

Additions and corrections to the
“Checklist of the Diptera of Hungary”*

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Abstract: First records and corrections to the Checklist for species of Keroplatidae, Macroceridae, Hybotidae, Empididae, Piophilidae, Sciomyzidae, Psilidae, Pallopteridae, Odiniidae and Heleomyzidae are reported (additional 24 spp.). *Pseudoseps* Becker and *Chaetomus* Czerny are those genera, which are recorded for the first time. *Turanodinia nigripalpis* sp. n. is described from Hungary with three figures.

Key words: Keroplatidae, Macroceridae, Hybotidae, Empididae, Piophilidae, Sciomyzidae, Psilidae, Pallopteridae, Odiniidae, Heleomyzidae, *Turanodinia nigripalpis* sp. n., faunistic survey, new records, Hungary

INTRODUCTION

The critical list of the dipterous insects of our country, “*Checklist of the Diptera of Hungary*” was published last year (Papp *et al.* 2001). Of course, that book cannot contain the results of our collection programme in 2001. In addition, there are omissions, misinterpretations, etc. published in the Checklist, consequently not only additional species but corrections to the Checklist are to be expected in the forthcoming years.

All the specimens below are preserved in the Diptera collection of the Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (below: HNHM). The list of the abbreviations and translations of the Hungarian words on labels were published in the former papers for the project “Large blank spots in the Diptera fauna of Hungary” (e.g. Papp & Földvári 2002). Hand-written texts are given in quotation marks.

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KEROPLATIDAE

Neoplatyura flava (Macquart, 1826) – 2 males: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Vajda-völgy, Kemence-patak fölött és mellett, 2001. 07. 11, leg. Papp L. – This is a species new for our fauna. It was listed in the Checklist as a species expected to occur.

Rocetelion humerale (Zetterstedt, 1850) – 1 male: Bükki NP: Miskolc, Sebes-víz p. fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 16., leg. Papp L. – The first Hungarian record for this species was published rather recently (Papp 2000: 223). This is the second specimen from Hungary.

MACROCERIDAE

Macrocera anglica Edwards, 1925 – 1 male, 1 female: Verőce, Magyarkút, Les-völgyi-patak, 1997. VI. 22, leg. Papp L.; 1 male.: *ibid.*, Keskenybükki-p. fölött és mellett, 1999. július 3; 1 male: Duna–Ipoly NP: Szokolya: Les-völgy, patak fölött, mellett, 2000. 09. 02, leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Kerecsend, védett erdő, 1974. VIII. 30, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármaspatak fölött és mellett, 2000. július 25, leg. Papp L. – This is a species, which is new for the Hungarian fauna. The more widespread *M. pusilla* has not been found in Hungary yet.

Macrocera crassicornis Winnertz, 1863 – 80 males, 2 females: Abaújlak, Szanticska; Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg (Hármasp.); Melegmányi TT: Pécs (Nagy-mély-völgy); Pécs (Éger-v.); Kelet-Mecsek TK: Óbánya (Óbányai-v.), Komló, Zobákpuszt (Hidasi-v.); Zirc; Vérteskozma (Fáni-v.); Duna–Ipoly NP: Szokolya (Szén-p.), Diósjenő (Kemence-p. felső folyása); Bükki NP: Miskolc (Sebes-víz); Zempléni TK: Regéc (Vajda-v., Kemence-p.), Füzér (Alsó-p.); from 13th May to 16th June and 28th Sept.; 7 males, 1 female: det. L. Matile “*Macrocera fasciata* Meig.” from the Bükk-hg., Bakony-hg. (Cuha-v.), Kőszegi-hg., Budapest. – I would like to note that it is not always easy to judge the relative thickness of the flagellum. However, the ventral setae on the basal flagellomeres of *M. crassicornis* are small, while on *M. fasciata* those ventral flagellar setae are longer, mostly longer than the diameter of flagellomere at their bases. Though *M. crassicornis* seems common in Hungary, the above data are the first records of this species from our country (listed as a species expected to occur in the Checklist).

Macrocera estonica Landrock, 1924 – 1 female: Szigliget, Külsőhegy, gyertyános, 1986. VII. 14, leg. Papp L. – It is not safe to identify species based on females in most groups of the genus *Macrocera*. However, this female must not be anything else but *M. estonica*. First record from Hungary.

