

**Scatopsidae, Lauxaniidae, Diastatidae and Hippoboscidae
(Diptera) of the Kiskunság National Park, Hungary**

By

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Abstract: Scatopsidae, Lauxaniidae, Diastatidae and Hippoboscidae (Diptera) of the Kiskunság National Park, Hungary - Locality and flight period data of 64 species of these four families are given with remarks on habitats and life-habits. Four species are new for the Hungarian fauna. Other ten species are also listed, which were collected near the national park.

According to our observations hitherto, the Kiskunság National Park has the richest fauna in the Hungarian national parks; this is valid for flies, too. During our four year collecting programme invaluable dipterous material was collected, which is a considerable enrichment of the collections of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (below HNHM). Contrarily, the two volumes of "The Fauna of the Kiskunság National Park" do not reflect this fact, since the material of numerous dipterous families has not been published (nor identified). Below the material of four families (64 species, 1 672 specimens) is represented.

As for the species of the family Scatopsidae, several excellent revisory works had been published, and consequently, the scatopsid part in the new Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera (Krivosheina and Haenni 1986) reflects a comparatively good situation in their taxonomy. In the family Diastatidae the genus *Diastata* was revised most recently. The senior author is a specialist for the Palaearctic species of the family Lauxaniidae but he had not time for the elaboration of the present material previously. The junior author has recently identified all the hippoboscid material preserved in the collection of the Zoological Department, HNHM, including the specimens from the Kiskunság National Park.

The form of the present paper follows the formal requirements of the two volumes of the Kiskunság fauna in every respect.

In the case of species from territories of the Kiskunság other than the Kiskunság National Park, the whole information (incl. the scientific name) is given in square brackets.

SCATOPSIDAE

Small nematocerans with little known life-habits. There are some species (5-6 species) with known habits, which develop in dung and decaying (rotten) plant material. *Coboldia fuscipes* is usually reared from fungi (in mushroom-culture units as well as in the nature). Hitherto 26 species have been collected in our country, a half of them is listed below as members of the Kiskunság fauna. Two species (*Aspistes berolinensis* and *Ferneiella incompleta*) are new for the Hungarian fauna.

Aspistes berolinensis Meigen, 1818 - 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csevéharaszt. 12. V-23. VII. - New for the fauna of Hungary. A European species, its life-habits are little known. Our specimens were caught on sandy areas and on the edge of a swamp (12 ♂, 1 ♀).

Ectactia clavipes (Loew, 1846) - II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta. - 1. Ócsa; 3. Csévharaszt, 20. V-6. VI. - A European species, which has been found in all parts of our country. The larvae develop in dung. Our specimens (1 ♂, 3 ♀) on dung heap and on wet meadows.

Anapausis talpae (Verrall, 1912) - 1. Ócsa: Kisturjánosok. 21. VI. - One male of this rare species was caught.

Parascatopse minutissima (Verrall, 1886) - IV. Fülöpháza; Kerekegyháza: Kondortó. - 1. Ócsa; 8. Kéleshalom; 9. Kunfehértó. 5. VI-15. VIII. - Out of Hungary it is known from England, France, Spain and Italy only (Krivoshina and Haenni 1986). Other localities in Hungary Balatonfüred (Zilahy-Sebess 1960) and Kelebia.

Rhegmoclema halteratum (Meigen, 1838) - II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák: Kolon-tó; VI. Bugac. - 1. Inárcs; Ócsa: Nagyerdő, Kisturjánosok; 2. Ágasegyháza; 8. Kéleshalom. 20. V-15. VIII. - A widespread European species, its larvae develop in dung, imago caught on horse dung, on wet meadows but also on the edge of salty marsh, on salty mud, in gardens etc. 51 ex.

Apiloscatopse flavicollis (Meigen, 1818) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; IV. Fülöpháza. - 1. Ócsa; 3. Csévharaszt, 15. III-9. V., 29. IX-13. XI. - A common European species. It is abundant on forest litter in the autumn (e. g. caught also with soil traps) but it has been collected on our lowlands also in the spring.

