

New records of Phoridae (Diptera) from Hungary*

L. PAPP

Abstract: Twenty-three species of the family Phoridae (incl. the first record of *Xenotriphleba* Buck) are reported from Hungary for the first time and other 59 species are recorded, based on a newly built collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum. With 6 figures.

Key words: Phoridae, *Xenotriphleba*, faunistic survey, new records, Hungary

INTRODUCTION

The family Phoridae is one of the richest dipterous groups, both as regards species richness and variety of ecological properties (see e.g. Disney 1998). Pater H. Schmitz, the founding father of the taxonomy of Phoridae, published several papers on the Phoridae of the Carpathian Basin (1922, 1924*b*, 1925, 1940, 1941*a, b*, 1953). He published new data for Hungary also in his Palaearctic monograph (Schmitz 1938–1958, Schmitz & Beyer 1965, 1974, Schmitz & Delage 1974, 1981). The contribution of other workers to the Hungarian fauna of Phoridae is insignificant. As a result of compilation of bibliographical data Ádám & Papp (1996) stated that 207 phorid species were recorded from Hungary. That rich collection was wholly annihilated in the fire in the HNHM (November 1956). Consequently, up to 1995 a single identified specimen of Phoridae was preserved in the collection of the HNHM from Hungary. Ádám & Papp (1996) selected ca. 11000 specimens from the present Hungary into genera and summarised the bibliographical data in a check-list.

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, genera and species formerly not recorded from Hungary. The project successfully continued in 2001 with intensive collections also on Phoridae. Although last year also the

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Phoridae chapter of the “*Checklist of the Diptera of Hungary*” (2001) was published (see Ádám & Papp 2001), its content was largely the same as our former paper (some corrections are published below). At the end of 2001, after preparing the Phoridae chapter in the Checklist, I made an identification work on specimens in the HNHM, including those, which were captured in the last three years, i.e. during our faunistic project. Twenty-three species were found, which had not been recorded formerly, and other 59 species are recorded again, based on my identifications, which were known and listed formerly.

All the specimens reported here are preserved in the Diptera collection of the Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM).

In case of species, which were formerly reported from Hungary, mostly only the number of specimens identified and the time period derived from label data are given. I publish complete label data for specimens representing species new to Hungary. The months are given as on the collection labels, i.e., May: május, 05., V., July: július, 07., VII., October: okt., 10., X., etc.; since labels are written in Hungarian, months come first. Some abbreviations used on collection labels: NP: Nemzeti Park [National Park], ANP: Aggtelek National Park, BNP: Bükk National Park, KNP: Kiskunság 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, “erdei út”: forest path, “rét”: meadow, “patak fölött”: over the brook, “patak fölött és mellett”: over and along/beside the brook. Any kind of handwriting is given in quotation marks.

If not otherwise specified, the specimens were collected by László Papp.

***Aenigmatias* Meinert, 1890**

Ádám & Papp (1996) reported merely the genus as new for the Hungarian fauna. Below one species with concrete data is recorded. This is actually the first record of the genus from our country. There are other five species of the genus *Aenigmatias*, which are expected to occur here, namely *Ae. brevifrons* (Schmitz, 1955), *Ae. franzi* Schmitz, 1950, *Ae. lubbocki* (Verrall, 1877), *Ae. picipes* Schmitz, 1927 and even *Ae. pyrenaicus* (Becker, 1912).

Aenigmatias dorni (Enderlein, 1908) – 1 male: Kiskunsági NP: Bugac, rét, Malaise csapda, 1979. VIII. 9, leg. Draskovits; 4 males: KNP: Bugac, “V2” csapda, 978. VIII, leg. Móczár “po”. 1 male: Csévharaszt, 1980. VII.21, leg. Draskovits and Vály. – New for the Hungarian fauna.

Anevrina Lioy, 1864

Anevrina curvinervis (Becker, 1901) – 6 males, 1 female from Ágasegyháza, Csévharaszt, Dobogókő: IV. 6. – V. 10. – Schmitz (1953: 203) reported it as new to Hungary from Kalocsa and Budapest (Hungary was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species).

Anevrina thoracica (Meigen, 1804) – 1 male, 1 female: Melegmány TT, Pécs: Melegmányi-völgy, 2001. 05. 29, patak fölött és mellett; 1 male: Duna-Ipoly NP: Diósjenő, 2001. június 9, Kemence-p. felső folyása fölött és mellett. Other 30 males, 6 females from Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc (Péterhalmi-erdő), Szokolya (Les-v.), Hortobágyi NP: Újszentmargita, KNP: Kiskörös, Kunfehértó, Lakitelek (Tőserdő), Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg (Hétforrás), Eger (Síkfőkút), BNP: Miskolc (Garadna-v.); IV. 8. – IX. 24. – Schmitz (1928: 141) reported it from Hungary as “U” but since the specimen(s) perished in 1956, we cannot know whether that/those was/were from a locality within the present borders of Hungary.

Anevrina unispinosa (Zetterstedt, 1860) – 1 male: Pécs: Éger-völgy, patak fölött és mellett, 2001. jún. 1; 1 male, 3 females: Zempléni TK: Füzér, Nagy-Milic oldalán, kb. 600 m, döglött *Sorex araneus*, 1999. június 10. Other 90 males and 16 females from Dencsháza, Farkasgyepű, Nagykovácsi, Visegrád, Zákány, KNP: Dabas (Sári), Kunfehértó, Tabdi, Eger (Síkfőkút), Börzsöny-hg.: Szokolya (Királyrét), Hortobágyi NP: Újszentmargita; IV. 19. – IX. 21. – They were collected mostly by soil traps. We listed it from Hungary based on Schmitz’s (1924: 80) record of “*Parastenophora unispinosa* (ZETT.)”, which was a misidentification of *Triphleba distinguenda* (Strobl, 1892); however he (Schmitz 1953: 203) really published it from Simontornya as new to Hungary. All those specimens perished in 1956. (Hungary was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species).

Anevrina urbana (Meigen, 1830) – 4 males, 6 females from Aranyosgadány (lápért), Nagykovácsi (Júlia-major), Hortobágyi NP: Újszentmargita, KNP: Izsák (Kolon-tó), Fülöpháza; IV. 8. – V. 12. Bartal’s (1906: 123) record as “*Phora urbana* Mg.” is rather questionable, in all probability based on misidentification; otherwise he did not preserve voucher specimens. Schmitz (1953: 203) recorded it from Hungary as new from Pécs (destroyed in 1956). (Hungary was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species).

Beckerina Malloch, 1910

Beckerina umbrimargo (Becker, 1901) – 1 male: Duna-Ipoly NP: Szokolya, Szén-p., 2001. május 5, patak fölött és mellett; 1 female: K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya, Óbányai-patak fölött, Malaise-csapda, 1999. május 29. Other 16 males and 5 females from ANP: Aggtelek (Álmáskerti-v.), Komjáti (Alsóhegy), BNP: Szarvaskő (Őserdő), Szilvásvár (Tardos-h.), Miskolc (Bánkút), Hortobágyi NP: Újszentmargita, Duna-Ipoly NP: Szokolya (Les-v., Szén-p.); IV. 25. – V. 25. – Schmitz (1941a: 11) reported from Hungary as “U” but later (Schmitz 1953: 204) listed it as new to Hungary from Pécs.

Borophaga Enderlein, 1924

There were four species of this genus known from Hungary (Ádám & Papp 1996, 2001). One of them, *Borophaga cephalotes* (Schmitz, 1922): 37, was de-

scribed from Gyón [Dabas]. It is conspicuous though, that although he (Schmitz 1951: 261) treated this species in his monograph, it was not mentioned in his paper on the Hungarian and other Palaearctic Phoridae. (In any case, the male holotype perished in 1956). *B. cephalotes* was not found now but another, fourth species, which is new for the Hungarian fauna. Other two species, *B. irregularis* (Wood, 1912) and *B. subsultans* (Linné, 1767) are still expected to occur in our country.

