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Two dipterous families new to Hungary (Diptera: Pseudopomyzidae and Chiropteromyzidae)*

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Two dipterous families new to Hungary (Diptera: Pseudopomyzidae and Chiropteromyzidae). – *Pseudopomyza atrimana* (Meigen, 1830) and *Chiropteromyza wegelii* Frey, 1952 represent two families, which have not formerly been reported from Hungary.

INTRODUCTION

Richard Frey (1952) published a paper on two peculiar genera of the acalyptrate flies, *Chiropteromyza*, which he described as new genus and species there, and *Pseudopomyza* Strobl. This short paper is just on these two genera but this is quite accidental as the genera and species are firstly reported here as representatives of two dipterous families. The two families are not related phylogenetically.

PSEUDOPOMYZIDAE

This is a small family with two genera and two species (Krivosheina 1984), of which *Pseudopomyza atrimana* occurs in Europe. Formerly it was recorded from Austria (type-locality: "Austria inf."), Germany, Finland, Romania (Gyergyószentmiklós) and North European Russia (Leningrad region) (Krivosheina 1984). Quite recently it was found also in Korea. I added "H" into the manuscript if Dr. Krivosheina, since the specimen published below had been in the collection of the HNHM, when the psedopomyzid part of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera was edited. However, this species and so this family has not been recorded formally with locality data hitherto.

*This paper is regarded as one of the first results in the project "Large blank spots in the Diptera fauna of Hungary".

Pseudopomyza atrimana (Meigen, 1830)

1 female: Őriszentpéter (actually from the territory of Ispánk), Lugosi erdészház – vegyes lucos – rothadó szénáról (on rotten hay) – 1980. VIII. 2., leg. (László) Papp. An intact specimen.

The life-habits of this species is little known. Frey (1952) found adults gathering over rotten logs in afternoon. Merz (1997) collected a pair of this species on Zürichberg on fresh dead wood. The larvae of the related genera and species, Polypathomyia stackelbergi Krivosheina were found under the bark of rotting logs (Krivosheina 1979), so the habits of our species may be similar.

CHIROPTEROMYZIDAE

Last year dr. Martin Ebejer (Balzan, Malta) visited the Diptera collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum and he was kind enought to identify all our unnamed material of Chyromyidae into genera and also determined numerous specimens. During his work he found two minute flies among the chyromyids, which did not belong to that family. After a short study they proved to belong to this family (they were misplaced probably some decades ago).

This is a small family of peculias flies; their taxonomic position is much debated. Griffiths (1972) erected a family for the genus *Chitopteromyza*; some of the characters of the male genitalia he stressed and depicted support this rank. Gorodkov (1984) and Soós (1984) did not include it into the families of Heleomyzidae or Trixoscelididae, and so the two editors decided to print data of this genus together with Neossos Malloch, 1927 at the end of the same volume of the "Catalogue..." under "Genera of uncertain family position" (Papp 1984).

McAlpine (1985) united taxa, which were separated into eight families in Griffiths' (1972), into one family, Heleomyzidae. He regarded *Neossos* and *Chiropteromyza* as synonymous without an analysis of the male genitalia of any of them. Gill and Peterson (1987) did mention this synonymy. The relationships of the heleomyzoid (or heleomyzid) higher taxa will be discussed in Volume 3 of the *Contributions of a Manual of Palaearctic Diptera*. I think, *Chiropteromyza*, or *Chiropteromyza* and *Neossos*, as separate genera deserve family rank.

Chiropteromyza wegelii Frey, 1952

Material studied (HNHM): 1 male, 1 female: Balassagyarmat denevér guánóból kelt. 1969. VII. 28., leg. Mészáros F.(erenc)

The Hungarian words "denevér guánóból kelt" (= emerged from bat guano) must not be stricktly interpreted. Actually Dr. Mészáros collected bat guano, from which animals emerged in a closed metal extractor under a very strong and heating electric bulb. The collectings were made under the roof of the of the building of the Chatolic Church at Balassagyarmat, where bats were living in that time.

They are minute specimens: measurements in mm: body lenght 1.21 (male), 1.43 (female); wing length 1.49 (male), 1.67 (female); width of wing 0.57 (male), 0.60

(female); they are in a comparatively good state of preservation (only left middle leg of the female lost).

Haenni (1988) reared two males and five females from guano of *Nyctalus noctula* bats, which was found in a hollow of an old oak tree in Switzerland (3 km W Neuchâtel).

A related species, *Neossos nidicola* (Frey, 1930) was reared from a nest of Starling.

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