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New host records for European Acroceridae (Diptera), with discussion of species limits of *Acrocera orbiculus* (Fabricius) based on DNA-barcoding

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Abstract

New European host records for the Acroceridae species *Acrocera orbiculus* (Fabricius) and *Ogcodes reginae* Trojan are reported. *Acrocera orbiculus* was reared from *Amaurobius erberi* (Keyserling), and *O. reginae* from *Clubiona leucaspis* (Simon) and *Evarcha jucunda* (Lucas). Where possible, DNA-barcodes are presented for reared endoparasitoids and their host specimens. Based on mitochondrial COI, the intraspecific genetic variability of 15 western Palaearctic *A. orbiculus* is discussed. Maximum likelihood analysis reveals two clades, though they have low statistical support and no distinct barcoding gap. Therefore, we consider all barcoded specimens of *A. orbiculus* to be a single biological species with a high degree of phenotypic plasticity regarding body size and coloration. Based on molecular and morphological evidence, *Paracrocera kaszabi* Majer, *Paracrocera manevali* Séguy and *Paracrocera minuscula* Séguy are placed in synonymy with *A. orbiculus*. The male of the Canary Islands endemic *Acrocera cabreræ* Frey is described for the first time.

Key words: small-headed flies, spider flies, *Ogcodes reginae*, Araneomorphae, new synonymies, intra-specific genetic variation

Introduction

Currently, about 530 species of Acroceridae or small-headed flies are placed within three subfamilies comprising 55 genera (Barneche *et al.* 2013; Schlinger *et al.* 2013; Winterton & Gillung 2012). Most known Acroceridae larvae develop as endoparasitoids in the opisthosoma of true spiders (Araneae), undergoing a distinct hypermetamorphosis, i.e., each larval instar is morphologically unique and has a distinctive lifestyle (Schlinger 2003). Known exceptions include the Neotropical *Sphaerops appendiculata* Philippi, developing as an ectoparasitoid on *Ariadna maxima* (Nicolet) (Segestriidae) (Schlinger 1987), and recent findings by Sferra (1986) and Kerr & Winterton (2008) remarking the presence of first instar larvae on Acari. Synopses of the family's life history are given by Nartshuk (1997) and Schlinger (2003). The first detailed phylogenetic reconstruction of the family was presented by Winterton *et al.* (2007), which rendered Acrocerinae paraphyletic with *Acrocera* Meigen and *Sphaerops* Philippi situated at the base of the Acroceridae.

Since the discovery of the parasitic lifestyle in Acroceridae (Menge 1866), at least 63 species (about 12% of the world fauna) have been recorded from 24 of the more than 100 spider families (Schlinger 1987, 2003; Barneche *et al.* 2013). At present, no comprehensive index of host-parasite relationships can be found in the literature, but extensive overviews were compiled by Eason *et al.* (1967) and Schlinger (1987).

Acrocera orbiculus (Fabricius), also known as the 'top-horned hunchback' (Stubbs & Drake 2001), is a Holarctic species and one of the most frequently collected Acroceridae in the western Palaearctic. Chvála (1980) commented extensively on the taxonomic challenge of *A. orbiculus* and concluded that *Syrphus globulus* Panzer is synonymous with *A. orbiculus*, as originally proposed by Gil Collado (1929—under the name *A. globulus*) and Schlinger (1965), but that a possible second distinct unnamed species has been addressed as *A. globulus* by various authors (Sack 1936; Trojan 1956; Weinberg 1966). He listed this taxon as "sp. (*globula* PANZ.)" in his identification key and differentiates it from *A. orbiculus* by the somewhat darkened femora and a slightly larger

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