Borophaga erythrocerca (Meigen, 1830) – 17 males and 12 females from Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, Csomád, Várgesztes, KNP: Ágasegyháza, Bugac (Nagybugac, Nagyerdő), Fülöpháza, Izsák (Kolon-tó), Kiskőrös (Szücsi-erdő), Lakitelek (Tőserdő), Tázlár; III. 16. – X. 5. – A good part of the specimens was captured by soil traps. First Schmitz (1924: 80) reported this large beautiful species from Hungary as *Hypocera bernuthi* (Egger, 1862).

Borophaga femorata (Meigen, 1830) – 8 males, 3 females from ANP: Aggtelek (Almás-kerti-v., Ménes-v.), BNP: Miskolc (Létrás-tető), KNP: Lakitelek (Tőserdő), Budai-hg. (Rózsika-forrás), Csévharaszt, Mátraszentimre, K-Mecsek TK: Komló, Zobákpuszt (Hidasi-v.); III. 21. – X. 9. – First Schmitz (1924: 80) reported it from Hungary as *Hypocera flavimana* (Meigen, 1830).

Borophaga germanica (Schmitz, 1918) – 1 female: Zempléni TK: Nagyhuta: Kőkapu, Kemence-patak, égeres, 2000. július 4. – New to Hungary.

Borophaga incrassata (Meigen, 1830) – 2 males: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, tölgyes tisztásain, 2001. 08. 25; 1 female: Visegrád, Apát-kúti-völgy, patakpart, 1995. IX. 12. – Schmitz (1928: 142) recorded it as “U”, later (Schmitz 1953: 204) concretely from Pécs; also that was annihilated in 1956.

Chaetopleurophora Schmitz, 1922

There were four species of this genus known from Hungary (Ádám & Papp 1996, 2001). One of them, *Ch. pygidialis* Schmitz, 1941 was recorded by Schmitz (1953: 203) from Pécs but Hungary was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species. We will never be able to know its identity since also that voucher specimen perished in 1956.

Chaetopleurophora bohemanni (Becker, 1901) – 2 males: Duna-Ipoly NP: Szokolya: Les-v., patak mellett, 2001. ápr. 16; 1 male: ibid., 2000. április 24; 1 male: ANP: Szögliget, Ménes-völgy, 1992. IV. 22; 1 male: ibid., Ménes-p. mellett, 350 m, 1987. IV. 28; 1 male: Mecsek hg., Abaliget, 1979. IV. 11, leg. Draskovits; 1 male: Budai hg., Rózsika-forrás, 1981. IV. 10, leg. Draskovits and Vály. – New for the Hungarian fauna.

Chaetopleurophora erythronota (Strobl, 1892) – 16 males and 17 females from ANP: Aggtelek (Lófej-forrás, Ménes-p. v., Medvéskert), BNP: Miskolc (Garadna-v.), Szilvásvárad, Szarvaskő, plus Hór-v., Mária-forrás, Látó-kő, Oszla, Duna-Ipoly NP: Szokolya (Les-v.), Szendehegy, Börzsöny-hg.: [Verőce] Magyarokút, Gerecse TK: Tardosbánya (Malom-völgy), K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya (Óbányai-p.), Zempléni TK: Regéc (Ördög-v.), Melegmány TT: Pécs (Melegmányi-v.), Balatonfüred, Pilismarót, Rajka; V. 30. – IX. 15. – First Schmitz (1928: 142) reported it as “U”, later (Schmitz 1953: 203) was listed from Pécs.

Chaetopleurophora spinosior Schmitz, 1938 – 1 male: BNP: Szilvásvár, Tarkő, 950 m, talajcsapda, 1981. V. 22, leg. Ádám, Hátori; 1 male: BNP: Nagyvisnyó, 1983. VII. 18, leg. Ádám. – Schmitz (1940: 120) reported it from Hungary as “U” but he did not include this species in the Hungarian list later (cf. Schmitz 1953: 203). It is possible that the above specimens are the first ones from Hungary.

Chaetopleurophora spinosissima (Strobl, 1892) – 1 male: Balatoncsicsó, 1969. V. 8–9, leg. Móczár; 1 male: Pilis hg., Pilisszentlászló, patak völgy, 1973. IV. 30, leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-v., Malaise-csapda patak mellett, 2001. június 14, leg. Papp L. and Szappanos A.; 2 females: Duna-Ipoly NP: Szokolya, Szén-p., 2001. május 5./2000. május 13, patak fölött és mellett; 2 females: Kelet-Mecsek TK: Óbánya: Óbányai-patak fölött, mellett, 2001. 05. 28./1999. május 25. – Thalhammer's (1900: 36) record (as *Phora*) is questionable, but Schmitz (1924: 80) reported it from Budapest and later (Schmitz 1953: 203) from Pécs.

Conicera Meigen, 1830

Six species of this genus were found in our collection. Four species were reported by Schmitz (1924, 1925, 1928, 1940), two of them are new for the Hungarian fauna. A seventh species, *Conicera sensilipes* Schmitz, 1938, which was described from Istria, Croatia, may also occur in Hungary. There are a number of additional specimens in the HNHM, including males, whose genitalia preparation would be needed for a safe identification.

Conicera dauci (Meigen, 1830) – 1 male: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, 2001. 05. 19–20; 1 female: ibid., tölgyes szélén, virágokról, 08. 04; 1 male: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-v., Malaise-cs. patak fölött, 2001. július 10–11, leg. Papp L. and Papp János; 1 male: ibid., patak fölött, mellett, június 13, leg. Papp L. and Szappanos A.; 2 males: Szatmár-Beregi TK: Kisar, Tisza ártere, 2001. 07. 12; 1 male: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármás-p. fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 27; 1 male: Duna-Dráva NP: Bélavár, Dráva árterület, bányatavak mellett, 2001. május 30. Other 145 males and 194 females in the HNHM from Börzsöny-hg., Szendehegy (Aranyos-kút-f.), Szokolya (Les-v.), Verőce, Magyarút, Bükki NP: Felsőtárkány, Miskolc (Sebes-víz, Látókő, Jávorkút), Szilvásvár, ANP: Aggtelek, Komjáti (Alsóhegy), Szögliget, Hortobágyi NP: Újszentmargita, KNP: Bugac, Kunfehértó, Lakitelek (Tőserdő), K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya, Szatmár-Beregi TK: Kisar (Tisza ártere); Abaújlak (Aszanticska), Aranyosgadány, Budapest (János-h.), Püspökszentlászló, Szigliget, Visegrád (Apát-kúti-v.), Vonyarcvashegy. – Schmitz (1928: 142) reported it from Hungary as “U” (under *C. atra* Meigen, 1830).

Conicera floricola Schmitz, 1938 – 2 males: BNP: Miskolc, Garadna-v., 1981. V. 26; 1 male: ANP: Perkupa, Telekes-völgy, erdőszél, 1990. V. 9; 1 male: Visegrád, Apát-kúti-völgy, patakpart, 1995. IX. 12. (based on genitalia preparations). – Schmitz (1940: 120) reported it from Hungary as “U”.

Conicera schnittmanni Schmitz, 1926 – 1 male: K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya, Óbányai-völgy, patak fölött, 1999. május 25; 1 male: Szendehegy, Aranyos-kút-f., tölgyerdő, 1994. VII. 14; 1 male: Duna-Ipoly NP: Szokolya, Les-völgy, patak fölött, mellett, 2000. 10. 23; 1 male: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Halmi-erdő, 2000. jún. 3–4; 1 male: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-v., patak fölött és mellett, 1999. június 28. – New to Hungary.

