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SHORT NOTES

A SHORT NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE GENUS CEPHALOPS FALLÉN (DIPTERA, PIPUNCULIDAE) IN THE U.S.S.R.

by

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SUMMARY

The occurrence of the genus *Cephalops* FALLÉN (Diptera, Pipunculidae) in the U.S.S.R. is shortly discussed, based on material from the Academy of Sciences at Leningrad and literature references. Three species are reported for the first time : *C. signatus* (BECKER), *C. subultimus* COLLIN, and *C. obtusinervis* (ZETTERSTEDT).

Key words : Pipunculidae, Cephalops, U.S.S.R., distribution.

INTRODUCTION

Pipunculidae are small, inconspicuous flies with a large head that is almost completely occupied by a pair of compound eyes. During the larval stage they are known as parasitoids of Auchenorrhyncha (Homoptera). The European species of the genus *Cephalops* seem to parasitize mainly on Delphacidae (WALOFF and JERVIS, 1987).

About 160 pipunculid species are known from the Palaearctic region. However, records from the U.S.S.R. of these flies are scarce. TANASIJTSHUK (1970) included three *Cephalops* species in his key for the Russian fauna : *C. furcatus* (EGGER), *C. semifumosus* (KOWARZ) and *C. vittipes* (ZETTERSTEDT). In the recently published catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera he reports four species for the country (TANASIJTSHUK, 1988), adding *C. aeneus* FALLÉN to the list. *C. aeneus* and *C. vittipes* were however already mentioned by COLLIN (1941) from the Ussuri region in the Far

Eastern territory of the U.S.S.R. KOZÁNEK (1988) reported a fifth *Cephalops* species : *C. germanicus* (ACZÉL) from the Caucasus.

Within the scope of a world revision of the genus *Cephalops* (see DE MEYER, 1989a, b) the material of this genus in the collections of the Academy of Sciences at Leningrad was revised. Although the collection of *Cephalops* material is limited (only 52 specimens), it is nevertheless a very interesting one since 8 *Cephalops* species were found, and three of them were not previously recorded from the U.S.S.R.

RECORDS

The abbreviations for the territories are identical to the ones used in the Catalogue of the Palaearctic Region : CET : Central European territory; NET : North European territory; SET : South European territory; TC : Transcaucasus; FE : Far East. Additional records from certain regions that are not represented in the collection studied, are based on KOZÁNEK (1988) and TANASIJTSHUK (1988).

Cephalops furcatus (EGGER)

NET : $1 \Leftrightarrow$ from Leningrad region : Luga. (Also reported from CET).

Cephalops germanicus (ACZÉL)

NET : $13 3 \Im$ from Leningrad region : Lachta, Luga, N. Bronnaya, Preobrazhenskaya stat., Sablino. (Also recorded from TC : Azua).

Cephalops aeneus FALLÉN

CET : $1 \circ d$ from Lipetsk region : Ryazan. NET : $4 \circ d$ from Leningrad region : Kartashevka, Jukki, Yastshera ; $2 \circ d$ from A.S.S.R. : Uchta Komi. SET : $1 \circ d$ from Ukraine S.S.R. : Sumy. (Also reported from FE).

Cephalops vittipes (ZETTERSTEDT)

NET : $3 dd 1 \varphi$ from Leningrad region : Kartashevka, Luga, Rozhdestveno. (Also reported from CET and FE).

Cephalops semifumosus (KOWARZ)

CET : 1 \circ from Moskow region : Bolshevo. NET : 5 $\circ \circ$ 3 $\circ \circ$ from Leningrad region : Kartashevka, Luga, Yastshera.

Cephalops signatus (BECKER)

FE : 1 \Im from Amur river region : Zimmermanovka. New for the Russian fauna.

206

Cephalops subultimus COLLIN

CET : 1 \Im 1 \Im from Estonia S.S.R. : Koeru ; 2 \Im from Bashkir S.S.R. : Bashkir reservate. NET : 2 \Im 2 \Im from Leningrad region : Jukki, Leningrad, Luga, Kartashevka. New for the Russian fauna.

Cephalops obtusinervis (ZETTERSTEDT)

CET : 1 \bigcirc from Moscow region : Lobnya. NET : 4 \bigcirc from Leningrad region : Gatchina, Luga, Sablino. New for the Russian fauna.

DISCUSSION

All 8 Cephalops species occurring in the U.S.S.R., are widely distributed throughout the West-Palaearctic region (DE MEYER, 1989a; DE MEYER & BACKEL-JAU, in press), except for C. signatus which is absent from Northern Europe. In addition, C. aeneus, C. vittipes, C. obtusinervis and C. furcatus are recorded from the eastern part of the Palaearctic region, including Japan (COLLIN, 1941; YANO et al., 1984; MORAKOTE, pers. comm.).

The most remarkable record is the specimen of C. signatus from the Far Eastern territory. This specimen is slightly different from the West-Palaearctic specimens (the legs are completely yellow, the apical part of the aedeagus is slightly longer and the cupular ends of the ejaculatory duct are somewhat different). However, these minor morphological variations do not validate a separate species status. Hence we identified the specimen as C. signatus.

In general, it seems that most of the Palaearctic *Cephalops* spp. have a wide distribution throughout the region although it is not yet clear whether all West-Palaearctic species also are present in the eastern part of the continent.

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