

A review of the Czech and Slovak species of *Docosia* Winnertz (Diptera: Mycetophilidae), with atlas of the male and female terminalia

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A review of the Czech and Slovak species of *Docosia* Winnertz (Diptera: Mycetophilidae), with atlas of the male and female terminalia. – Čas. Slez. Muz. Opava (A), 55: 1-37, 2006.

A b s t r a c t: Sixteen species of *Docosia* are recorded from the territory of the Czech and Slovak Republics. Five species are described as new: *Docosia expectata* sp. n. and *D. landrocki* sp. n. (= *D. flavicoxa* auctt.) from the Czech and Slovak Republics, *D. montana* sp. n. from Austria, the Czech and Slovak Republics, *D. pannonica* sp. n. from Slovakia and Hungary and *D. tibialis* sp. n. from the Czech Republic and Italy. Two synonyms are established, *D. flavicoxa* Strobl, 1900 = *D. similis* Landrock, 1928 syn. n. = *D. pallipes* Edwards, 1941 syn. n. Lectotypes of *D. moravica*, *D. nigra* and *D. similis* are designated. A key and detailed figures of the male and female terminalia are also presented.

K e y w o r d s : *Sciaroidea*, fungus gnats, *Mycetophilidae*, *Docosia*, 5 spp.n., 2 syn.n., new records, distribution, lectotype designations, Europe.

Introduction

The genus *Docosia* Winnertz, 1863 comprises more than 30 described Palaearctic species (Chandler 2004, Chandler et al. 2006, Hackman 1988, Xu et al. 2003, 2005). Fifteen species were described from the Nearctic (Laffoon 1965) and 2 species from the Neotropical region (Papavero 1978).

Czech and Slovak species of this genus have not been recently reviewed. In the last checklist (Košel et al. 1997), 7 species of *Docosia* were reported from the Czech Republic and only two from Slovakia. Four species were added to the Slovak list by Ševčík & Martinovský (1999) and Ševčík (2000). A further two species were published as new for the Czech fauna by Martinovský & Barták (2000).

The Palaearctic revision of the genus was started by the senior author some 30 years ago. Later he decided to widen the scope of the revision to the numerous Nearctic fauna. This revision, however, has never been completed, mainly due to increasing professional and personal problems of Petr Laštovka (1938 - 2005) in the last decade of the 20th century. The junior author was asked by P. Laštovka to finish his revision (at least of the Czech and Slovak species) and was given the unpublished Laštovka's figures and manuscript remarks. As the senior author has been deceased since March 2005, his mycetophilid collection is now owned by his daughter and is unavailable for study, but within several years will be deposited in the National Museum in Prague.

Abbreviations:

Collections examined: BMNH = British Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain; HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary; JŠ = coll. Jan Ševčík, Czech Republic (private collection); MNHN = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; MMB = coll. Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic; PL = coll. Petr Laštovka, Czech Republic (private collection); SMO = coll. Silesian

Museum, Opava, Czech Republic; ZSM = Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

Collecting methods: ET = emergence trap, LT = light trap, MT = Malaise trap, R = rearing from fungi, SW = sweep netting, YPT = yellow pan traps.

Localities: NP = National Park, NNR = National Nature Reserve, NR = Nature Reserve, NNM = National Nature Monument, NM = Nature Monument.

Number of specimens examined: 1/2 = 1 male, 2 females.

SURVEY OF SPECIES

Docosia gilvipes (Walker, 1856)

(Figs. 1, 17)

Material examined. CZECH REPUBLIC, Bohemia, Bílina - Holibka, steppe, 14.-28.5.1998, 1/0, Chomutov - Hutná, along brook, 14.8.-8.9.2002, 1/0, both M. Barták leg. (MT, JŠ), Jizerské Hory Mts., Hrabětice, Tichá říčka, 29.8.-16.9.2004, 1/0, J. Preisler & P. Vonička leg. (YPT, JŠ), Raspenava, Šolcův rybník, 3.9.2004, 1/0, J. Preisler leg. (SW, JŠ), Kokořínsko, Osinalické bučiny NM, 4.8.2004, 2/0, Pod Hvězdou NM, 5.8.2004, 1/0, Vlhošť NR, 5.8.2004, 1/1, all J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JŠ); Moravia, „Bilowitz“ (= Bílovice nad Svitavou), 1/1, K. Landrock leg. (MMB), Hrubý Jeseník Mts., Rejvíz NNR, peat-bog, 27.5.-26.6.2004, 1/2, 21.7.-5.9.2004, 1/1, Velká Kotlina NNR, all J. Roháček & J. Ševčík leg. (MT, JŠ), Hrubý Jeseník Mts., Rejvíz NNR, peat-bog, 5.9.2004, 0/1, ex *Cortinarius croceoconus*, 1/0, ex *Lactarius rufus*, Velká Kotlina, 27.9.2004, 1/1, ex *Peziza badia*, Klepáčov, near Skřítek NNR, 15.8.2002, 1/0, ex *Hygrophorus* sp. (all R, JŠ), Heršpice nr. Brno, 10.4.1971, 1/0, Hostěradice nr. Miroslav, „Haiden“, 14.5.1964, 1/0, both P. Lauterer leg. (SW, MMB), Podyjí NP, Braňava, letohrádek, 26.3.-13.5.2002, 1/0 (MT), Devět Milýnů, floodplain forest, 3.8.-9.9.2004, 0/1 (MT), Havraníky, steppe, 29.4.-16.5.2001, 2/0, 7.-26.6.2001, 3/1, Horní Břečkov, 29.4.-17.5.2001, 1/1, Ledové sluje, 31.8.-16.10.2002, 1/0, Liščí skála, 29.4.-16.5.2001, 4/1, 27.5.-7.6.2001, 1/0, 24.7.-29.8.2001, 10/4, Zadní Hamry, 16.10.-28.11.2002, 2/0, all M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (MT, JŠ), Střeln, floodplain forest, 1.-26.5.1997, 1/0, Šilheřovice, Černý les NR, beech forest, 28.2.-15.3.1998, 2/0, 1.-12.11.1998, 7/0, 13.-30.11.1998, 3/0 (all YPT, JŠ), Šumava Mts., Nová Hůrka, peat-bog, 22.7.-20.8.1999, 2/0, Zhůřské slatě, peat-bog, 18.5.-16.6.1999, 1/0, M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (MT, JŠ). SLOVAKIA, Devín nr. Bratislava, Devínska Kobyla NNR, 8.3.-14.3.1994, 1/0, 29.3.-4.4.1994, 1/0, 5.-11.4.1994, 4/1, 12.-18.4.1994, 1/0, 19.-22.4.1994, 3/1, 23.-24.4.1994, 1/1, 25.-26.4.1994, 2/0, 27.-28.4.1994, 3/0, 2.-4.5.1994, 1/0, 13.-14.5.1994, 1/1, 21.-22.5.1994, 2/0, 23.-24.5.1994, 2/0, 6.-9.6.1994, 3/2, 14.-17.6.1994, 2/0, 22.-23.6.1994, 1/1, Velká Fatra Mts., Mošovce, 1.-3.5.1992, 1/0, Polana Mts., Hriňová, 4.-6.10.1995, 0/1, all M. Kozánek leg. (MT, JŠ), Poloniny NP, Nová Sedlica, 13.10.2001, 1/0, ex *Lepista nuda* (R, JŠ, see Ševčík 2004), Važec, 19.10.2001, 0/2, ex *Cortinarius cumatilis* (R, JŠ).

Distribution. Widespread in the Palaearctic region.

Remarks. This species clearly stands apart from the other described European species of the genus and could be well placed in a separate subgenus or genus. It is also the only European species, of which larvae are regularly found in fungi. However, as many species from this group occur in the Nearctic (unpubl. data) and 5 species with Sc ending free have been recently recorded in China (Xu et al. 2003, 2005), it is better to leave the subgeneric classification until a revision of the Nearctic and Eastern Palaearctic species is made.

Docosia carbonaria Edwards, 1941

(Figs. 2, 18, 27)

Material examined. GREAT BRITAIN, Suffolk, Barton Mills, v.1938, 1/0, J. E. Collin leg. (holotype, BMNH, No. 236682). SLOVAKIA, Devín nr. Bratislava, Devínska Kobyla NNR, 5.-11.4.1994, 4/0, 12.-18.4.1994, 4/0, 19.-22.4.1994, 3/0, 23.-24.4.1994, 3/0, Považský Inovec Mts., Ihelník NR, 25.4.-3.5.1999, 1/0 (all M. Kozánek leg., MT, JŠ, see Ševčík 2000).

Distribution. Western, central and southern Europe.

Remarks. This is a small species with pubescent laterotergites, dark palpi and all dark hind legs. In Slovakia it prefers warm and dry habitats, similarly as other species of the genus. We have seen numerous material from Hungary (specimens with pale hind legs), which probably represent a different species. New data from Greece (Chandler et al. 2006) indicate that there is apparently a group of closely related species in the Mediterranean region.

***Docosia diutina* Plassmann, 1996**

(Fig. 3)

Material examined. AUSTRIA, Burgenland, Parndorfer Platte, 12.5.1988, 1/0, K. Thaler leg. (holotype, ZSM). CZECH REPUBLIC, Moravia, Podyjí NP, Havraníky, steppe, 29.4.-16.5.2001, 2/0 (MT), 26.3.-16.5.2002, 1/0 (MT), Hnanice, forest, 27.3.-29.4.2001, 1/0, all M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (MT, JŠ). SLOVAKIA, Devín nr. Bratislava, Devínska Kobyla NNR, 22.-28.3.1994, 1/0, 29.3.-4.4.1994, 1/1, 5.-11.4.1994, 1/0, 12.-18.4.1994, 1/0, 19.-22.4.1994, 1/0, 27.-28.4.1994, 1/0, 13.-14.5.1994, 1/0, Považský Inovec Mts., Ihelník NR, 18.-25.4.1999, 1/0, 25.4.-3.5.1999, 2/0 (all M. Kozánek leg., MT, JŠ).

Description. Central Europe.

Remarks. This is a member of the *nigra* group, with bare laterotergites and basal half of coxae dark. It differs from *D. nigra* by yellow halteres, large terminalia and shortly produced costa, the latter character being shared with the closely related *D. pannonica* sp. n. (see below). It differs from *pannonica* by the shape of tergite 9 and rather long median lobe of gonostylus. Plassmann (1996) described this species from Austria, Ševčík (2000) recorded it from Slovakia and Ševčík et al. (2005) from the Czech Republic.

***Docosia expectata* sp. n.**

(Fig. 4)

Type material. Holotype (male): CZECH REPUBLIC, Moravia, Podyjí NP, Vranov nad Dyjí env., Zadní Hamry, 26.3.-13.5.2002, M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (MT, MMB). Paratypes: CZECH REPUBLIC, Moravia, Podyjí NP, Braňava, letohrádek, 26.3.-13.5.2002, 1/0 (MT), Hardegg, 29.4.-21.5.2004, 1/0 (MT), Hnanice, 27.5.-26.6.2001, 1/0 (MT), Liščí skála, 29.4.-16.5.2001, 1/0 (MT), Zadní Hamry, 25.3.-13.5.2002, 2/0 (ET), 26.3.-13.5.2002, 6/0 (MT), all M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (JŠ), Střeň, 15.-16.5.1997, 1/0 (LT). SLOVAKIA, Remetské Hámre, 2.6.1963, 1/0, P. Lašťovka leg. (SW, PL).

Description.

Male. Head black with white bristling. Outer ocellus touching the eye margin. Antenna dark brown, pedicel usually brownish yellow, with yellow and brown hairs, median flagellomeres about 1.5 times as long as broad. Palpus whitish yellow. Thorax blackish brown, prothorax, scutum and scutellum covered with short white setae, strong scutellars dark. Pleura and laterotergite bare. Length of wing 3.1 mm. Wing colourless, with costa, radial veins and r-m dark brown. Costa extends about 0.4 distance from R_5 to M_1 . Sc bare, ending in R. Haltere whitish yellow. Legs mainly yellow, fore and mid coxa basally slightly darkened, hind coxa dark on its basal third. Femora thinly darkened on ventral margin and hind femur at tip. Tibiae slightly dark on dorsal surface, tarsi brownish. Coxae and femora with white bristling. Tibiae and tarsi with black setae and setulae, tibial spurs yellow. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale hairs. Terminalia as in fig. 4.

Etymology. From the Latin „*exspectatus*“ = expected, referring to the fact, that this species has been known, although undescribed, for more than 20 years.

Remarks. This species was for the first time figured by Hutson et al. (1980) under the name „*Docosia* sp. indet. (Lašťovka in prep.)“ and later also by Chandler (1987), who recorded it from Great Britain. It belongs to the species group with bare laterotergites and mainly yellow legs. It differs from the other species mainly by the structure of the male terminalia. Females have not yet been reliably associated with males.

***Docosia flavicoxa* Strobl, 1900**

(Figs. 5, 19, 28)

Docosia similis Landrock, 1928: 240, **syn. n.** (nec Garrett, 1925)

Docosia pallipes Edwards, 1941: 73, **syn. n.**

Material examined. AUSTRIA, Steiermark, Strobl, female (**lectotype**, herewith designated to clarify the identity and fix the status of this species, MNHN, fig.). CZECH REPUBLIC, Bohemia, Kokorínsko, Ronov

NM, 5.8.2004, 1/1, J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JS), Moravia, „Beskiden“ (= Beskydy Mts., without other data), 1/0, K. Landrock leg. (**Lectotype** of *D. similis*, herewith designated to clarify the identity and fix the status of this species, MMB, No. 1737/Ent), „Karpathen“ (= Carpathians, without other data), 0/3, all K. Landrock leg. (paralectotypes of *D. similis*, MMB, No. 1738-1740/Ent), Podyjí NP, Čížovský rybník, 2.7.-3.8.2004, 1/0 (ET), Faltýskův Mlýn, floodplain forest, 2.7.-3.8.2004, 21/8 (MT), Široké Pole, 2.7.-9.8.2003, 11/0 (MT), Zadní Hamry, 26.6.-31.7.2002, 4/0 (MT), all M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (JS). GREAT BRITAIN, Elgin, Logie, 29.9.1910, 1/0, F. Jenkinson leg. (**Holotype** of *D. pallipes*, BMNH, No. 236684).

Distribution. Western and central Europe.

Remarks. This species was reported from Steiermark (Austria) and Siebenburgen (Rumania) by Strobl (1900) under the name *Docosia valida* form. *flavicoxa*. According to G. Morge (in litt., a letter to L. Matile from 1975), there is no specimen in Strobl's collection in Admont labelled as „*flavicoxa*“ and such a material was probably sent by Strobl to somebody else as a gift. There is, however, a female specimen labelled this way (Fig. 28) in the collection of G. A. Poujade, deposited in Paris Museum (MNHN). As no other relevant material is known, we can designate this specimen as lectotype of *Docosia flavicoxa* Strobl. This specimen represents the same species described later as *D. similis* by Landrock (1928) and also by Edwards (1941) as *D. pallipes*. Both these names thus sink as synonyms of *D. flavicoxa*, which has priority, and it is necessary to give a new name to the species considered by Landrock (1916) and subsequent authors as *flavicoxa*. That species is named below as *landrocki*.

Docosia fumosa Edwards, 1925

(Fig. 6, 29)

Material examined. GREAT BRITAIN, Oxford, Hogley, 3.3.1923, 1/0, A. H. Hamm leg. (**Holotype**, BMNH, No. 236683). CZECH REPUBLIC, Moravia, Podyjí NP, Devět Mlýnů, 2.7.-3.8.2004, 1/0, Hardegg, 21.5.-12.6.2004, 1/0, Hnanice, 24.7.-29.8.2001, 1/0, all M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (MT, JS). SLOVAKIA, Považský Inovec Mts., Lúka env., 13.-20.9.1999, 1/0, M. Kozánek leg. (MT, JS).

Distribution. Western, northern and central Europe.

Remarks. A small species with black hind femur, yellow coxae and bristled laterotergites, which has been reared from nests of several bird species. New record for Slovakia, from the Czech Republic (Bohemia) for the first time recorded by Martinovský & Barták (2000), from Moravia by Ševčík et al. (2005).

Docosia fuscipes (von Roser, 1840)

(Figs. 7, 20)

Docosia pseudovalida Landrock, 1916: 63.

Material examined. CZECH REPUBLIC, Bohemia, Praha - Komořany, 17.4.1959, 2/1, P. Laštovka leg. (SW, PL); Moravia, „Schreibwald“ (= Brno-Pisárky), 29.3.1911, 1/0, K. Landrock leg. (**Holotype** of *D. pseudovalida*, MMB, No. 1727/Ent), „Bilowitz“ (= Bílovice nad Svitavou), 24.5.1923, 1/0, „Schreibwald“ (= Brno-Pisárky), 26.4.1923, 1/0, both K. Landrock leg. (MMB), Bouzov, 2.4.1972, 1/0, J. Martinovský leg. (SW, JS), Podyjí NP, Braitava, letohrádek, 26.3.-13.5.2002, 1/0, Čížovský rybník, 29.4.-17.5.2001, 1/0, Faltýskův Mlýn, floodplain forest, 3.4.-29.4.2004, 2/0, Hardegg, forest, 4.-29.4.2004, 1/0, Havraníky, steppe, 29.4.-16.5.2001, 1/0, Horní Břečkov, 29.4.-17.5.2001, 2/0, Zadní Hamry, 26.3.-13.5.2002, 1/1, all M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (MT, JS), Podmolí, Žlebský potok valley, 4.4.2004, 2/0, Šilheřovice, Černý les NR, beech forest, 18.4.1998, 1/0, 26.4.1998, 1/0, all J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JS). SLOVAKIA, Považský Inovec Mts., Ihelník NR, 18.-25.4.1999, 1/0, M. Kozánek leg. (MT, JS, see Ševčík 2004), Poloniny NP, Stužica NNR, fir-beech forest, 9.5.2002, 3/1, J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JS).

