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of arching strap-shaped leaves, distributed in the deciduous, semideciduous and evergreen forests in southern Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and northern Argentina. The pupa of the new species bears an unusual thoracic horn for the genus, being this character very useful to distinguish this new species from other *Larsia* species. The thoracic horn is long and narrow, lacks a corona and the respiratory atrium is slightly rugose. The male of *L. angusticornis* shares the abdominal coloration pattern with *L. lyra* Sublette, *L. marginella* Malloch and *L. gelhausi* Oliveira et Silva. As in *L. fittkaui* Sublette et Sasa and *L. labartheae* Serpa-Filho the dorsomedial lobe of the female gonapophysis VIII is short and curved. The antennal length / mandible length ratio of *L. angusticornis* is the smallest for the genus. The larval cephalic setation of the new species fits with the generic description by Kowalyk (1985), but the setae S9, S10 and VP are arranged in line.

Short comment on Chironominae (Insecta, Diptera) from Distrito Federal, Brazil

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It is believed that great part of Brazilian chironomid fauna remains unknown. To help to solve this issue, a preliminary study of the Chironomidae present in a stream from the core Brazilian area was proposed. The aim of the present study was to give a first record of the Chironominae assemblage at Sarandi stream, Brazilian Cerrado. Sarandi stream spring is at Embrapa Cerrados (Planaltina-DF) and runs towards Mestre D'Armas River which belongs to Paraná River Basin. Using a D-hand net, two replicates were taken from the stream on October/2009. The samples were placed in plastic devices and transported to the laboratory where the material was processed and the Chironominae specimens were slide mounted, counted and identified into genera. Sixty-six individuals were sampled, comprising 11 genera. Chironomini was the richest in number of genera besides Tanytarsini showed the higher abundance of individuals (66.7%). *Rheotanytarsus* and *Caladomyia* were the most abundant. More studies will be conducted in order to identify the chironomid fauna from other aquatic environments of the Distrito Federal region.

Ablabesmyia americana and *Rheotanytarsus distinctissimus* are valid species

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The species *Ablabesmyia americana* Fittkau, 1962 has been considered a junior synonym of *A. monilis* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Rheotanytarsus distinctissimus* (Brundin, 1947) has been treated as junior synonym of *R. pellucidus* (Walker, 1848). Analysis of partial COI gene sequences as well as adult male morphology of North American *R. pellucidus* and *R. distinctissimus* from northern Europe revealed differences sufficient to treat these as separate species. Similar differences were observed between the North American *A. americana* and the European *A. monilis*. Both *R. distinctissimus* and *A. americana* should therefore be treated as valid species.