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***Camptotarsopoda annulitarsis* Stein: redescription, description of terminalia and new record to South Africa (Diptera: Muscidae)**

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Abstract

Camptotarsopoda Strand (Diptera, Muscidae) comprises five species restricted to the Afrotropical region. The genus belongs to the subfamily Coenosiinae and tribe Limnophorini. The type-species, *C. annulitarsis* (Stein), is redescribed and the male and female terminalia are described and illustrated for the first time. The species is newly recorded from South Africa. The systematic placement of the genus is confirmed among the basal Limnophorini.

Key words: Afrotropical region, Limnophorini, morphology, taxonomy

Introduction

The Afrotropical genus *Camptotarsopoda* Strand was originally described by Stein (1913) under the name *Camptotarsus* (preoccupied by Thorell, 1887 in Arachnida) as a new genus of “Limnophorinarum”, differing from other genera by the unique male mid basal tarsomere that is slightly bowed and bears a set of short setae. The genus is known only from the Afrotropical region, with five species, all described by Stein (1913): *C. albitarsis*, *C. annulitarsis*, *C. nitida*, *C. pallipes* and *C. pilifemur*.

Malloch (1929a) considered that the genus belongs to Phaoninae and expressed his opinion that “this group is entitled at most to subgeneric rank of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy”. According to Malloch, there is “no good distinguishing character for separating the genus *Camptotarsopoda* from certain *Helina*, especially the group generally accepted as *Melanochelia* Rondani”, which is now a junior synonym of *Limnophora*. He provided a key to the five species largely based upon Stein’s original descriptions.

Malloch (1929b) reinforced his previous idea of considering the genus as a subgenus of *Helina* and made some comments on the new name *Camptotarsopoda* proposed by Strand (1928).

Séguy (1937) designated *C. annulitarsis* as type-species, presented a generic diagnosis and a list of species.

Emden (1951) made comments on Malloch’s view and treated *Camptotarsopoda* as a valid genus within Limnophorinae. He also presented a key to segregate the five species, based on his examined material.

Hennig (1965) mentioned that both *Camptotarsopoda* and *Prohydrotaea* Emden are considered by Emden (1951:441) “as obviously transitional between the *Limnophora*-group and *Hydrotaea*-group”. Hennig (1965) considered that these transitional forms do not exist, and *Protohydrotaea* is a polyphyletic genus with one of the species belonging to *Azelia* Robineau-Desvoidy and the other to *Hydrotaea* Robineau-Desvoidy. With regard to *Camptotarsopoda*, Hennig (1965) considered that the genus is probably monophyletic and could be related to *Spilogona*, but he did not come to any conclusion about the position of *Camptotarsopoda* and its relationship with *Spilogona*, because the ovipositor (that is an important feature in this group) was not described at that time.

Pont (1980) catalogued the species also considering the genus among the Limnophorinae.

Couri (2007) and Couri & Pont (in press) presented a key to the Afrotropical Muscidae genera, where *Camptotarsopoda* can be easily separated from other Afrotropical Muscidae genera.

In this paper, the type-species *C. annulitarsis* is redescribed and the male and female terminalia are described for the first time. The catalogue of the genus and its species is updated.

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