Conicera similis (Haliday, 1833) – 3 males: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Halmi-erdő/Péterhalmi-erdő, 1993. V. 30./1995. VII. 22./2000. árpilis 29–30.; 6 males, 2 females: KNP: Bugac, 1972. V.

29, leg. Babos – Bohus, *Suillus granulatus*, kelt: 1972. VII. 10; 2 males: Pomáz, 1971. VI. 17, leg. Babos, *Boletus edulis*, kelt 1971. VII. 24; 6 males: Üröm, 1971. VI. 4, leg. Babos, *Boletus edulis*, kelt 1971. VI. 24; 1 male: Zámoly, Forráspusztá, birkalegelő, 1992. X. 6; 1 male: Verőce, Magyarkút, Keskenybükki-p. v., 1991. aug. 25; 1 male: Visegrád, Apát-kúti-völgy, patakpart, 1995. IX. 12. – Identifications were based on genitalia preparations. Schmitz (1924: 80) reported it as “U” (under *C. similis*, and *C. pauxilla* Schmitz, 1920); not listed in Disney (1991) for Hungary.

Conicera tarsalis Schmitz, 1920 – 3 males: Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút [actually Eger, Szőlőcskepuszta], 1973. V. 9./IX. 5; 2 males: ANP: Szögliget, Ménes-p. völgye, 1988. V. 12; 1 male: Budakeszi, Makkosmária, almacsálétek, 1986. IX. 26, leg. Ádám, Papp L. – Identifications were based on genitalia preparations; new for the Hungarian fauna.

Conicera tibialis Schmitz, 1925 – 1 male: Vértesboglár, birkalegelő, *Euphorbia*-ról, 1993. VI. 30; 4 males, 2 females: Budapest, Rákoshegy, WC, 1968. VI./IX. 16, leg. Aradi; 1 male: Budapest, Rákoskeresztúr, WC, 1968. VI. 8, leg. Mihályi; 1 male: Kiskunsági NP: Kunfehértó, Városerdő, talajcsapda, 1979. VI. 13. – VII. 25., leg. Tóth L.; 1 male: Börzsöny-hg., [Verőce] Magyarkút, tölgyes, 1980. VIII. 14–15; 1 male: Aranyosgadány, gyurgyalagfészekből kelt [emerged from a nest of *Merops apiaster*], 1970. VIII. 21; 1 male: Aggteleki NP: Aggtelek, Ménes-völgy, madárdöggről [from a dead bird], 1990. V. 9; 4 males: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, pajzstetves szilcserjékről/tölgyes, tisztás, 1993. V. 30./VI. 19./2001. 08. 12. – It is worth mentioning, that this species, “The coffin fly”, was described by Schmitz (1925: 119) from “Pusztá-Szent-Lőrincz” [Budapest: Pestszentlőrinc], based on a male holotype and a number of male and female paratypes, which all also perished in 1956. The neotype must be selected from these specimens captured in the Péterhalmi forest. The type locality was erroneously given in the Palaearctic Catalogue (cf. Disney 1991).

Diplonevra Lioy, 1864

This is a genus rich in species, of which 12 were reported also from Hungary (Ádám & Papp 1996, 2001), but other seven species were listed as expected to occur.

The following three species were described from Hungary: *D. lophochaeta* (Schmitz, 1927) (p. 60, *Diploneura*, type locality: Gyón [Dabas]), *D. sesquicornis* (Schmitz, 1927) (p. 59, *Diploneura*, type locality: Budapest) and *D. unispinalis* (Schmitz, 1927) (p. 60, *Diploneura*, type locality: Visegrád). Although only a minor part of the *Diplonevra* material in the HNHM was identified now, representatives of nine species were found, one of them is new for the Hungarian fauna. *D. altipetax* (Schmitz, 1935), *D. glabra* (Schmitz, 1927), *D. lophochaeta* (Schmitz, 1927) and *D. unispinalis* (Schmitz, 1927) were not among them.

Diplonevra abbreviata (von Roser, 1840) – 1 male, 1 female: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, tölgyes tisztásain, virágokról, 2001. 08. 05. Other 12 males, 50 females from the ANP: Jósavafő (Lófej-v.), KNP: Ócsa, Kiskörös (Szücsi-erdő), Tabdi (kőrisláp), BNP: Miskolc (Garadna-v.), Duna-Ipoly NP: Kemence (Királyháza), Börzsöny-hg.: [Verőce] Magyarkút, Bakony-hg.: Vinye, Zirc, K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya (Óbányai-v.), Zempléni TK: Nagyhuta (Rostalló), Budapest, Aranyosgadány, Balatonfüred, Keszthely, Monostorapáti, Nagykevély. – It was first published from Hungary (“U”) by Schmitz (1928: 142) as *Diploneura* (*Tristoechia*).

Diplonevra concinna (Meigen, 1830) – 1 male: Börzsöny-hg., Szokolya: Szén-patak fölött, 1999. július 4; 1 male: Kelet-Mecsek TK: Komló, Zobákpuszta, Hidasi-völgy, patak fölött, mellett, 2000. június 13; 1 male: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-völgyi patak fölött és mellett, 2000. július 3. – First it was reported from Hungary by Schmitz (1924: 80) under *Dohrniphora*.

Diplonevra crassicornis (Meigen, 1830) – 2 males: Hansági NP: Csorna: Király-tó, Malaise-csapda, 1998. május 17/21, leg. Tóth S.; 2 males: Abaújlak, Szanticska, tölgyes, erdei út, 00. 05. 15–18; 1 male, 1 female: K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya, Óbányai-völgy, Malaise-csapda, 1999. május 26/30, leg. Majer J./Papp L.; 1 male: K-Mecsek TK: Komló, Zobákpuszta, Hidasi-völgy, Malaise-csapda, 2000. június 13; 2 males: Mátra-hg., Mátraháza, 1974. VII. 3, leg. Mihályi. – It is a rare mountain species, which was first recorded by Schmitz (1924: 80) as *Dohrniphora dudai* Schmitz, 1920.

Diplonevra florescens (Turton, 1801) (*D. florea* (Fabricius, 1794)) – 1 male, 1 female: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-v., patak fölött, mellett, 1999. július 28./2001. június 13, leg. Papp L., Bajza Zs./Papp L. and Szappanos A.; 1 female: ibid., Malaise-cs. patak mellett, 2001. június 14; 1 male: Szatmár-Beregi TK: Kistar, Tisza ártere, 2001. 07. 12; 1 female: Répcelak, Szt., 1981. VIII. 28, F, leg. Majer J.; 1 male: Kiskunsági NP: Tabdi, kőrsláp, talajcsapda, 1979, IX. 13, leg. Ádám; 1 female: ibid., Kiskörös, Szücsi-erdő, száraz nyáras, 1978. VIII. 7 – X. 5, leg. Tóth L.; 1 male: Szendehegy, Keskenybükki-patak, 1 napos éticsiga döögök [1 day dead *H. pomatia* snails], No. 11, 1996. 08. 08; 1 male, 1 female: Dabas (Sári), Dabasi turjános, talajcsapda, 1979. VI. 12, leg. Ádám and Hámoriné. – Thalhammer 1900: 36 (as *Phora florea*, also as *Ph. flexuosa* Egger, 1862, QR), Schmitz 1924: 80 (as *Dohrniphora abdominalis* (Fallén, 1823), A56).

