Key to the Palaearctic species of the genus *Myelaulus*

1. A large brownish black spot situated on cross vein $t_3$. Body subshining to dim.
2. M. bipunctatus (FALL.)

2. A dark spot covering nearly the whole of the third of the base of the discoidal field. Abdomen reddish ochraceous.
3. M. stigmatus sp. n.
   - A dark presubal spot only slightly contacting the discoidal field; hind abdominal tergites black.
   - M. bipunctatus (FALL.)

---

*Meoneura hennigi* sp. n.

(Pl. II, Figs. 2, 3)

Predominantly black, anterior 3/5 of front reddish orange, knob of halter whitish-yellow. The nearest relatives are *M. obscurilla* (FALL.), *M. halichristi* DUDA, 1928 and *M. sedula* CUKLIN, 1937, from which this species differs distinctly by the presence of three pv bristles on $t_1$ and by the form of the 2nd lamella of the male genitalia. It is dedicated to Prof. Dr. W. Hennig, to whom I feel greatly obliged for his long collaboration and support of my endeavours.

**Male, holotype**

Head predominantly brownish black, front silky shining, frontal triangle highly shining, anterior 3/5 of front reddish orange; eye rounded, only in front of vabrisae slightly angulated; cheek orally as broad as the length of 3rd antennal joint, posteriorly twice as broad as length of 3rd antennal joint. Chaetotaxy normal, pvt slightly divergent. Thorax subshining, very finely rugulose, with brownish grey pollinose. Three pairs of dc, the anterior two pairs short, but nearly twice as long as the mesonotal microchaetae; presestellar ac visibly shorter than dc. Scutellum slightly flattened. Acrostichal microchaetae arranged in 5 to 6 irregular rows. Legs blackish brown, $t_1$ with three strong pv in their proximal third and one fine pv near the base, several prolongated microchaetae on the hind and under part; $t_2$ with one strong pv in the distal fourth, $t_3$ three times as long as the 2nd tergal joint and provided on the ventral side with a dense little comb of pale bristles of the same length as the diameter of the metatarsus. Near the base of this comb two black thorns of the same length are visible. Wings practically transparent, vein $m_{1+2}$ contacting the tip of the wing, which is slightly angulated; vein $m_{1+2}$ between $t_2$ and $t_3$ broken distinctly backwards, the distance between $t_2$ and $t_3$, about 1/5 longer than $t_3$. Veins pale brownish. Knob of halter yellowish white, twice as long as the second joint, which is grey to brown on its outerside.

Abdomen entirely blackish brown, shining, finely rugulose, distinctly more narrow than thorax; tergites 3—5 nearly of the same length, all sternites same breadth, brown, membrane of 3rd to 5th segments with a few short thorn-like microchaetae. Hypopygium (Pl. II, Figs. 2, 3) very typical. First lamella reduced to an adjacent little plate provided at its base with a group of flattened hairs longer than 5th tergite; 2nd lamella resembling a strong clasper, on the inner side of which a group of strong black bristles is present; anal lamella small, bare.

---

**Female**

With the exception of the abdomen, in all other characters identical with male. Abdominal sternites very narrow, bright brown, membrane with more numerous thorn-like microchaetae than in male, 6th segment with the exception of tergite brown suffumate and longitudinally densely grooved. Sparse bristles on genital segments not longer than 1/3 the length of 5th segment.

**Variability.** In large specimens of both sexes the distance between $t_2$ and $t_3$ is more than twice as long as $t_2$. The fore de is sometimes only a little shorter than the presestellar de. Pollinosity varies and is sometimes very dense. The size of the proboscis, especially its width, is also variable.

**Measurements.** Holotype $2$: length of body 1.80 mm, length of wing 1.55 mm; length of $t_2$ 0.40 mm, $t_3$ 0.27 mm, 2nd tergal joint 0.69 mm. Length of wing of paratypes 1.25—1.60 mm.

Holotype $2$: Hindkush (Pakistan), Tiroch-valley, Shekhnayak, 3 050 m, 26. VII. 1967, on foeces and decaying mast (M. Daniel leg.).

Paratypes: 5 $2$, 14 0, same data, 1 0, paratype: Hindkush (Afghanistan), Ishmurkh-valley, 4 500 m, in grass, 1. VIII. 1965 (M. Daniel leg.). Holotype and paratypes in Moravské museum, Brno.

---

*Meoneura compactsia* sp. n.

(Pl. II, Figs. 4, 5)

This species is characterised by dark halteres and by typically compact male genital segments with tiny lamellae.