Distribution. Western and central Europe.

Remarks. A relatively common woodland species, easily recognized by dark coxae combined with pubescent laterotergites.

***Docosia landrocki* sp. n.**
(Fig. 8)

Docosia flavicoxa Strobl, 1900 sensu Landrock, 1916 et auctt.

Type material. **Holotype** (male): CZECH REPUBLIC, „Mähren“ (= Moravia), 31.5.1908, K. Landrock leg. (MMB). Paratypes: CZECH REPUBLIC, Moravia, Podyjí NP, Devět Mlýnů, floodplain forest, 21.5.-13.6.2004, 2/1 (MT), Faltýskův Mlýn, floodplain forest, 29.4.-21.5.2004, 4/0 (MT), Pod Šobesem, wetland, 8.-22.5.2002, 3/0 (MT), Široké pole, near river, 3.5.-3.6.2003, 6/0 (ET, MT), 2.6.-2.7.2003, 2/0, all M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (JŠ). SLOVAKIA, Devín nr. Bratislava, Devínska Kobyla NNR, 27.-28.4.1994, 1/0, 13.-14.5.1994, 1/1, all M. Kozánek leg. (MT, JŠ).

Description.

Male. Head black with white bristling. Ocellus touching eye margin. Antenna dark brown, including pedicel, median flagellomeres about 1.5 times as long as broad. Palpus yellow. Thorax blackish brown, prothorax, scutum and scutellum covered with white setae, including strong scutellars. Pleura and laterotergite bare. Wing colourless, with costa, radial veins and r-m dark brown. Length of wing 2.8 mm. Costa extends about 0.4 distance from R_s to M_1 . Sc bare, ending in R. Haltere whitish yellow. Legs yellow, coxae with basal margin slightly darkened. Trochanters ventrally black. Femora yellow including ventral margin, hind femur black at extreme tip. Tibiae yellow, slightly darkened on dorsal surface, but without any black marks, tarsi brownish. Coxae and femora with white bristling. Tibiae and tarsi with black setae and setulae, tibial spurs yellow. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale hairs. Terminalia as in fig. 8.

Distribution. Western and central Europe.

Remarks. This species was for the first time figured by Landrock (1916), who recorded it from Moravia under the name *D. flavicoxa* Strobl and all subsequent authors followed his interpretation. The examination of the type specimen (see above), however, revealed that Landrock figured a different species, which is here given a new name.

***Docosia lastovkai* Chandler, 1994**
(Figs. 9, 21)

Material examined. CZECH REPUBLIC, Bohemia, Jizerské Hory Mts., Oldřichov v Hájích, Mt. Špičák, 31.7.2004, 1/0, Údolí Černé Nisy, 30.7.2004, 1/2, all J. Preisler leg. (SM, JŠ), Kokořínsko, Ronov NM, 5.8.2004, 2/2, Vlhošť NR, 5.8.2004, 9/9, J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JŠ), Krkonoše Mts., V Bažinkách, 17.6.-13.8.2003, 1/0, M. Barták leg. (ET, JŠ), Horská Kvilda, 24.7.1961, 1/1, 27.7.1961, 1/0, Potštejn, 9.7.1968, 2/2, all P. Laštovka leg. (SW, PL); Moravia, Podyjí NP, Znojmo, Hradištěské terasy, 16.5.2004, 1/0, Horní Lipová, Ztracené údolí Valley, 20.7.1998, 1/0, Hrubý Jeseník Mts., Jelení bučina NR, 23.8.1997, 3/0, 21.7.1998, 3/1, Kunčice pod Ondřejníkem, Skalka, 15.8.1997, 3/0, all J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JŠ), Hrubá Voda, 6.7.1974, 1/0, J. Martinovský leg. (SW, JŠ), Velké Karlovice, 9.7.1969, 3/0, P. Laštovka leg. (SW, PL). SLOVAKIA, Belianske Tatry Mts., Dolina sedmi pramenů, 1150m, 25.7.1962, 1/0, 24.7.1963, 1/0, leg. P. Lauterer (SW, MMB).

Distribution. Central and eastern Europe, Israel.

Remarks. This species was described by Chandler (1994) from Israel, but it is probably widely distributed in Europe. In both the Czech and Slovak Republics it apparently prefers montane and submontane localities. A similar species was described from the Maltese islands by Chandler & Gatt (2000).

***Docosia montana* sp. n.**
(Figs. 10, 22)

Type material. **Holotype** (male): CZECH REPUBLIC, Moravia, Nízký Jeseník Mts., Hrubá Voda - Smilov, 15.6.1975, J. Martinovský leg. (SW, SMO). **Paratypes:** AUSTRIA, Tyrol, Obergurgl, Pirchhutberg, 1850 m, 29.-30.7.1972, 1/1, A. C. & B. Pont, BM 1972-400 (MT, PL). CZECH REPUBLIC, Bohemia, Šumava Mts., Boubín NNR, 1000 m, 12.-21.6.2002, 3/0, M. Barták leg. (MT, JŠ), Horská Kvilda, 26.7.1961, 0/2, P. Laštovka

leg. (SW, PL); Moravia, Nízký Jeseník Mts., Hrubá Voda - Smilov, 15.6.1975, 1/0, J. Martinovský leg. (SW, JŠ). SLOVAKIA, Belianske Tatry Mts., Červená hľina (Rak. Chrbát), 1500m, 21.7.1963, 1/1, P. Lauterer leg. (SW, MMB), Belianske Tatry Mts., Ždiar, 25.7.-31.7.2000, 4/1, J. Beneš leg. (YPT, JŠ), Vysoké Tatry Mts., Velické pleso, 12.8.2003, 1/0, J. Roháček leg. (SW, JŠ).

Description.

Male. Head black with white bristling. Outer ocellus not touching eye margin, separated of about the diameter of ocellus. Antenna dark brown, flagellomeres 1 to 4 long, about 2 times as long as broad. Palpus whitish yellow. Thorax blackish brown, scutum and scutellum covered with rather short white setae, prothorax with longer brown setae. Pleura and laterotergite bare. Length of wing 2.9 mm. Wing colourless, with costa, radial veins and r-m dark brown. Costa extends about 0.4 distance from R_5 to M_1 . Sc bare, ending in R. Ratio of R1 to r-m about 3. Haltere whitish yellow. Legs yellow, coxa basally slightly darkened, not more than to a fifth of its length. Femora darkened on ventral margin and hind femur at tip. Trochanters dark. Tibiae slightly dark on dorsal surface, tarsi brownish. Coxae and femora with white bristling. Tibiae and tarsi with black setae and setulae, tibial spurs brownish yellow. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale hairs. Terminalia as in fig. 10.

Female. Similar to male. Length of wing 4.3. Terminalia as in fig. 22.

Distribution.

Central Europe.

Remarks. This species is characterized by almost entirely yellow legs, bare laterotergites, rather long flagellomeres and lateral ocelli well separated from eye margins.

Docosia moravica Landrock, 1916

(Figs. 11, 23)

Material examined. CZECH REPUBLIC, Moravia, „Bilowitz“ (= Bílovice nad Svitavou), „4.6.“, 1/0, K. Landrock leg. (**Lectotype**, herewith designated to clarify the identity and fix the status of this species, MMB, No. 1723/Ent.), 0/2 with the same data as lectotype (paralectotypes, MMB, No. 1724/Ent and 1725/Ent). Podyjí NP, Braťava, letohrádek, 29.4.-21.5.2004, 2/0, Hardegg, 21.5.-12.6.2004, 1/0, Liščí skála, 29.4.-16.5.2001, 7/1, 27.5.-7.6.2001, 4/0, all M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (MT, JŠ), Horní Věstonice, Děvín NNR, 11.5.1997, 1/0, Podyjí NP, Hnanice, along Daníž brook, 15.5.2004, 1/0, Ledové sluje, 17.5.2004, 1/0, Lukov, Vraní skála, 16.5.2004, 1/0, all J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JŠ), Sedlec nr. Bulhary, 9.6.1980, 3/0, Veverská Bítýška, 9.5.1961, 1/0, both P. Lauterer leg. (SW, MMB), Střeň, floodplain forest, 4.6.1997, 1/0, Valtice, Rendezvous, 5.5.1997, 2/0, 14.5.1997, 3/0, all J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JŠ). SLOVAKIA, Devín nr. Bratislava, Devínska Kobyla NNR, 25.-26.4.1994, 1/0, 21.-22.5.1994, 1/0, Velká Fatra Mts., Mošovce, 3.-28.6.1992, 2/0 (M. Kozánek leg., MT, JŠ).

Distribution.

Most parts of Europe.

Remarks. New record for Slovakia. Surprisingly, *D. moravica* has recently been recorded also from China (Xu et al. 2003), but as no other European species has hitherto been recorded outside the West Palaearctic (except *D. gilvipes*, of which we have seen material from South Korea and Japan), we consider this record doubtful and requiring confirmation.

Docosia nigra Landrock, 1928

(Figs. 12, 24, 26)

Material examined. SLOVAKIA, Tatra Mts., 1/0, K. Landrock leg. (**Lectotype**, herewith designated to clarify the identity and fix the status of this species, MMB, No. 1731/Ent.), 1/3 with the same data as lectotype (paralectotypes, MMB, No. 1732-1735/Ent), Devín nr. Bratislava, Devínska Kobyla NNR, 29.3.-4.4.1994, 4/1, 5.-11.4.1994, 5/0, 12.-18.4.1994, 3/0, 25.-30.4.1994, 6/2, 2.-4.5.1994, 1/2, 21.-22.5.1994, 2/0, 23.-24.5.1994, 2/0, Považský Inovec Mts., Ihelník NR, 18.-25.4.1999, 1/0 (all M. Kozánek leg., MT, JŠ). CZECH REPUBLIC, Bohemia, Praha - Háje, damp meadow and forest, 26.4.1989, 1/0, M. Barták leg. (SW, JŠ), Praha - Komorany, 5.5.1960, 6/0, 30.4.1972, 1/4, all P. Laštovka leg. (SW, PL); Moravia, Čeladná, 1/0, K. Landrock leg. (paralectotype, MMB, No. 1736/Ent.), Podyjí NP, Čížovský rybník, 29.4.-17.5.2001, 3/1 (JŠ), Havraníky, steppe, 29.4.-16.5.2001, 1/0 (JŠ), 26.3.-16.5.2002, 2/0 (BMNH), Faltyšský Mlýn, floodplain forest, 3.4.-29.4.2004, 2/0, 29.4.-21.5.2004, 4/0, Ledové sluje, 26.3.-12.5.2002, 2/0, Liščí skála, 29.4.-16.5.2001, 1/2,

27.5.-7.6.2001, 1/0, Pod Šobesem, wetland, 26.3.-8.5.2002, 1/0, Vraní skála, 2.4.-20.5.2003, 1/0, all M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (MT, JŠ), Valtice, Rendezvous, 5.5.1997, 1/0, 14.5.1997, 1/0, both J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JŠ).

Distribution. Central Europe.

Remarks. A relatively common, but local and rather thermophilous species. It is well characterized by bare laterotergites, coxae with basal half black and dark knob of haltere.

***Docosia pannonica* sp. n.**
(Fig. 13)

Type material: Holotype (male): SLOVAKIA, Devín nr. Bratislava, Devínska Kobyla NNR, 5.-11.4.1994, M. Kozánek leg., MT (SMO). Paratypes: the same locality and collector, 29.3.-4.4.1994, 4/0, 5.-11.4.1994, 9/0, 12.-18.4.1994, 3/0, 19.-22.4.1994, 1/0, 23.-24.4.1994, 7/0, 25.-26.4.1994, 3/0, 27.-28.4.1994, 2/0, 2.-4.5.1994, 1/0 (all JŠ, 1 male in HNHM). HUNGARY, Dobogókő, 14.5.1957, 1/0, leg. Mihályi & Zsirkó; Vértes-hg., Nagyvásár-h., 15.4.1959, 1/0, leg. Mihályi (both PL).

Description.

Male. Head black with white bristling. Outer ocellus almost touching eye margin. Antenna dark brown, median flagellomeres about 1.5 times as long as broad. Palpus brown, apical palpomerre mainly yellow. Thorax blackish brown, prothorax, scutum and scutellum covered with white setae, including scutellars. Laterotergite bare. Length of wing 3.7 mm. Wing colourless, with costa, radial veins and r-m dark brown. Costa extends only 0.3 distance from R_5 to M_1 . Sc bare, ending in R. Ratio of R_1 to r-m about 2. Haltere whitish yellow. Basal half of both mid and hind coxa blackish brown, fore coxa brown on its basal third. Femora yellowish, fore and mid femur ventrally dark, hind femur darkened only at extreme tip. Tibiae slightly darkened on dorsal surface, tarsi yellowish brown. Coxae and femora with white bristling. Tibiae and tarsi with black setae and setulae, tibial spurs yellow. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale hairs. Terminalia relatively large, as in fig. 13.

Etymology. Derived from the Pannonian lowland.

Distribution. Slovakia and Hungary.

Remarks. This species is similar to *D. diutina* (see above) and even more to *Docosia juxtamontana* Chandler, 1994 described from Israel, all together forming a distinct group with similar characters, mainly on terminalia. There is also a further undescribed species belonging to this group, collected by the junior author in central Slovakia, which will be described elsewhere as soon as more material is collected.

***Docosia sciarina* (Meigen, 1830)**
(Fig. 14)

Material examined. CZECH REPUBLIC, Bohemia, Karlštejn, 4.5.1957, 1/0, J. Zuska leg. (SW, PL); Moravia, „Bilowitz“ (= Bílovice nad Svitavou), 8.5.1923, 1/0, 15.5.1911, 0/1, „Schreibwald“ (= Brno-Pisárky), 26.4.1923, 1/0, both K. Landrock leg. (MMB), Nevojice u Bučovic, „Vysoký les“ forest, 11.5.1962, 1/0, P. Lauterer leg. (SW, MMB), Hněvošice, Hněvošický háj NR, 25.4.1998, 1/0, Ostrava - Petřkovice, Landek NNM, 1.5.2002, 2/0, Studénka env., Koryta NR, 4.5.2002, 3/1, Šilheřovice, Černý les NR, beech forest, 28.4.1997, 4/0, 18.4.1998, 3/0, 1.5.1999, 1/0, Úvalno, 4.5.1997, 1/0, Valšovice, Dvorčák NR, 8.5.1998, 1/0, Valtice, Rendezvous, 5.5.1997, 3/0, 14.5.1997, 1/0, all J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JŠ), Podyjí NP, Liščí skála, 29.4.-16.5.2001, 1/0 (MT), Zadní Hamry, 25.3.-13.5.2002, 2/0 (ET), 26.3.-13.5.2002, 1/1 (MT), all M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (JŠ), Polanka nad Odrou, Blúcherův les, floodplain forest, 27.-28.4.1997, 1/0 (LT, JŠ), Střeně, floodplain forest, 1.-26.5.1997, 2/0 (YPT, JŠ). SLOVAKIA, Považský Inovec Mts., Ihelník NR, 25.4.-3.5.1999, 1/0, M. Kozánek leg. (MT, JŠ).

Distribution. Most parts of Europe.

Remarks. This is a well known and widely distributed type species of the genus, with short laterotergital setae. New record for Slovakia.

***Docosia setosa* Landrock, 1916**

(Figs. 15, 25)

Material examined. CZECH REPUBLIC, Moravia, CZECH REPUBLIC, Moravia, „Josefstal“ (= Josefov Valley near Adamov), „18.5.“, blue label „Type“ 1/0, K. Landrock leg. (**holotype**, MMB, No. 1726/Ent.), Podyjí NP, Braťava, letohrádek, 18.5.2004, 1/0, J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JŠ), Zadní Hamry, 26.3.-13.5.2002, 1/0 (MT), M. Barták & Š. Kubík leg. (JŠ), Ledové sluje, 17.5.2004, 2/0, J. Ševčík leg. (SW, JŠ), Potštát, 8.5.1998, 3/0, Valtice, Rendezvous, 14.5.1997, 5/0, J. Ševčík leg. (both SW, JŠ).

Distribution. Western and central Europe.

Remarks. Landrock (1916) in the original description erroneously stated the locality „Schreibwald bei Brunn“ (= Brno-Pisárky), which is apparently a mistake, because there is only one specimen of this species in his collection and this is labelled „Josefstal“ (see above, cf. also Šťastná et al. 2003).

***Docosia tibialis* sp. n.**

(Fig. 16)

Type material. Holotype (male): CZECH REPUBLIC, Bohemia, Bílina env., Chloumek hill, hilltop steppe, 24.7.-24.8.1998, M. Barták leg. (MT, SMO). Paratype: ITALY, Comba di Vertosan, 1.7.1973, 1/0, L. Matile leg. (PL).

Description.

Male. Head black with white bristling. Outer ocellus almost touching eye margin. Antenna dark brown, pedicel usually slightly lighter, median flagellomeres about 1.5 times as long as broad. Palpus whitish yellow. Thorax blackish brown, prothorax, scutum and scutellum covered with short white setae, strong scutellars pale. Laterotergite with several setae near posterior margin. Length of wing 3.2 mm. Wing colourless, with costa, radial veins and r-m dark brown. Costa extends about 0.5 distance from R_5 to M_1 . Sc bare, ending in R. Ratio of R1 to r-m about 2. Haltere whitish yellow. Legs yellow, hind coxa basally slightly darkened. Femora yellowish, hind femur darkened at tip. Fore and hind tibiae slightly proximally darkened on dorsal surface, mid tibia dorsally with conspicuous black mark reaching from 1/5 to 4/5 of its length. Tarsi yellowish brown. Coxae and femora with white bristling. Tibiae and tarsi with black setae and setulae, tibial spurs yellow. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale hairs. Terminalia as in fig. 16.

Remarks. This species has genital structure very similar to *Docosia mongolica* Laštovka & Matile, 1974, differing mainly in the shape of tergite 9. *D. mongolica* has also darkened halteres and dark bristles on scutum and scutellum. Females of this species are unknown.

