



# LA BIODIVERSIDAD SENSIBLE: UN PATRIMONIO NATURAL IRREEMPLAZABLE LIBRO DE RESÚMENES

IV CONGRESO COLOMBIANO DE  
ZOOLOGÍA (Núm 4)

Cartagena de Indias, Colombia  
Junio 2015



haplotype). Se discute la importancia de llevar a cabo otros análisis con mayor número de marcadores para determinar de una forma más precisa la estructura poblacional del mosquito y se confirma una vez más la utilidad de la información condensada en las bases de datos para investigaciones genético-poblacionales.

**Motta Rodrigues, Paula Fernanda - Universidade de São Paulo - paulafm\_rodrigues@yahoo.com.br\***  
**Einicker Lamas, Carlos José - Museu de Zoologia da Universidade - einicker@usp.br**

#### Z6 -BOMBYLIIDAE (DIPTERA) FAUNA OF COLOMBIA: CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

The Bombyliidae (Diptera, Asiloidea), or bee flies, are one of the largest lower brachyceran family of flower-visiting flies. Currently it includes almost 5000 species known worldwide, distributed in 16 subfamilies and 18 tribes. Their species vary from robust to thin, and may be small to large and present great variation in color. Despite this great diversity, the Neotropical region is still poorly studied with only 450 recorded species. Colombia is listed as one of the world's "megadiverse" countries, hosting close to 14% of the planet's biodiversity in a rich complexity of ecological, climatic, biological and ecosystem components. The Colombian fauna of bombyliids comprises at the moment 23 species and 12 genera, of which six are endemic species. The subfamilies recorded to this country are: Toxophorinae, Bombyliinae, Ecliminae, Lomatiinae and Anthracinae (the most representative with seventeen species). In the present work, a brief diagnosis of each species is presented. These numbers show how the Colombian fauna is still poorly known and, in order to change this scenario, since there are not many specimens of this family deposited in collections all over the world, extensive sampling projects should be developed in Colombia.

**Perez, Adriana - Tecnológico de Antioquia Institución Universitaria - adriperezo6@gmail.com\***  
**Alvarez, Carlos Federico - UNAL-Sede Medellín - cfalvare@gmail.com**

**Amat, Eduardo - Tecnológico de Antioquia Institución Universitaria - ecamat@gmail.com**

#### Z6 -MOSCAS CARROÑERAS (DIPTERA, CALYPTTRATAE) DE PARAMO - DIVERSIDAD DE CALLIPHORIDAE (DIPTERA, OESTROIDEA)

Los páramos son ecosistemas de alta montaña de gran importancia hídrica debido a que son reguladores del flujo y calidad del agua. Por su importancia ecológica y económica su cuidado y estudio son prioritarios y obligatoriamente se deben considerar en las estrategias locales de conservación de flora y fauna. Sin embargo, el componente correspondiente a la entomofauna de gran importancia en procesos ecológicos como la descomposición aún es poco conocido. La entomofauna de moscas (Diptera) descomponedores o carroñeras es la principal ejecutora de nutrientes y la encargada de la reducción o descomposición de materia orgánica en el ecosistema; su estudio es esencial en el avance y desarrollo de disciplinas aplicadas como la Entomología Forense. Durante febrero de 2012 a febrero de 2014 Se estudió la diversidad de moscas carroñeras calipteradas (Diptera, Calypttratae) en el páramo de Belmira 06°37.23'N.-75°38'77"W; 2900-3290 m.s.n.m. (Antioquia, Colombia), trece excursiones de colecta fueron realizadas; en cada punto de muestreo se instalaron 7 trampas tipo Van Someren Rydon cebadas con cabezas de pescado en descomposición operando por 72 horas para un total de 6.552 horas de muestreo; se colectó un total de 8.216 especímenes distribuidos en 6 familias distribuidos así: Calliphoridae 4.891 (59%); Fanniidae 1.099 (13%); Sarcophagidae 1.060 (12%); Tachinidae 478 (5%); Muscidae 366 (4%) y Anthomyiidae 322 (3%); según su proporción sexual así 73% ♀ y 26% ♂. Se discuten los patrones de abundancia de las familias encontradas y en particular la diversidad de las especies de la familia Calliphoridae, el esfuerzo de muestreo y técnica de colecta. Se registran 6 especies de la familia Calliphoridae presentes en este ecosistema; la especie dominante fue *Compsomyiops verena* (Walker 1849) (88%). Se resalta el inusual alto número de Tachinidae y Anthomyiidae colectados con esta metodología y la persistencia de *Roraimomusca roraima* Townsend 1935 a lo largo de las colectas. Este estudio contribuye a la construcción del marco contextual de la Entomología forense en el país y al inventario de la fauna nacional.

