South America. The third species, *P. intermedius* Kameneva, was recently described with only a record in Costa Rica (Kameneva 2004). This note reports the first record of *Plagiocephalus latifrons* in northeastern Mexico.

In January 2017, while monitoring fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) at Gómez Farías, Tamaulipas (23°4'34.47 "N and 99°9'47.57" W at an altitude of 300 m above sea level), nine flies of the family Ulidiidae were collected by Multilure traps (Conway and Forrester 2007, Martínez et al. 2007) baited with liquid protein bait of torula yeast/borax. The specimens were preserved in 70% ethyl alcohol and transported to the Entomology Laboratory of the Instituto de Ecología Aplicada – Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (IEA-UAT).

One male and eight female *P. latifrons* specimens were identified through the use of taxonomic keys by Kameneva (2004). The flies were identified by: eye span (>7.9 mm) much greater than the length of the body or wing; vein R-M at the level of the R1 apex ♂ (Fig. 1A), parafacial between antenna and eye distinctly blackened ♀ (Fig. 1B), eyes not stalked, normal contour wings ♀ (Fig. 1C). The specimens were preserved in 70% ethyl alcohol and deposited at the Museum of Insects of the Facultad de Agronomía - Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (MIFA - UAT), Ciudad Victoria, Tam., Mexico.

Little information is available for *P. latifrons* in Mexico. Distribution in the south of the country was noted by Kameneva (2004) and the Instituto de Ecología (INECOL) (2017). This records its northern distribution in Mexico. However, the tropical habitat in the region of Gómez Farías (Valiente et al. 1995), coincides with

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<sup>1</sup>Diptera: Ulidiidae

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what has already been reported. The tropical zone is within "El Cielo" biosphere reserve and is part of the transition zone between the Neotropical and Nearctic regions (Morrone 2005).



Fig.1. *Plagiocephalus latifrons*: A) eye span (>7.9 mm) much greater than length of body or wing; vein R-M at level of R1 apex; B) parafacial between antenna and eye distinctly blackened; C) wings of normal contour.

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