Diplonevra funebris (Meigen, 1830) – 1 male: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, tölgyes, tisztás, 2001. 08. 25–26; 2 males, 1 female: Dunaliget, ártér, Mcs. [Malaise trap], 1983. V. 26./VI.3/4; 1 female: K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya, Óbányai-völgy, Malaise-csapda, 1999. május 30. – Schmitz (1953: 204) reported it also from Hungary (Pomáz, Kőszegi-hg.) but it was not listed in the *Palaeartic Catalogue for Hungary* (Disney 1991).

Diplonevra nitidula (Meigen, 1830) – 2 males, 1 female: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, tölgyes, tisztás, 2001. 06. 11./08. 12; 5 males: ibid., tölgyes/tölgyes, erdei út, 10. 07./9–10./13–14./05. 28; 2 males: Kelet-Mecsek TK: Óbánya, Óbányai-patak fölött, mellett, 2001. 05. 28; 1 male: Börzsönyi TK: Szokolya, Les-völgyi patak fölött és mellett, 1999. július 5; 1 female: Szendehegy, Aranyos-kút, Keskenybükki-p. v., döglött éticsigáról [on dead snails], 1996. 07. 25–26., leg. Papp L. and Ádám L.; 1 male: Bakonybél, Gerence-patak fölött és mellett, 2000. 06. 29. – It was first published from Hungary (“U”) by Schmitz (1928: 142) as *Diplonevra*; however, after 1956 these are the first specimens of this species from our country.

Diplonevra pilosella (Schmitz, 1927) – Schmitz (1953: 204) reported it also from Hungary (Nagymaros) but it was not listed in the *Palaeartic Catalogue for Hungary* (Disney 1991). We seem to have a male: K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya, Óbányai-völgy, Malaise-csapda, 1999. május 30.

Diplonevra sesquicornis (Schmitz, 1927) – 1 male: Pécs, Éger-völgy, patak fölött, mellett, 2000. 06. 16; 3 males: Zempléni TK: Nagyhuta, Senyő-völgy, patak fölött és mellett, 1999. június 9, leg. Papp L., Szappanos A. – The latter specimens were captured probably on flowering umbellifers. It was described from Hungary, the type locality is Budapest. It is good to know that there are specimens again from Hungary.

Diplonevra unisetalis (Schmitz, 1935) – 1 male: Pécs, Éger-völgy, patak fölött, mellett, 2000. 06. 16; 1 male: Kiskunsági NP: Izsák, láprét, 1978. V. 23. – A rare species new to Hungary.

Dohrniphora Dahl, 1898

Dohrniphora cornuta (Bigot, 1856) – 1 male: Csopak, Balaton-part, 1975. IX. 22, leg. Tóth S.; 1 male: Szarvas, sertésistálló, 1972. VIII. 11, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, tölgyes, 2000. aug. 20. – Schmitz (1953: 204) recorded it as new to Hungary (as *Diplonevra*) from Szeged and “Hungaria media” (Hungary was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species).

Gymnophora Macquart, 1835

There are nearly 1000 specimens selected as *Gymnophora* spp. in the HNHM. Schmitz (1928) recorded four species as “U” from Hungary. All the four were found again, although only a minor part of the above specimens were identified now. We cannot exclude that some other species (e.g. *G. healeyae* Disney, 1980) may also occur in our country.

Gymnophora arcuata (Meigen, 1830) – 9 males, 6 females: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, tölgyes, 2001. 05. 13, 08. 05./12./25–26, 10.07./9–10./13–14; 1 male: Duna–Ipoly NP: Diósjenő, Kemence-p. felső folyása fölött és mellett; 1 female: Szatmár-Beregi TK: Kistar, Tisza ártere, 2001. 07. 12. Other 26 males and 46 females from the KNP: Fülöpháza, Kunfehértó, Ócsa, Duna–Ipoly NP: Szokolya (Les-v.), Diósjenő (Kemence-p.), K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya (Óbányai-v.), Zempléni TK: Nagyhuta (Rostalló), Bakony-hg.: Ajka, Bükk-hg., Budapest (Pestszentlőrinc), Síkfőkút, Csévharaszt, Dencsháza, Dunafalva, Verőce (Magyarkút). We (Ádám & Papp 2001) regarded Thalhammer’s (1900: 36) record as highly questionable. Schmitz (1928: 142) must have seen several specimens from Hungary, but none of them has been found again since 1956.

Gymnophora integralis Schmitz, 1920 – 1 male: Budai-hg., Rózsika-forrás, 1981. IV. 10, leg. Draskovits and Vály; 2 males, 1 female: Verőce, Magyarkút, Keskenybükki-p. v., patakpart, 1997. IV. 27; 1 male, 1 female: Pécs, Égervölgy, 1979. V. 11, leg. Majer; 2 females: Duna–Ipoly NP: Szokolya, Les-völgy, patak főköt, mellett, 2000. 10. 23. – The specimens were identified based on genitalia (abdomen) preparations. Schmitz’s (1928: 142) record seems valid, of course, but also that those specimen(s) was/were lost. However, he (Schmitz 1953: 206) recorded it again as new for Hungary from Tihany.

Gymnophora nigripennis Schmitz, 1926 – 1 female: Bakony, Ajka, ligeterdő, 1964. VI. 23, leg Tóth S.; 1 male, 3 females: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-völgy, patak fölött és mellett, 1999. június 8./28, leg. Papp L., Szappanos A./Papp L., Bajza Zs.; 2 females: ibid., Nagyhuta, Rostalló, Kemence-patak, égeres, 2000. július 5.

Gymnophora quartomollis Schmitz, 1920 – 4 males, 3 females: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, 2001. május 13, 05. 19–20; 1 male: Duna–Ipoly NP: Diósjenő, Kemence-p. felső folyása fölött és mellett; 2 males, 1 female: Csévharaszt, nyíres, 2001. 05. 23; 1 male: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-v., Malaise-cs., patak fölött, 2001. július 10–11., leg. Papp L. és Papp János. Other 18 males and 39 females in the HNHM from the Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, Börzsöny-hg.: Szokolya, KNP: Dabas, Ócsa, Mecsek-hg.: Orfű, Dencsháza, Karakószöröcsök, Zalaszántó. – There was no specimen in the HNHM after 1956 (the first record from Schmitz 1928: 142), but Brown (1987: 293) studied a male also from Budapest in the collection of the Bonn Museum.

Gymnoptera Lioy, 1864

Schmitz (1928, 1940) recorded both European species from Hungary but *G. vitripennis* (Meigen, 1830) (first record: Schmitz, 1928: 142) was not mentioned from Hungary in Schmitz's later works. Consequently, this species was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) as member of the Hungarian fauna. The other species was found again.

Gymnoptera longicostalis Schmitz, 1933 – 3 females: BNP: [Mályinka] Látókő, 650 m, ernyősökről [on umbellifers], 1979. VII. 3–6, leg. Bajza – Papp. – There is no reason to question the validity of Schmitz's (1940: 128) record but those are the first specimens of this genus in the HNHM after 1956.

Hypocera Lioy, 1864

Hypocera mordellaria (Fallén, 1823) – 1 male, 1 female: Csévharaszt, homokbuckás/nyíres, 2001. 05. 23; 1 male: Kelet-Mecsek TK: Óbánya: Óbányai-patak fölött, mellett, 2001. 05. 28. Other 41 males, 15 females from the ANP: Jósvalfő (Lófej-f.), Hortobágyi NP: Balmazújváros (Darassa-pusztá, Görbehát), Nagyhegyes (Vajdalahosi-erdő), Ohat, Püspökladány (Ágota-pusztá, Farkas-sziget), Új-szentmargita, KNP: Kunfehértó (Városerdő), Tabdi, Melegmány TT: Pécs (Nagy-mély-v.), Abaújlak (Szanticska), Budapest (Pestszentlőrinc), Csévharaszt, Dencsháza, Karakószörcsök, Pénzesgyőr, Bükk-hg. (Síkfőkút), Bakony-hg. (Királykapu); from May 5 to July 25. – This is a common and easily recognisable species, which was first reported by Schmitz (1928: 142), as *Hypocera subsultans*.