A key to the Czech and Slovak species of *Docosia*

1	Laterotergite pubescent	2
-	Laterotergite bare	8
2 (1)	Sc setose and ending free	<i>D. gilvipes</i>
-	Sc bare and ending in R	3
3 (2)	Hind femur completely black or dark brown	4
-	Hind femur at least partly yellow	5
4 (3)	All coxae and palpi black	<i>D. carbonaria</i>
-	Coxae yellowish brown, wings slightly smoked	<i>D. fumosa</i>
5 (3)	Coxae largely dark (at least basal ½), laterotergal setae short	<i>D. sciarina</i>
-	Coxae at most parts yellow, laterotergal setae long as usual	6
6 (5)	Mid tibia dorsally with longitudinal black band	<i>D. tibialis</i> sp.n.
-	Mid tibia dorsally yellowish	7

7 (6)	Hind coxa basally brown, apical 1/5 and proximoventral part of hind femur darkened	<i>D. moravica</i>
-	Hind coxa at most with basal margin darkened, hind femur dark only at tip, its ventral surface yellow	<i>D. flavicoxa</i> (= <i>pallipes</i> auct.)
8 (1)	All coxae dark brown, hind femur largely dark	<i>D. fusipes</i>
-	Coxae with at least apical half pale	9
9 (8)	All coxae yellow, hind coxa dark at most on basal 1/6	10
-	Hind coxa blackish brown at least on the basal third	12
10 (9)	Antenna long, flagellomere 1 to 4 about twice as long as wide, lateral ocelli distant from eyes	<i>D. montana</i> sp.n.
-	Antenna short, flagellomere 1 to 4 about 1.5 as long as wide, ocelli touching eyes	11
11 (10)	Costa produced to 1/2 or slightly more, apical 1/5 of hind femur dark	<i>D. lastovkai</i>
-	Costa produced only to 2/5, only tip of hind femur dark	<i>D. landrocki</i> sp.n.
12 (9)	Hind coxa dark only on basal third, haltere entirely yellowish	13
-	Basal half of hind coxa blackish brown	15
13 (12)	Lateral ocelli distant from eyes (about a diameter of ocellus), mid coxa dark on basal third, pedicel dark, posterior setae on male tergite 9 as long as tergite	<i>D. setosa</i>
-	Lateral ocelli touching eyes, mid coxa dark on basal fourth or less, pedicel usually pale, posterior setae on male tergite 9 shorter (about a half of the tergite)	<i>D. expectata</i> sp.n.
15 (14)	Costa produced about 2/5, palpi yellow, haltere darkened	<i>D. nigra</i>
-	Costa produced only about 2/7, palpi darkened, haltere yellow	16
16 (15)	Male terminalia with long lateral lobes of gonocoxites and long median part of gonostylus	<i>D. diutina</i>
-	Male terminalia with short lateral lobes of gonocoxites and short median part of gonostylus	<i>D. pannonica</i> sp.n.

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s

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Přehled českých a slovenských druhů rodu *Docosia* Winnertz (Diptera: Mycetophilidae), s atlasem samičích a samičích terminálí

Šestnáct druhů rodu *Docosia* je zaznamenáno z České a Slovenské republiky. Pět druhů je nově popsáno: *Docosia expectata* sp. n. a *D. landrocki* sp. n. (= *D. flavicoxa* auctt.) z České a Slovenské republiky, *D. montana* sp. n. z Rakouska, České a Slovenské republiky, *D. pannonica* sp. n. ze Slovenska a Maďarska a *D. tibialis* sp. n. z České republiky a Itálie. Jsou navržena 2 nová synonyma, *D. flavicoxa* Strobl, 1900 = *D. similis* Landrock, 1928 syn. n. = *D. pallipes* Edwards, 1941 syn. n. Designovány jsou lektotypy druhů *D. moravica*, *D. nigra* a *D. similis*. Prezentován je také klíč a detailní vyobrazení samičích a samičích terminálí.

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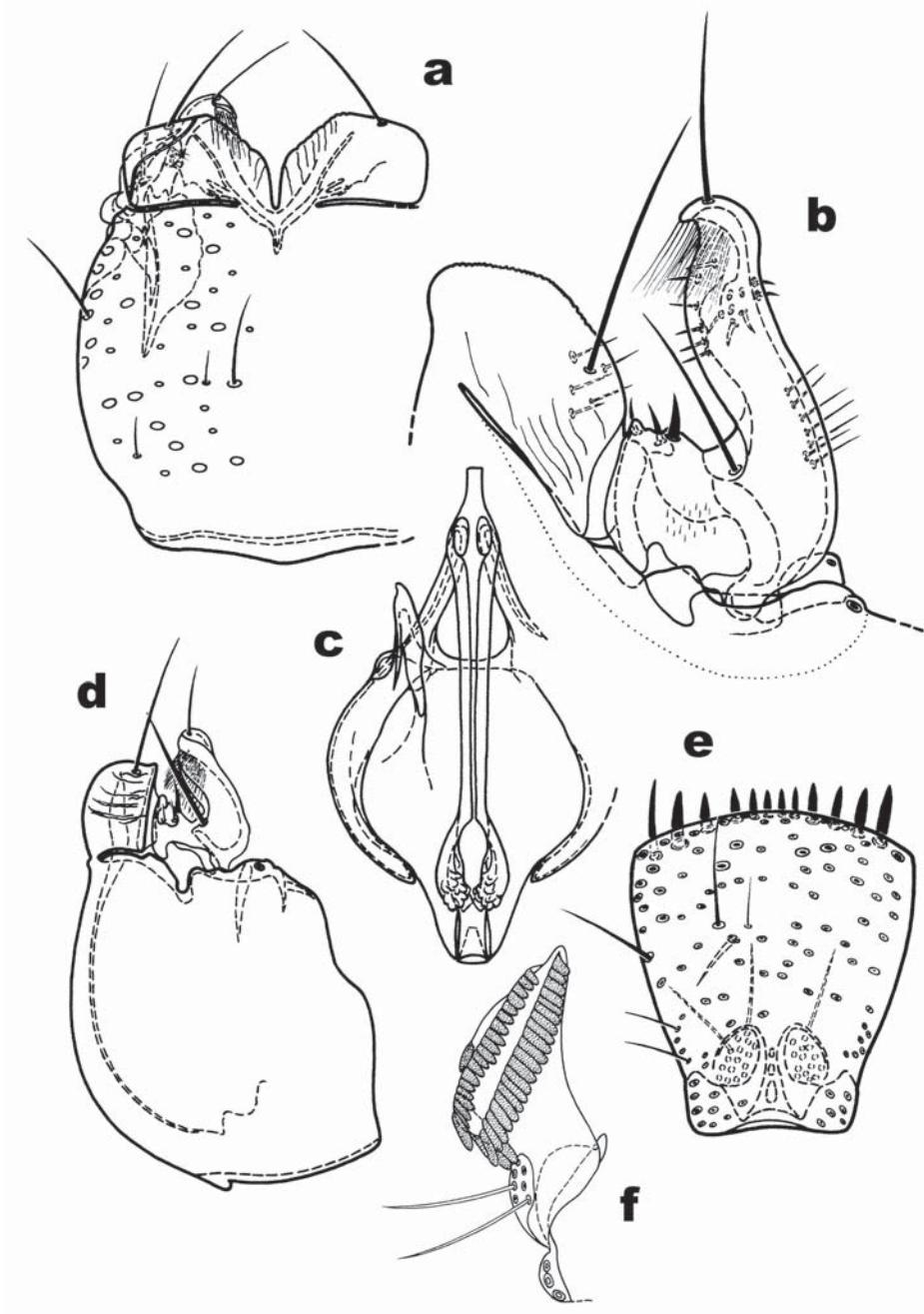


Fig. 1 - *Docosia gilvipes* (Walker, 1856), male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9, f – cercus

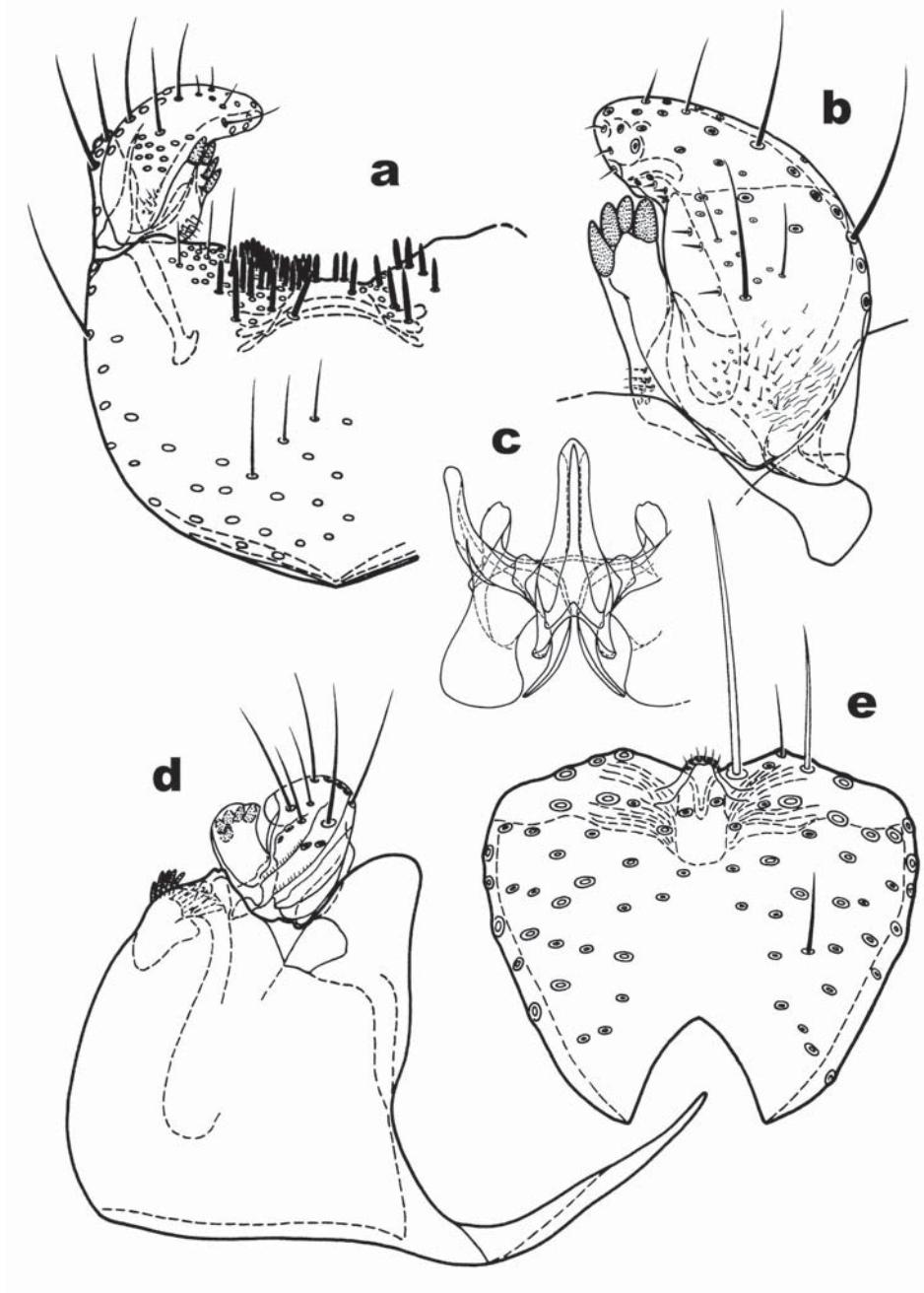


Fig. 2 - *Docosia carbonaria* Edwards, 1941, male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

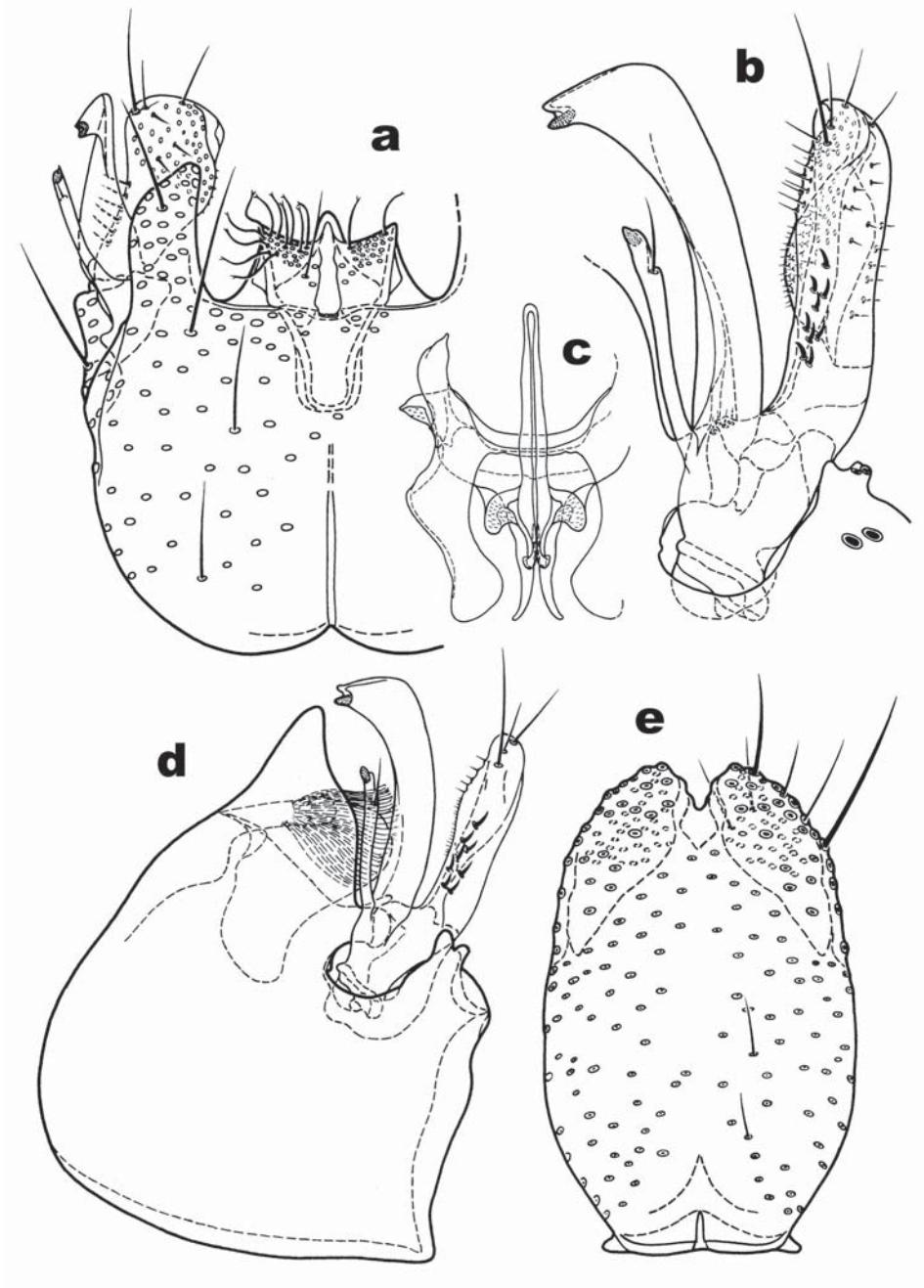


Fig. 3 - *Docosia diutina* Plassmann, 1996, male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

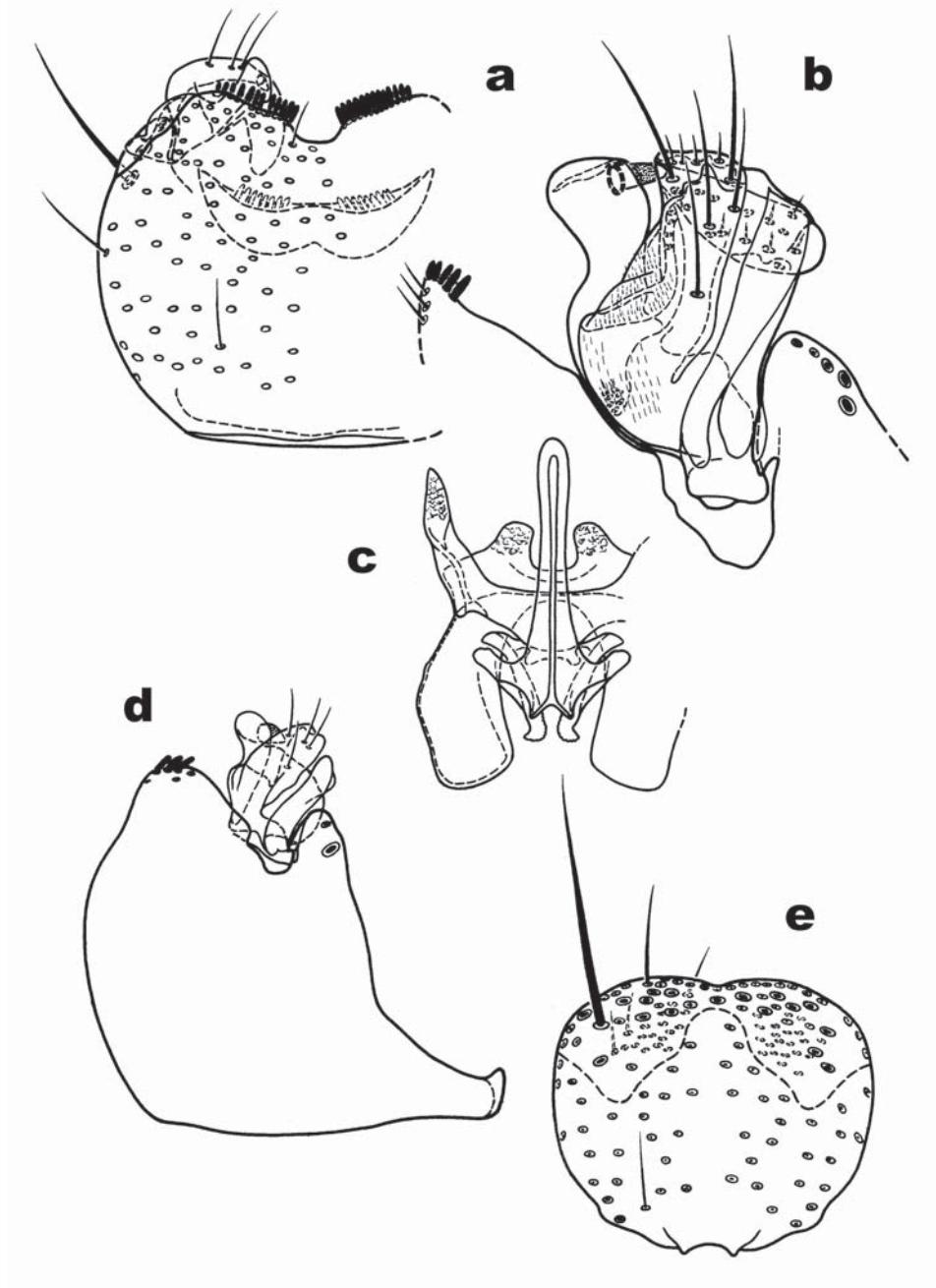


Fig. 4 - *Docosia expectata* sp. n., male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