**Pirani, Gabriela - Universidade de São Paulo - USP - gabi.pirani3107@gmail.com\***  
**Grimaldi, David - American Museum of Natural History; AMNH - grimaldi@amnh.org**

#### Z6 -EXCEPTIONAL DIVERSITY IN THE GENUS *Cladochaeta* COQUILLETT, 1900 (DIPTERA: DROSOPHILIDAE: DROSOPHILINAE)

*Cladochaeta* are small to minute drosophilid flies that externally are very similar in appearance among most species, but which have elaborate male genitalia. There are 124 described species, all but five of them Neotropical. The few larvae that are known are distinctive, possessing pairs of prolegs; two to three species are known to breed in flowers, another six species attach themselves to nymphs of spittlebugs (Hemiptera: Cercopidae), where they probably feed on hemolymph through small holes they rasp into the host cuticle. In the 1999 monograph on the genus by Grimaldi and Nguyen (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. vol. 241), in which 110 species were described; they estimated that the genus may consist of 500 to 800 species. Indeed, these flies are difficult to collect in series, and many areas of the Neotropics were unsampled for the 1999 monograph. Here we extend the study of *Cladochaeta* by reporting on their diversity at two sites that have been intensively sampled: The Atlantic Semideciduous Seasonal Forest of southern Brazil, in the states of São Paulo (nine different localities) and Minas Gerais (one locality), using Malaise traps, an area where *Cladochaeta* had never been intensively sampled. Also, a small, mid-montane forest called Zurqui, near San José, Costa Rica, where 11 species of *Cladochaeta* were reported in the 1999 monograph. The Zurqui forest was intensively sampled by numerous dipterists and parataxonomists in 2012-13, using all general and specialized techniques, in the NSF-funded Zurqui All Diptera Biodiversity Inventory (ZADBI). 2012-13 Zurqui collections yielded 39 specimens of *Cladochaeta* (19 males, 20 females), collected in Malaise traps, bucket light traps, blacklight pan trap and sweeping, representing approximately 30 species (17 of them new). Collections of *Cladochaeta* in 2006-2013 in the state of São Paulo yielded 182 specimens (14 males, 168 females), collected in Malaise traps, representing 22 species (21 of them new). Thus, the species diversity of *Cladochaeta* at any one neotropical forest site is exceptionally high. At current rates of discovery, *Cladochaeta* will probably become the most speciose genus of Drosophilidae after *Drosophila*, certainly the largest lineage of the family endemic to the New World. Research is continuing on the study of samples from other sites that were intensively sampled using Malaise traps or canopy fogging, which will add more data on local diversity as well as endemism. Field exploration for the hosts of these flies may help reveal why the genus is so speciose.

**Pirani, Gabriela - Universidade de São Paulo - USP - gabi.pirani3107@gmail.com\***  
**Gottschalk, Marco - Universidade Federal de Pelotas UFPel - gottso07@yahoo.com**

#### Z6 -O GÊNERO *Diathoneura* DUDA, 1924 (DIPTERA: DROSOPHILIDAE: DROSOPHILINAE) NO BRASIL COM DESCRIÇÃO DE 12 NOVAS ESPÉCIES.

A família Drosophilidae, com cerca de 4.200 espécies descritas, comprehende moscas acaliptradas da subordem Brachycera, com enorme variação morfológica e ecológica. Historicamente, levando-se em conta a diversidade do grupo, pouco esforço taxonômico tem sido direcionado aos