

**Description of the female of *Calliopum oosterbroeki*
Shatalkin
(Diptera, Lauxaniidae)**

**Descripción de la hembra de *Calliopum oosterbroeki* Shatalkin
(Diptera, Lauxaniidae)**

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Palabras clave: Diptera, Lauxaniidae, *Calliopum oosterbroeki*, hembra, descripción.

SUMMARY

The female of *Calliopum oosterbroeki* Shatalkin is described for the first time, based on material collected in Spain and Portugal. Although *C. oosterbroeki* is very similar to *C. aeneum*, both species clearly differ in the terminalia.

RESUMEN

Se describe la hembra de *Calliopum oosterbroeki* Shatalkin por primera vez en base a material capturado en España y Portugal. Aunque *C. oosterbroeki* es muy parecida a *C. aeneum*, ambas especies se separan claramente por la terminalia.

INTRODUCTION

In 1998 V. Martinek (Dobruska) sent me some dipterological material for study collected by B. Mocek in Portugal. Among that material there was a female of *Calliopum* Strand (1928) which looked very similar to *C. aeneum* (Fallén, 1820), but with different terminalia. I checked my Spanish specimens of *Calliopum*, previously identified as *aeneum* in Carles-Tolrá (1993) and I

found another female with the same terminalia. Later, in 2000, J.M. Grosso-Silva (Porto) sent me dipterological material collected in Portugal (Carles-Tolrá, 2001a). Among this material appeared two males belonging to *Calliopum oosterbroeki*, a new species recently described by Shatalkin (2000) from Spain and Portugal. Comparing the two females with these two males I have identified them as belonging also to this species. Shatalkin described *C. oosterbroeki* with only 2 male specimens. Consequently, the female is described in this paper for the first time.

Calliopum is an holarctic genus with 15-16 palaeartic species (Papp & Shatalkin, 1998; Shatalkin, 2000), 8 of which are known to occur in the Iberian Peninsula (Carles-Tolrá, 2001b).

MATERIAL

Material examined: SPAIN: León: León, Facultad de Biología, 7.6.1983 1♀ (meadow, plant, sunny), M.Carles-Tolrá leg. et col. PORTUGAL: Estrela Mts., 1000m, Manteigas env., valley of Mondego river, 12.6.1997 1♀, B.Mocek leg. et col.

To describe chaetotaxy, the following abbreviations are used in the text: ac = acrostichal, dc = dorsocentral, hu = humeral, mp = mesopleural, np = notopleural, oc = ocellar, ors = orbital, pa = postalar, pvt = postverticals, sa = supraalar, sc = scutellar, st = sternopleural, vte = outer vertical, vti = inner vertical.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Calliopum oosterbroeki Shatalkin, 2000

Female. Head black. Antennae brown, 3rd joint 3 times longer than two first joints together, arista micropubescent. Chaetotaxy: 2 ors, oc, pvt, vte, vti. Proboscis and palpi brown.

Thorax completely black, cooper shining, covered with clear tomentosity (dusted). Chaetotaxy: 0+3dc, 6ac (last pair of median ac very long, as long as first pair of dc), 1hu, 2np, 1sa, 2pa, 1mp, mesopleura and pteropleura pilose, 2st (anterior smaller), 2sc.

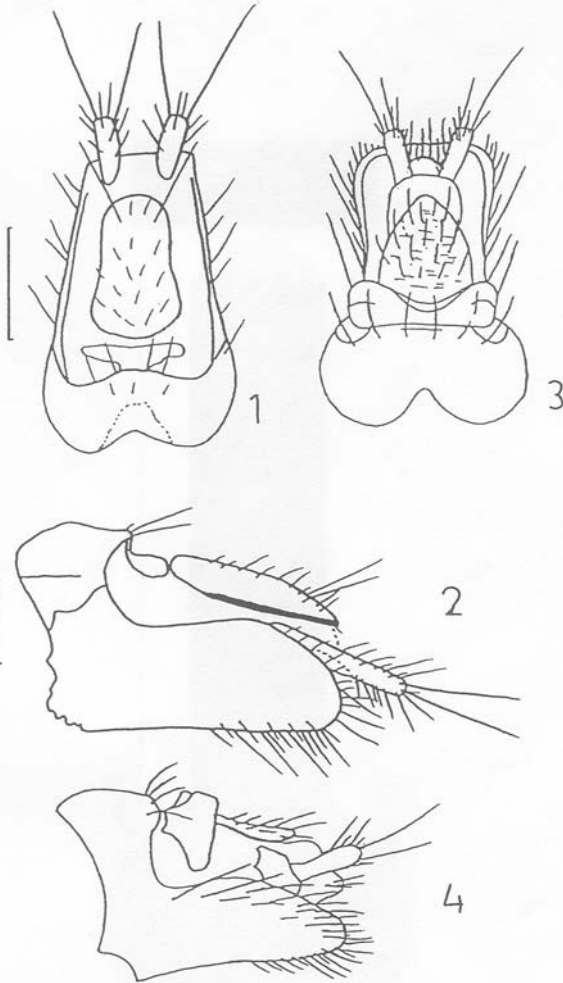
Legs: fore femur black (tip brownish), fore tibia and tarsi brown, tibia lighter at the base and tip; mid and hind femora black, yellowish apically, mid and hind tibiae and tarsi yellowish.

Wing yellowish, haltere whitish.

Abdomen brown, shining. Tergite 8 and sternite 8 fused.

Terminalia (Figs 1, 2) brown. Epiproct long, rectangular, narrower at the middle, with a pair of long posterodorsal hairs. Dorsal sclerite (= ?tergite 9) in front of the epiproct small. Sternite 8 large. Hipoproct small, covered by the big development of sternite 8. Cerci with 2 long subequal hairs.

Total body length: 4.5 mm.



Figs. 1-4.—Female terminalia. *Calliopum oosterbroeki* Shatalkin: 1) dorsal view; 2) lateral view. *Calliopum aeneum* (Fallén) (after Collin, 1933): 3) dorsal view; 4) lateral view. Scales: 0.2 mm.
 Figs. 1-4.—Terminalia de la hembra. *Calliopum oosterbroeki* Shatalkin: 1) visión dorsal; 2) visión lateral. *Calliopum aeneum* (Fallén) (según Collin, 1933): 3) visión dorsal; 4) visión lateral. Escalas: 0,2 mm.

The female terminalia of *Calliopum oosterbroeki* is very similar to that of *C. aeneum*, but both species clearly differ on: *C. oosterbroeki*: a) epiproct (Fig. 1) long, rectangular, narrower at the middle (triangular in *aeneum*, Fig. 3); b) dorsal sclerite (= ?tergite 9) (Figs. 1, 2) in front of epiproct distinctly smaller than in *aeneum* (Figs. 3, 4); C) sternite 8, in lateral view (Fig. 2), not so pointed as in *aeneum* (Fig. 4).

Regarding the distribution of *C. oosterbroeki*, the species is hitherto known only from northwest of Spain and central Portugal.

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