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## Review of the genus *Camptochaeta* Hippa & Vilkamaa (Diptera, Sciaridae), with the description of nine new species

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### Abstract

The following new species of the genus *Camptochaeta* Hippa & Vilkamaa, 1994 are described and illustrated: *Camptochaeta anceps*, *C. filifera*, *C. formosa*, *C. kajsae*, *C. mixta*, *C. orthochaeta*, *C. spatula*, *C. truncata*, and *C. winchesteri*. For some previously described species, morphological characters are redefined. *Camptochaeta pentacantha* Komarova, Hippa & Vilkamaa, 2007 is regarded as a junior synonym of *C. subcamptochaeta* (Mohrig, 1992).

**Key words:** Diptera, Sciaridae, *Camptochaeta*, taxonomy, new species, new synonym

### Introduction

As the first part of the revision of the species-rich genus *Corynoptera* Winnertz, 1867 *sensu* Tuomikoski (1960), the genus *Camptochaeta* (type-species *Corynoptera camptochaeta* Tuomikoski, 1960) was recognized and described as a distinct taxon, Holarctic in distribution (Hippa & Vilkamaa 1994). Since then, six species have been described in the genus: *Camptochaeta gigantostylata* Heller & Menzel, 2004, see Menzel and Heller (2004) (Italy), *C. pentacantha* Komarova, Hippa & Vilkamaa, 2007 (syn. n. of *C. subcamptochaeta* (Mohrig, 1992), see Mohrig and Eckert 1992) (Russia), *C. regenerata* Rudzinski, 2008 (Taiwan), *C. subspicigera* Rudzinski, 2008 (Taiwan), *C. prolixa* Vilkamaa, Hippa & Taylor, 2011 (USA) and *C. austriaca* Heller, 2012 (Austria).

Originally, *Camptochaeta* was delimited in having a unique putative synapomorphy, the attachment of the flexor muscle of the gonostylus, which is deeply notched towards the apex of the gonostylus in the genus (Hippa & Vilkamaa 1994). Typically, species of the genus have at least two strong megasetae, often with distinct basal bodies, and when the apical tooth is present, megasetae are also present on its lateral side. Subsequently, two species included in *Camptochaeta* by Hippa and Vilkamaa (1994) were transferred into the genus *Keilbachia* Mohrig (Menzel & Mohrig 2000). Furthermore, all species that lack the apical tooth of the gonostylus and that were originally included in *Camptochaeta*, were regarded as belonging to the *Corynoptera parvula* group or the *C. spinifera* group by Menzel and Mohrig (2000), even though they share the above-mentioned gonostylar muscle attachment character, lacking in all other *Corynoptera*, including the type-species. If Menzel and Mohrig's (2000) concept is followed, *Camptochaeta* currently includes 52 species, including the nine newly described species mentioned here.

The aim here was to describe the new species found in various parts of the Holarctic region and to redefine the characters of some previously described species.

### Material and methods

The material originated from various institutional and private collections. Some of the specimens were mounted in