

# First report of *Aphria latifrons* (Diptera, Tachinidae, Leskiini) in the Canary Islands

Daniel Suárez<sup>‡</sup>, David Lugo<sup>§</sup>, Mónica Pérez-Gil, Gustavo Peña<sup>§</sup>, Carlos Ruiz<sup>§</sup>

<sup>‡</sup> Island Ecology and Evolution Research Group, Instituto de Productos Naturales y Agrobiología (IPNA-CSIC), La Laguna (Tenerife), Spain

<sup>§</sup> Departamento de Biología Animal, Edafología y Geología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de La Laguna, La Laguna (Tenerife), Spain

| Cetaceans and Marine Research Institute of the Canary Islands, San Bartolomé (Lanzarote), Spain

Corresponding author: Daniel Suárez ([danielsura94@gmail.com](mailto:danielsura94@gmail.com))

Academic editor: AJ Fleming

## Abstract

## Background

The Canary Islands are an archipelago of volcanic origin, located off north-west Africa comprising eight islands. Fuerteventura and Lanzarote are the oldest (20 and 15 million years old, respectively) and the easternmost islands. The order Diptera is one of the most relevant taxa in the Canary Islands as they constitute the second highest species richness. Within this order, the family Tachinidae is especially interesting as all species are endoparasitoids of arthropods and most species play a key role as pollinators. In the Canary Islands, the family comprises 52 species, with Fuerteventura and Lanzarote harbouring up to 20 species each.

## New information

*Aphria latifrons*, a Palearctic tachinid fly, is reported for the first time from the Canary Islands, where it was found on Fuerteventura and Lanzarote. Morphological examination was carried out and the first known barcode of the species is presented. Its potential distribution and source of origin are discussed.

## Keywords

new record, distribution, parasitoid, Macaronesia

## Introduction

The Canary Islands are an archipelago of volcanic origin, located off north-west Africa comprising eight islands. Fuerteventura and Lanzarote are the oldest (20 and 15 million years old, respectively) and the easternmost islands, being only 96 km off the African coast (Troll and Carracedo 2016). Due to a comparatively low altitude, the humidity of the tradewinds is not retained, which results in little precipitation and desert-like conditions. Together with erosion and aridification, Fuerteventura and Lanzarote exhibit a reduced habitat diversity compared to younger central and western islands (Macías-Hernandez et al. 2016). The order Diptera is one of the most relevant taxa in the Canary Islands as it constitutes the highest species richness (being only superseded by the hyperdiverse Coleoptera), with a total number of 1,167 species, almost a third of these endemic to the Islands (Gobierno de Canarias 2023). The family Tachinidae is especially interesting as all species are endoparasitoids of arthropods (Stireman et al. 2019) and most species play a key role as pollinators (Tooker et al. 2006). In the Canary Islands, the family comprises 52 species, with Fuerteventura and Lanzarote harbouring up to 20 species each (Gobierno de Canarias 2023). There is a strong separation in the tachinid species assemblage of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote compared to the remaining islands, with a high percentage of exclusive species, most of them being Mediterranean and distributed in coastal areas (Suárez et al. 2020). This pattern could be driven by the similarity with the neighbouring arid part of the African continent (Báez et al. 1986). In order to contribute to the knowledge of the Tachinidae fauna of the Canary Islands, we provide a first report of the genus *Aphria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, based on specimens observed and collected on Fuerteventura and Lanzarote.