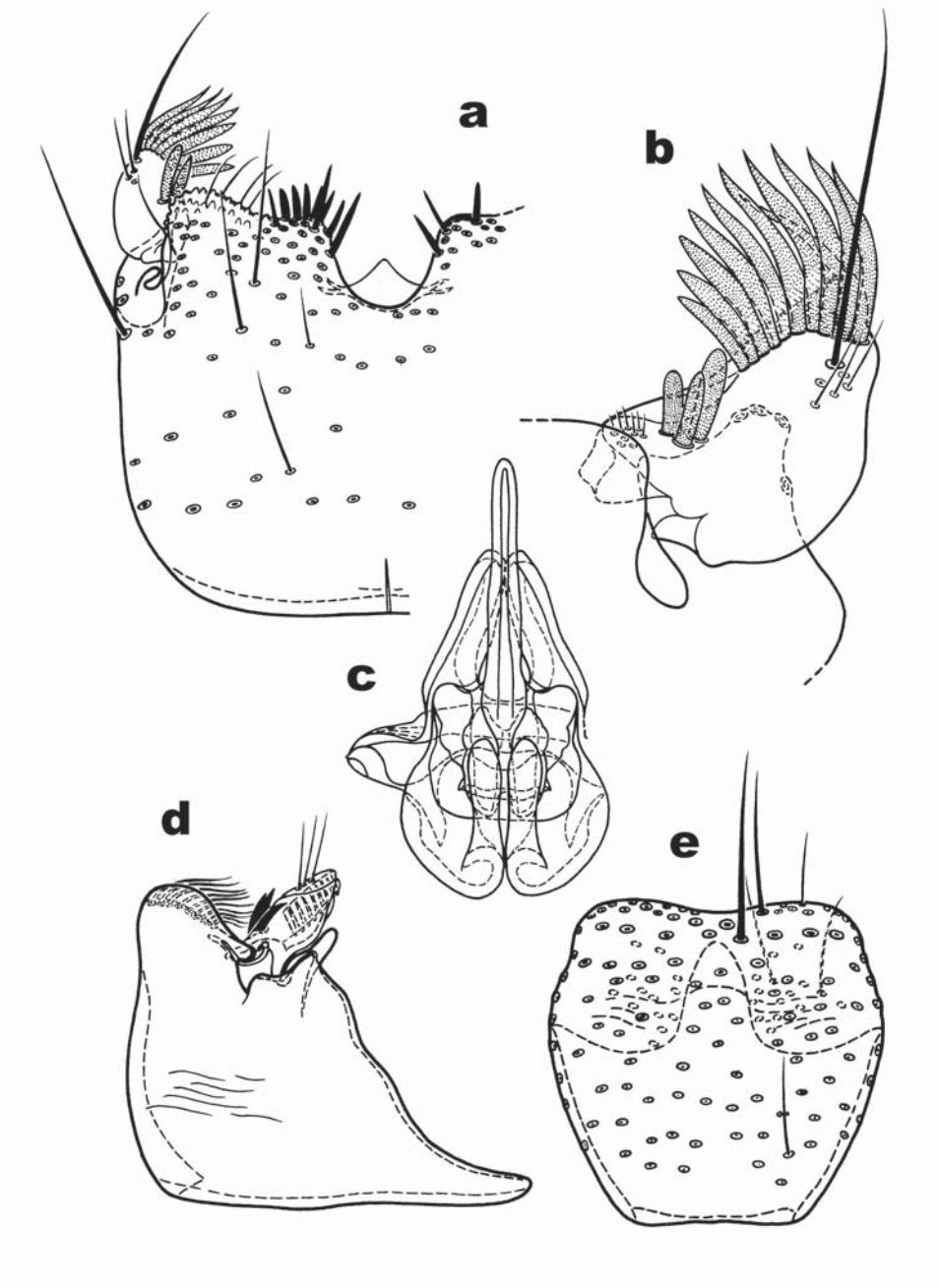


Fig. 5 - *Docosia flavicoxa* Strobl, 1900, male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

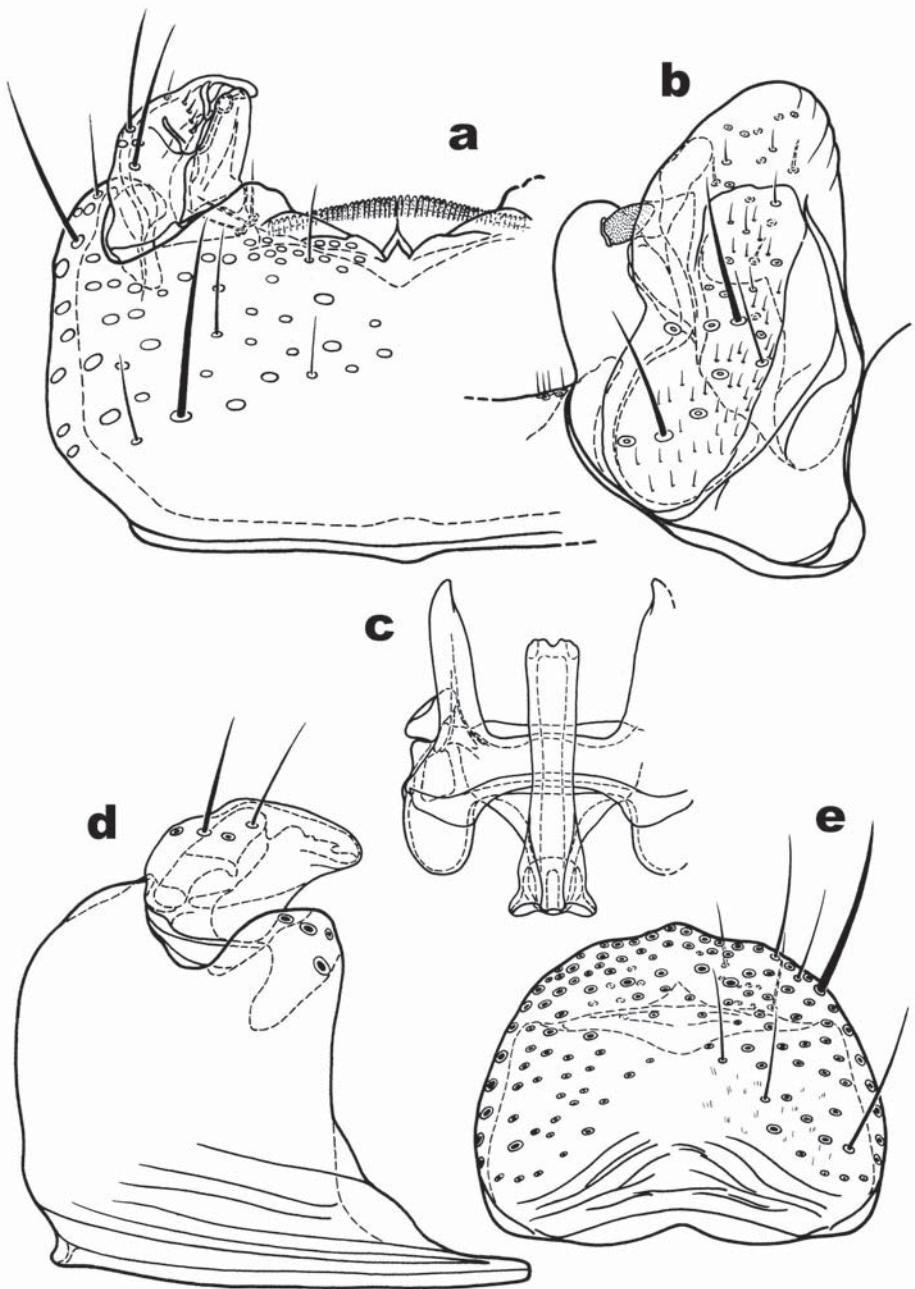


Fig. 6 - *Docosia fumosa* Edwards, 1925, male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

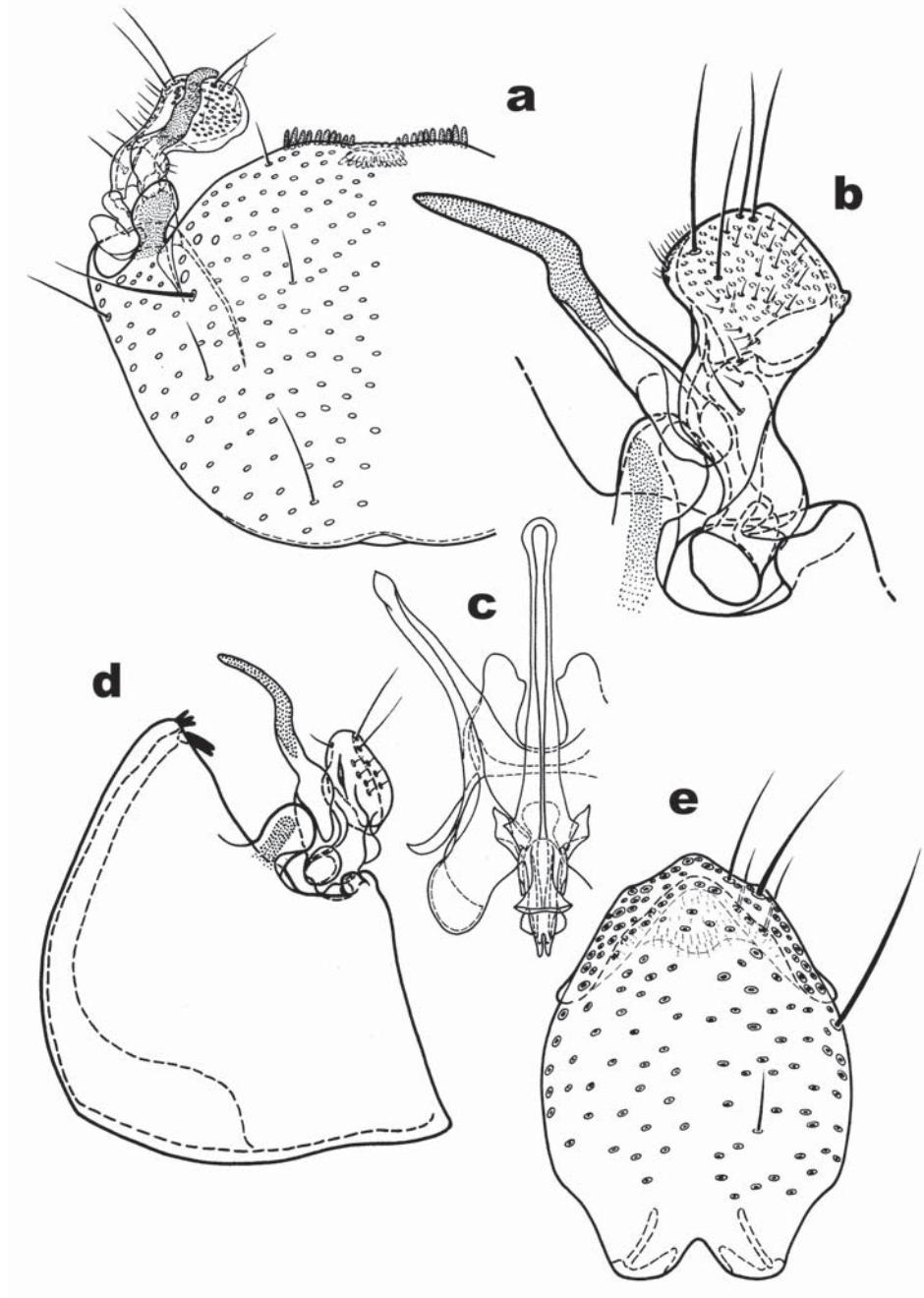


Fig. 7 - *Docosia fuscipes* (von Roser, 1840), male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

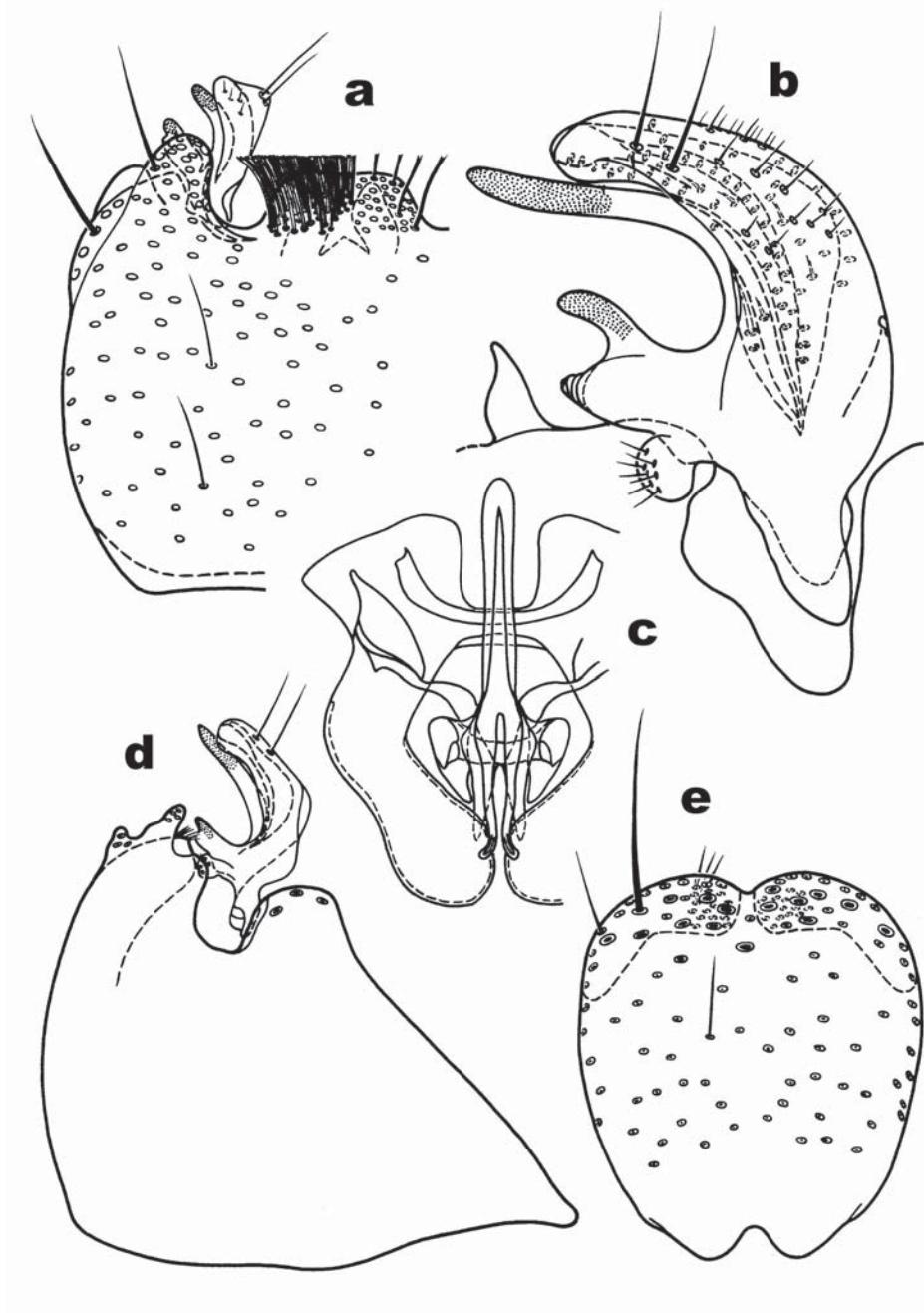


Fig. 8 - *Docosia landrocki* sp. n., male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

