

Chaoboridae, Dixidae, Mycetobiidae, Ditomyiidae,
Keroplastidae, Scatopsidae and Stratiomyidae (Diptera):
new genera and species in the Hungarian fauna*

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Chaoboridae, Dixidae, Mycetobiidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplastidae, Scatopsidae and Stratiomyidae (Diptera): new genera and species in the Hungarian fauna — One species each of Chaoboridae, Dixidae and Ditomyiidae, 10 species of Keroplastidae, two species each of Mycetobiidae and Stratiomyidae, as well as three species of Scatopsidae are reported for the first time from Hungary. Four genera (*Holoplaga*, *Rhexosa*, *Berkshiria* and *Neopachygaster*) and altogether 20 species new for the Hungarian fauna are recorded.

Key words: Chaoboridae, Dixidae, Mycetobiidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplastidae, Scatopsidae, Stratiomyidae, faunistic survey, new records, Hungary.

INTRODUCTION

In the frame of the project Large blank spots in the Diptera fauna of Hungary we are to collect and publish species representing dipterous families formerly not recorded from Hungary. The project successfully continued in 2000 with capturing specimens of the species representing not recorded genera. The results are incorporated also in the “*Checklist of the Diptera of Hungary*” (2001). New findings from the preparatory period and from the first year of the project have already been published (see Papp 1999, 2000), however, some mistakes were found whose corrections are published below. At the same time, while preparing some chapters in the Checklist, I found also specimens in the HNHM, which represent not yet recorded species, although they have been preserved here for a longer period of time.

This is a short paper for the publication of the species of those families, which do not fit into other papers just preceding the publication of the Checklist.

All the specimens reported here are preserved in the Diptera collection of the Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM). The months are given as figured on the collection labels, i.e., May: május, 05., July: július,

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07., October: okt., 10., etc.; since the labels are written in Hungarian, months come first. Some abbreviations used on the collection labels: NP: Nemzeti Park [National Park], TK: Tájvédelmi Körzet [Landscape Protected Area], TT: Természetvédelmi Terület [Nature Reserve], hg., hegys.: hegység [mountains]; p.: patak [brook]; v.: völgy [valley]. The following Hungarian words are on numerous labels: "csapda": trap, "erdő": forest, "rét": meadow, "patak fölött": over the brook, "patak fölött és mellett": over and along/beside the brook.

CHAOBORIDAE

Mihályi (1955) reported three species of *Chaoborus* from Hungary, since then only one additional species was found, which is published below. The collection of the *Chaoborus* was also annihilated in 1956. Mihályi built up a new collection of the mosquitoes but there was not any Chaoboridae identified from Hungary in the HNHM between 1957 and 2000. Last year I identified our unnamed material and three species were found (*Chaoborus pallidus* (Fabricius, 1794) was not found again but there is no doubt about the correctness of Mihályi's identification prior to 1955). Other two species and the genus *Mochlonyx* Loew are expected to occur in Hungary.

Chaoborus obscuripes (van der Wulp, 1859) — 1 male: Hortobágy NP, Újszentmargita, Margitai-erdő, 1974. VII. 2., Malaise-csapda, leg. Holló. — First record for Hungary; Mihályi (1955) included it in his key as a species expected to occur.

DIXIDAE

Dixella amphibia (De Geer, 1776) — 1 male: Hortobágy NP: Újszentmargita, Margitai erdő, 1975. VI.2., fényre repült, leg. Papp L. 1 female (probably belongs to this species, or to the next one): Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-völgy, patak fölött és mellett, 2000. 07. 03., leg. Papp L. — During the identification of the dixid material collected in 2000, a genitalia preparation of the above male was also made. I found its genitalia identical with those of *D. amphibia* published in authentic works. A comparison to the specimens I published last year as *D. amphibia* showed that I misidentified those specimens from the Bükk (see next). Consequently, this is the first reliable record of *D. amphibia* from Hungary.