Colobostema triste (Zetterstedt, 1850) - 1. Ócsa: Kisturjánosok. 21. VI. - A widespread but rare European species. One male was caught at Ócsa but it is known from some other localities in Hungary.

Ferneiella incompleta (Verrall, 1886) - 1. Ócsa: Bikarét. 12-22. V. - Two males and four females were collected in a forest near to a wet meadow. New for the fauna of Hungary.

Reichertella geniculata (Zetterstedt, 1850) - 5. Tabdi; 10. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. 18-22. IX. - A European species which is rare in Hungary (4 ♂, 1 ♀).

Reichertella nigra (Meigen, 1804) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; IV. Fülöpháza: Hattyúszék; V. Izsák. - 1. Ócsa: Nagyerdő; 5. Tabdi. 11-29. V., 21. IX. - Widespread over Central and South Europe. In our country it is known only from lowlands. The larvae develop in dung, imagoes were collected in wet forests and meadows. Eight males and seven females were collected from the Kiskunság N. P., an additional female from Kelebia (known also from the Hortobágy N. P.).

Scatopse notata (Linnaeus, 1758) - II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza. - 1. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; 5. Tabdi. 15. III-9. V., 28. IX. - A very common cosmopolitan species; it is synanthropic and spread by human activity. The larvae develop in all kinds of dung, in dung water, etc., the imagoes were collected also on sand dunes, in forests by soil traps, etc. 10 ex.

Coboldia fuscipes (Meigen, 1830) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; VI. Bugac. - 1. Dabas; 3. Csévharaszt. V-VII-?. - A common cosmopolitan species spread by commerce. The larvae develop in all kinds of decaying materials (in dung, in rotten potatoes and in fruiting bodies of fungi). 16 ex.

Swammerdamella brevicornis (Meigen, 1830) - II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Bugac. - 1. Ócsa: Kisturjánosok; Dabas; 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 8. Kéleshalom; 10. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. V-X. - A widespread Palaearctic species, common also in our country. The larvae are abundantly developing in dung on pastures; far more specimens were collected on our lowlands than in mountains. 57 ex.

LAUXANIIDAE

Small to medium-sized flies, which develop in leaf litter in forests, in rotten tree stumps, etc. In our country 70 species have been found, of them 38 species were collected in the Kiskunság National Park (an addition of eight species is from areas adjacent to the park, or places in the Kiskunság or Central Hungary; six of these species are listed below,

two species, namely *Homoneura notata* Fall. and *Homoneura thalhammeri* L. Papp are from Órszentmiklós). No species was found as new for our fauna. The number of the specimens preserved in the collection of the HHNM from the Kiskunság is rather significant (1245 ex.). The proportion of the rare (not abundant) species is high but only voucher specimens were mounted in the cases of abundant species. Most of the specimens were caught by sweep netting, some specimens were collected by Malaise trap.

Homoneura biumbata (Loew, 1847) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő. - Gyón, Kalocsa, Órszentmiklós, Deliblat. 18. VII. - A sylvicolous West Palaearctic species.

Homoneura interstincta (Fallén, 1820) - 3. Csévharaszt. 19. VI-21. VII. - Seven specimens; more abundant in our mountains.

Homoneura limnea (Becker, 1895) - IV. Fülöpháza. - 1. Ócsa: Mádencia-erdő, Nagy-erdő; 5. Tabdi. - Gyón. 5. VI-22. IX. - Known from the deciduous forest zones of Europe; no data on its life-habits. 6 ex.

Homoneura minor (Becker, 1895) - IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Bugac. - Órszentmiklós, Deliblat. 24. V-15. VII. - Known from Central Europe and from the south part of the USSR in Europe. A rare species, which were collected in our sandy lowlands. Five males.

Homoneura remmi L. Papp, 1978 - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák: Kolon-tó; - 3. Csévharaszt. - Ásotthalom, Deliblat. 6. VI-10. VIII. - Closely related to and sympatric with the previous species. Its holotype is from Csévharaszt, specimens were collected in reeds, in sand dune areas, in Juniperus groves, etc. Ten males.