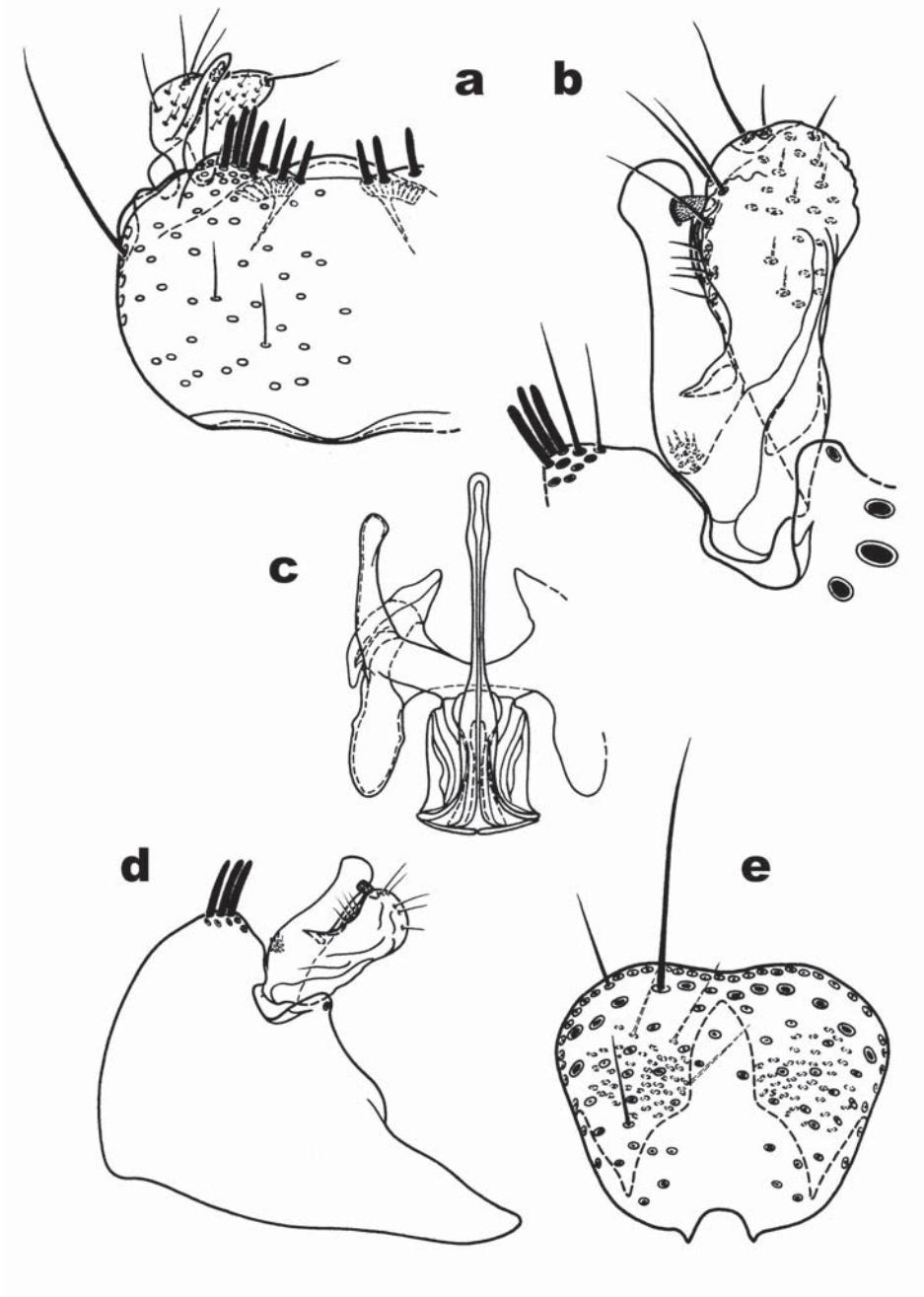


Fig. 9 - *Docosia lastovkai* Chandler, 1994, male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

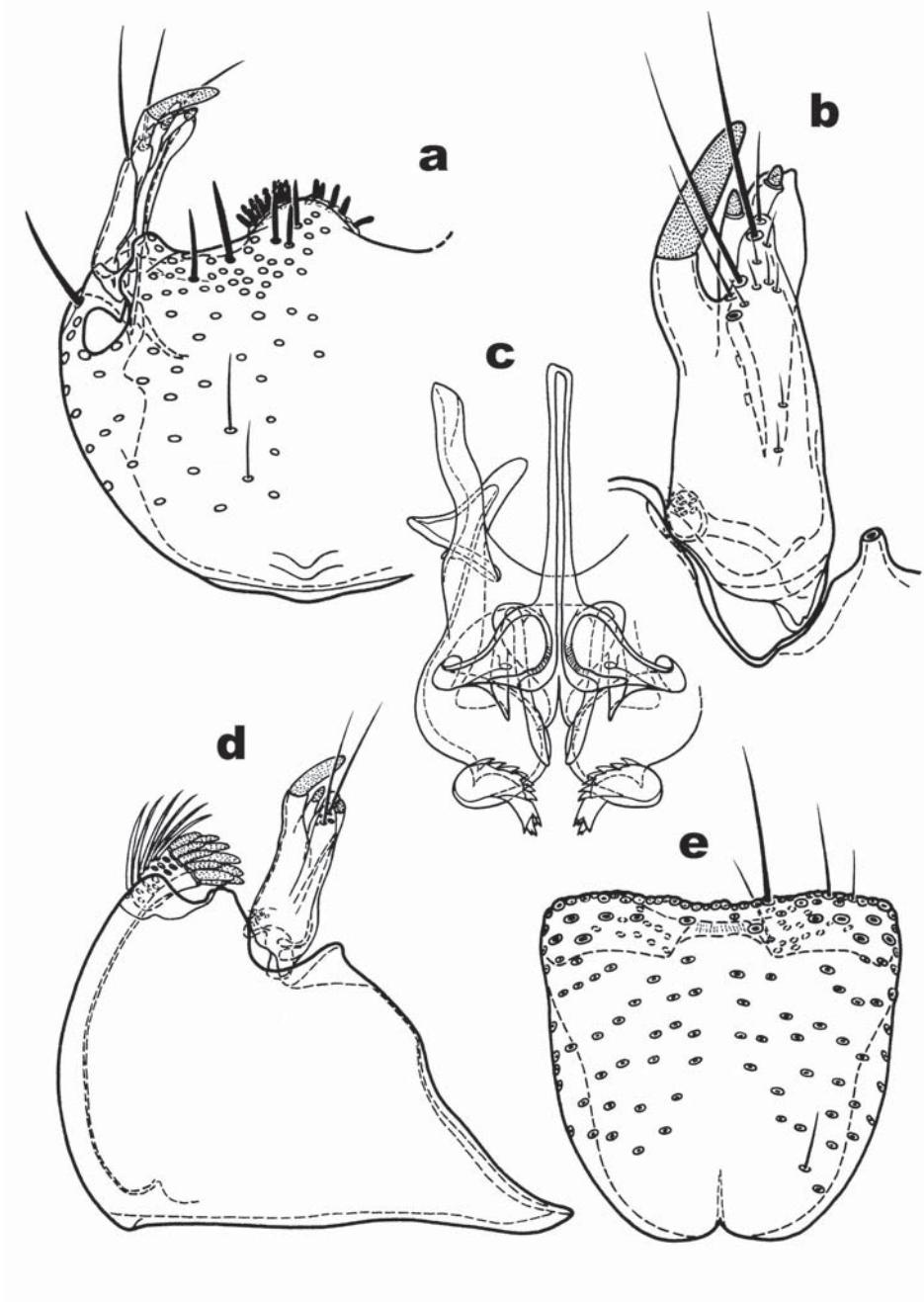


Fig. 10 - *Docosia montana* sp. n., male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

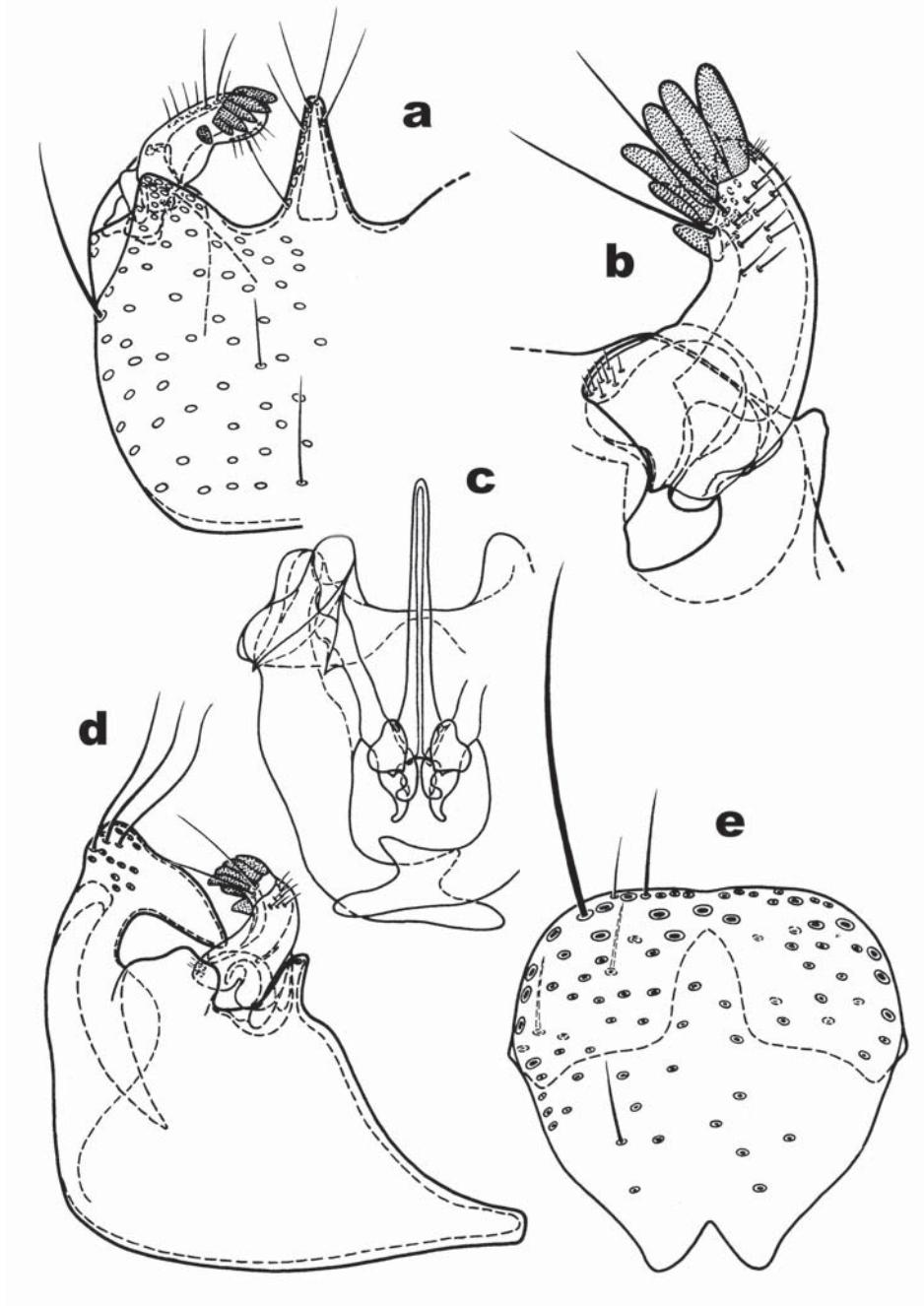


Fig. 11 - *Docosia moravica* Landrock, 1916, male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

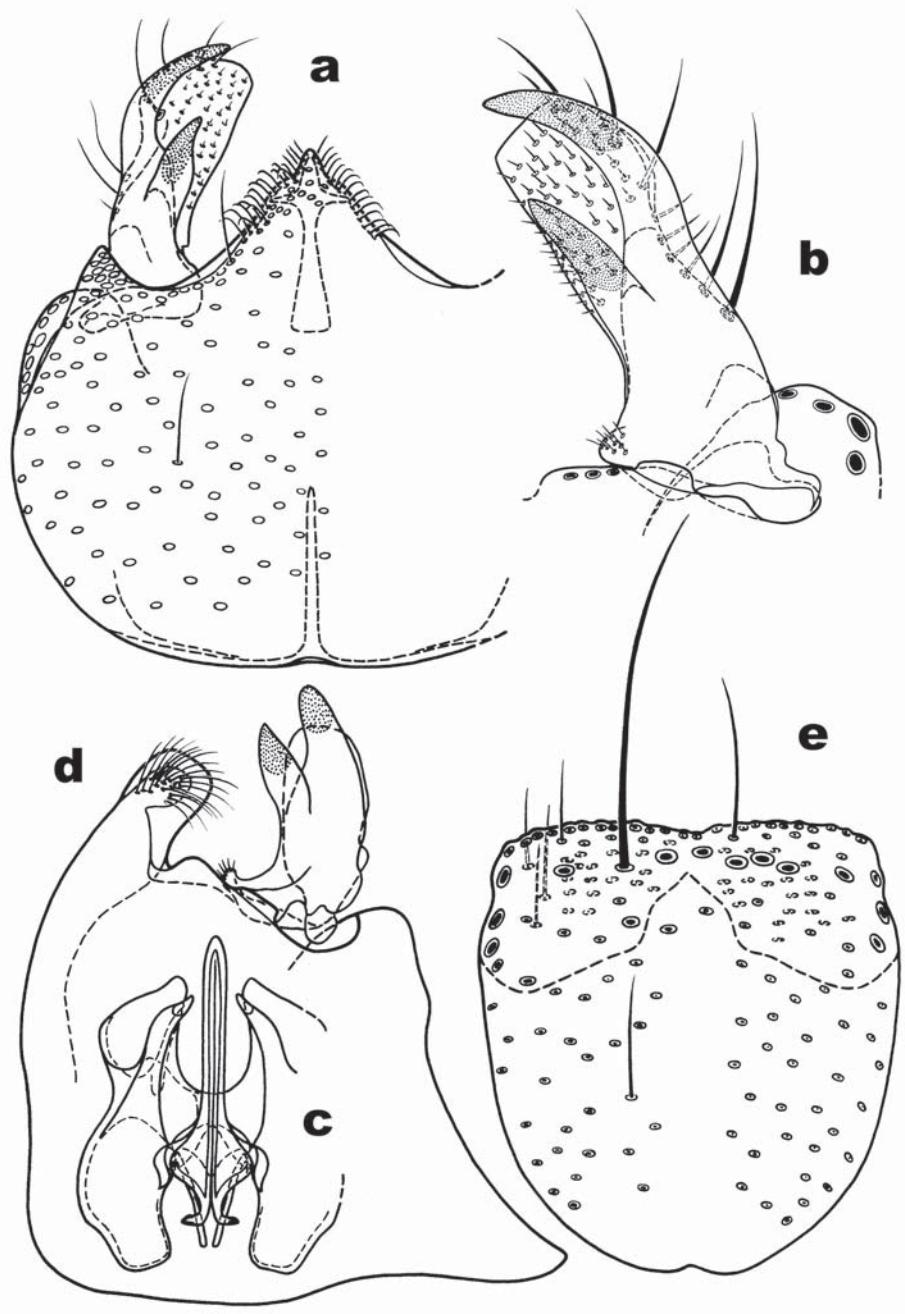


Fig. 12 - *Docosia nigra* Landrock, 1928, male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

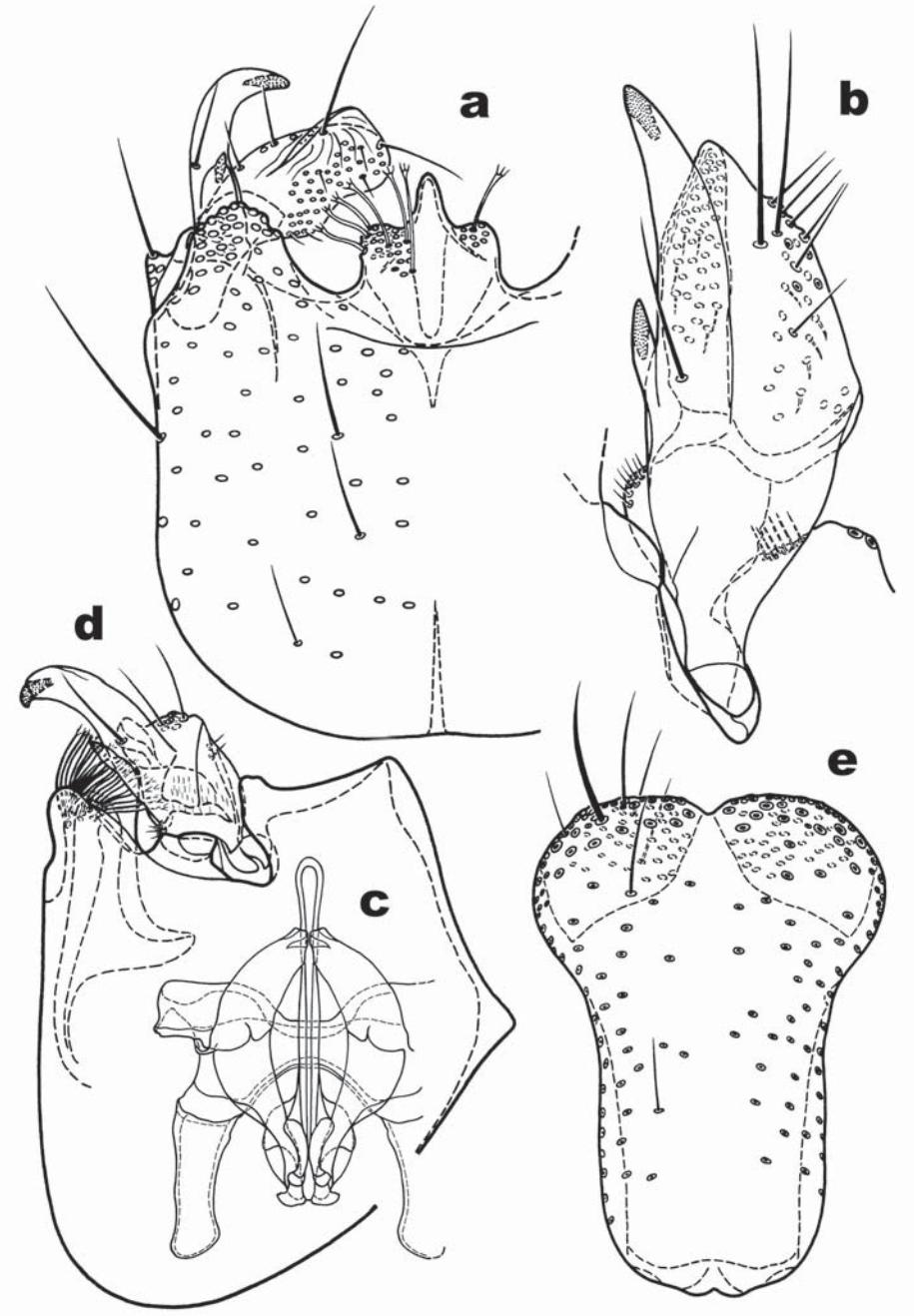


Fig. 13 - *Docosia pannonica* sp. n., male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