Dixella monticola (Nielsen, 1939) — 1 male, 2 females: Bükk NP: Miskolc, Sebesvíz, patak fölött és mellett, 1999. június 10., leg. Papp L. — Papp (2000) published these specimens as *D. amphibia*, but that was a misidentification of the former species. This is one of the rarest dixid species in Europe. Szabó (1959) published it under the name *D. (Paradixa) atra* sp. nov.

MYCETOBIIDAE

Soós (1940) listed only one species, *M. pallipes* Meigen from the Carpathian Basin but that one from Munkács (Ukraine). Zilahi-Sebess (1960) reported it from Pécs and Kőszeg but the specimens are obviously lost. The pin with all the (four) labels of the Kőszeg specimen are still preserved in the HNHM (all hand-written: Kőszeg, 1941. III. Visnya, méh odúból, Mycetobia – *Mycetobia pallipes*). The specimen should have lost together with the kerria-bricklet holding the minuten-pin. The first reliable records of the mycetobiids from Hungary are only as follow.

Mycetobia gemella Mamaev, 1968 — 1 male: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármaspatak fölött és mellett, 2000. 06. 28., leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Regéc, Ördög-völgy, patakpart, hegyi juhar sebéen, 1997. VI. 5., leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Halmi-erdő, tölgyes, avarszint, 2000. április 29–30., leg. Papp L. – The coxae of this species are completely or partly black, which makes possible to identify also the females. Similarly the next species, it is particularly rare but widely distributed in Europe to the Caucasus (it was described from there).

Mycetobia obscura Mamaev, 1968 — 1 female: Pálháza [correctly: Regéc], Ördög-v., 1998. V. 20., leg. Szappanos A.; 1 female: K-Mecsek TK, Óbánya, Óbányai-völgy, patak fölött, 1999. május. 30., leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, szilfák sebéen, 1996. IV. 27–28., leg. Papp L. – Since all these specimens are females, they were identified with some doubt. This is probably a rare but widespread species: known from Denmark to the Caucasus.

Mycetobia pallipes Meigen, 1818 — 1 female: Lasztonya, 1967. VI. 27., leg. Móczár; 5 males, 3 females, leg. Papp L.: 3 males: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, szilfa nedvéből kelt [adults emerged from sap of an elm], 1991. VII. 3–10., 1 male: ibid, virágokról, 1993. VIII. 17., 1 female: ibid., szilfák sebéen, 1996. V. 18–19., 1 male: Szendehely, Aranyos-kút, tölgyerdő, 1993. VIII. 21–22., 1 female: Verőce, Magyar-kút, Keskenybükki-p. v., tölgyrönkökről, 1999. július 25., 1 female: ANP, Aggtelek, Medvés-kert, patakpart, 1989. IX. 7. – The females of this species tend to have the sides of their two basal abdominal segments yellowish. A rarely captured but widespread European species.

SCATOPSIDAE

Holoplagia lucifuga (Loew, 1870) — 1 male, 1 female: Gánt, Fáni-v., 1996. VI. 4., leg. Papp L. (on the male: “*Psathyrella*-ról”); 1 male: Verőce, Magyar-kút, Keskenybükki-p. völgy, 1996. V. 26., korhadt nyárfarönk, leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Halmi-erdő, nyírfa sebéen, 2000. június 25., leg. Papp L. – The genus *Holoplagia*, too, is recorded here from Hungary for the first time.

Holoplagia transversalis (Loew, 1846) — 1 male: Gerecse TK, Tata-Agostyán, Bocsájtó-völgy, tisztás, 1990. IX. 7., leg. Papp L. – First record for Hungary.

Rhexosa richardsi Freeman, 1985 — 1 male: B[ükk] N[atonal] P[ark], Miskolc, Nagy-mező, 1981. V. 26., leg. Papp L. (head lost, its wings are prepared on a slide, caudal half of its abdomen with genitalia in a plastic microvial). Its genitalia are completely identical with those on the figures published with its description (Freeman in Freeman

& Lane 1985). – In the collection I found also two females, which belong to this species or to *Rh. subnitens* Verrall. A species and genus new for the Hungarian fauna.