## Materials and methods

A single specimen was hand-collected, pinned and examined under a Zeiss Stemi 2000 stereomicroscope. The specimen was identified using a dichotomous key of Western Palaearctic-inhabiting species of the genus *Aphria* (Cerretti 2010), as well as with original descriptions including Eastern Palaearctic and Nearctic species (Townsend 1891, Townsend 1908, Villeneuve 1908, Mesnil 1963, Richter 1978, Herting 1984). DNA was extracted from one leg using NucleoSpin Macherey-Nagel DNA extraction kit. The 5' region (658 bp) of the mtDNA COI gene was amplified using LCO1490 and HCO2980 primers (Folmer et al. 1994). PCR reaction conditions were as follows: initial denaturation at 95°C for 2 min, followed by 35 cycles of 94°C for 45 s, 40°C for 35 s and 72°C for 45 s and a final extension of 72°C for 7 min. Two µl of diluted (1/10) DNA extract was amplified with 23 µl of PCR mix (for a total volume of 25 µl), comprised of 8.5 µl of water, 1 µl of each primer (10 µM) and 12.5 µl of REDTaq ReadyMix PCR Reaction Mix. PCR products were sequenced using the Sanger DNA sequencing service of Macrogen. Sequences were then edited in Geneious 2021.1.1 and compared to the database of BOLD. A dataset was assembled including our sequenced barcode, a set of available barcode sequences within the genus *Aphria* and a closely-related species (outgroup). A Maximum Likelihood

phylogenetic tree was built using RAxML 8.2.11 (Stamatakis 2014). The specimen was deposited in the collection of the Department of Animal Biology of the University of La Laguna (DZUL). Additionally, more specimens were photographed in their natural habitat using an Olympus E-M1MarkIII camera. Plants being pollinated were annotated, with botanical taxonomy following 'Plants of the World Online'.

## Taxon treatment

### *Aphria latifrons* Villeneuve, 1908

#### Materials

- a. scientificName: *Aphria latifrons* Villeneuve, 1908; taxonID: <https://www.gbif.org/es/species/7793046>; order: Diptera; family: Tachinidae; genus: *Aphria*; island: Lanzarote; country: Spain; stateProvince: Las Palmas; municipality: Tegui; locality: Caleta de Famara; decimalLatitude: 29.122276; decimalLongitude: -13.57246; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; eventDate: 11/09/2022; eventRemarks: On flowers of *Caroxylon vermiculatum* (Amaranthaceae); individualCount: 1; lifeStage: adult; catalogNumber: DZUL-B728; recordedBy: Mónica Pérez-Gil; associatedSequences: BOLD: INSCI001-23; identifiedBy: Daniel Suárez; dateIdentified: 2023; institutionCode: DZUL; basisOfRecord: PreservedSpecimen; occurrenceID: 3E2BDDDB-4E03-529D-8A7F-5627A1A618CF
- b. scientificName: *Aphria latifrons* Villeneuve, 1908; taxonID: <https://www.gbif.org/es/species/7793046>; order: Diptera; family: Tachinidae; genus: *Aphria*; island: Lanzarote; country: Spain; stateProvince: Las Palmas; municipality: Yaiza; locality: Salinas del Janubio; decimalLatitude: 28.932979; decimalLongitude: -13.826846; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; eventDate: 01/12/2023; eventRemarks: On flowers of *Zygophyllum fontanesii* (Zygophyllaceae); individualCount: 1; lifeStage: adult; recordedBy: Mónica Pérez-Gil; identifiedBy: Daniel Suárez; dateIdentified: 2023; basisOfRecord: HumanObservation; occurrenceID: 47EB19C5-741C-5761-A073-94F60352C6E4
- c. scientificName: *Aphria latifrons* Villeneuve, 1908; taxonID: <https://www.gbif.org/es/species/7793046>; order: Diptera; family: Tachinidae; genus: *Aphria*; island: Lanzarote; country: Spain; stateProvince: Las Palmas; municipality: Haría; locality: Órzola; decimalLatitude: 29.225886; decimalLongitude: -13.455319; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; eventDate: 01/11/2023; eventRemarks: On flowers of *Senecio leucanthemifolius* var. *falcifolius* (Asteraceae); individualCount: 1; lifeStage: adult; recordedBy: Mónica Pérez-Gil; identifiedBy: Daniel Suárez; dateIdentified: 2023; basisOfRecord: HumanObservation; occurrenceID: 3F06C1F6-583B-51C5-86BC-CEF3E858119D
- d. scientificName: *Aphria latifrons* Villeneuve, 1908; taxonID: <https://www.gbif.org/es/species/7793046>; order: Diptera; family: Tachinidae; genus: *Aphria*; island: Lanzarote; country: Spain; stateProvince: Las Palmas; municipality: Haría; locality: La Cantería; decimalLatitude: 29.224659; decimalLongitude: -13.460386; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; eventDate: 01/11/2023; eventRemarks: On flowers of *Senecio leucanthemifolius* var. *falcifolius* (Asteraceae) and *Zygophyllum fontanesii* (Zygophyllaceae); individualCount: 5; lifeStage: adult; recordedBy: Mónica Pérez-Gil; identifiedBy: Daniel Suárez; dateIdentified: 2023; basisOfRecord: HumanObservation; occurrenceID: 85775AB7-095D-5484-8C30-36BFA0308268