**Male, holotype**

Head blackish brown to black, whole from silky shining, frontal triangle pollinose, about half the length of front, occular tubercle pollinose. Eye rounded, only slightly angulated. Cheek frontally as broad as the length of 3rd antennal joint, posteriorly twice as long as the length of this joint. Chaetotaxy normal, pv slightly divergent. Thorax subshining, very finely rugulose, weakly pollinose with brownish grey, de 4—5, but only presestellar ones are strong, the remaining, especially the anterior ones not differing from the mesonotal microchaetae. Presestellar ac distinctly shorter than dc, acrostichals microchaetae in 4—5 irregular and sparse rows. Scutellum distinctly flattened. Legs brownish black; $t_1$ with two strong pv-bristles on apical half and with several prolongated hairs in the basal half, near the base 1 weak pv and 1 weak pd; $t_2$ with 1 preapical pv, $t_3$ two a half times longer than the 2nd tergal joint, provided on the ventral side with a dense little comb of pale bristles nearly as long as the diameter of the metatarsus, near the base of this comb two black thorns of the same length are visible. Wings practically transparent, tip rounded, distance between $t_2$ and $t_3$ about 1/4 longer than $t_3$, veins bright brown. Halteres dark brown to grey, knob twice as long as 2nd joint of halteres.

Abdomen subshining, brownish black, not pollinose, membrane of 3rd to 5th segments with only a few short thorn-like microchaetae. Genital segments forming a comparatively compact structure with not very striking lamellae; 3rd lamella in the form of a slender, black, finger-like process hidden
under the 2nd lamella, which is brown, covered with hairs arising from little warts; 3rd lamella inconspicuous. 5th sternite longer than broad. Female. With the exception of the genital segments, in all characters identical with the males, only the 3rd to 5th sternite are more narrow. 5th segment with about 20 marginal and discal hairs, of which the longest are longer than 1/2 of the 5th tergite; membrane of 6th segment, similarly as in *Meoneura hennigi* sp. n., brown suffumate and distinctly longitudinally grooved.

**Measurements.** Holotype 5: length of body 1.45 mm, length of wing 1.20 mm, t₃ 0.30 mm, mt₃ 0.18 mm, 2nd tarsal joint 0.07 mm. Paratype 5: length of wing 1.00 mm. Paratypes 2: length of wing 1.10, 1.55 and 1.45 mm.

Holotype 5 and paratypes (1, 3, 5): Hindukush (Pakistan), Tirich-valley, Shekhiyak, 3000 m, 28-30. VIII. 1967, en savae (M. Daniel leg.), in Moravské museum, Brno.

*Meoneura subnivalis* sp. n.

(Pl. II, Figs. 6-7)

This species is characterised by the long knob of the halteres, by its posteriorly broad thorax, and by the long bristles on the globe-like 2nd lamella of the male genitalia.

**Male, holotype.**

Head predominantly brownish black to black. Palpi, 3rd antennal joint, anterior 1/3 of frons and ocellar triangle comparatively bright black. (In dry condition the whole frons appears black, except a narrow strip above the antennae.) Frons silvery shining, ocellar triangle and the whole posterior and under part of the head finely rugulose and pollinose; frontal triangle weakly differentiated, its apex reaching a little above the middle of the frontal length; cheek frontally 1/4 longer than the length of 3rd antennal joint, its hind part as broad as 1/2 of the diameter of eye. Chaetotaxy normal, pvt slightly diverging.

Thorax blackish brown, finely rugulose and densely dark grey pollinose. Viewed dorsally thorax frontally narrow, hindwatts strikingly broad, with a considerable alar width. Mesonotal microchaetae short (shorter than distance between ocelli), strongly oppressed, only one pair of dc, praeacetabular ac 1/3 as long as dc; between dc the mesonotal microchaetae are arranged in 7-9 irregular rows. Other chaetotaxy normal. Scutellum densely and finely rugulose, flattened.

Legs brownish black, t₃ with 8-9 pv-bristles, of which 2 (left) and 3 (right) are visibly longer than the femoral diameter; one prebasal bristle of the same length as the long ones. t₃ preapically with 1 bristle (under).

Wings. Vein r₄₅ contacting the tip of the wings praepically, tip regularly rounded. Distance t₄ - t₅ twice as long as t₅. Membrane transparent, veins bright brown. Halteres yellowish white, outside, mainly at the base, weakly greyish suffumate, knob a little spoon-like, four times as long as the 2nd joint.

Abdomen completely blackish brown, only weakly rugulose, subshining; its form oval, width equalling thorax, tergal length increasing posteriorly, so that the 5th tergite is twice as long as the second one. Membrane with only a few few thorn-like setae on fourth segment.

**Hypopygium (not dissected):** First lamella reduced; second lamella nearly globe-shaped, with a broad group of long (up to 0.20 mm) bristles with twisted tips; third lamella reduced; aedeagus stout, caudally thickened, convexely bent.

**Measurements:** Length of body 1.50 mm, wing 1.55 mm, t₃ 0.41 mm.

Holotype 3: Hindukush (Afghanistan), Ishmurish-valley, 4500 m, in grass, 1. VIII. 1968, (M. Daniel leg.), in Moravské museum, Brno.

**REFERENCES**


**Author's address:** Dr. F. Gregor, CSc., Parasitologický ústav ČSAV, Zemplínska 1, Brno, Czechoslovakia.
Gazoon F., 1971: New species of Mycetinus Loww (Piophilidae) and Aeonaera Ross. (Miltichilidae) from Hindukush (Diptera)