DITOMYIIDAE

Symmerus annulatus (Meigen, 1830) — 2 males identified by Dr. L. Matile: Zempléni-hg., Ördög-v., erdő, 1960. VI. 26., leg. Zsirkó; Dobogókő, szálerdő, 1957. VII. 5., leg. Zsirkó; 23 males, 2 females from Abaújlak-Szanticska, Felsővadász, Zempléni TK, Nagyhuta, Bükki NP.: Miskolc (Sebes-víz), Kelet-Mecsek TK: Óbánya, Orfű, Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg (Hármas-p.), Budapest (Pestszentlőrinc), Gánt (Fáni-v.), Szigliget (Külső-h.), 7 May to 6 July. – First records for Hungary (i.e. Dr. Matile did not publish the above specimens). Consequently, there were no records of the Hungarian Ditomyiidae prior to Papp (1999).

KEROPLATIDAE

KEROPLATINAE

Isoneuromyia pseudochracea (Landrock, 1927) — 1 male: Hárskút, Esztergáli-v., 1977. VII. 28., leg. Tóth S. – First record from Hungary.

Orfelia bicolor (Macquart, 1826) — det. L. Matile 1971: 1 male (“*Orfelia (O.) bicolor* (Macq.) sensu Dziedzicki”), in a very poor state of preservation: most of the flagellomeres, right wing and all legs are lost): Szolnok, Tisza mellett, 1957. VI. 19., leg. Mihályi; 1 female identified by him with “?” is from the Nizké Tatry, Cervena Skala in the HNHM. This was a mysterious species to me, since it was listed as one of the “Doubtful species” by Krivosheina & Mamaev (1988). Chandler (2001) depicted the male genitalia of a male from England. Although the gonostyli do not completely match to his Fig. 6, I do not know any species closer, so I would corroborate that Matile’s and Chandler’s specimens are conspecific.

Platyura marginata Meigen, 1804 — det. L. Matile 1972: 3 males, 2 females: Bakonybél, Gáthegey, erdő, 1960. VI. 21., leg. Mihályi; Bakony-hg.: Kőárok, 1957. V. 21., leg. Bajári, Mogyorós, 1957. V. 22., leg. Bajári, Cuha-v., rét, 1960. V. 17., leg. Mihályi; Zempléni-hg., N.Pétermenkő, 1960. VI. 24., leg. Zsirkó. 13 males, 8 females from Mátra-hg., Pizskéstető, BNP: Miskolc, Zempléni TK: Bózsva, Nagyhuta, Bakonybél, Fenyőfő, Iharkút, Zirc, Kiskomárom, Zalaszántó, Pécs, from 14 May to 15 Aug. – These are the first records of the species from Hungary.

Pyratula perpusilla (Edwards, 1913) — 1 male (det. L. Matile 1972): Csákvár, Hajdúvágás, 1961. VI. 7., leg. Mihályi; 2 males, 2 females: Bükk hg., Sikfőkút [Eger, Szőlőskepuszta], Malaise csapda, 1973. IX. 5., leg. Bajza, Papp. – First records from Hungary.

Urytalpa ochracea (Meigen, 1818) — 1 male, 2 females (det. L. Matile 1971/72): 1 male: Jósvalfő, erdő, 1963. VI. 3., leg. Mihályi; 1 female: Técső, tölgyerdő, 1960. VI. 2.,

leg. Zsirkó; 1 female: Zempléni-hg., Ördög-v., erdő, 1960. VI. 24., leg. Zsirkó; 12 males, 6 females from Nova, Mátraszentimre, Jósvafő, Zempléni TK: Bózsza, Nagyhuta, ANP: Aggtelek, Börzsöny-hg. [Verőce] Magyarokút, Kiskomárom, Csomád, Budapest, H[ortobágyi]NP: Nagyhegyes, 17 May to 24 Aug. – Since Dr. Matile did not publish his identifications from Hungary, these are the first records of this species.