- e. scientificName: *Aphria latifrons* Villeneuve, 1908; taxonID: <https://www.gbif.org/es/species/7793046>; order: Diptera; family: Tachinidae; genus: *Aphria*; island: Lanzarote; country: Spain; stateProvince: Las Palmas; municipality: Tegui; locality: Las Laderas; decimalLatitude: 29.09195; decimalLongitude: -13.556546; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; eventDate: 02/28/2023; eventRemarks: On flowers of *Asteriscus intermedius* (Asteraceae); individualCount: 1; lifeStage: adult; recordedBy: Mónica Pérez-Gil; identifiedBy: Daniel Suárez; dateIdentified: 2023; basisOfRecord: HumanObservation; occurrenceID: C8FD5643-DA67-5C8C-A38A-2114FAB2A872
- f. scientificName: *Aphria latifrons* Villeneuve, 1908; taxonID: <https://www.gbif.org/es/species/7793046>; order: Diptera; family: Tachinidae; genus: *Aphria*; island: Lanzarote; country: Spain; stateProvince: Las Palmas; municipality: Tegui; locality: Barranco de la Espoleta; decimalLatitude: 29.050151; decimalLongitude: -13.4667581; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; eventDate: 09/08/2023; eventRemarks: On flowers of *Caroxylon vermiculatum* (Amaranthaceae); individualCount: 1; lifeStage: adult; recordedBy: Mónica Pérez-Gil; identifiedBy: Daniel Suárez; dateIdentified: 2023; basisOfRecord: HumanObservation; occurrenceID: 67A6F2D4-6492-50A9-BFF7-73B32A6517E2
- g. scientificName: *Aphria latifrons* Villeneuve, 1908; taxonID: <https://www.gbif.org/es/species/7793046>; order: Diptera; family: Tachinidae; genus: *Aphria*; island: Lanzarote; country: Spain; stateProvince: Las Palmas; municipality: Haría; locality: Playa de Punta Prieta; decimalLatitude: 29.199928; decimalLongitude: -13.421317; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; eventDate: 11/30/2021; eventRemarks: On flowers of *Traganum moquinii* (Chenopodiaceae); individualCount: 1; lifeStage: adult; recordedBy: Mónica Pérez-Gil; identifiedBy: Daniel Suárez; dateIdentified: 2023; basisOfRecord: HumanObservation; occurrenceID: 21D29825-2ECA-52DF-AAC8-F7C2318BA5D1
- h. scientificName: *Aphria latifrons* Villeneuve, 1908; taxonID: <https://www.gbif.org/es/species/7793046>; order: Diptera; family: Tachinidae; genus: *Aphria*; island: Lanzarote; country: Spain; stateProvince: Las Palmas; municipality: Tegui; locality: Caleta de Caballo; decimalLatitude: 29.119734; decimalLongitude: -13.641454; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; eventDate: 11/12/2022; eventRemarks: On flowers of *Caroxylon vermiculatum* (Amaranthaceae); individualCount: 1; lifeStage: adult; recordedBy: Mónica Pérez-Gil; identifiedBy: Daniel Suárez; dateIdentified: 2023; basisOfRecord: HumanObservation; occurrenceID: 9CBF5253-3D4B-52DA-9336-B0C3169F1A3D
- i. scientificName: *Aphria latifrons* Villeneuve, 1908; taxonID: <https://www.gbif.org/es/species/7793046>; order: Diptera; family: Tachinidae; genus: *Aphria*; island: Fuerteventura; country: Spain; stateProvince: Las Palmas; municipality: La Oliva; locality: Caldereta; decimalLatitude: 28.587634; decimalLongitude: -13.875284; georeferenceProtocol: GPS; eventDate: 02/23/2023; eventRemarks: On flowers of *Glebionis coronaria* (Asteraceae); individualCount: 1; lifeStage: adult; recordedBy: Johan Verstraeten; identifiedBy: Daniel Suárez; dateIdentified: 2023; basisOfRecord: HumanObservation; occurrenceID: 69FE5DFA-0D8B-5399-9841-19700C57AB39