Macrocera fascipennis Staeger, 1840 – 2 males: Hortobágy NP: Újszentmargita, *Peucedanum*-os rét/Malaise-csapda, 1975. VII. 29./1976. VI. 16, leg. Papp L. – Also this species is new for the Hungarian fauna.

Macrocera fastuosa Loew, 1869 – 2 males: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Vajda-völgy, Kemence-patak fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 15./ 07. 11, leg. Papp L.; 3 males, 1 female: *ibid.*, Ördög-völgy, 2000. 07. 03./05, 2001. 07. 10–11; 1 male: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármaspatak fölött és mellett, 2000. július. 25, leg. Papp L. – A beautiful species new for our fauna.

Macrocera inversa Loew, 1869 – 1 male: Zempléni TK: Füzér, László-tanya alatt, égeres láp és kifolyója, 2001. 07. 11, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-v., patak fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 13, leg. Papp L. és Szappanos A. – New to Hungary.

Macrocera longibrachiata Landrock, 1917 – 1 male: Duna–Ipoly NP: Szokolya: Les-v., 2001. 07. 26, erdőszéli virágokról, leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Répáshuta, Pénzpaták, fénycsapda, 1964. IX. 2. – A rare species new for the Hungarian fauna.

Macrocera parva var.: Hutson & Kidd 1974: 1 male: Duna-Ípoly NP: Szokolya, Szén-p. fölött és mellett, 2000. május 13, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: Bükki NP: Bánkút, 1982. VI. 2, leg. Rónaszékiné; 1 male: *ibid.*, Diabáz-b.[arlang] bejárata, leg. Misikné. – Although this form was published more than 25 years ago, and in my opinion this is a valid species, it has not been described as a new species. First records for Hungary.

HYBOTIDAE

Bicellaria austriaca Tuomikoski, 1955 – 5 males: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármás-p. fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 27/28, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: Kőszegi-hg., Kendi-h., erdő, 1960. VII. 8, leg. Zsirkó (a severely damaged specimen, most parts of legs and one of the wings lost). – Wéber (1966: 47) reported it based on this specimen but in his *Fauna Hungariae* book (Wéber 1975) he keyed it as a species expected to occur only. This is why Chvála (1989) did not list Hungary in its distribution. Földvári (2001) quoted Wéber's 1966 record correctly but only now was the specimen checked after preparing its genitalia. Thus, its occurrence in Hungary can be corroborated.

Bicellaria longisetosa Chvála, 1991 – 4 males, 1 female: Tátralomnic [Tatranská Lomnica], fenyves, 1700–1800 m, 1963. VIII. 1, leg. Mihályi; 1 male: *ibid.*, Poprádi-tó, 1500 m, VIII. 11. – I found these specimens in the collection of the HNHM above the species-label "*pilosa* Lundb.". Wéber identified them as *pilosa* Lundb., and what is more, he incorporated their characteristics into the description in his key.

Bicellaria pilosa Lundbeck, 1910 – 1 male: Bükki NP: Miskolc, Sebes-víz p. fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 16, leg. Papp L. – This species is new to Hungary.

Tachypeza fennica Tuomikoski, 1932 – 1 male: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Vajda-völgy, Kemence-patak hídjá alatt, 2001. 06. 14, leg. Papp L.; 4 males: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-v., patak fölött, mellett, korhadó bükkfa törzséről, 2001. 06. 13./14, leg. Papp L. and Szappanos A.; 1 male: *ibid.*, Malaise-csapda patak mellett, június 14. – It was reported from Hungary for the first time quite recently (Papp & Földvári 2002: 1 male: Bakonyszentlászló, Vinye, Cuha-szurdok, 2000. július 26.). This is why I thought it reasonable to publish also the above data.

Tachypeza heeri Zetterstedt, 1838 – 2 females: Bükki NP: Miskolc, Sebes-víz p. fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 16, leg. Papp L. – This species is new to Hungary.

