



Short note – Kurzmitteilung
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***Dasiops calvus* MORGE (Diptera: Lonchaeidae),
 a lance fly new to the German fauna, revealed by the GBOL-project**

[*Dasiops calvus* MORGE (Diptera: Lonchaeidae),
 eine Lanzenfliege neu für die deutsche Fauna, entdeckt durch das GBOL-Projekt]

by

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Within the scope of the German Barcode of Life Project (GBOL) the annual catch (July 2013 to July 2014) of a Malaise trap was elected for submitting to the Global Malaise Trap Program (GMP). Within this international collaboration between the Biodiversity Institute of Ontario (BIO) and over thirty international contributors large-scale Malaise trapping is used for DNA barcoding. In the samples there were two flies which revealed an addition to the German lonchaeid fauna, *Dasiops calvus* MORGE, 1959.

Lonchaeidae is a small family of acalypterate flies with nearly 100 species in, according to different authors, 7 to 8 genera in Europe. The flies are briefly characterized by the following main features after OOSTERBROEK (2007): black halteres, only one (reclinate) f-bristle, a widened costal cell in the wing, and a more or less lustrous black or dark brown colour (with the exception of the genus *Lamprolonchaea* BEZZI, 1920 which is metallic green). For more details see MORGE (1959a) and MACGOWAN & ROTHERAY (2008). The name lance flies is derived from the retractable ovipositor, which is more or less well chitinized and, when totally extracted, relatively long. The setal pattern on the apical segment of the aculeus is a relevant character for species recognition. The male genitalia are rather small and partly hidden, but provide important discrimination characters. The complete biology is unknown for many European species. Their larvae are saproxylic, living under the bark of fallen trees or in decaying wood, in cones of conifers or phytophagous in different plants, sometimes forming galls. Some are generalists in a variety of decaying plant material (MACGOWAN & ROTHERAY 2008). In some species predation on beetle larvae is postulated (MCALPINE & MORGE 1970, MACGOWAN & ROTHERAY 2008). The genus *Dasiops* RONDANI, 1856 contains 15 European species (MACGOWAN & ROTHERAY 2008) from which 7 are known to occur in Germany (MÁCA 1999). *Dasiops calvus* MORGE, 1959 was previously found in Austria, Czech Republic, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Southern Russia, and Switzerland (MORGE 1959b, MACGOWAN & ROTHERAY 2008, WITHERS & MACGOWAN 2015).

Material examined. GERMANY: Rheinland-Pfalz: Landkreis Ahrweiler, Heppingen-Gimmingen, Landskrone (MF8), 50°33'07"N 07°10'12"E, 194 m, Malaise trap, 1 ♀, 11.02.–11.03.2014, GBOL-223965312, ZFMK-DIP-00011956; 1 ♂, 16.05.–02.06.2014, GBOL-223967397, ZFMK-DIP-00011957, all leg. RULIK et al. (ZFMK).