## Diagnosis

Specimens were identified as *Aphria latifrons* for having the following unique combination: yellow tegula, R4+5 bristles not reaching the intersection with R-M vein, CS4 shorter than CS6 (Fig. 1A and B).

## Distribution

Tunisia, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Russia, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia (Villeneuve 1907, Herting 1984, Tschorsnig 2001). Distribution within Fuerteventura and Lanzarote is presented in Fig. 1C.

## Habitat

The localities of La Cantería, Órzola and Punta Prieta are composed by a halophilic and poorly nitrophilous vegetation, physiognomically characterised by the presence of *Suaeda vera* forming thickets with *Frankenia capitata* and *Zygophyllum fontanesii*. In Salinas de Janubio, there is present a chamaephytic community, growing in a highly saline disturbed littoral, characterised by two common species of halophilic environments, *Zygophyllum fontanesii* and *Suaeda vermiculata*. Las Laderas has a chamaephytic dwarf community formed by stunted chamaephytes growing on exposed windy and strongly grazed soils where *Helianthemum canariense* and *Spergularia fimbriata* are dominant. The remaining localities (Caldereta, Caleta de Famara and Barranco de La Espoleta) are composed by nitrophilous synanthropic shrubs dominated by *Caroxylon vermiculatum*, *Suaeda vermiculata* and *Bassia tomentosa* (del Arco Aguilar and Rodríguez Delgado 2018).

## Genetic data

A 658-bp fragment was successfully amplified (BOLD accession code: INCSI001-23). The specimen shows an 8.66% of divergence (uncorrected p-distance) to specimens of *Aphria ocypterata* and *Aphria longilingua*, as well an 8.12-8.89% of divergence to specimens of *Aphria longirostris* (Fig. 1D).

## Host

Hosts unknown. Probably Pyralidae, based on hosts of other species (Tschorsnig 2017).

## Discussion

Within the genus *Aphria*, *Aphria gracilis* Mesnil, 1963, *Aphria longirostris* (Meigen, 1824) *Aphria longilingua* Villeneuve, 1907 and *Aphria potans* (Wiedemann, 1830) have a black tegula (Mesnil 1963, Cerretti 2010, Canadian National Collection 2023b). The Nearctic species *Aphria georgiana* Townsend, 1908 and *Aphria miranda* Townsend, 1891 have a white tegula (Townsend 1891, Townsend 1908). Amongst the yellow-tegulae species, *A. xiphias* Pandellé, 1896 and *A. rubida* Mesnil, 1973 can be separated from *A. latifrons* by having R4+5 bristles that reach and exceed the intersection with the R-M vein (Cerretti 2010, Canadian National Collection 2023a). *A. miranda* Richter, 1978 can be separated from *A. latifrons* by having only two or three setae at the base of R4+5 (Richter 1978). The

phylogenetic tree, based on a mitochondrial gene, placed *A. latifrons* as a basal clade compared to the remaining species (Fig. 1D), with a higher interspecific divergence (ca. 8%) compared to the one existing between the *ocypterata-longilingua-longirostris* clade (< 1% between *A. ocypterata* and *A. longilingua*, ca. 4% between *A. longirostris* and either *A. ocypterata* or *A. longilingua*). As robust inferences cannot yet be made due to an underrepresentation on public databases (only three species with sequences from a total of 10 valid species), further analyses including material from the remaining species will allow for a better understanding of the evolution of the genus.

