



Urytalpa chandleri sp. n. (Diptera: Keroplatidae) from Turkey, with a key to the Western Palaearctic species of the genus

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Abstract

Urytalpa chandleri sp. n. from southwest Asiatic Turkey is described and illustrated. *Platyura maritima* Becker is transferred to *Urytalpa* based on examination of the type specimen. A key to the Western Palaearctic species of *Urytalpa* is provided.

Key words: Keroplatidae, *Urytalpa*, Western Palaearctic, taxonomy, Turkey

Introduction

Urytalpa was described by Edwards (1929) as a subgenus of *Platyura* Meigen with the type species *Platyura ochracea* Meigen, 1818. Matile (1977) considered it as genus and this view is accepted in the modern system of Keroplatidae: Orfeliini (Evenhuis 2006). *Urytalpa* differs from other genera of Orfeliini by the following characters: mouthparts shorter than head; R4 ending in C; base of M absent; empodium absent; laterotergite bare; branches of M and CuA setose above; prothoracic spiracle without hairs; fine tibial setae irregularly arranged; A1 reaching wing margin.

The genus is known from only six species in the Western Palaearctic, five in the Eastern Palaearctic and one in Uttar Pradesh, Northern India (Bechev 2000; Uesugi 2004; Evenhuis 2006). Our objectives are to provide a key to the Western Palaearctic species of the genus, describe a new species from southwest Asiatic Turkey, transfer *Platyura maritima* Becker to *Urytalpa*, and augment the description of *Urytalpa nussbaumi* Chandler.

Material and methods

The material of the new species was collected using an aerial net, is preserved in alcohol and is deposited in the collection of University of Plovdiv. The male terminalia were studied in glycerol after maceration in warm potassium hydroxide (10% KOH).

Figures 1 to 12 are redrawn from literature as follows: Figs. 1, 3 and 7 from Edwards (1913); Figs. 9 and 10 from Lundström (1914); Figs. 2, 4 and 8 from Hutson *et al.* (1980); Figs. 11 and 12 from Chandler (1994); Figs. 5 and 6 from Chandler (1995). Setae are not shown.

Morphological terminology follows Sjøli *et al.* (2000).

Distribution of the Western Palaearctic species of the genus (Fig. 21) follows the information provided by the Fauna Europaea (Chandler, 2004).