Crossopalpus Bigot, 1857

This is a large genus, with several species groups of very closely related species. In the course of the identification work on the hybotid individuals collected in 2001, I identified all the unnamed material of *Crossopalpus* and also the specimens, which were identified by M. Wéber (1975, etc.) (altogether 820 indiv.). I found nine species, namely *C. abditus* Kovalev, 1972, *C. aeneus* (Walker, 1871), *C. chvalai* Kovalev, 1975 (paratypes from Hungary but formerly there was no specimen in the collection of the HNHM; now I identified 100 individuals), *C. flexuosus* (Loew, 1840), *C. humilis* (Frey, 1913), *C. minimus* (Meigen, 1838), *C. nigritellus* (Zetterstedt, 1842), *C. setiger* (Loew, 1859), *C. smithi* Kovalev, 1975. There is not any specimen of *C. curvipes* in the collection of the HNHM from Hungary. Chvála & Kovalev (1989) stated with good reason that "records from inland continental areas of Central Europe are misidentifications"; thus this name must be deleted from the Hungarian list.

Crossopalpus abditus Kovalev, 1972 – 2 males, 3 females: *Crossopalpus flexuosa* Loew, det: Wéber: 1 male: Aranyosgadány, mocsár, 1968. VIII. 8, leg. Papp L.; 1 male, 1 female: Bükkábrány, 1959. V. 18, leg. Tóth S.; 1 female: Mátránovák, Nyírmed psz., 1964. IX. 29, leg. Soós; 1 female: Tisza ártere, Hejő-p., vízparti növényzet, 1962. X. 9, leg. Tóth S.; 1 male: Mártély, ártéri erdő, 1979. VII. 12, leg. Draskovits; 1 male: Kiskunsági NP: Kerekegyháza, Kondor-tó, tőszegély, 1979. VI. 5, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: Duna-Dráva NP: Bélavár, Dráva árterülete, bányatavak mellett, 2001. május 30, leg. Papp L.; 1 male, 2 females: Szeged, Maros-torkolat, ártéri erdő és kiöntés, 1997. V. 18, leg. Bajza Zs., Papp L., Papp Zs.; 1 male: Fertőújlak, legelő, 1995. X. 10, leg. Orosz; 1 male: Hansági TVK: Lébény, Kocsmáros-rét, 1995. VIII. 11, leg. Orosz; 1 female: Dunafalva, erdő, ártér, 1978. VII. 24, leg. Draskovits; 1 female: Bátorliget, láprét, 1989. VI. 8, leg. Delyné; 1 female: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, erdei tisztás, 2001. 04. 9–10, leg. Papp L. – This species is also new for the Hungarian fauna.

Crossopalpus minimus (Meigen, 1838) – 5 males: Aranyosgadány, marhalepényből kelt/többnapos marhatrágyából, 1968. IX. 6./9./1969. VII.VIII, leg. Papp L., “*Crossopalpus humilis* Frey”, det: Wéber; 1 male: Csévharaszt, tehéntrágya, 1971. VIII. 11, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: Kiskunsági NP: Kunfehértó, erdő mellett, marhalepény, 1981. VIII. 19, leg. Papp L.; 2 males: Kiskunsági NP: Tiszaalpár, Alpári-rét, marhalepények, 1996. VII. 18, leg. Papp L.; 2 males: Kunszentmiklós: Birkajárás, Janovics-hodályok, tálcspadák, 1992. VI. 16./1993. VI. 15, leg. Papp L., and Ádám L. – In our country this species seems to be characteristic in cow pats [“marhalepény” in Hungarian], new for our fauna.

Crossopalpus smithi Kovalev, 1975 – 1 female: Kiskunsági NP: Bugac, Nagybugac, lótrágyacsomók, 1996. VII. 19, leg. Papp L. – Described from, and hitherto known only from Mongolia (Kovalev 1975, Chvála & Kovalev 1989). However, this is not a great surprise for me. I captured it on horse dung [“lótrágyacsomó” in Hungarian] in the Bugac puszta. I described *Ischiolepta oedopoda* from Hungary, two years later that was captured in Mongolia. I described *Norrbomia somogyii* (another sphaerocerid) from Mongolia in 1973, in the same year we caught several specimens at Apajpuszta (Papp 1976). One may note that it is risky to publish a species based on a female in this genus. Indeed, in most cases that is true. However, as far as I know there are not any more species around in that species group of *C. aeneus*.