This record of *Aphria latifrons* on Fuerteventura and Lanzarote is not only the first report of the genus for the Canary Islands, but also for any of the four Macaronesian archipelagos (Arechavaleta et al. 2005, Borges et al. 2008, Borges et al. 2010, Gobierno de Canarias 2023). Due to its Palaearctic distribution, there is no evidence for considering the recent discovery of this species as an introduction. Instead, a recent natural dispersion may have occurred. Due to its known disjunct distribution, it is probable that this species is more widespread throughout the western Palaearctic and the geographic distance may be shorter than the current known distribution [ca. 1100 km from Andalusia (Spain) and ca. 2000 km from Tunisia]. Although it has not been reported for Morocco (Kettani et al. 2022), their close distance to Tunisia and the fact that the first report for a species of *Aphria* was relatively recent (Ebejer et al. 2019), may be an indication of underestimated diversity. If the species is found in Morocco, which is relatively close to Fuerteventura (96 km), a natural colonisation from North Africa may be thus more plausible. Specimens have been found in the northern and south-western parts of Lanzarote, 50 km distant from each other, both in coastal and interior areas, suggesting that this species could be more widespread along the Island. The specimen from Fuerteventura is 40 km distant from the southernmost recorded point in Lanzarote. The vegetation units where specimens were found are characteristic for most areas of the southern area of Lanzarote, as well as coastal areas from eastern and central areas and practically throughout all the Island of Fuerteventura. More sampling effort might uncover additional unknown populations of the species.

The biology of this species is not well studied. A 5-year-research carried out at the South Tyrol (Italy) revealed that adults were active from late-spring to early-autumn (Ziegler and Tschorsnig 2016). However, in Lanzarote, individuals were found mainly in winter, with most specimens being observed in January. This difference could be driven by the flowering phenology of Lanzarote, being closely related to rainfall episodes occurring in late-winter. Regarding floral resources, in the South Tyrol, it has been observed feeding on *Senecio inaequidens* (Asteraceae) and *Thymus praecox* (Lamiaceae). In Fuerteventura and Lanzarote, it was observed feeding on six different plant species from the families Asteraceae, Amaranthaceae, Chenopodiaceae and Zygophyllaceae. To date, the hosts for *A. latifrons* are unknown. Other species of the genus *Aphria* are known to occur as parasites in moths of the genus *Sciota* Hulst, 1888 (Tschorsnig 2017). In the Canary Islands, the native non-endemic species *Neurotoma coenulentella* (Zeller, 1846) [= *Sciota coenunlentella* (Zeller, 1846)] inhabits only the Island of Fuerteventura (Arenberger 1999), with no further additional species of the genus being recorded. Further studies are needed to determine which is the host of *A. latifrons* on the Canary's Archipelago.

## Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was supported under the project 'Desarrollo de un proyecto experimental de monitoreo y registro de información referente al estado de conservación de los hábitats de interés comunitario y los hábitats de especies de interés comunitario, con especial atención a la Red Natura 2000' (co-funded by the Operational Programme FEDER (2014-2020) and the Government of the Canary Islands, collection permit nº 2019/5566). Molecular analysis was supported by Spanish 'Agencia Estatal de Investigación' (project code PID2020-117758GA-I00, awarded to Carlos Ruiz). Daniel Suárez was funded by the Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación through an FPI PhD fellowship (PRE2018-083230). We are very grateful to Johan Verstraeten for allowing us to use his observation in Fuerteventura, as well to Rodrigo Dios for a tentative genus-level identification that led us to further investigation.

