

Contributions to a Manual of Palaearctic Diptera

Edited by L. Papp and B. Darvas

Volumes 1–3, Appendix

The excellently illustrated volumes of the "Contributions to a Manual of Palaearctic Diptera" morphological, physiological, genetical, ecological and economic up-to-date knowledge of dipterous species (midges and flies), which have significant importance in genetics as model organisms, in plant cultivation as pests or beneficial parasitoids, in animal husbandry and human health as vectors of serious illnesses and which are important for ecosystem function, are treated. Morphological keys to generic level for adults and larvae are provided, which help readers with identification of dipterous pests and parasitoids, while readers in the field of applied dipterology will find suitable environmentally friendly methods against pests or biological control methods.

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New records of Diptera species from Hungary, with the list of the Hungarian Scathophagidae

L. PAPP

Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, and Animal Ecology Research
Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H-1088 Budapest, Baross u. 13, Hungary
E-mail: lpapp@zoo.zoo.nhmus.hu

Abstract – First Hungarian record of 16 species of Macroceridae, Mycetophilidae, Acroceridae, Empididae, Lonchopteridae, Lauxaniidae, Chamaemyiidae, Carnidae, Scathophagidae and Tachinidae are reported with additional data for other rare Diptera. *Meoneura sabroskyi* sp. n. (Carnidae) is described from Hungary, the genera *Antheπισcopus* BECKER, 1891 (Empididae), *Delina* ROBI-NEAU-DESVOIDY, 1830, *Scoliaphleps* BECKER, 1894 and *Spathephilus* BECKER, 1894 (Scathophagidae) are reported for the first time. The revised list of the Hungarian Scathophagidae (41 spp.) is given. With four figures.

Key words – Macroceridae, Mycetophilidae, Acroceridae, Empididae, Lonchopteridae, Lauxaniidae, Chamaemyiidae, Carnidae, Scathophagidae, Tachinidae, *Meoneura*, faunistic survey, new species, new record, Hungary.

INTRODUCTION

The critical list of the dipterous insects of our country, "Checklist of the Diptera of Hungary" was published five years ago (PAPP 2001a). Our collection programme "Large blank spots in the Diptera fauna of Hungary", supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA), was closed in 2002. However, new opportunities for collecting in Hungary have been established by a project on the faunagenesis in the Carpathian Basin from 2005. A part of new findings based on specimens captured in 2004 and 2005 is given in the present paper. In addition, corrections, omissions, misinterpretations, etc., to/of those, which were published in the Checklist, and we have so far realised in the respective dipterous families, are also published below.

not reaching prescutellars. Apices of femora, bases of tibiae, mid and hind metatarsi yellow. Abdominal tergites T1 and T2 darker brownish, T3 with a pair of small brown spots, T4 and T5 each with a small, subtriangular anterior sagittal spot.

Leucopomyia latifrons BESCHOWSKI et MERZ, 1998 – Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmerdű, 2 males 9 females; 2 males 5 females; erdei tiszás, 2001. 04. 29–30.; 1 female; télgyes, 2002., 05. 18–20.; 2 females; ibid., 04. 18.; 1 female; 1995. IV. 23. Body, including abdomen, evenly darker grey, no more pattern discernible. Frons unicolourous darker grey. This species tends to have 3 pairs of dorsocentrals. All legs black. Costal vein thicker than in *L. afflicta*. Wing darkened below costa in the r1 cell. New to Hungary.

CARNIDAE

Meoneura sabroskyi sp. n.

(Figs 1–4)

Type material – Holotype, male (HNHM): [Hungary] "Kiskunsgéi N.P.: Kerekegyháza, Kondor-ó, virágoköl [on flowers], 2005. 04. 14., leg. Papp & Földvári". Paratype, male (abdomen with genitalia in a microvial with glycerol): "Kiskunsgéi N.P., Fülöpháza – homokbuckás, 1977. IV. 21. – leg. Draskovits" (localities 2 to 5 km from each other).

