

# New records of big-headed flies (Diptera: Pipunculidae) from Portugal

[Neufunde von Augenfliegen (Diptera: Pipunculidae) aus Portugal]

by

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## Abstract

Faunistic data of 42 species of big-headed flies for mainland Portugal are presented, adding 39 species to the national fauna (and 40 species to the fauna of mainland Portugal, respectively). A record of *Clistoabdominalis trochanteratus* (BECKER, 1897) is the first in Europe. *Cephalops lusitanicus* spec. nov., a sibling species of *Cephalops ultimus* (BECKER, 1900), is newly described and the female of *Chalarus immanis* KEHLMAYER, 2008 is characterized for the first time. *Pipunculus subflavus* BECKER, 1921 syn. nov., previously regarded synonymous with *C. perspicuus* (DE MEIJERE, 1907), is proposed as a junior synonym of *C. ultimus* (BECKER, 1900). The check-list of Portuguese Pipunculidae now comprises 45 named species, of which all are known from mainland Portugal, two from Madeira, and none from the Azores.

## Key words

Pipunculidae, big-headed flies, Palearctic, Portugal, taxonomy, faunistics, DNA-barcoding, COI

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## Zusammenfassung

Nachweise von 42 Augenfliegen-Arten werden für das portugiesische Festland mitgeteilt. Die 39 Erstnachweise für die Landesfauna (bzw. 40 für das portugiesische Festland) schließen den ersten europäischen Fund von *Clistoabdominalis trochanteratus* (BECKER, 1897) ein. *Cephalops lusitanicus* spec. nov., eine Schwesterart von *Cephalops ultimus* (BECKER, 1900), wird neu beschrieben und das bislang unbekannte Weibchen von *Chalarus immanis* KEHLMAYER, 2008 wird charakterisiert. Die bislang als Synonym von *Cephalops perspicuus* (DE MEIJERE, 1907) angesehene *Pipunculus subflavus* BECKER, 1921 syn. nov. wird als jüngeres Synonym von *C. ultimus* (BECKER, 1900) vorgeschlagen. Die Checkliste portugiesischer Pipunculidae umfasst nunmehr 45 beschriebene Arten, von denen alle auf dem portugiesischen Festland vorkommen, zwei auf Madeira, aber keine auf den Azoren.

## Stichwörter

Pipunculidae, Augenfliegen, Paläarktis, Portugal, Taxonomie, Faunistik, DNA Barcoding, COI

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## Introduction

Pipunculidae, commonly known as big-headed flies, are brachycerous flies whose endoparasitic larvae develop within larval and adult Auchenorrhyncha and adult Tipulidae (see RAFAEL & SKEVINGTON 2010 for a brief review of the family's biology). Currently, four subfamilies are recognized and about 1,400 species described (KEHLMAYER et al. 2014). Whereas pipunculids can readily be recognized by their large compound eyes, occupying almost the entire globular head (Figs 1–8), species identification is primarily based on male genitalic features and the piercer-like shape of the female ovipositor used for penetrating the intersegmental skin of their larval hosts, and thus requires some experience.

The Portuguese fauna of big-headed flies has hardly been studied in the past. Only DE MEYER et al. (2001), KEHLMAYER (2005) and KEHLMAYER & ASSMANN (2008) provide citations for seven species for Portugal and Madeira. The family has not been recorded from the Azores. During recent years, the authors had the possibility to collect new material, and the results of these efforts are presented in this paper.

## Material and methods

In the faunistic listing below, genera and species are arranged alphabetically within their corresponding subfamily. First national records are indicated by an asterisk after the species name. If not explicitly stated other-