MACROCERINAE

In 1972 Dr. Loic Matile identified about 100 specimens of the Hungarian *Macrocera* of the material, which Dr. F. Mihályi sent him. A part of the species found by Dr. Matile, was published by Dely-Draskovits (1983, 1987, 1996) in the volumes of the fauna of the Hortobágy, Kiskunság and Bükk National Parks. Five species have not been recorded yet, so these are the first records of the next five species from Hungary. Unfortunately, together with them not more than ten species of *Macrocera* are known from Hungary. This is a little more than one-third of the postulated fauna (cf. e.g. Zaitzev 1994).

Macrocera maculata Meigen, 1818 — det. L. Matile: 1 male: Tompa, erdő, 1959. VII. 7–8., leg. Tóth S. (a seriously damaged specimen, partly eaten by *Anthrenus* larvae).

Macrocera nigricoxa Winnertz, 1863 — det. L. Matile as *M. tusca* Loew: 1 male: Tiszaug, ártéri erdő, 1962. V. 17., leg. Soós Á.; 1 female: Hejőbába, 1964. V. 13., leg. Tóth S.

Macrocera stigma Curtis, 1837 — det. L. Matile: 1 male, 1 female: Zempléni-hg., Ördög-v., erdő, 1960. VI. 24., leg. Mihályi; 1 female: Pécs, bányatelep, 1957. VI. 5–7., leg. Mihályi.

Macrocera stigmoides Edwards, 1925 — det. L. Matile: 3 males, 1 female: Zempléni-hg., Ördög-v., erdő, 1960. VI. 24–26, leg. Zsirkó and Mihályi.

Macrocera vittata Meigen, 1830 — det. L. Matile: 6 males: Kőszegi-hg., Velemi erdő, 1960. VII. 11., leg. Mihályi; 2 males: Zempléni-hg., Ördög-v., erdő, 1960. VI. 24., leg. Mihályi; 1 male, 1 female: Csákvár, Hajdúvágás/Fennsík, 1961. VI. 7.– V. 26., leg. Mihályi; 1 female: Hejőbába, 1963. IX. 23., leg. Tóth S.; 1 female: Bakony-hg., Cuhavölgy, 1958. IX. 3., leg. Mihályi.

STRATIOMYIDAE

Oxycera terminata Meigen, 1812 — 2 females: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-völgy, patak fölött és mellett, 2000. július 3., leg. Papp L. Melegmányi TT: Pécs, Melegmányi-patak fölött és mellett, június 15. – Thalhammer (1900) recorded it from Kalocsa, which made his record questionable. The specimen was annihilated in 1956 and this species was collected since that time only once (see Majer 1977, 1982). Majer captured one female in the Éger-völgy, Pécs. This is why I thought our specimens worth publishing.

Berkshiria hungarica (Kertész, 1921) — 3 females: Melegmányi TT: Pécs, Nagymély-v., patak fölött és mellett, 2000. 06. 15., leg. Papp L.; 2 females: ibid., Melegmányi-patak fölött és mellett, június 15. – Kertész (1921) described this species from Szászka and Orsova (both in Romania) but it was first caught now from Hungary. Majer (1977) did not think of its occurrence probable within the present borders of

Hungary, since he did not include it in his key in the *Fauna Hungariae* identification book for the family Stratiomyidae. This species represents also a genus new for the Hungarian fauna.

Neopachygaster meromelaena (Dufour, 1841) — 4 females: Melegmányi TT: Pécs, Nagy-mély-v., patak fölött és mellett, 2000. 06. 15., leg. Papp L. — Also this species represents a genus new for the Hungarian fauna.

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