



## New placement for *Spaniotoma (Eukiefferiella) claviculata* Edwards, 1931 (Diptera: Chironomidae)

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In a recent examination of Edwards' Patagonian chironomid types in the Natural History Museum (London, UK) (NHM) we found the species *Spaniotoma (Eukiefferiella) claviculata* Edwards, 1931, previously considered by Spies & Reiss (1996) as an unplaced valid species, as belonging to the genus *Parakiefferiella* Thienemann. This species fits all characters in the generic diagnosis of Cranston et al. (1989) by the possession of bare eyes, wings and squama; extended costa; acrostichals absent but with median tuft of microtrichia on scutum; hypopygium with anal point short, broadly based and subtriangular with few basal setae, virga well developed and inferior volsella subrectangular.

Recently Wiedenbrug & Andersen (2002) described *Parakiefferiella lagorum* as a new Orthoclaadiinae species of the genus *Parakiefferiella* from South America. Having analyzed the descriptions and drawings of all the species described by Wiedenbrug & Andersen (2002) we came to the conclusion that the species *P. lagorum* is identical to *Spaniotoma (Eukiefferiella) claviculata*. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to establish the new combination *Parakiefferiella claviculata* (Edwards) and *P. lagorum* as a junior synonym.

### Taxonomy

#### *Parakiefferiella claviculata* (Edwards, 1931), comb. n.

*Spaniotoma (Eukiefferiella) claviculata* Edwards, 1931: 291.

*Parakiefferiella lagorum* Wiedenbrug & Andersen, 2002: 120, syn. n.

The measurements obtained by the study of the type material were carefully compared with the description of *P. lagorum* made by Wiedenbrug & Andersen (2002) and it fits exactly with all of them. Therefore, a re-description or an emendation of that diagnosis is not needed.

Material examined: Holotype male (NHM), Argentina, Terr. Río Negro, L. Nahuel Haupi Eastern End, 28/31-X-1926, leg. F. & M. Edwards, B.M.1927-63; paratype male (NHM), same data as holotype.

### Ecology and distribution

Most of the ecological studies of *Parakiefferiella* have been in the northern Hemisphere. Wülker (1957) study described the habitat of eight species of *Parakiefferiella* from the Palearctic region. Later, in the Holarctic key of Orthoclaadiinae larvae, Cranston et al. (1983) mentioned that *Parakiefferiella* larvae were found mostly in standing waters.

In South America, the ecology of *Parakiefferiella* larvae is poorly known. Larvae and pupae of *Parakiefferiella* spp. were initially described by Roback & Coffman (1983). In that study, the authors identified two species of *Parakiefferiella* from two streams located above at 3200 m a.s.l. in Venezuela and Bolivia.

Later on, Walker et al. (1992) noted the larvae of Holarctic *P. nigra* is stenotopic and on the basis of modern collections appears to be most abundant in cold, oligotrophic lakes.