## References

- Arechavaleta M, Zurita N, Marrero MC, Martín JL (2005) Lista preliminar de especies silvestres de Cabo Verde (hongos, plantas y animales terrestres). Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación Territorial, Gobierno de Canarias, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 155 pp.
- Arenberger E (1999) Microlepidoptera von Fuerteventura (Kanarische Inseln) (Insecta: Lepidoptera). SHILAP Revista de Lepidopterología 27: 11-18.
- Báez M, Herting B, Tschorsnig H (1986) The Tachinidae (Diptera) of the Canary Islands. Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, Serie A (Biologie) 394: 1-15.
- Borges PA, Abreu C, Aguiar AM, Carvalho P, Jardim R, Melo I, Oliveira P, Sérgio C, Serrano AR, Vieira P (2008) A list of the terrestrial fungi, flora and fauna of Madeira and Selvagens archipelagos. Direcção Regional do Ambiente da Madeira and Universidade dos Açores, Funchal and Angra do Heroísmo, 438 pp.
- Borges PA, Costa A, Cunha R, Gabriel R, Gonçalves V, Martins A, Melo I, Parente M, Raposeiro P, Rodrigues P, Santos RS, Silva I, Vieira P, Vieira V (2010) A list of the terrestrial and marine biota from the Azores. Príncipe, Cascais, 429 pp.
- Canadian National Collection (2023a) *Aphria (Plagiopsis) rubida* Mesnil 1973. <https://www.cnc.agr.gc.ca/taxonomy/Taxonomy.php?id=129697>. Accessed on: 2023-6-30.
- Canadian National Collection (2023b) *Aphria potans* (Wiedemann 1830). <https://www.cnc.agr.gc.ca/taxonomy/Taxonomy.php?id=156023>. Accessed on: 2023-6-30.
- Cerretti P (2010) I tachinidi della fauna italiana (Diptera Tachinidae). Cierre Gruppo Editoriale, Padova, 575 pp.
- del Arco Aguilar M, Rodríguez Delgado O (2018) Vegetation of the Canary Islands. Vegetation of the Canary Islands 83-319. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-77255-4\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-77255-4_6)
- Ebejer MJ, Kettani K, Gatt P (2019) First records of families and species of Diptera (Insecta) from Morocco. Boletín de la Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa 64: 143-153.
- Folmer O, Black M, Hoeh W, Lutz R, Vrijenhoek R (1994) DNA primers for amplification of mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit I from diverse metazoan invertebrates. Molecular Marine Biology and Biotechnology 3 (5): 294-9.

