

Foundations for the faunistics of *Mycomya* Rondani
of Hungary (Diptera: Mycetophilidae)*

L. PAPP

Abstract: Fifteen species of *Mycomya* Rondani are recorded as new for the Hungarian fauna. *M. vaisaneni* sp. n. is described. Some corrections to the Hungarian checklist are also given. With five original figures.

Key words: Mycetophilidae, *Mycomya*, taxonomy, new species, new records, faunistic survey, Hungary

INTRODUCTION

In December 2001 the Hungarian Natural History Museum (below: HNHM) published the “*Checklist of the Diptera of Hungary*”. Having had this book, the further faunistic survey of the dipterous fauna of Hungary arrived into a new phase. That book is not only serving as a reference for all the former publications; but any further study may reveal failures, misprints, etc. in the “Checklist...”, so corrections are to be made, particularly in the next couple of forthcoming years.

We do hope that the Mycetophilidae part of Papp & Ševčík (2001: 128–142) is not the worst part of the checklist. However, there was a genus, *Mycomya* Rondani, where our (actually my) work was not more than just a compilation. The reason is rather simple: we had not enough time in 2000 to revise the entire collection of the HNHM, or rather, to identify the newly collected material. We were to stress the weakness of that part by omission of the subgeneric ordering, which otherwise we thought well substantiated for this huge genus. Actually, I made also mistakes, which cannot be excused by the time-shortage. Ševčík & Papp (2001) did not work with *Mycomya* species either.

Papp & Ševčík (2001) listed 13 species of *Mycomya* from Hungary. Of them, I consider eleven species still validly recorded in the Hungarian fauna. They are by

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name: *Mycomya cinerascens* (Macquart, 1826), *M. circumdata* (Staeger, 1840), *M. flavicollis* (Zetterstedt, 1852), *M. marginata* (Meigen, 1818), *M. occultans* (Winnertz, 1863): *M. prominens* (Lundström, 1913), *M. ruficollis* (Zetterstedt, 1852), *M. tenuis* (Walker, 1856), *M. tridens* (Lundström, 1911), *M. trilineata* (Zetterstedt, 1838), *M. winnertzi* (Dziedzicki, 1885). The first reliable records for those species are given in Papp & Ševčík (2001) and the voucher specimens are in the collection of the HNHM.

I consider the Hungarian record of *M. ornata* (Meigen, 1818) (Väisänen 1988: 227) as not substantiated. The original record is in all probability from Thalhammer (1900). Here I would like to make a note on the publication date of Väisänen (1988). It is misleading indeed, since the MS of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera was submitted sometime in 1980 or more probably in 1981, and although that part was published as late as 1988, it was not actualised (this is the case also with most parts of the CPD). Consequently, results of Väisänen's (1984) *magnum opus* were not included in the Catalogue. Anyway, *M. ornata* (Meigen, 1818) was not recorded from Hungary by Väisänen (1984). It is a matter of course that also this species is expected to occur in Hungary.

M. neohyalinata Väisänen, 1984 (op. cit. p. 147) was seemingly and erroneously omitted from our list. The name *M. hyalinata* (Meigen, 1830) was used after Dziedzicki by all authors, incl. the modern ones for the biological species, which must be named as *M. neohyalinata*. This is the consequence of Väisänen's study of Meigen's type, which is a specimen of *M. cinerascens* (Macquart, 1826), as published by him in 1984. In addition, the only specimen correctly identified from Hungary by Väisänen in 1981 (see below) was kept with the collection label "hyalinata" in the HNHM. It is my mistake that this change of names was not considered while making the MS of the checklist.

Mycomya tumida (Winnertz, 1863) was first reported by Thalhammer (1900: 12) as "*Sciophila tumida* Winn." which is a questionable record, and unfortunately the voucher specimen(s) was/were perished in 1956. Väisänen's (1988: 229) record was probably based on Thalhammer's. Väisänen's (1984: 57) record from "Czibles" is not from Hungary but from Romania (Transsylvania). Consequently, reliable record or voucher specimens from Hungary cannot be accepted or known prior to the data below, so this species is regarded as new to Hungary here.

The names of *Sciophila nigriceps* Loew, 1873 (p. 36, type locality not specified, "Pannonia inferiori...") and *Sciophila pallens* Loew, 1873 (p. 35; type locality not specified, "Pannonia inferiori...") had to be listed in our 2001 checklist, although the identity of those two species will never be clarified.

In order to correct the *Mycomya* part of the checklist and to supplement the meagre Hungarian list, I identified the 1000 specimens of *Mycomya* in the collec-

tion of the HNHM in the last weeks of 2002. In the course of this venture I found 27 species of *Mycomya* mainly in the newly collected materials, as well as among other unnamed specimens (newly sorted materials). These species belong to four subgenera other than the nominate subgenus but other two subgenera (*Lycomya*, *Neomycomya*) are to be expected to occur. In the subgenus *Mycomya*, Väisänen (1984) set up 21 species groups (with Palaearctic representatives in 15 groups) but species only in five groups have hitherto been found in Hungary. In order to an easier overview, species in nominate subgenus are listed in alphabetic order below.