EMPIDIDAE

Chelifera angusta Collin, 1927 – 6 males, 5 females: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármaspatak, Malaise-csapda, 2001. 06. 27/28, leg. Papp L.; 2 males, 1 female: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Vajda-völgy, Kemence-patak fölött és mellett, 2001. 07. 11, leg. Papp L. – Wéber (1975) keyed it as a species expected to occur but these are the first data from Hungary.

Chelifera flavella (Zetterstedt, 1838) – 1 male, 1 female: B.N.P: Miskolc, Sebes-víz-p. fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 16., leg. Papp L.; 2 males, 1 female: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Vajda-völgy, Kemence-patak fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 15., leg. Papp L. – The first reliable Hungarian record for this species was published recently (Papp & Földvári 2002). It is rather rare in our country compared to *Ch. trapezina* (Zetterstedt, 1838).

Chelifera subangusta Collin, 1961 – 2 males: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-v., patak fölött, mellett, 2001. 06. 13, leg. Papp L. and Szappanos A.; 1 female: ibid., 07. 10, leg. Papp; 1 male: Kőszegi TK: Velem, Hosszú-völgy, Szerdahelyi-p., patak fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 28, leg. Papp L. – It was known from a limited number of countries in the middle zone of Europe (Chvála & Wagner 1989). Collin’s (1961) excellent figures enable us to identify it easily. Also this species is new for the Hungarian fauna.

PIOPHILIDAE

Mycetaulus latipennis Ozerov et Bartak, 1993 – 1 male: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármaspatak, Malaise-csapda, 2001. 06. 27–28, leg. Papp L. – This is a small specimen without intra-alar setae but otherwise fits the original description (Ozerov & Bartak 1993). *M. latipennis* was described from the Czech Republic and Georgia.

Pseudoseps signata (Fallén, 1820) – 1 female: Aggteleki NP: Szögliget, Ménes-p. völgye, 1988. V. 12, leg. Papp L. – "*Pseudoseps signata* (Fall.)" det. B. Merz 2001. The genus and species are new for the Hungarian fauna.

SCIOMYZIDAE

Limnia paludicola Elberg, 1965 – 1 female: Pécs, Éger-völgy, patak fölött, mellett, 2000. 06. 16, leg. Papp L. – Rozkošný (1969: 113) published 2 males ("Tatárszetyörgy", "Juni 1925") he found in the collection of the Zoologisches Staatssammlung, München (Germany), which were collected by Engel during his collection trip in Hungary. This is the first voucher specimen of this species in the collection of the HNHM.

Trypetolimnia rossica Mayer, 1951 – 2 males: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, tölgyes széle (virágokról is), 2000/2001. júl. 15, leg. Papp L. – It was known from Ukraine, south part of the European Russia and from the Asian part of the Palaearctic. There are 40 specimens of this species from Mongolia in the collection of the HNHM. I found no difference between our Hungarian and Mongolian specimens. Both the genus and species are new taxa for the Hungarian fauna.

PSILIDAE

Chamaepsila (Tetrapsila) obscuritarsis (Loew, 1856) – 6 males, 3 females: Aggteleki NP: Jósvalfő, Tengersizem-tó, leg. Tóth S., 1992, V. 22., VI. 1, 2, 4, 8, 29, VIII. 6. – The subgenus and species is new for the Hungarian fauna. The specimens were captured most probably by a Malaise trap.

Chyliza nova Collin, 1944 – 2 males: Csévharaszt, homokbuckás, 2001. 05. 23, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: *ibid.*, nyíres, 2000. 06. 22; 1 male: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, tölgyes széle (virágokról is), 2001. júl. 15, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: *ibid.*, levágott nyárfacsonk, 1997. V. 25; 1 male: Abaújlak, Szanticska, tölgyes, erdei út, [20]00. 05. 15–18. – In the collection of the HNHM I identified other seven males from the unsorted material from the Aggteleki NP: Jósvalfő (Tengersizem), Bakony-hg.: Királyszállás, Németbánya, Bátorliget (Fényi-erdő), Nyíregyháza, Tard, from May 12 to August 20. Of the 28 males identified by Á. Soós as *Ch. leptogaster*, nine males belong to this species. They were from Aszófő, Bakonybél, Csévharaszt, Dobogókő, Pécs, Tard, Vérteskozma and from Mehádia (Romania).

PALLOPTERIDAE

The species (and even specimens) from Hungary were revised by Merz (2000) recently. Below a species new for the Hungarian fauna and new records for three rare species are given.