- Gobierno de Canarias (2023) Banco de Datos de Biodiversidad de Canarias. <http://www.biodiversidadcanarias.es/biota/>. Accessed on: 2023-5-04.
- Herting B (1984) Catalogue of Palaearctic Tachinidae (Diptera). Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, Serie A (Biologie) 369: 1-228.
- Kettani K, Ebejer MJ, Ackland DM, Bächli G, Barraclough D, Barták M, Carles-Tolrá M, Černý M, Cerretti P, Chandler P, Dakki M, Daugeron C, Jong HD, Dils J, Disney H, Droz B, Evenhuis N, Gatt P, Graciolli G, Grichanov IY, Haenni J, Hauser M, Himmi O, MacGowan I, Mathieu B, Mouna M, Munari L, Nartshuk EP, Negrobov OP, Oosterbroek P, Pape T, Pont AC, Popov GV, Rognes K, Skuhrová M, Skuhrový V, Speight M, Tomasovic G, Trari B, Tschorsnig H, Vala J, von Tschirnhaus M, Wagner R, Whitmore D, Woźnica AJ, Zatwarnicki T, Zwick P (2022) Catalogue of the Diptera (Insecta) of Morocco- an annotated checklist, with distributions and a bibliography. ZooKeys 1094: 1-466. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1094.62644>
- Macías-Hernandez N, de la Cruz López S, Roca-Cusachs M, Oromí P, Arnedo M (2016) A geographical distribution database of the genus *Dysdera* in the Canary Islands (Araneae, Dysderidae). ZooKeys 625: 11-23. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.625.9847>
- Mesnil LP (1963) Nouveaux tachinaires de la région paléarctique principalement de l'URSS et du Japon. Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique 33 (24): 1-56.
- Richter VA (1978) A new species of tachinids of the genus *Aphria* Rob.-Desv. (Diptera, Tachinidae) from Turkmenia. Trudy Zoologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR 71: 90-93.
- Stamatakis A (2014) RAxML version 8: a tool for phylogenetic analysis and post-analysis of large phylogenies. Bioinformatics 30 (9): 1312-1313. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btu033>
- Stireman J, Cerretti P, O'Hara J, Blaschke J, Moulton J (2019) Molecular phylogeny and evolution of world Tachinidae (Diptera). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 139 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2018.12.002>
- Suárez D, García J, Santos I, Ruiz C, Peña G, Pérez AJ, Lugo D, García R, Báez M (2020) Annotated check-list of the family Tachinidae (Diptera: Calyptera: Oestroidea) in the Canary Islands. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France (N.S.) 56 (2): 135-152. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00379271.2020.1753574>
- Tooker J, Hauser M, Hanks L (2006) Floral host plants of Syrphidae and Tachinidae (Diptera) of Central Illinois. Annals of the Entomological Society of America 99 (1): 96-112. [https://doi.org/10.1603/0013-8746\(2006\)099\[0096:fhposa\]2.0.co;2](https://doi.org/10.1603/0013-8746(2006)099[0096:fhposa]2.0.co;2)
- Townsend CH (1891) Notes on North American Tachinidae sens. str. with descriptions of new genera and species. Paper II. Transactions of the American Entomological Society 18: 349-382.
- Townsend CH (1908) The taxonomy of the muscoidean flies, including descriptions of new genera and species. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 138 pp.
- Troll VR, Carracedo JC (2016) The geology of Lanzarote. In: Troll VR, Carracedo JC (Eds) The Geology of the Canary Islands. Elsevier, Amsterdam. <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-12-809663-5.00007-4>
- Tschorsnig HP (2001) Raupenfliegen (Diptera: Tachinidae) aus Südtirol (Italien) im Gebiet des Stiffler-Joch-Nationalparks: (1). Gredleriana 1: 171-182.
- Tschorsnig HP (2017) Preliminary host catalogue of Palaearctic Tachinidae (Diptera). [http://www.nadsdiptera.org/Tach/WorldTachs/CatPalHosts/Cat\\_Pal\\_tach\\_hosts\\_Ver1.pdf](http://www.nadsdiptera.org/Tach/WorldTachs/CatPalHosts/Cat_Pal_tach_hosts_Ver1.pdf). Accessed on: 2023-6-04.



- Villeneuve J (1907) Contribution au catalogue des diptères de France. Revue Mensuelle d'Histoire Naturelle 38: 35-39.
- Villeneuve J (1908) Contribution au catalogue des diptères de France. Revue Mensuelle d'Histoire Naturelle 38: 96-101.
- Ziegler J, Tschorsnig HP (2016) An overview of all the recorded species in the study area and in South Tyrol, with new data from recent years. Studia Dipterologica 21: 312-406.

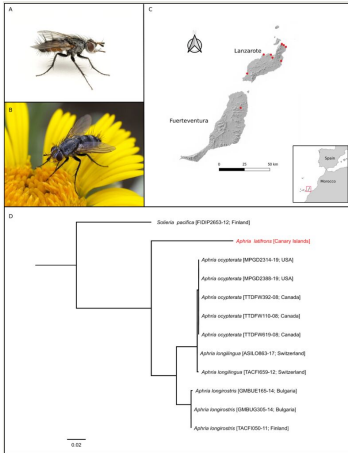


Figure 1.

Habitus, distribution and genetic data for *Aphria latifrons*. **A** Lateral view of living specimen of *Aphria latifrons* (photo: M. Pérez-Gil); **B** Lateral view of living specimen of *Aphria latifrons* (photo: M. Pérez-Gil); **C** Distribution maps of the islands of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote showing the observed distribution of *Aphria latifrons* (red dots). The location of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote within the Canary Islands is marked with a red square in the inset; **D** Maximum-Likelihood tree of the genus *Aphria*. Countries are indicated after BOLD accession numbers. Red: specimen sequenced in this study.