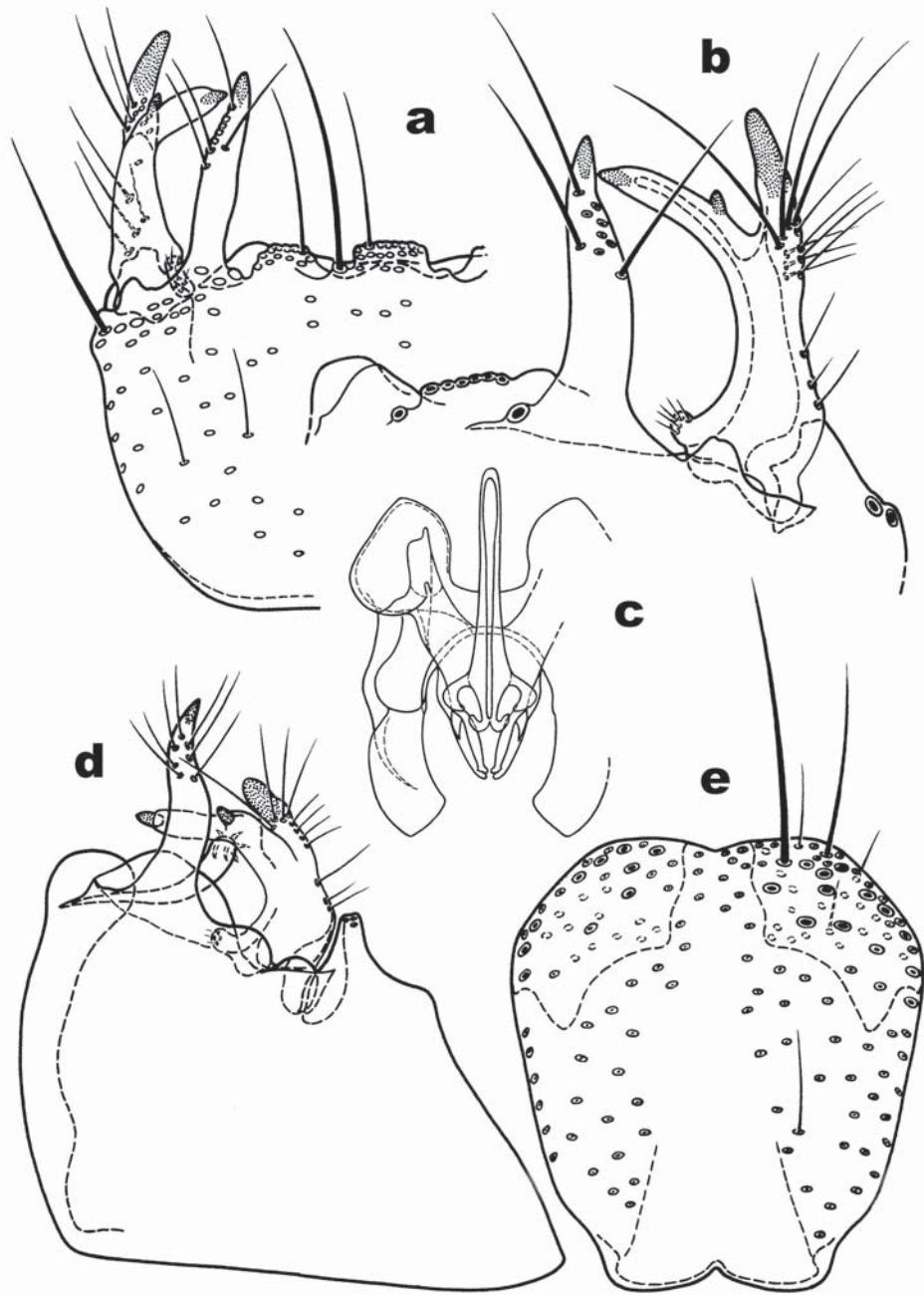


Fig. 14 - *Docosia sciarina* (Meigen, 1830) , male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

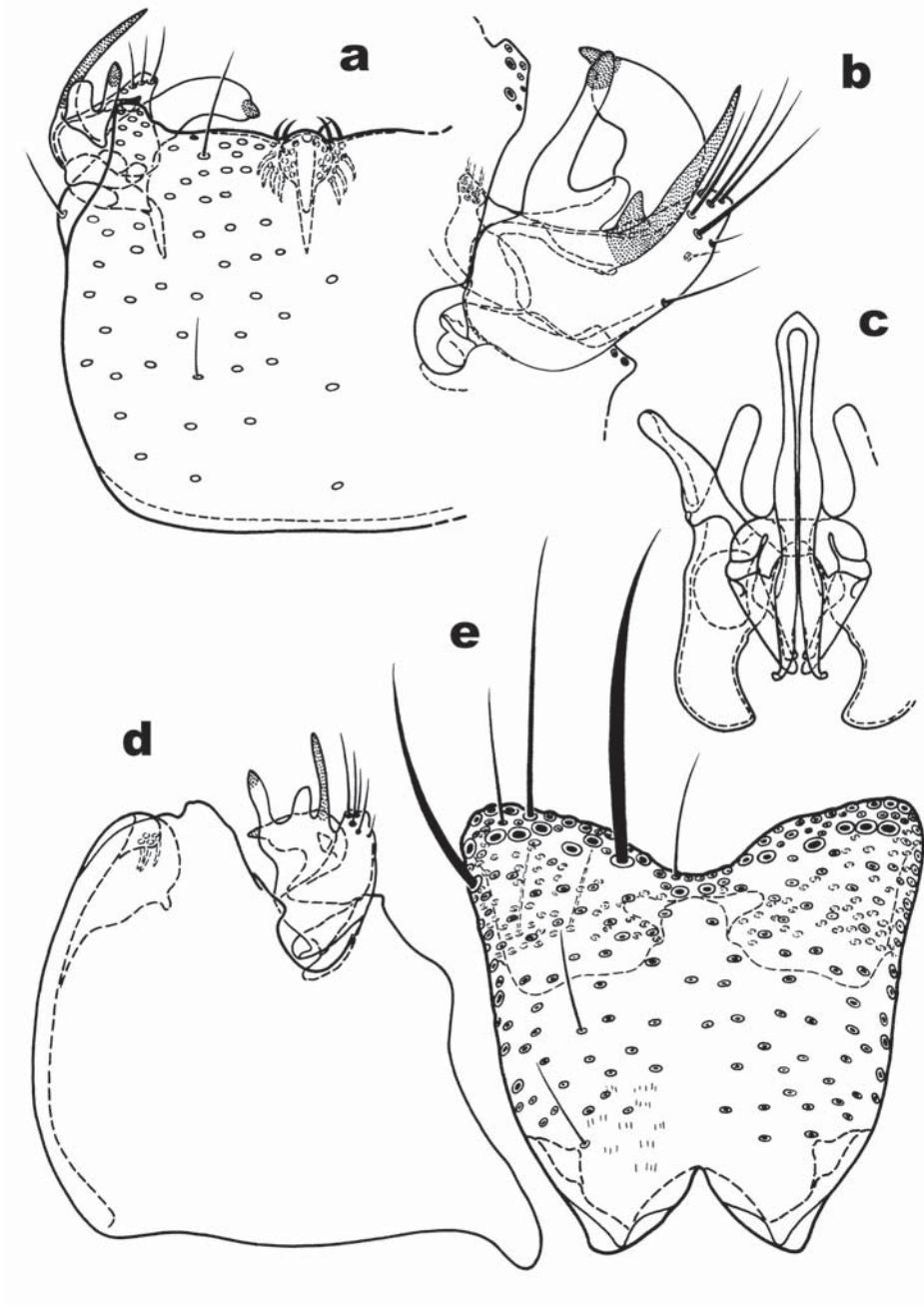


Fig. 15 - *Docosia setosa* Landrock, 1916, male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

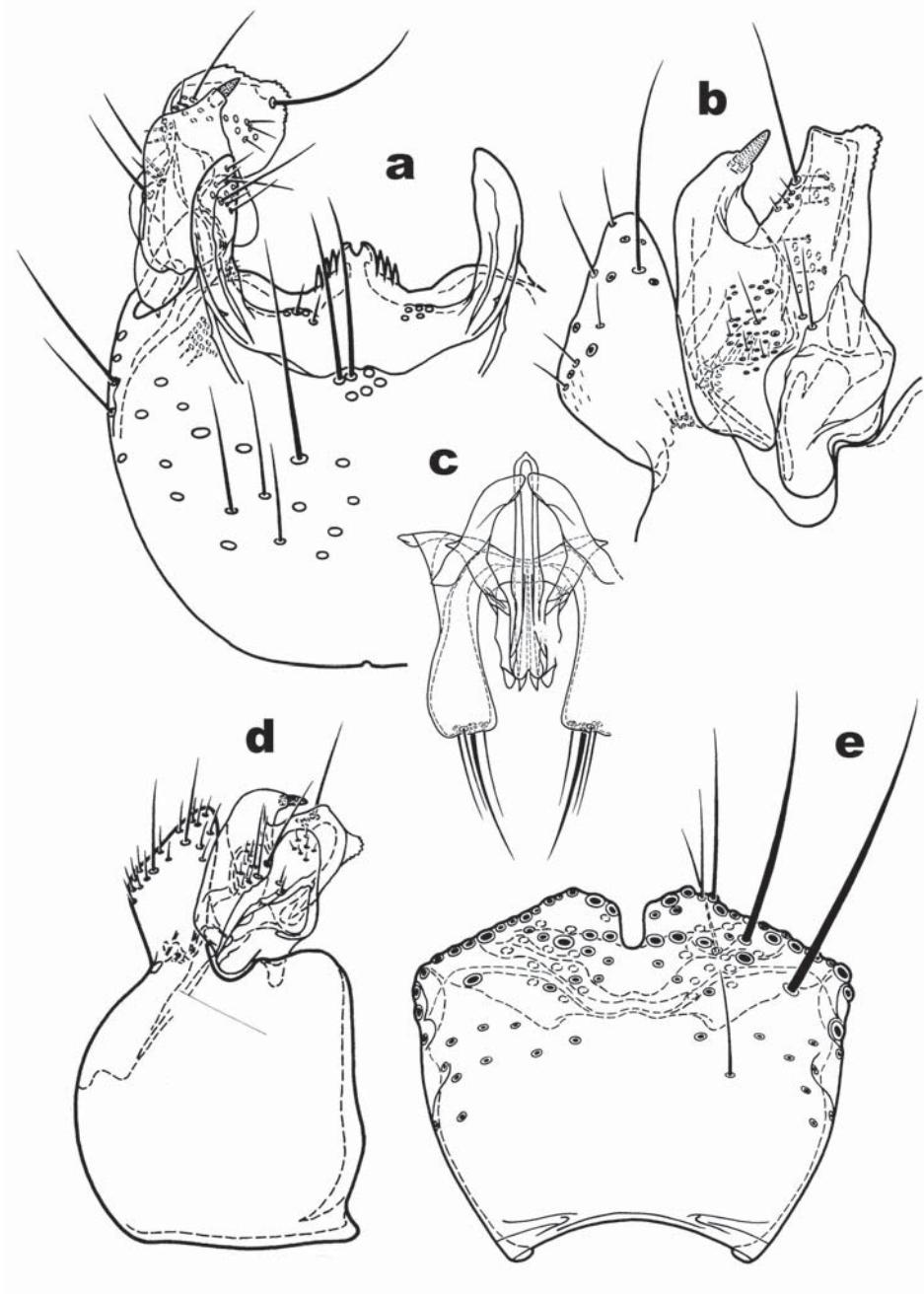


Fig. 16 - *Docosia tibialis* sp. n., male: a – ventral view of gonocoxites, b – detail of gonostylus, c – aedeagal complex, d – lateral view of gonocoxites, e – dorsal view of tergite 9

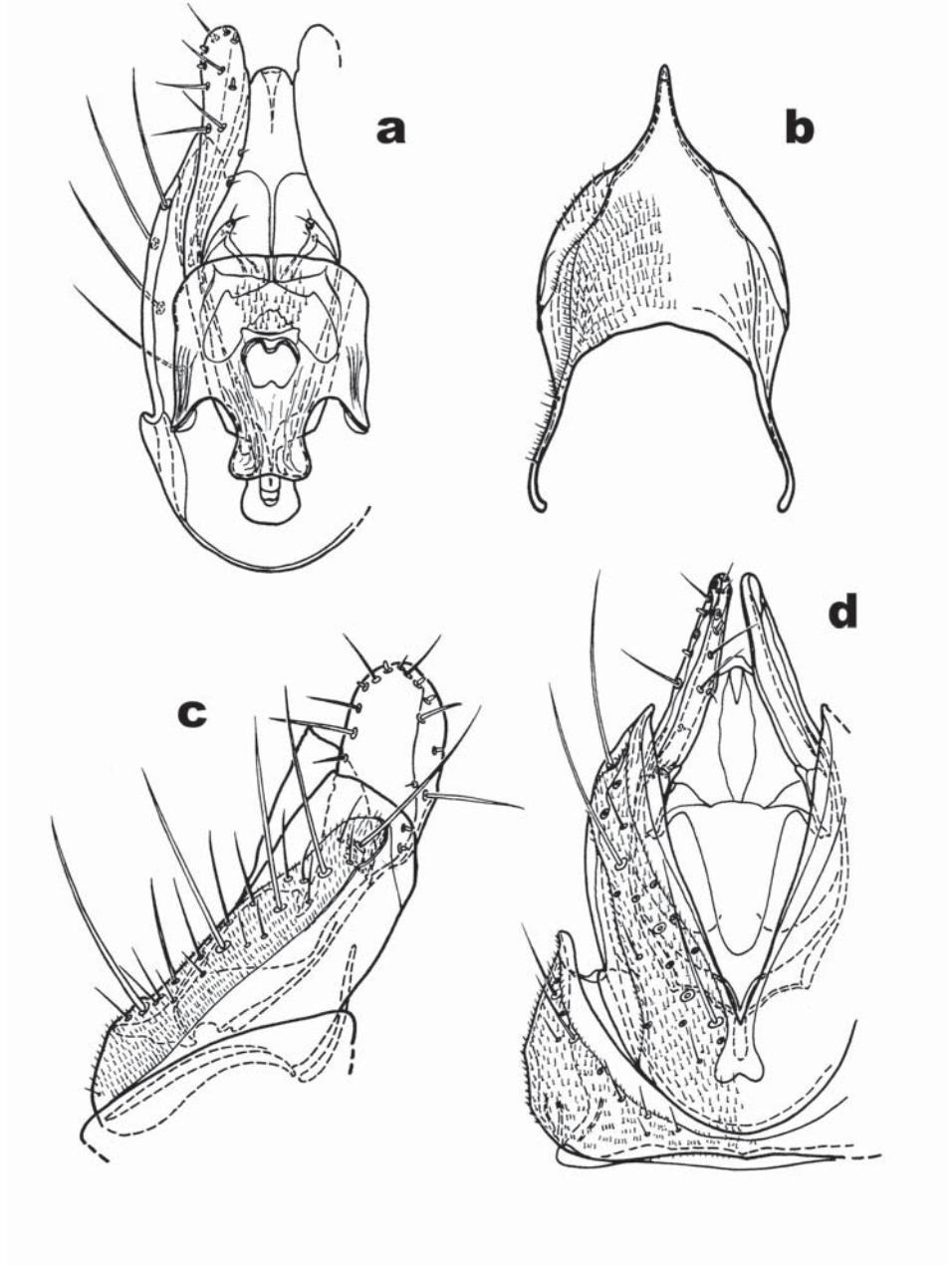


Fig. 17 - *Docosia gilvipes* (Walker, 1856), female: a – ventral view, b – sternite 8 ventrally, c – cercus, d – dorsal view of ovipositor