Megaselia Rondani, 1856

This is a huge genus with species mostly difficult to identify (Disney 1989, 1991, 1998). I was only able to name a couple of species. There are more than 8500 specimens of *Megaselia* spp. selected in the HNHM as such from Hungary.

Megaselia brunneipennis Costa, 1857 – 1 female: Mátra TK: Parászasvár, Nagy-Lipót-folyás, folyás fölött, mellett, 2000. július 20. – A conspicuous species, new for the Hungarian fauna.

Megaselia picta (Lehmann, 1822) – 1 male: Börzsöny-hg., [Verőce] Magyarkút, 1989. VII. 28; 1 female: Bükki NP: Szarvaskő, 1984. VII. 30. – This species was first published by Schmitz (1924: 81), as *Aphiochaeta*.

Megaselia scalaris (Loew, 1866) – 1 female (damaged), 1 pharate adult in pupal shell and 1 dry ripen L3 glued on the same card: [Budapest] 1991. 01. 07. – 02. 11, 1 hó fejl., lábszár fekély [illegible], Dr Lohinay György, Bőrklínika. – This adult was reared from maggots found in a wound of an old hobo by Dr. Lohinay at the Clinics of Dermatology, Medical University of Budapest. New to Hungary. There are several other specimens of the *M. picta* / *scalaris* species group in the HNHM.

Menoziola Schmitz, 1927

Menoziola schmitzi (Menozzi, 1921) – Since Schmitz's (1928: 141, *Apocephalus* (*Menoziola*) record (as "U") was probably based on a specimen collected outside of the present borders of Hungary, its first Hungarian record is rather recent (Papp 2001: 284).

Metopina Macquart, 1835

They are minute flies difficult to identify. Actually, only Disney's works (Disney 1979, 1983) made it possible to identify species reliably. Consequently, it is better to leave all the old records out of consideration. Schmitz (1924, 1941a, 1953) reported three species from Hungary, I found a fourth one in the collection of the HNHM. All the other species occurring in Europe, may occur in Hungary, namely, *Metopina crassinervis* Schmitz, 1920, *M. formicomendicola* Schmitz, 1927, *M. heselhausi* Schmitz, 1914, *M. oligoneura* (Mik, 1867), *M. trochanteralis* Schmitz, 1953 and *M. ulrichi* Disney, 1979.

Metopina braueri (Strobl, 1880) – 1 male (in a microvial with glycerine): Budapest, Pest-szentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, tölgyes, 2001. 10. 07; 2 females: Mátra TK: Galyatető, fenyves, 2000. 07. 20; 2 females: Verőce, Magyarút, Keskenybükki-patak fölött és mellett/v., komposzt erdei út mellett, 1999. 07. 25./aug. 21. – First Schmitz (1953: 206) reported it from Hungary (Kőszeg) but our country was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species.

Metopina galeata (Haliday, 1833) – Schmitz's (1924: 83) record is questionable (not repeated in 1940–41, in 1953 he wrote: "bedarf der Nachprüfung"). Hungary was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species.

Metopina perpusilla (Six, 1878) – Schmitz (1941a: 35) reported it as "U" but Hungary was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species and all the specimens of *Metopina* spp. in the HNHM perished in 1956.

Metopina pileata Schmitz, 1936 – 1202 males and females from Hungary, mostly from Kunszentmiklós, Birkajárás, Janovics hodályok, tálcspadák, 1992. IX. 23, leg. Papp L., Ádám L., but several specimens also from Vértesboglár, Nagy-legelő, juhlegelő, 1992. V. 13. and from Zámoly, Forráspuszta, juhlegelő, 1992. IX. 16. – It is a species new for the Hungarian fauna.

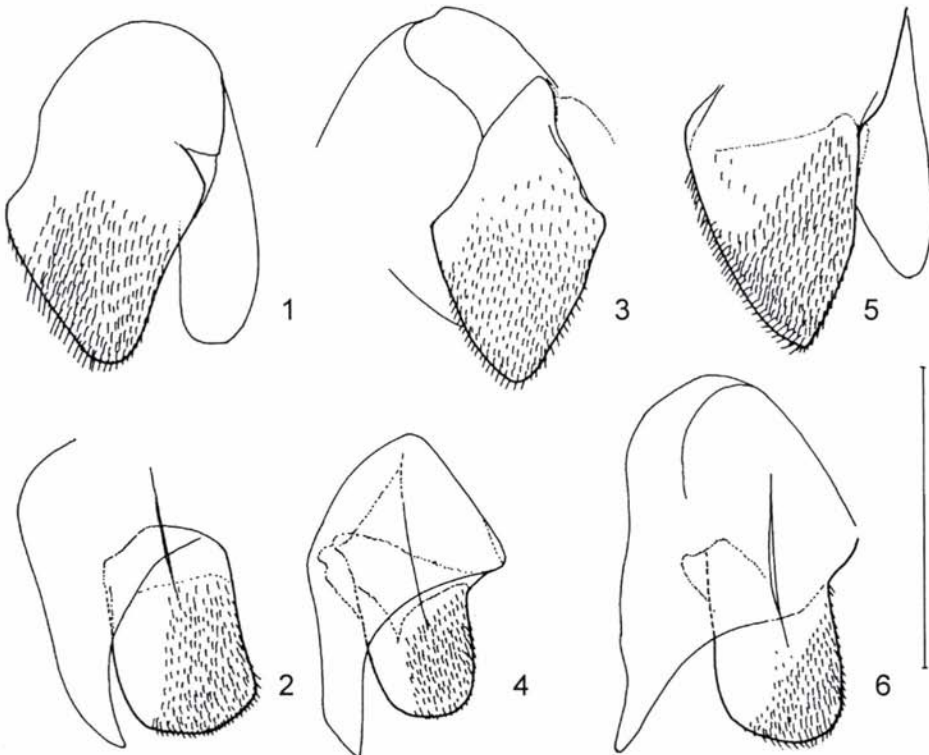
Phalacrotophora Schmitz, 1934

This is an interesting genus, whose species are parasitoids of coccinellid beetle pupae (Disney 1998, Disney & Beuk 1997). There is a rather rich collection of *Phalacrotophora* in the HNHM with 87 specimens (some of them left unidentified). Formerly two (or three, see below) species were found in Hungary, now four species were identified, including the males of *Ph. beuki* Disney. The wholly asymmetrical male genitalia make difficult to identify even males. I think lateral or

any other conventional views are improper for comparison, so I made figures (Figs 1–6) on the male hypandrial lobes in a view of their widest extension.

Phalacrotophora berolinensis Schmitz, 1920 – 1 female: Csévharaszt TT, homokbuckás, 2000. 06. 10; 1 male, 4 females: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, nyár- és juharfa sebéről/tölgyes, virágokról, 1993. VIII. 17./2000. június 11./2001. máj. 20; 1 female: Barcs Tájv. Körzet, Darány, borókás, 1978. VII. 4. – The first report from Hungary (Schmitz 1924: 83, “Ungarn: Munkács, Verestorony”) was from localities outside the present country. Schmitz’s later works (1928: 146, 1941a: 35) were repetitions of the former ones. Only Schmitz’s (1953) last paper on the Hungarian Phoridae contained reliable localities from Hungary (Pécs, Kalocsa). However, since this species was not differentiated from the next species, which was described rather recently and which seems more common in Hungary, it is highly probable that ours are the first correctly identified specimens from Hungary. Ádám & Papp (1996, 2001) recorded it only as a species expected to occur.