Homoneura minor/remmi females - The two species are so closely related that their females are not separable by our present knowledge. Twenty-six females were collected together with males, or additionally from Ágasegyháza and Kéleshalom.

Homoneura subnotata L. Papp, 1978 - 9. Kunfehértó. - Kalocsa, Szeghalom. 19. VIII. - A rare species, described from Hungary and known from some European countries. One male and one females were collected in an oak forest at Kunfehértó.

Trigonometopus frontalis (Meigen, 1830) - 1. Ócsa. - Gyón, Kalocsa. IV-VIII. - Known from Europe and Mongolia. Its imagoes are collected in reeds.

Minettia (Frendelia) longipennis (Fabricius, 1794) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; IV. Fülöpháza. - 1. Ócsa: Nagy-erdő; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi; 9. Kunfehértó. - 11. V-18. VIII. - A widespread Holarctic species. It is sylvicolous though it occurs also in lowland groves and bushes. 66 ex.

Minettia (Minettia) fasciata (Fallén, 1826) - II. Fülöpháza; VI. Bugac. - 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 8. Kéleshalom; 9. Kunfehértó. - Gyón. 12. V.-26. VII. - A common and widespread species, in Hungary it mainly occurs in lowlands. (22 ex.).

Minettia (Minettia) flaviventris (Costa, 1844) - 3. Csévharaszt. - Gyón, Deliblat. 19. VI. - Middle and south belts of Europe, life-habits unknown.

Minettia (Minettia) loewi (Schiner, 1864) - 2. Ágasegyháza. 6. VI. - A sylvicolous species, known from Central Europe only; one male and one female were caught.

Minettia (Minettia) lupulina (Fabricius, 1787) - II. Fülöpháza. - 3. Csévharaszt. 4. VI.-15. VII. - A common Holarctic species (10 ex.).

Minettia (Minettia) plumicornis (Fallén, 1820) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák: Kolon-tó; VI. Bugac. - 1. Ócsa: Felsőbabad, Mádencia-erdő; 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 8. Kéleshalom; 9. Kunfehértó. - Gyón, Kalocsa, Kiskunhalas, Deliblat. 26. V.-9. VII. - All parts of Europe south to tree-line; an abundant species on our lowlands (100 ex.).

Minettia (Minettia) rivosa (Meigen, 1826) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; IV. Kerekegyháza: Kondor-tó; V. Izsák: Kolon-tó; VI. Bugac. - 1. Ócsa: Öregturján; 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; - Kalocsa. 27. V.-9. VIII. - A common Holarctic species (42 ex.).

Minettia (Minettia) tubifer (Meigen, 1826) - II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; VI. Bugac. - 2. Ágasegyháza. - Gyón. 10. V.-16. IX. - A rare European species; four specimens were caught, all of them on open fields.

Paroecus signatipes (Loew, 1856) - IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Bugac. - 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 9. Kunfehértó. - Gyón, Kecskemét, Örkény, Deliblat. V-VI. - A majority

of the specimens of this steppe species (63 ex.) in the HHNM is from the Kiskunság. They were collected in sandy areas, in open forests, etc.

Tricholauxania praeusta (Fallén, 1820) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő, - 1. Ócsa: Nagyerdő; 3. Csévharaszt; 8. Kéleshalom; 9. Kunfehértó. 17. V. -18. VIII. - A very common species, which lives in forests (in any kind of forests also on our lowlands; 55 ex.).

Peplomyza discoidea (Meigen, 1830) - IV. Fülöpháza. - 3. Csévharaszt. - Kecskemét, Kalocsa, Deliblat. 10-20. V-?. - Widespread in deciduous forests of Europe (9 ex.).

Peplomyza intermedia E. Remm, 1979 - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő. - 1. Ócsa: Mádencia-erdő. - Őrszentmiklós. 7-19-21. IX. - Known from Central and SE Europe (incl. USSR to Armenia). Only three females were caught during our collecting programme.

Peplomyza litura (Meigen, 1826) - 1. Ócsa: Mádencia-erdő. - Kalocsa. ?-19. IX. - Two males and one female were collected in one place only; it is widespread though not abundant in Europe (deciduous forests).