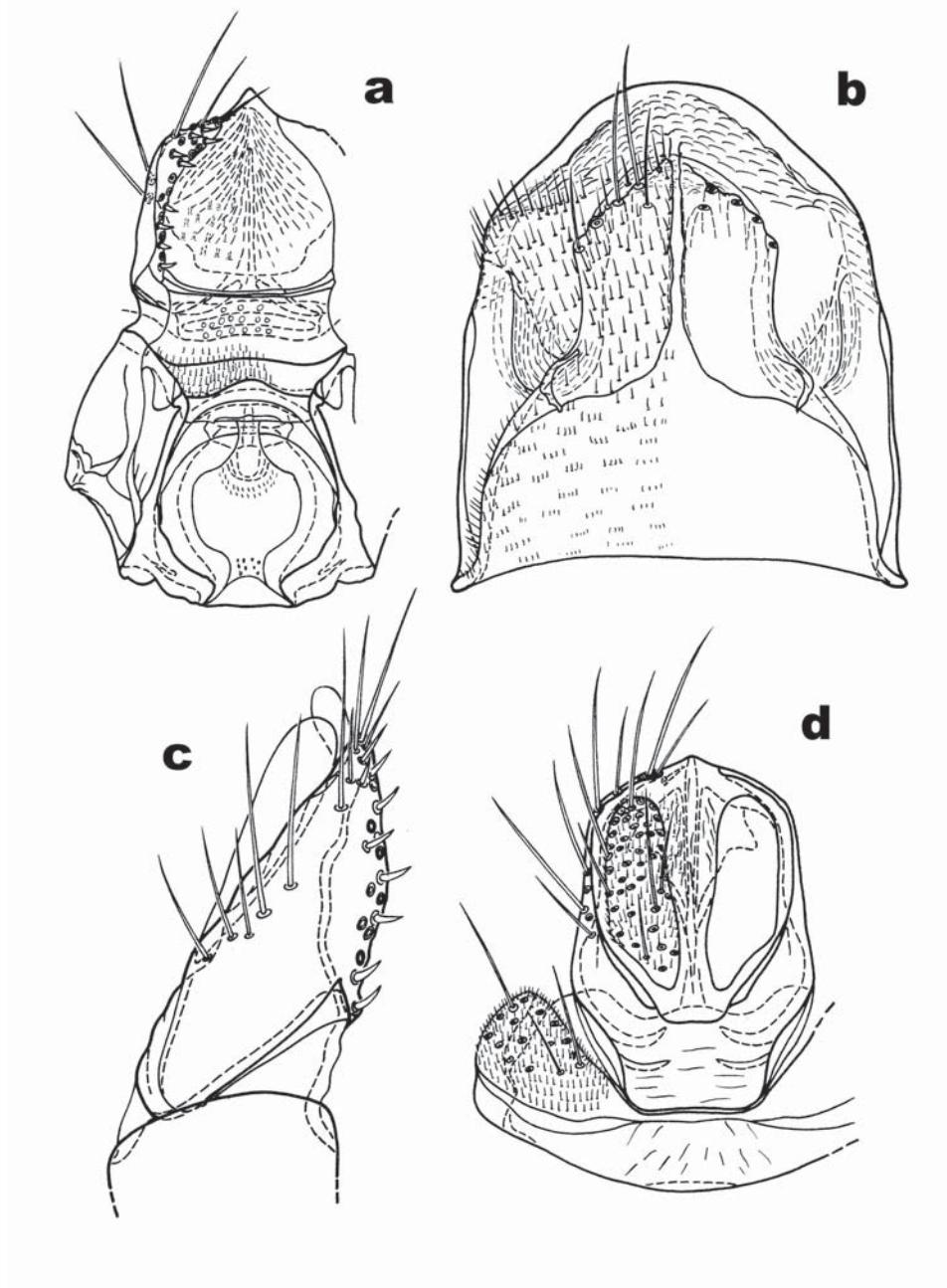


Fig. 18 - *Docosia carbonaria* Edwards, 1941, female: a – ventral view, b – sternite 8 ventrally, c – cercus, d – dorsal view of ovipositor

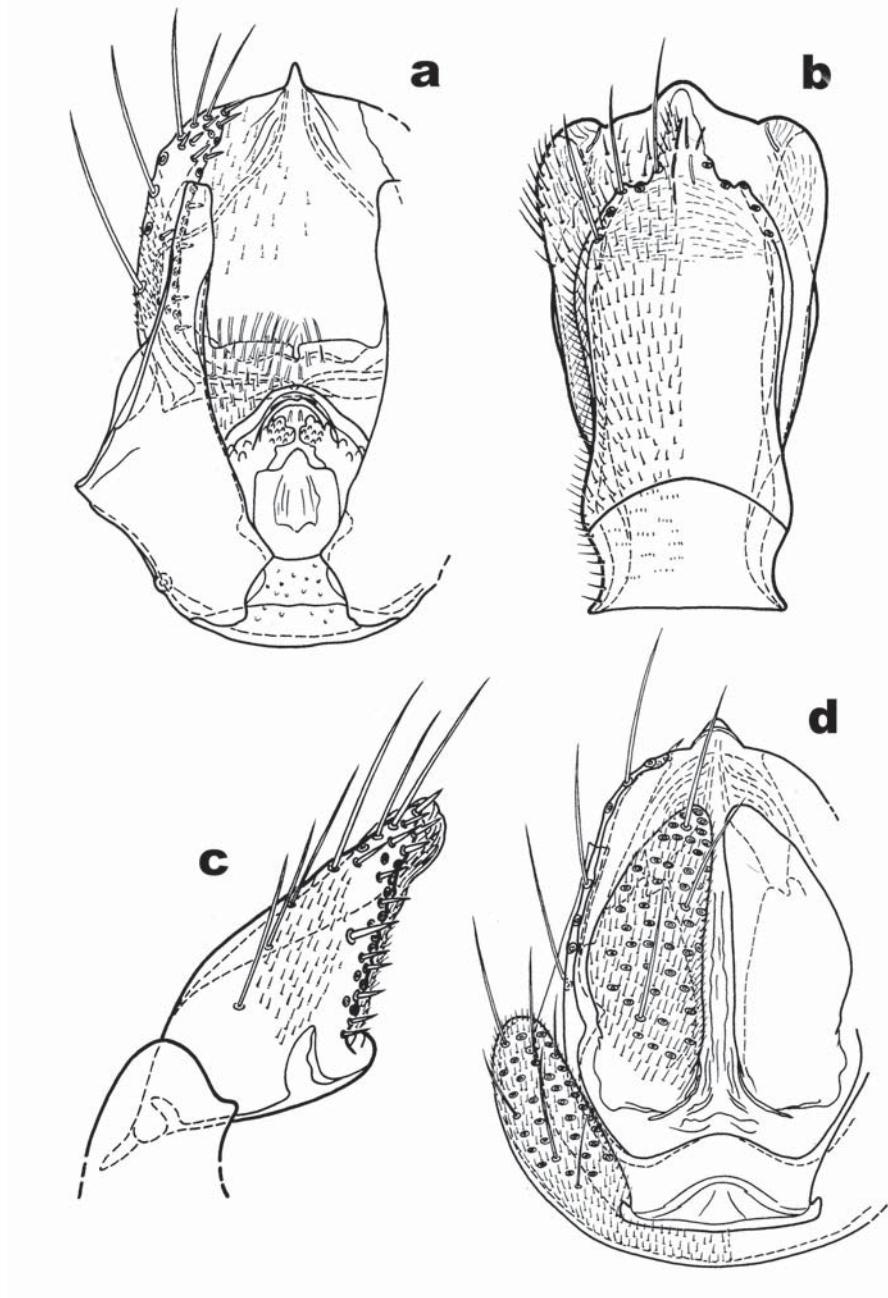


Fig. 19 - *Docosia flavicoxa* Strobl, 1900, female: a – ventral view, b – sternite 8 ventrally, c – cercus, d – dorsal view of ovipositor

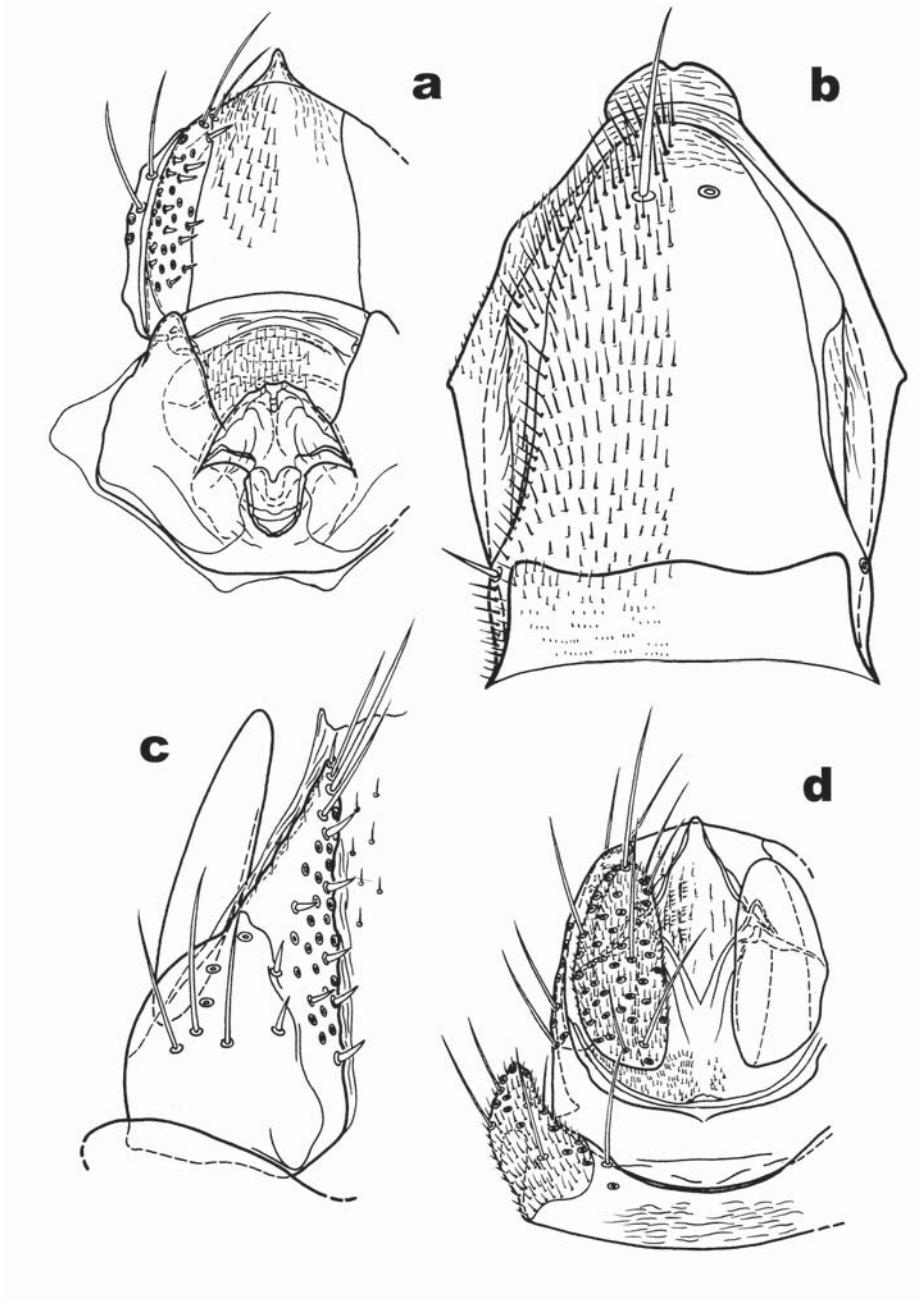


Fig. 20 - *Docosia fuscipes* (von Roser, 1840), female: a – ventral view, b – sternite 8 ventrally, c – cercus, d – dorsal view of ovipositor

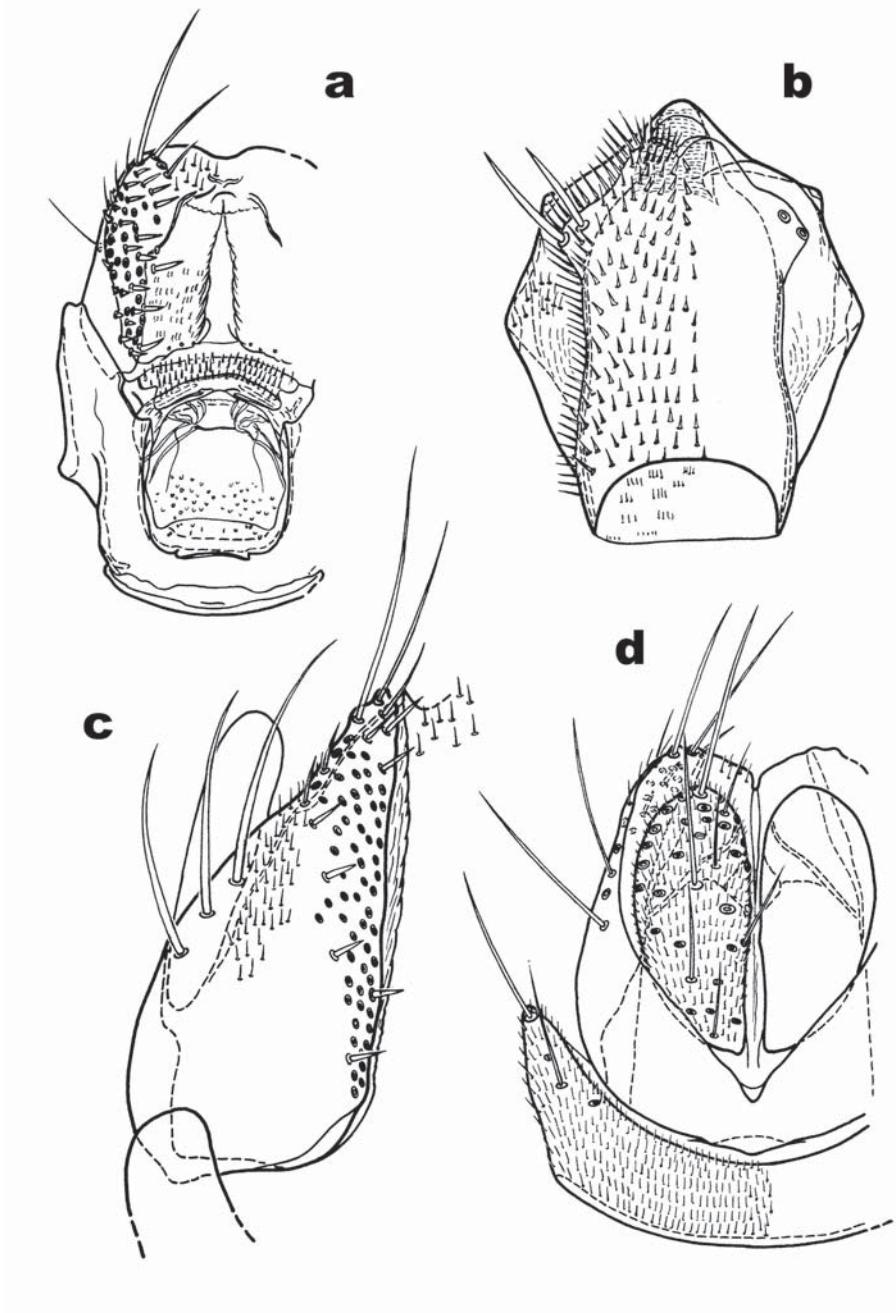


Fig. 21 - *Docosia lastovkai* Chandler, 1994, female: a – ventral view, b – sternite 8 ventrally, c – cercus, d – dorsal view of ovipositor

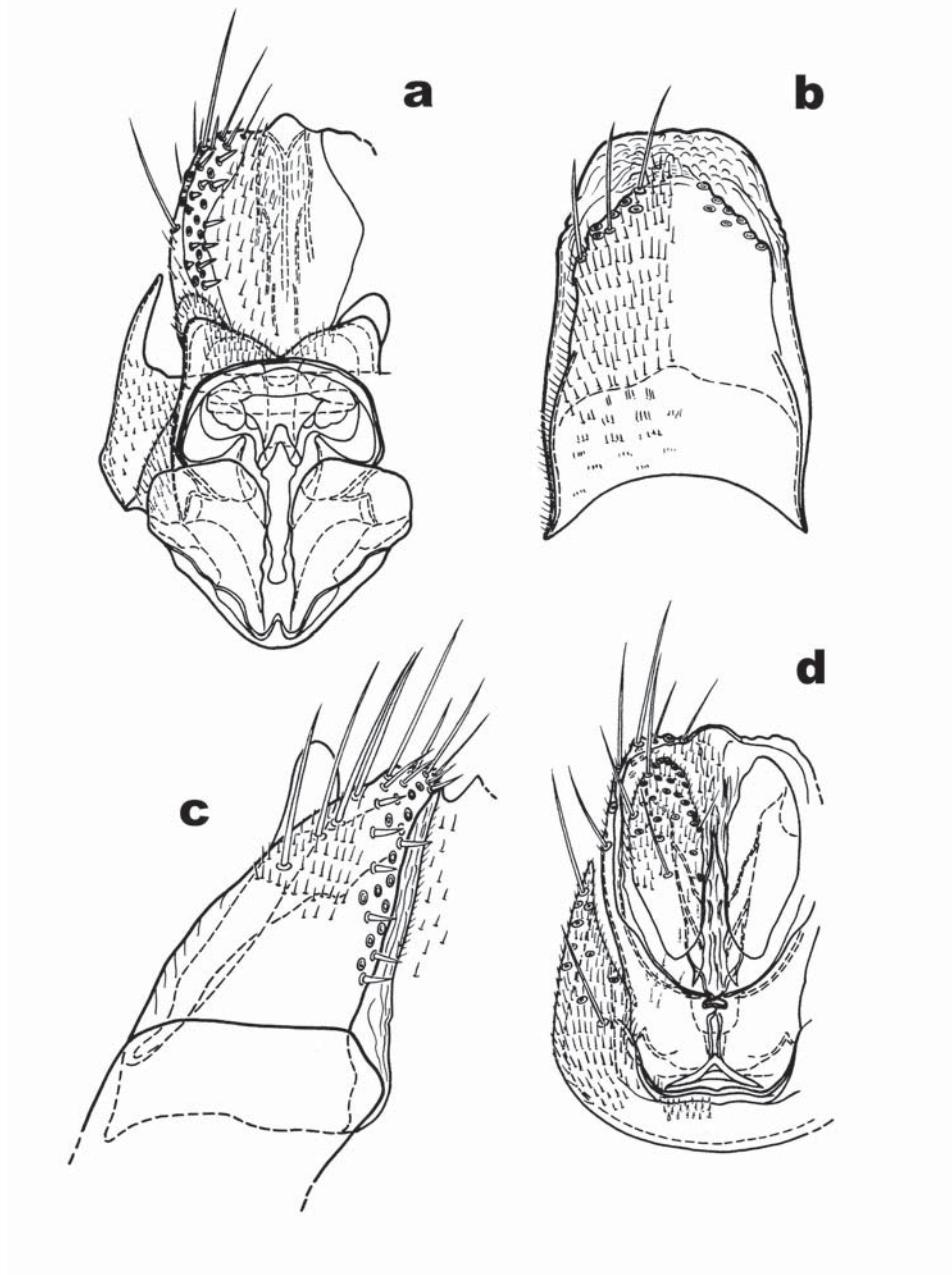


Fig. 22 - *Docosia montana* sp. n., female: a – ventral view, b – sternite 8 ventrally, c – cercus, d – dorsal view of ovipositor