Phalacrotophora beuki Disney in Disney et Beuk, 1997 – 1 female: Csévharaszt, homokbuckás, 2001. 05. 23; 3 females: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, 2001. május 13./19–20; 4 females: *ibid.*, nyár- és juharfa sebéről, 2001. máj. 20; 4 male, 20 females: *ibid.*, szilfák sebéről,



Figs 1–6. *Phalacrotophora* spp., males, hypandrial lobes in their widest extension. 1–2: *Ph. berolinensis* Schmitz, left and right lobe, 3–4: *Ph. beuki* Disney, left and right lobe, 5–6: *Ph. delageae* Disney, left and right lobe. Scale: 0.2 mm for all

1996. V. 18–19; 2 males: Verőcsemaros, Keskenybükki-p. v., 1990. VI. 16; 1 female: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármás-p. fölött és mellett, 2001. 06. 27. – Based on its original description and the key given by Disney & Beuk (1997) it is rather easy to identify the female sex. Male hypandrial lobes (Figs 3–4) although seem different from those of *Ph. berolinensis* (Figs 1–2) and of *Ph. delageae* (Figs 5–6), it is necessary to position them correctly in order to see the existing differences.

Phalacrotophora delageae Disney, 1979 – 1 male: Abaújlak: Szanticska, tölgyes, erdei út, [20]00. 05. 15–18; 1 male: Csévharaszt, 1983. V. 12, leg. Rónaszékiné. – New to Hungary.

Phalacrotophora fasciata (Fallén, 1823) – 1 male, 1 female: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, nyár- és juharfa sebéről, 2001. máj. 20; 1 female: Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-v., Malaise-csapda patak mellett, 2001. június 14, leg. Papp L. and Szappanos A. Other 8 males and 27 females from ANP: Jósvafő, Szalonna (Bódva), Duna-Ípoly NP: Szendehely (Aranyos-kút), HNP: Püspökladány (Ágota-pusztá); Újszentmargita, Mocska, Tarany, Tihany, from June 9 to August 29. – It was reported as new for Hungary by Schmitz (1953: 206, as *Phalacrotophora*, A56) from Pomáz but it was not listed in the Palearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) as for Hungary.

Phalacrotophora spectabilis Schmitz, 1925 – This species was described based on two females from “Nagysalló, Com. Bars (Ungarn), 13. V. 1922, Dudich leg.” from the HNHM material. Later citations published by Schmitz (1928: 146, 1941a: 35, both as “U”, 1953: 206, “Ungarn”) are not more than repetitions of the original specimens, which also perished in 1956. Although Disney (1991) and we (Ádám & Papp 1996, 2001) listed it as a member of the Hungarian fauna, we cannot exclude that there has not been any specimen captured within the present borders of Hungary.

Phora Latreille, 1796

Although only a minor part of our specimens selected as *Phora* spp. in the HNHM was actually identified during this project, I found six of the nine species, which Pater Schmitz reported from Hungary. Those three species are with data of the first records from our country: *Ph. dubia* (Zetterstedt, 1848) (Schmitz 1928: 146, as *Ph. schineri* (Becker, 1901)), *Ph. horrida* Schmitz, 1920 and *Ph. stictica* Meigen, 1830 (both Schmitz 1928: 146).

As we listed in our Checklist (Ádám & Papp 2001), several other species are expected to occur in our country, namely *Ph. adducta* Schmitz, 1955, *Ph. artifrons* Schmitz, 1920, *Ph. bullata* Schmitz, 1927, *Ph. convallium* Schmitz, 1928, *Ph. convergens* Schmitz, 1920, *Ph. hyperborea* Schmitz, 1927, *Ph. indivisa* Schmitz, 1948, *Ph. obscura* (Zetterstedt, 1848), *Ph. penicillata* Schmitz, 1920, *Ph. pubipes* Schmitz, 1920.

Phora atra (Meigen, 1804) – 3 males: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Halmi-erdő, tölgyes, avarszint, 2000. 04. 29–30; 1 male: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármás-patak fölött és mellett, 2000. július 24; 3 males: Szokolya, Les-völgyi patak fölött és mellett, 2000. április 24; 1 male: Gagyvendégi, akácok széle, 2000. 05. 16; 2 males: Abaújlak, Szanticska, tölgyes, erdei út, 00. 05. 15–18. – Thalhammer’s (1900: 36) record as *Trineura aterrima* (Fabricius, 1794) is highly questionable; the first reliable data are from Schmitz (1924: 81, as *Ph. aterrima* (Fabricius, 1794)).

Phora edentata Schmitz, 1920 – 2 males: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Halmi-erdő, tölgyes, avarszint/virágokról, 2000. május 7./07. 12–13; 1 male: Kőszegi TK: Kőszeg, Hármás-patak fölött és

mellett, 2000. július 24; 1 male: Abaújlak, Szanticska, tölgyes, erdei út, 00. 05. 15–18. – Schmitz's (1924: 81) first record is from Kalocsa.

Phora hamata Schmitz, 1927 – 3 males: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Halmi-erdő, tölgyes, avarszint, 2000. 04. 29–30. – Schmitz (1953: 203) reported it from Pécs as new for Hungary.

Phora holosericea Schmitz, 1920 – 4 males: Szokolya, Les-völgyi patak fölött és mellett, 2000. április 24; 1 male: ibid., Szén-patak felső folyása, 1999. május 9, leg. Papp L., Csorba G.; 1 male: K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya, Óbányai völgy, Malaise-csapda, 1999. május 30; 1 male: Csévharaszt TT, homokbuckás nyíres, 2000. 06. 22; 1 male: Gagyvendégi, akácós széle, 2000. 05. 16; 1 male: Abaújlak, Szanticska, tölgyes, erdei út, 00. 05. 15–18. – Schmitz's (1928: 146, 1940: 128) records both as "U" are questionable, not as the reliability of the identification but whether the locality were from Hungary. He (Schmitz 1953: 203) did not give Hungarian locality for this species from the HNHM collection. So it is probable that ours are the first specimens from the present Hungary.

Phora tincta Schmidt, 1920 – 1 male: Duna-Ípoly NP: Verőce: Magyarkút, Keskenybükki-p. v., Malaise-cs., 2000. aug. 2. – Schmitz's (1928: 146, 1940: 128) records both as "U" are questionable, since he (Schmitz 1953: 203) did not give Hungarian localities for the specimens he identified from the collection of the HNHM (former records are localities outside of the present Hungary, e.g. Schmitz 1924: 81). Consequently, the status of this species is the same as the preceding one, although its was listed as a member of the Hungarian fauna formerly (Ádám & Papp 1996, 2001).

Phora velutina Meigen, 1830 – 1 male: [Duna-Ípoly NP] Szokolya, Les-völgy, patak fölött, 99. 10. 17. – Schmitz (1953: 203) said that the first reliable record from Hungary was that one from Pécs, although our country was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species.

Plectanocnema Schmitz, 1926

Plectanocnema nudipes (Becker, 1901) – It was reported as a genus and species new for the Hungarian fauna by Ádám & Papp (1996: 74). Additional specimens found since that time in the HNHM from Hungary: 1 male: Csévharaszt, nyíres, 1972. IV. 8, leg. Mihályi; 1 female: Zirc, Pintér-hegy, 1976. V. 16, leg. Tóth S.; 1 female: [Pécs] Mecsek hg., Dömörkapu, 1978. IV. 12, leg. Draskovits; 1 female: Zempléni TK: Nagyhuta, Senyő-völgy, patak fölött és mellett, leg. Papp L., Szappanos A.