[*Aulogastromyia anisodactyla* (Loew, 1845) - It has not been collected in the Kiskunság National Park but we have specimens in the HHNM from Őrszentmiklós, Csomád and Kalocsa, i.e. from areas similar to those of the Kiskunság (as for their landscape and vegetation).]

[*Lyciella* (*Melosimyza*) *platycephala* (Loew, 1847) - Gyón (now Dabas-Gyón). 17. VII. - A widespread European species, very rare on our lowlands, common in mountains (e.g. Bükk Mts).]

[*Lyciella* (*Lyciella*) *decempunctata* (Fallén, 1820) - Gyón. 19. VI. - Common in deciduous forests of Europe; much to our surprise, it has not been collected in the Kiskunság N. P.]

Lyciella (*Lyciella*) *decepiens* (Loew, 1847) - IV. Fülöpháza: - 1. Ócsa: Mádencia-erdő; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi. - Gyón, Kiskunhalas. 23. V.-31. VII. - Known from Europe (incl. the Caucasus Mts); it is more or less restricted to forests but common also on wet meadows with groves (63 ex.).

Lyciella (*Lyciella*) *pallidiventris* (Fallén, 1820) - 9. Kunfehértó, 27. VII. - Widespread in deciduous forests of Europe but never abundant. Two males were caught in one place only.

Lyciella (*Lyciella*) *stylata* L. Papp, 1978 - 9. Kunfehértó. - A single male.

Lyciella (*Lyciella*) *subpallidiventris* L. Papp, 1978 - VI. Bugac: Bugaci nagyerdő. 21-25. VI. - One male only.

Lyciella (*Lyciella*) *rorida* (Fallén, 1820) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; 1. Ócsa: Mádencia-erdő, Öregturján; 8. Kéleshalom; 9. Kunfehértó. 28. V.-27. VII. - A common sylvicolous species (38 ex.).

Lauxania (*Callixania*) *minor* Martinek, 1974 - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Bugac. - 1. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi: 27. IV.-5. VI. - It is known from Europe and Mongolia (an univoltine forest species). 66 ex.

Lauxania (*Lauxania*) *cylindricornis* (Fabricius, 1794) - IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Bugac. - 1. Ócsa: Bikarét; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi. IV. 26.-22. VI. - A Holarctic forest species (37 ex.).

Calliopum aeneum (Fallén, 1820) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák: Kolon-tó; VI. Bugac, Bócsa. - 1. Ócsa: Felsőbabád, Mádencia-erdő, Öregturján, Nagy-erdő; 2. Ágasegyháza, Orgovány; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi. - Gyón, Deliblat. 16. V.-7. X. - It is the commonest species of this family in Hungary (166 ex.).

Calliopum elisae (Meigen, 1826) - 1. Ócsa: Kisturjánosok, Turjání-erdő. 17. VI. - 31. VII. - A common though not abundant species in the wet deciduous forests of Europe. Here two males and two females were only collected.

Calliopum simillimum (Collin, 1933) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; VI. Bugac. - 1. Ócsa: Mádencia-erdő; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi; 9. Kunfehértó. 7. V.-1. X. - It is common in cool and wet forests (also on lowlands). 85 ex.

Eusapromyza multipunctata (Fallén, 1820) - VI. Bugac: Bugaci nagyerdő. - 1. Ócsa: Turjání-erdő; 3. Csévharaszt. - Gyón, Kalocsa, Deliblat. 23. V.-19. VIII. - A common sylvicolous European species; 91 specimens are preserved in the HHNM from the Kiskunság.

Sapromyza (Schumannimyia) hyalinata (Meigen, 1826) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; VI. Bugac. - 3. Csévharaszt. 5. V. - 30. VI. - A Palaearctic species with unknown life-habits (38 ex.).

Sapromyza (Sapromyzosoma) quadricincta Becker, 1895 (= bipunctata Meigen, 1830) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; VI. Bugac. - 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt. - Peszér, Gyón, Kiskunfélegyháza, Deliblat. 30. VI. - 9. VIII. - Known from the temperate zone of Europe. Numerous specimens (48 ex.) were caught in forests and groves (mostly on sandy areas).