Description – Measurements in mm: body length 1.55 (holotype), 1.46 (paratype), wing length 1.30, 1.22, wing breadth 0.54, 0.52. Frons wholly black (in *M. lamellata* fore 1/3 to 1/2 of frons yellow or reddish-greyish yellow). Genal edge with 3 strong setae, but middle one shorter and thinner than the other two. Frontal triangle reaches only middle of frons. Scutum microtomentose, black. Three pairs of dorsocentrals, but first and second pairs hardly discernible. Legs black. Posteroventral side of fore femur with 2 or 3 long setae. Wing whitish. Intra-crossvein section equals dm-Cu cross-vein. Halteres white. Abdomen convex, without dorsal impression. Male epandrium without a series of thick long setae, with a pair of longer setae, but that is not extremely long. Genitalia with large lamella, which is not fused with surstylus, but only at bases (Figs 1, 3). Lamella – which is in this species obviously a process of subepandrial sclerite (Fig. 3) – large with dense long setae. No setae on caudal edge of lamella, contrasting that of *M. lamellata*. Surstylus rather simple, apex medioinclinate (Fig. 2). Paramere (Fig. 4) very small, apex sharp and directed laterocaudally (almost caudally).

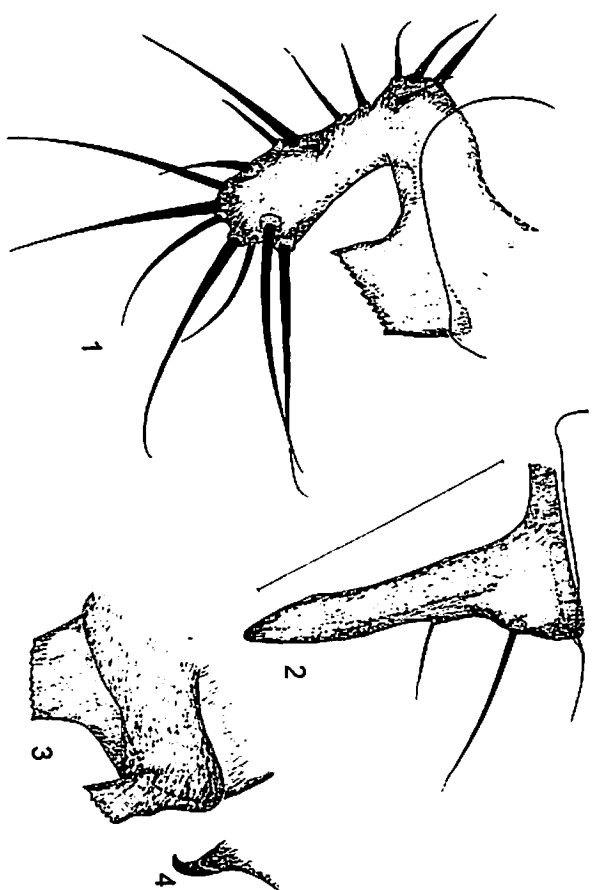
Remarks – The new species is closely related to *M. lamellata* COLLIN, 1930. The male genitalia differ distinctly (cf. SABROSKY 1959: fig. 7). However, there are three body characters, which make the distinction of the two species possible, without preparation of male genitalia (i.e. also in female sex). While frons is completely black in the new species, in *M. lamellata* fore 1/3 to 1/2 of frons yellow or reddish-greyish yellow. *M. lamellata* has 3 pairs of true *dc-s*, *M. sabroskyi*'s anterior two *dc* pairs are hardly discernible, and while its intra-crossvein section is of the same length as dm-Cu cross-vein, that is 1.5 times longer in *M. lamellata*.

Egymology – I name this new species to the honour of the late CURTIS W. SABROSKY, for his great achievements in dipterology, including those in the family Carnidae.

Meoneura lamellata COLLIN, 1930 – 1 female: [Kun]Peszér, KERTÉSZ, 1909. IV. 25. – A widely distributed but uncommon Holarctic species. This is still the only specimen from Hungary. The other specimen, which was published by PAPP (1978) from Fülöpháza (♂) is the paratype of *M. sabroskyi*.

SCATHOPHAGIDAE

DELV-DRASKOVITS (1981) listed and keyed 30 species, including *Hexanitocera toxocera* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1846). That is misidentified (see PAPP 2001b), and see also below). Of the species listed in the Fauna Hungarica, also *Nanna leucostoma* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1846) is misidentified (see below). *Nanna multisetosa* (HACKMAN, 1956) proved to be a junior synonym of *Nanna flavipes* (FALLÉN, 1819). *N. nigripes* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1846) was put into synonymy with *N. tibialia* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838), but this does not change the number of species. The remaining 27 species were supplemented by five species in PAPP (2001b), and by



Figs 1–4. *Meoneura sabroskyi* sp. n. paratype, male genitalia: 1 = lamella, broadest (sublateral) view, 2 = surstylus, broadest (other sublateral) view, 3 = connection of epandrium, lamella and surstylus, inner view, 4 = paramere, sublateral view. Scale bar: 0.1 mm for all