Pseudacteon Coquillett, 1907

Minute flies. Mr András Tartally reared 26 specimens (into pupae) of a *Pseudacteon* species from a female of the ant (Debrecen, 1995. V. 29, leg. Tartally, *Lio-metopum microcephalum* (Panzer, 1878) [female] det. Tartally). They did not develop into imagoes but pharate imagoes found in puparial shells and so we may have some closer information, though I was not able to identify them to species. It is sure that they do not belong to *P. formicarum*, rather to *P. brevicauda*, which would be a species new to the Hungarian fauna. There are also some other specimens in the HNHM, which may represent additional species.

Pseudacteon formicarum (Verrall, 1877) – 1 male (in a microvial with glycerine): Verőce, Magyarkút, Keskenybükki-patak fölött és mellett, 1999. 07. 25; 2 males: Börzsönyi TK: Szokolya:

Les-völgyi patak fölött és mellett, 1999. július 3; 1 female: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, erdei avar, 2001. 05. 19–20. – Schmitz (1924: 83) reported it from Gyón.

Pseudacteon lundbecki Schmitz, 1924 – 1 male: Dömsöd, Apajpuszta, XXIII. csatorna, csatornapart, 1995. VIII. 23; 1 male: Keszthelyi-hg., 1982. VI. 13, leg. Vály. – Schmitz (1953: 206) reported it from the “Bakony” but also that specimen perished in 1956 and our country was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species.

Spiniphora Malloch, 1909

Formerly three species were recorded from Hungary (Schmitz 1928, 1953). Now two additional species are reported from Hungary for the first time.

Spiniphora bergenstammi (Mik, 1864) – 4 males: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, 2001. május 6./13./19–20; 1 male: *ibid.*, tölgyes széle (virágokról is), júl. 15; 3 females: Szentdehely, Keskenybükki-p., Aranyoskút, éticsiga dögökről, 1995. VIII. 10; Other 16 males from K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya (Óbányai-v.), ANP: Jósvald, BNP: Oszla, KNP: Tabdi (kőrisláp), Fülöpháza (homokbuckás), Börzsöny-hg. (Magyarkút), Mártély, Nagykovácsi (Júlia-major), Pilismarót, Visegrád (Apátkúti-v.); from May 13 to Sep 22. – Schmitz (1953: 203) first reported it from Pécs; our country was not listed in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Disney 1991) for this species.

Spiniphora dorsalis (Becker, 1901) – 1 male: Duna-Ípoly NP: Diósjenő, Kemence-p. felső folyása, patak fölött, mellett, 2000. aug. 3. – New to Hungary.

Spiniphora excisa (Becker, 1901) – 1 male, 1 female: Kiskunsági NP: Ócsa, Nagyerdő, 1977. V. 11. – New to Hungary.

Spiniphora maculata (Meigen, 1830) – 1 male: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, nyárfarönk, 1996. III. 30; 1 male: Kiskunsági NP: Tabdi, talajcsapda, 1978. III. 15 – V.9., leg. Hámoriné and Migály. – Schmitz reported it twice without locality names (1928: 146, as *Paraspiniphora*, “U”, 1941b: 124, “Ungarn”; later he (Schmitz 1953) published Budapest as a definite locality.

Spiniphora strobli (Becker, 1901) – We (Ádám & Papp 1996, 2001) listed it as a member of the Hungarian fauna, based on Schmitz (1928: 146, as *Paraspiniphora*, “U”) and Schmitz (1941b: 124, “Ungarn”). However, since later he (Schmitz 1953: 203) listed it only from “Radnai-havas” (Rumania), it is questionable, whether the old collection contained any specimens from the present Hungary.

Triphleba Rondani, 1856

A species rich genus, 13 species were formerly reported from Hungary. Seven species of those, which were to be expected to occur, are reported as new for our fauna below. We (Ádám & Papp 1996, 2001) listed also additional 18 species, which are to be expected to occur in Hungary, namely *Triphleba aptina* (Schiner, 1853), *T. bifida* Schmitz, 1949, *T. crassinervis* (Strobl, 1910), *T. dentata* Schmitz, 1943, *T. excisa* (Lundbeck, 1921), *T. hentrichi* Schmitz, 1934, *T. hypopygialis* (Schmitz, 1918), *T. intempesta* (Schmitz, 1918), *T. latipalpis* (Schmitz, 1924), *T. luteifemorata* (Wood, 1906), *T. lyria* Schmitz, 1935, *T. minuta* (Fabricius, 1787),

T. novembrina Schmitz, 1943, *T. pachyneurella* (Schmitz, 1919), *T. palposa* (Zetterstedt, 1848), *T. tumidula* (Schmitz, 1918), *T. vitrea* (Wood, 1906), *T. zernyi* Schmitz, 1927.

Triphleba antricola (Schmitz, 1918) – 1 male: BNP: Miskolc, Kecskelyuk barlang, 1984. VIII. 1. – First Schmitz (1928: 146, as “U” and 1943: 148, “Ungarn”) reported it from Hungary without localities. Later (Schmitz 1953: 203) mentioned two different caves from the present Hungary.

Triphleba aprilina (Schmitz, 1918) – First published by Schmitz (1924: 80) as *Trupheoneura radiosetosa* Schmitz, 1918. In the list of the HNHM collection he (Schmitz 1953: 203) mentioned it only from Körösmező (Yashinya, Ukraine). I did not identify specimens now.

Triphleba autumnalis (Becker, 1901) – 10 males, 1 female: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, hó fölött, 1996. I. 20./II. 11./17–18; 1 male: Kiskunsági NP: Ágasegyháza, homokbuckás, talajcs., 1979. III. 27, leg. Ádám and Hámoriné; 1 female: Mátra-hg., Mátraszentimre, 1979. IX. 30, leg. Mihályi. – New for the Hungarian fauna.

Triphleba bicornuta (Strobl, 1910) – 1 male: Pécs, Fcs., 1957. X. 22, Dr. Wéber; 1 male: BNP: Nagyvisnyó, Csurgói erdészház, 900 m, human faeces-ről, 1986. X. 9, leg. Ádám and Papp L.; 2 males: Duna-Ipoly NP: Szokolya, Les-völgy, patak fölött, mellett, 2000. 10. 23; 1 female: ANP: Szin, Patkós-völgy, 400 m, patakpart, almascalétek, 1987. IX. 14. – New to Hungary.

Triphleba citreiformis (Becker, 1901) – 1 male: Aranyosgadány, hullott körtéről, 1970. VII. 30. – New to Hungary.

Triphleba distinguenda (Strobl, 1892) – 2 males: Nagykovácsi, Júlia major, hálózás, 1982. V. [no day and collector]; 1 female: Szigliget, Várhegy, 1987. VII. 30; 1 female: Duna-Ipoly NP: Szokolya, Szén-p. felső folyása fölött és mellett, 2000. 08. 04. – It was first reported by Schmitz (1924: 80, as “*Parastenophora unispinosa* (ZETT.)”; see under *Anevrina unispinosa* above), later (Schmitz 1928: 147) under *Triphleba unicalcarata* (Becker, 1901).

Triphleba dudai (Schmitz, 1918) – 1 male: Szendehegy, Keskenybükki-p. v., éticsiga tetemek, 1987. 08. 7–8; 5 males: Börzsöny TK: Szokolya, Les-völgy patak fölött és mellett/patakpart, erdő, 1999. július 3./07. 25./szept. 18; 1 female: Sátor-hg., Z.-Sebess, réten hálózva, 1955. V. 8–14. – Schmitz (1924: 80) first published it as *Trupheoneura pauciseta* Schmitz, 1918, based on a female from Budapest. This female was later reported again under *T. dudai* (Schmitz 1953: 203).

