



## *SAPROMYZA BISIGILLATA* (DIPTERA, LAUXANIIDAE) - NEW RECORD FOR GREECE

## *SAPROMYZA BISIGILLATA* (DIPTERA, LAUXANIIDAE) - NOWY GATUNEK DLA FAUNY GRECJI

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SOTIRIS ALEXIOU<sup>1</sup>  & STEPHEN D. GAIMARI<sup>2</sup> 

<sup>1</sup> Entomon Lab, Athens, Greece, sotirisalexiou@hotmail.com

<sup>2</sup> California State Collection of Arthropods, Plant Pest Diagnostics Branch, California Department of Food & Agriculture, 3294 Meadowview Road, Sacramento, California 95832-1448, USA

**ABSTRACT.** The dipteran *Sapromyza bisigillata* RONDANI 1868, is reported as a new record for Greece. The diagnostic characters, habitat and known distribution of the species are provided.

**KEYWORDS:** Diptera, Lauxaniidae, *Sapromyza*, faunistics, new record, distribution, Greece

### INTRODUCTION

Lauxaniidae is one of the larger families of acalyprate Diptera, with more than 2100 species in more than 200 extant genera (GAIMARI *et* SILVA 2020), with their greatest diversity in the Old and New World tropics (STUCKENBERG 1971, GAIMARI *et* SILVA 2010). *Sapromyza* FALLÉN, 1810 is one of the largest lauxaniid genera, with almost 300 described species (GAIMARI *et* SILVA 2010, SEMELBAUER 2016, MOHAMADZADE NAMIN *et* GAIMARI 2018), widespread in the Old and New World (MERZ 2007), with more than 1/3 of the described species being Palearctic. This genus is recognized as one of the default genera used to describe many species when the definition for the genus was very broad. For example, in the Neotropical region, GAIMARI *et* SILVA (2020) moved 40 species from this genus into other genera, leaving only three species still in the genus for this region, one of which is the result of a lost type and unknown identity, and the other two need further study. This will likely be the case for several regions.

*Sapromyza bisigillata* RONDANI 1868 (Fig. 1)

*Sapromyza bisigillata* RONDANI, 1868: 250. Syntype females, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Spinola Collection, Torino (= Turin), Italy. Type locality: Italy, Piedemont.



**Fig. 1.** *Sapromyza bisigillata*, ♂, Mt. Chelmos, Peloponnisos, Greece (scale bar: 1 mm)

**Distribution:** Italy (type locality), Andorra, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Spain, Switzerland (MERZ 2015), Israel (FREIDBERG *et* YAROM 1990, YAROM 1990), Slovakia (SEMELBAUER 2015), Turkey (Shatalkin 2000), Greece (this contribution). **New record for Greece:** Peloponnisos, Nomos Achaias, Mt. Chelmos, Ano Potamia, 1♂, 25.VII. 2019, c. 900m, deposited in the collection of the Entomon Lab (CEL).

## DISCUSSION

The specimen was determined using SCHACHT *et* AL. (2004) and SEMELBAUER 2016, with genitalia dissected and compared with the illustrations of YAROM (1990) and SHATALKIN (2000). *Sapromyza bisigillata* can be separated from the other species of the genus by the paired black spots on tergite 6, acrostichal setulae in 4 rows, palpi yellow with black apical half, the postgonite being asymmetrical and consisting of large curved and sclerotized hooks, and the phallus having a dentate margin (YAROM 1990, SCHACHT *et* AL. 2004, SEMELBAUER 2015, 2016).

The specimen from Greece was collected with the use of a hand net from a moist and woody place, dominated by cultivated trees and *Abies cephalonica* LOUDON (Pinaceae). The species was reared by YAROM (1990) from decomposing leaves of *Platanus orientalis* L. (Platanaceae). This is in accordance with the fact that lauxaniid larvae are among the most important dipterous decomposers of leaf litter, often favoring moist and shady places (FREIDBERG *et* YAROM 1990).

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