Palloptera bimaculata Strobl, 1910 – 1 male: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármaspatak fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 27, leg. Papp L. – First record from Hungary (cf. Merz 2000).

Palloptera marginata (Meigen, 1826) – 1 male: B.N.P.: Miskolc, Sebes-víz-p. fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 16, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Vajda-völgy, Kemence-patak fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 15, leg. Papp L.

Temnosira saltuum (Linnaeus, 1758) – 1 female: Miskolc, Garadna-völgy, 1981. V. 26, leg. Papp L.; 1 female: *ibid.*, Sebes-víz-p. fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 16, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: Bükk NP: Mária-forrás, ernyősökről, 1979. VI. 4–7, leg. Bajza [Zs.], Papp [L.]. – It was reported from Hungary by Merz (2000) for the first time.

Toxoneura trimacula (Meigen, 1826) – 1 male: Duna-Ipoly NP: Szokolya, Les-völgy, patak fölött és mellett, 2000. 08. 02, leg. Papp L.; 2 males, 1 female: Zempléni TK: Nagyhuta, Kőkapu, Kemence-patak, égeres, 2000. július 4/5, leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Kelet-Mecsek TK: Komló, Zobákpuszta, Hidasi-völgy, patak fölött, mellett, 2000. június. 13, leg. Papp L. – It was reported from Hungary by Merz (2000) for the first time.

ODINIIDAE

Turanodinia nigripalpis sp. n.

(Figs 1–3)

Holotype – female (HNHM, a somewhat teneral specimen, legs slightly wrinkled and abdomen contracted): Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő – nyárfák kicsorgó nedvéről [on outflowing sap of poplar trees], 1998. V. 24, leg. Papp L. Paratype male (HNHM, abdomen and genitalia in a microvial with glycerine): Zamárdi, 951. VII–VIII. leg. Kaszab.

Measurements in mm: body length 1.92 (holotype), 2.05 (paratype), wing length 2.23, 2.13, wing breadth 0.91, 0.88.

Scape and pedicel black, first flagellomere as high as long, with an upper apex as in *T. tisciae*. Dorsal 3/4 of the medial surface of first flagellomere (except for a small area around arista) black; this is 3/5 on the lateral side (holotype). Arista with minute cilia, basal two aristomeres thickened. Frons dull bluish grey, with minute setulae cranially to posterior fronto-orbital. Ocellar setae normal, postocellar setae very large, longer than ocellars. Anterior medioinclinate fronto-orbital as long as posterior reclinate fronto-orbital. Palpus black with 2 pairs of thick though not very long setae apically. Genal setae comparatively thick, longest one as long as height of first flagellomere.

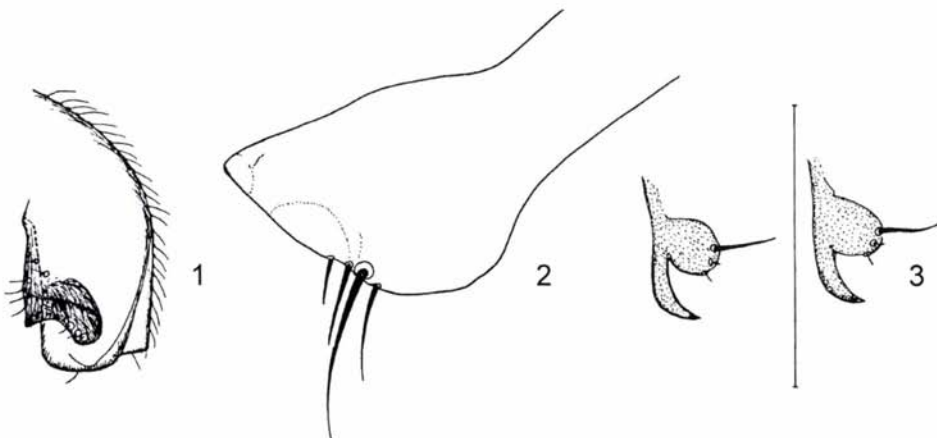
Mesonotum unicolorous light bluish grey, light (almost white) microtomentose, 1+4 pairs of long *dc*, acrostichal microchaetae not well ordered in ca. 6 rows (4 in *T. tisciae*). Intra-alar microchaetae comparatively long, also an intra-alar macrochaeta present. Scutellum concolorous with mesonotum. A short dark grey posthumeral stripe present, anepisternum and anepimeron dorsally with a diffuse brownish grey stripe (faded away on paratype), katepisternum and meron darker, greyish brown. Anterior katepisternal 0.38 mm long, middle and posterior pairs only slightly longer than half as long.