Triphleba flexipalpis Schmitz, 1927 – 1 male: BNP: Nagyvisnyó, Csurgói erdészház, 900 m, human faeces-ről, 1986. X. 9, leg. Ádám and Papp L. – This is a conspicuous species new to Hungary.

Triphleba forfex Schmitz, 1943 – 1 male: Bükki NP: Miskolc, Sebes-víz fölött és mellett, 2002. 06. 19. – New to Hungary.

Triphleba gracilis (Wood, 1907) – 2 males: Börzsöny TK: Szokolya, Les-völgyi patak fölött és mellett/patakpart, erdő, 1999. július 3./szept. 18; 1 male: Visegrád, Apát-kúti-völgy, patakpart, 1995. IX. 12; 1 male: ANP: Szin, bükkös, 1989. IX. 6. – New for the Hungarian fauna.

Triphleba hyalinata (Meigen, 1830) – 2 males: Hortobágyi NP: Tiszacsege, 1975. VII. 22, fénycsapda; 1 male: [Nagyhegyes] Vajdalahos[i-erdő], talajcs., 1976. VIII. 22 – X. 17; 1 male: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, hó fölött, 1996. II. 11; 1 male: Debrecen, Z.-Sebess, Nagy-erdő, 1956. XII. 9; 1 female: Dobogókő, szarvasdögről, 1981. III. 14; 1 female: BNP: Nagyvisnyó, Ablakoskő-völgy, talajról, 1996. X. 9, leg. Ádám, Papp L.; 1 female: BNP: Hór-völgy, 1984. VI. 13, leg. Merkl. – First its was reported without concrete localities (Schmitz 1928: 146 and Schmitz 1940: 128); later Schmitz (1953: 203) published Pécs and Kalocsa as localities for *T. brumalis* Schmitz, 1943 (a junior synonym of *T. hyalinata*).

Triphleba inaequalis Schmitz, 1943 – 1 male: Marcali, őszirépa, 1952. IV. 19, leg. Jermy. – A species new to Hungary.

Triphleba intermedia (Malloch, 1908) – 9 males, 4 females: Nagykovácsi, Júlia-major, őszi búza, 1979, leg. Darvas B.; 1 female: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, hó fölött, 1996. I. 14; 9 males, 1 female: Aranyosgadány, Viszla-v., legelő, 1978. III. 27; 2 males: Kiskunsági NP: Ócsa, csatornapart, 1978. IV. 24; 1 male: ibid., Fülöpháza, láprét, IV. 2, leg. Draskovits; 1 male: KNP: Orgovány, talajscapda, 1978. III. 15, leg. Ádám. – It was reported from Hungary for the first time by Schmitz (1924: 80, as *Trupheoneura*).

Triphleba longifurcata (Schmitz, 1922) – It was described from Hungary (Schmitz 1922: 34, as *Parastenophora*). The type locality is Gyón [Dabas]; it was not found again anywhere (cf. Disney 1991), and neither have I found it in our material.

[**Triphleba lugubris** (Meigen, 1830)] – Schmitz (1924: 80) reported it under *Trupheoneura* from Budapest but Hungary was not listed in later works for this species. Finally Schmitz (1953: 204) wrote: "... von Berlin 1924 (3) fehlbestimmt als *lugubris* (Meig.)". – Although we (Ádám & Papp 1996, 2001) accepted the original record, I think now, for the time being, it is better to delete it from the Hungarian list (cf. Disney 1991).

Triphleba nudipalpis (Becker, 1901) – 1 male: Hortobágy NP: Újszentmargita, Margitai-erdő, fűháló, 1974. V. 9–10, leg. Holló. – First reported by Schmitz (1953: 204) (Hungary was not in Disney 1991). It is good to have a representative of this conspicuous species in the collection of the HNHM.

Triphleba opaca (Meigen, 1830) – 1 male, 2 females: Dobogókő, 1984. III. 11; 1 female. Kiskunsági NP: Kiskőrös, Szücsi-erdő, száraz nyáras, talajscapda, 1978. IX. 15. – 1979. III. 28, leg. Tóth L.; 1 male: BNP: Cserépfalu, 1984. III. 11, leg. Merkl; 1 female. Szokolya, Spartacus th., Szén-patak, patakparti növ., 1995. V. 4; 4 males: Ócsa, swept, 01. II/23. III. 97, R.v.d. Weele. – It is better to leave Thalhammer's (1900: 36, as *Phora nigricornis* Egger, 1862) record out of consideration. Schmitz (1924: 80) reported it for the first time as *Trupheoneura* from Budapest.

Triphleba papillata (Wingate, 1906) – 1 male: KNP: Dabas, talajcs., 1978. III. 18, leg. Hámoriné; 1 male: Hortobágyi NP: Balmazújváros, Görbehát, talajcs., 1976. VIII. 23. – X. 14; 1 male: Nagykovácsi, Júlia-major, őszi búza, 1979, leg. Darvas B. – Schmitz (1928: 146, 1940: 128) reported it as "U" but he gave also localities, Pécs and Simontornya later (Schmitz 1953: 204).

Triphleba transparens (Schmitz, 1922) – Schmitz (1928: 146, 1940: 128) published only "U". We (Ádám & Papp 1996, 2001) and also Disney (1991) accepted this record, although this species was not included in the Phoridae list of the HNHM (Schmitz 1953). I did not find it now in our material.

Triphleba trinervis (Becker, 1901) – It seems common also in Hungary on forest soil in winter. In the HNHM there are 46 males and 35 females from Hortobágyi NP: [Nagyhegyes] Vajdalahos[i-erdő], Újszentmargita, KNP: Ágasegyháza, Bugac, Izsák (Kolon-tó), Lakitelek (Tőserdő), Orgovány, Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc (Halmi-erdő), Börzsöny-hg., Magyarkút, Marcali, Nagykovácsi (Júlia-major), from Jan 20 to Nov 5. – Schmitz (1940: 128) recorded it as "U", later he (Schmitz 1953: 204) gave also localities "Simontornya, Sz. Miklós".

Tubicera Schmitz, 1920

Tubicera lichtwardti Schmitz, 1920 – This is an extremely rare species, which was first reported from Hungary (Gyón) by Schmitz (1924: 83). Also that specimen was destroyed in 1956, but fortunately I found another male from Pécs in the HNHM (Papp 2001: 284).

Woodiphora Schmitz, 1926

Woodiphora retroversa (Wood, 1908) – 1 male: Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, erdő, 1973. VIII. 8. – New to Hungary. A species of *Woodiphora* was formerly found in our material from Hungary (Ádám & Papp 1996). It seems probable that those specimens were mislabelled and they are actually extra-European. Accordingly, *W. retroversa* was listed in our Checklist as a species expected to occur in Hungary only (Ádám & Papp 2001).

Xenotriphleba Buck, 1997

Xenotriphleba dentistylata Buck, 1997 – 3 females: Börzsöny-hg., [Verőce] Magyarkút, 1980. VIII. 14–15, 1981. VII. 18–19./VIII. 18–19, leg. Papp L., [on one of them] tölgyes; 1 female: BNP: Miskolc, Jávorkút, 1981. VIII. 25. – Recently described from Germany and Switzerland. The genus and the species are new taxa in the Hungarian fauna.

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Author's address: László PAPP
 Department of Zoology
 Hungarian Natural History Museum
 H-1088 Budapest, Baross u. 13.
 Hungary
 E-mail: lpapp@zoo.zoo.nhmus.hu