Sapromyza (Sapromyzosoma) quadripunctata (Linné, 1767) - II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta. - 1. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi; 8. Kéleshalom; 9. Kunfehértó. - Gyón, Tass. 29. V. - 11. VIII. - A Palaearctic (? West Palaearctic) species; imago are frequently collected out of forests. 22 ex.

Sapromyza (Sapromyza) albiceps Fallén, 1820 - 3. Csévharaszt. - Kalocsa. 6. VI. - A very rare but rather conspicuous European species; only two males were collected at these two places.

Sapromyza (Sapromyza) apicalis Loew, 1847 - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; IV. Fülöpháza. - 2. Ágasegyháza; 5. Tabdi; 9. Kunfehértó. - Gyón, Kiskunhalas, Kalocsa, Kiskőrös, Deliblat. 6. VI. - 24. VIII. - A Palaearctic species (probably in Europe only); imago have also been collected in open fields but larvae develop probably in forests only. 11 ex.

[Sapromyza (Sapromyza) intonsa Loew, 1847 - One male was collected at Kalocsa; in all probability it occurs also in the Kiskunság.]

[Sapromyza (Sapromyza) obsoleta Fallén, 1820 - In the collection of the HHNM there is a female from Tass (7. VI.).]

[Sapromyza (Sapromyza) opaca Becker, 1895 - It has not been collected in the Kiskunság N. P.; in the collection of the HHNM there is one specimen from Kecskemét.]

Sapromyza (Sapromyza) palpella Rondani, 1868 - 9. Kunfehértó. 25. VII. - Known from Italy to Czechoslovakia. One male and one female were caught in one place only.

Sapromyza (Sapromyza) simplicior Hendel, 1908 (= simplex Loew, 1847) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák: Kolon-tó; VI. Bugac: Bugaci nagyerdő; - 1. Ócsa: Nagy-erdő, Turjáni-erdő; 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi; 6. Kiskőrös: Szücsi-erdő; - Gyón, Kalocsa, Peszér. 10. V. - 18. IX. - Known from Europe and Mongolia. It has been collected in all parts of our country; common on lowlands; imago are caught in forests and wet meadows. 92 ex.

DIASTATIDAE

Small greyish flies with little known habits. In the Kiskunság N. P. six species were collected, one of them (Diastata cervinala Chandler, 1988) is new for the Hungarian fauna. The number of specimens caught is rather low (68 ex.).

Diastata cervinala Chandler, 1988 - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; VI. Bugac: Bugaci nagyerdő. 25-28. IV. - New for the Hungarian fauna. In the collection of the HHNM there are specimens from Kalocsa and Kelebia. The specimens published as "nebulosa" from the Hortobágy (Papp 1981) belong to this species, too.

Diastata costata Meigen, 1830 (= fuscata: authors, incl. Papp 1973, 1984, not Fallén, 1823, misidentifications) - IV. Fülöpháza. 26. VII. - Only one female was caught in a grove of a sand dune area.

Diastata fuscata (Fallén, 1823) (= inornata Loew, 1864) - 9. Kunfehértó. 19. VIII. - One female was collected in a small oak forest.

Campichoeta griseola (Zetterstedt, 1855) - IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Bugac. - 1. Ócsa. - Gyón. 9-12. V; 5. X. - Two males and five females were collected in the Kiskunság but it is known also from all the other parts of our country.

Campichoeta obscuripennis (Meigen, 1830) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; VI. Bugac. 20. IV. - 11. V; 26. IX. - 26. X. - A widespread though not common species. Thirty specimens were collected in forests and groves.

Campichoeta punctum (Meigen, 1830) - I. Lakitelek: Tóserdő; IV. Fülöpháza. - 2. Ágasegyháza; 5. Tabdi; 9. Kunfehértó. - Gyón, Kalocsa. 9. V. -5. X. - It occurs in all parts of Hungary though not abundantly. Twenty-two specimens were collected in the Kiskunság.