Femora dark grey, femoral apices, tibial bases and apices yellow; tibiae with broad submedial brown bands, mid and hind tibiae also with apical bands. Tarsi yellow, apical tarsomeres darker (grey dusted). Male legs shorter and thicker, hind femur extremely thick with a long black anteroventral seta at apical 1/3. Mid tibia with a single long ventroapical.

Wing light brownish, veins yellow, but costa brown at R_1 apically and also R–M cross-vein brown, and with small darker margin. Vein R_{4+5} straight and terminates slightly before wing apex. Cross-vein dM–Cu complete (except for a very short section on the left wing of the holotype), this cross-vein not dark bordered. Terminal section per intra-crossvein section of M 0.327 mm and 0.845 mm, ratio 2.58. Halteres whitish yellow.

Abdomen grey with brown lateral anterior spots on tergites 4 and 5, tergites 1 and 2 brown, spots confluent on tergite 3.

Male abdominal tergite 5 longer than in tergite 4, sternite 5 broad, more than twice broader than its length. Male epandrium normal, dorsally with 3 pairs of lon-



Figs 1–3. *Turanodinia nigripalpis* sp. n., paratype male, genitalia: 1 = surstylus in ventral view, 2 = gonopod in lateral view, 3 = postgonite in two, slightly different lateral views. Scale: 0.1 mm for all

ger setae. Male cerci small, without any longer setae. Surstylus (Fig. 1) reduced and fused with epandrium (as in all *Odinia* and *Turanodinia*), apex deeply bifid, the two apices are not similar. Gonopod (Fig. 2) broad, ventrally with 1 large and 3 shorter setae. Postgonite (paramere, Fig. 3) structurally the same as in *Odinia* (cf. Papp 1998: Fig. 18.8) but its ratios are different: lobular basal part comparatively larger, process-like apical part smaller and thinner. Aedeagal apodeme long thin, rod-like, hypandrium rounded apically.

Female cerci black, very narrow with pairs of medium-long apical hairs.

Turanodinia nigripalpis sp. n. is an easily recognisable species. All the formerly known species of this genus possess yellow palpi. The Middle Asian species were checked for this character by Dr Marina G. Krivosheina (pers. comm.), to whom I would like to express my gratitude here. Scape and pedicel are dark, at the same time both sides of the first flagellomere are mainly dark (cf. key of Krivosheina & Krivosheina 1996). Also the male genitalia show some specific features.

Etymology – This new species was named after its peculiar black palpi.

HELEOMYZIDAE

Chaetomus flavotestaceus (Zetterstedt, 1838) – 1 female: Bükki NP: Miskolc, Sebes-víz mellett, 2001. 06. 16, leg. Papp L. – The genus and species is new for the Hungarian fauna. *Chaetomus* is traditionally regarded as a subgenus of *Scoliocentra*, but I think *Scoliocentra s. lato* as a paraphyletic group. *Chaetomus Czerny* is surely monophyletic. The generic revision of the *Scoliocentra* and *Heleomyza* species would only clarify the true phyletic relations.

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Checklist of the Diptera of Hungary

Edited by L. Papp

This is an international undertaking of 20 authors: a checklist of the dipterous species found through the end of 2000 in Hungary, with references to their first reliable records in the territory of modern Hungary. The "minimum requirements" for a "first record" are to have the name of the identifier and the place of deposition, and to have evidence that the site is a locality of present-day Hungary. The starting point for most parts is Thalhammer's *Fauna Regni Hungariae* in 1900 and every family part has a short introduction. These parts contain data on the number of recorded species and on the number of species expected to occur in Hungary. Most of the voucher specimens are deposited in the Diptera collection of the Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM); in exceptional cases the name of the relevant institution is given. There are numerous species new to Hungary reported here for the first time, however, the dipterous fauna of Hungary is still poorly known with 5550 species in this book. According to our present knowledge no less than 10000 species may occur in the country.

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