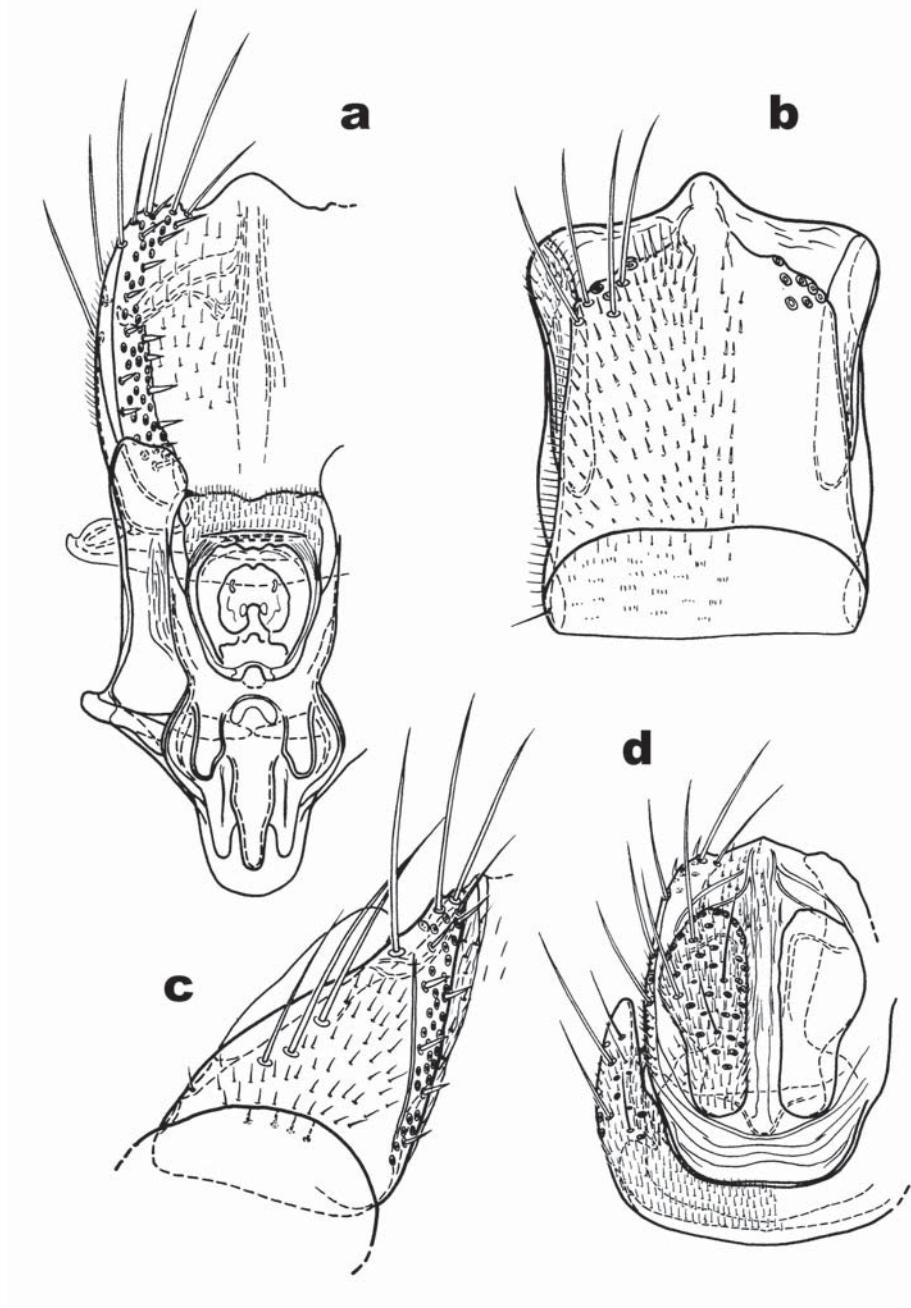


Fig. 23 - *Docosia moravica* Landrock, 1916, female: a – ventral view, b – sternite 8 ventrally, c – cercus, d – dorsal view of ovipositor

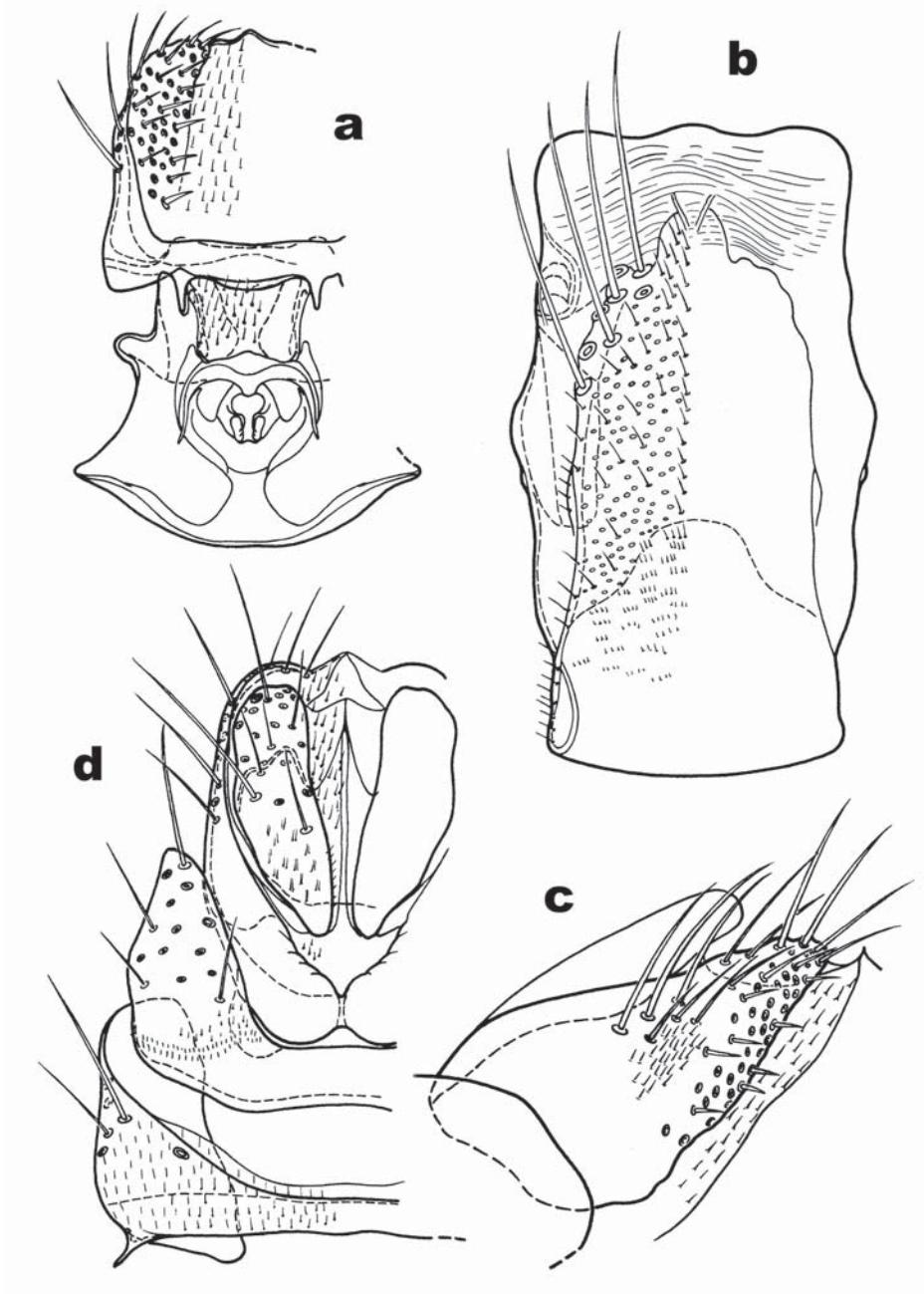


Fig. 24 - *Docosia nigra* Landrock, 1928, female: a – ventral view, b – sternite 8 ventrally, c – cercus, d – dorsal view of ovipositor

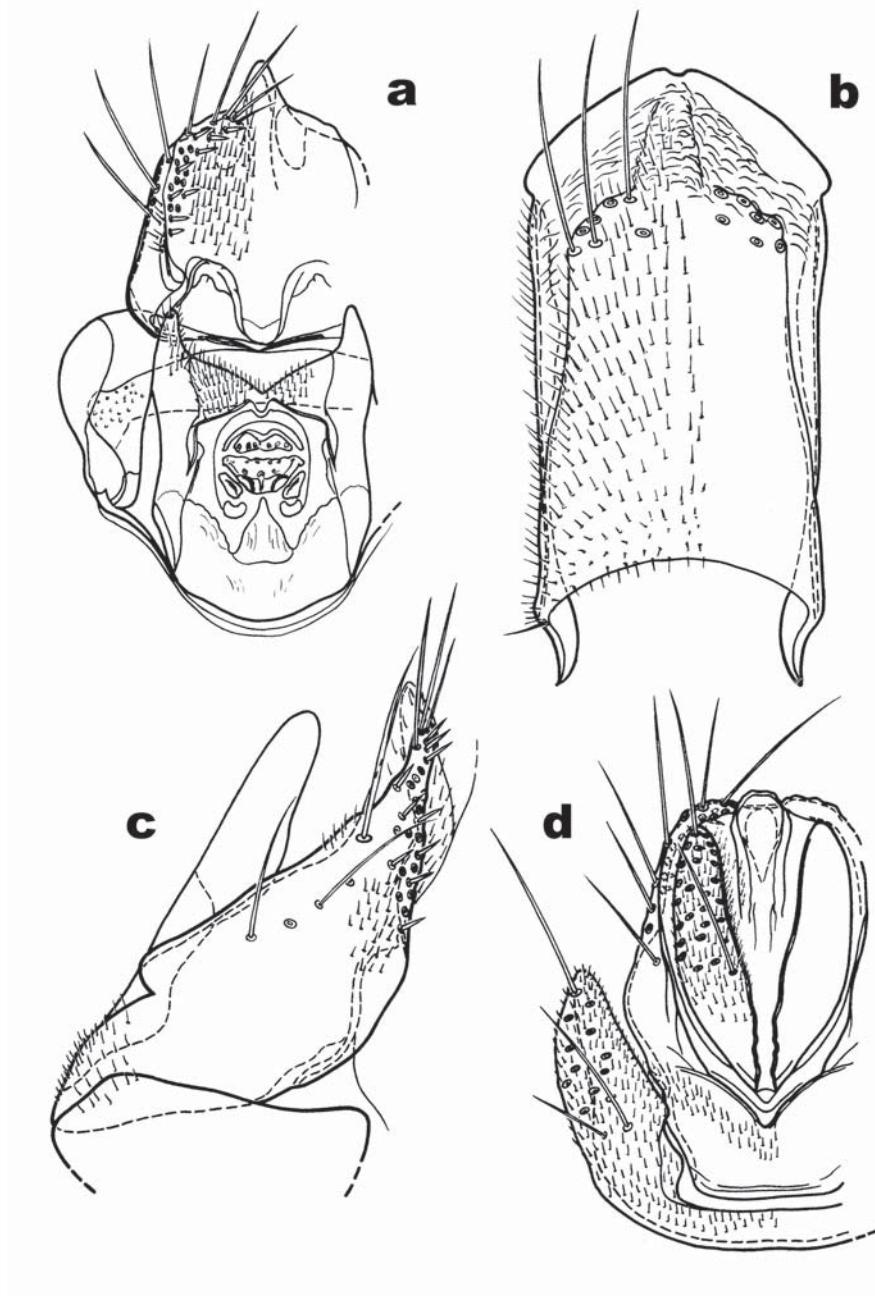


Fig. 25 - *Docosia setosa* Landrock, 1916, female: a – ventral view, b – sternite 8 ventrally, c – cercus, d – dorsal view of ovipositor



Fig. 26 – Lectotype of *Docosia nigra* Landrock, 1928

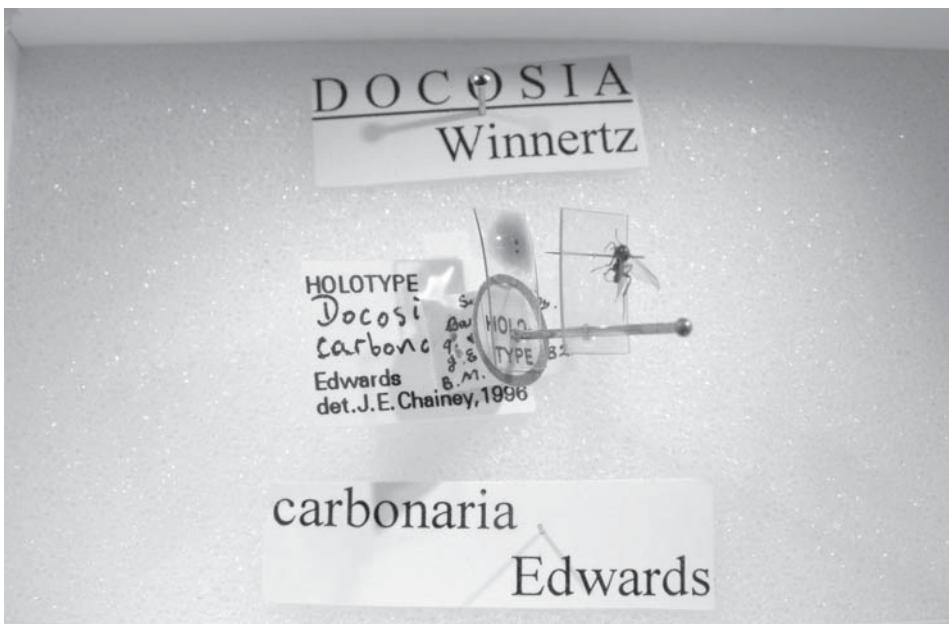


Fig. 27 – Holotype of *Docosia carbonaria* Edwards, 1941

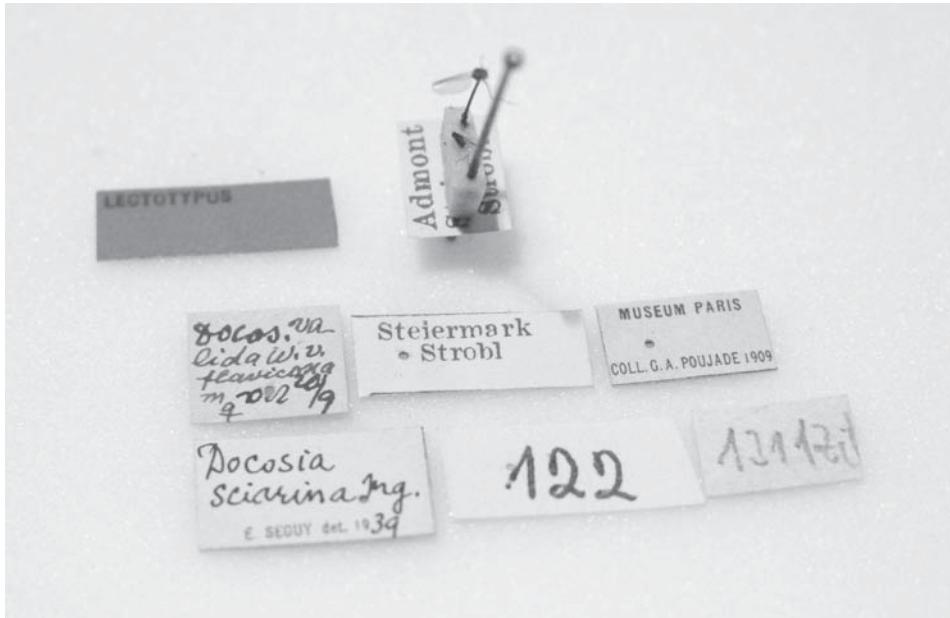


Fig. 28 – Lectotype of *Docosia flavicoxa* Strobl, 1900

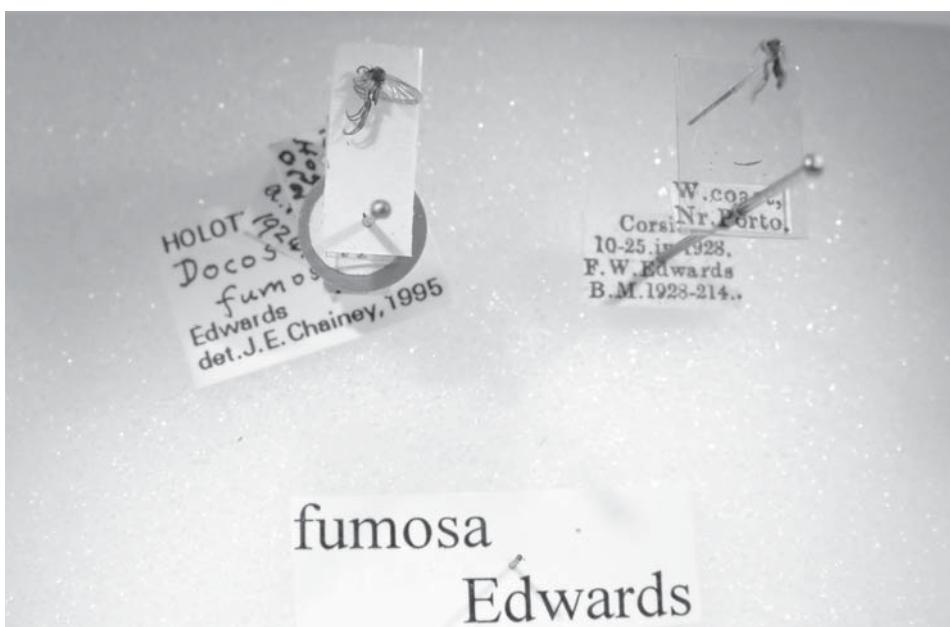


Fig. 29 – Holotype of *Docosia fumosa* Edwards, 1925