HIPPOBOSCIDAE

The hippoboscids or louse-flies are ectoparasites of birds and mammals. Some of the species are of veterinary importance and this is why not only their taxonomy but also their life-habits, distribution etc. and their control have been intensively studied in numerous countries. Contrarily, in Hungary there was hardly any scientific activity for hippoboscids in the last decades. Prior to 1956 there was a small collection of hippoboscids from the Carpathian Basin, which was completely destroyed (burnt) in 1956. Notwithstanding that fatality, the data of that old collection are available, since all the specimens were identified and published by Á. Soós (1955). Recently all the newly collected material (615 ex.) has been identified by the junior author. Seven hippoboscid species were found in the collection from the area of the Kiskunság National Park and other two species are represented by specimens collected not far from the borders of the park (altogether more than 100 ex.). One species, Ornithomya fringillina (Curtis, 1836) is new for the Hungarian fauna.

[Stenopteryx hirundinis (Linnaeus, 1758) - It was not collected during our present collecting programme nor represented by any other specimens from the Kiskunság N. P. in the new collection of the HHNM. Soós (1955) reported it from Kalocsa and Szerep. It is a reduced-winged species, which is ectoparasitic on swifts and swallows.]

Ornithoica turdi (Olivier in Latreille, 1811) - 1. Ócsa. 22. VI., 12. VIII. - One male and one female was caught on Muscicapa striata and Lanius collurio (new host species). The only other known specimen from Hungary is from the Bükk Mts. In the old collection of the HHNM it was represented from Tihany, Munkács, Deliblat and "Moldova" (Soós 1955).

Ornithomya avicularia (Linnaeus, 1758) - 1. Ócsa. VI-VIII. - Four specimens caught on Picus viridis, Acrocephalus scirpaceus, Luscinia megarhynchos and Fringilla coelebs. It is rather common in our country and known from several other bird species. There were numerous specimens of this species in the old collection of the HHNM but none from the territories of the present Kiskunság N. P.

Ornithomya biloba (Dufour, 1827) - 1. Ócsa. 18. VIII. - One male was collected on Hirundo rustica. It is a damaging ectoparasite of swallows (i.e. common and abundant). Soós (1955) mentioned it also from Kecskemét.

Ornithomya fringillina (Curtis, 1836) - 1. Ócsa. 16. VII. -11. X. - New for the fauna of Hungary (cf. Soós, 1955). One male and six females were collected by the workers of a ringing camp from Regulus ignicapillus, Luscinia megarhynchos, Acrocephalus melanopo-gon, Acrocephalus scirpaceus, Lanius collurio and Passer montanus. All the five bird species are new host species for this parasite fly.

Hippobosca equina Linnaeus, 1758 - VI. Bugac: Bugaci nagyerdő, Nagybugac. - 1. Ócsa; 3. Csévharaszt. V. -VII. - Eleven specimens caught (only one from a horse), mostly caught by sweep netting but it has been collected also on humans. A common species in Hungary. In the old collection it was represented also from Kalocsa.

[Hippobosca longipennis Fabricius, 1805 - There is no specimen from the Kiskunság N. P. in the new collection but Soós (1955) reported it from Bugac (15. VII. 1924, leg. Szilády, 3 ex.), from Kecskemét (several specimens, leg. Madarassy) and from Peszér (now Kunpeszér, leg. Uhl, 1 ex.).]

Lipoptena cervi (Linnaeus, 1758) - VI. Bugac. - 1. Ócsa. ?-X-XI. - Only six specimens were caught, one of them on man, another one was found in a house. Soós (1955) mentioned it also from Peszér (now Kunpeszér). It is a very common parasite of our red deers but it attacks also humans (mainly in shiny winter days).

Melophagus ovinus (Linnaeus, 1758) - 2. Ágasegyháza. 22. VIII. - Numerous specimens (6 ♂, 27 ♀) were collected at "Pór-tanya" from a lamb by A. Szappanos. It was reported also from the Hortobágy and it is known from some other localities in our country but its actual prevalence has not been studied.

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