Papp & Ševčík (2001) listed other eight species, as species expected to occur in Hungary. They are namely, *M. brunnea* (Dziedzicki, 1885), *M. fasciata* (Zetterstedt, 1838), *M. (Neomycomya) fimbriata* (Meigen, 1818), *M. incisurata* (Zetterstedt, 1838), *M. maculata* (Meigen, 1804), *M. pallida* (Meigen, 1818), *M. (Lycomya) pectinifera* (Edwards, 1924), *M. trivittata* (Zetterstedt, 1838). This list is rather realistic, since I think all of them still as members of the potential Hungarian fauna, but much more species are to be listed as such. Those additional species are in my opinion: *M. (Mycomyopsis) confusa* Väisänen, 1984, *M. (Mycomyopsis) maura* (Walker, 1856), *M. (Mycomyopsis) parudentata* Väisänen, 1984, *M. annulata* (Meigen, 1818), *M. bicolor* (Dziedzicki, 1885), *M. collini* Edwards, 1941, *M. digitifera* Edwards, 1925, *M. dziedzickii* Väisänen, 1981, *M. egregia* (Dziedzicki, 1885), *M. fornicata* (Lundström, 1911), *M. fuscana* (Winnertz, 1863), *M. hackmani* Väisänen, 1984, *M. hebrardi* Väisänen et Matile, 1980, *M. heydeni* Plassmann, 1970, *M. hians* (Lundström, 1912), *M. hiisi* Väisänen, 1979, *M. insignis* (Winnertz, 1863), *M. levis* (Dziedzicki, 1885), *M. livida* (Dziedzicki, 1885), *M. nigricornis* (Zetterstedt, 1852), *M. nitida* (Zetterstedt, 1852), *M. pseudoapicalis* Landrock, 1925, *M. punctata* (Meigen, 1804), *M. shermani* Garrett, 1924, *M. siebecki* (Landrock, 1912), *M. vittiventris* (Zetterstedt, 1852). I would like to make some remarks also to some of them below.

Together with the newly reported species, the actual number of *Mycomya* species (27 spp.), which is known from Hungary, is probably less than the half number of the potential fauna of our country. In Germany 59 species, in Switzerland 45 species (Chandler 1998), in the Czech and Slovak Republics 39 species have already been reported and there are 38 species known from the British Isles.

In terminology I tried to follow that of Väisänen (1984). As for the male terminalia, Sjøli *et al.* (2000) is the standard but I give Väisänen's (1984) terms in brackets.

If not otherwise stated, the specimens were collected by László Papp. Handwritten texts on labels are given in quotation marks.

MYCOMYA Rondani, 1856

Subgenus *Calomycomya* Väisänen, 1984

M. (*Calomycomya*) *avala* Väisänen, 1984 – 1 male: Zempléni TK, Nagyhuta, Rostalló, Kemence-patak, égeresek, 2000.VII.5; 1 male: Regéc, Vajda-völgy, Kemence-patak, patak fölött és mellett, 2002. júl. 5. – This is a species new for the Hungarian fauna. Actually the details of the male genitalia seem to be different from those of *M. avala* in some respects and it will be necessary to compare them with trustworthily identified specimens.

M. (*Calomycomya*) *pulchella* (Dziedzicki, 1885) – 1 male: B[ükk] N[ational] P[ark], Szarvaskő, Eger-patak partja, 1981.VIII.26. – A species new to Hungary.

Subgenus *Coheromyia* Väisänen, 1984

M. (*Coheromyia*) *branderi* Väisänen, 1984 – 1 male: Szatmár-Beregi TK, Kisar, Tisza ártere, 2001.VII.12. – This species with its subgenus are new to Hungary.

Subgenus *Cymomyia* Väisänen, 1984

M. (*Cymomyia*) *circumdata* (Staeger, 1840) – In the HNHM 56 males, 15 females from the Kőszegi TK (Velem, Kőszeg), Zempléni TK (Regéc, Nagyhuta, Füzér), Aggteleki NP (Aggtelek, Jósfa, Szin, Szödliget), Bükk NP (Miskolc, Garadna-völgy, Répáshuta), Mátra-hg. (Csatorna-p., Piskéztető), Abaújlak (Szanticska), Budapest, Eplény; Romania: Transsylvania (Gödemesterháza); for the old data see Väisänen (1984). – It seems widespread though not common in Hungary.

Subgenus *Lycomya* Väisänen, 1984

M. (*Lycomya*) *pectinifera* Edwards, 1924 – Hitherto it has not been captured in Hungary. However, Hungary was given in its distribution by Väisänen (1984: 321–322), who was misled by their label in Hungarian orthography. 1 male, 1 female: Slovakia: Tátralomnic [Tatranská Lomnica], patak mellett, 900 m, 1963.VIII.4, leg. Mihályi, det. R. V., 1981.

Subgenus *Mycomyopsis* Väisänen, 1984

M. (*Mycomyopsis*) *affinis* (Staeger, 1840) – 2 males: Vörs, Kisbalaton, fűzligetes nádas, 1986. VII.15, leg. Papp L. and Papp A[ndrás]. – This species is also new for the Hungarian fauna. We listed this species (as a species expected to occur in Hungary) under *M. flava* (Winnertz, 1863) in the Hungarian Checklist but now I cannot see any objection to accept Väisänen's (1984: 304) reasoning for the synonymic relations he proposed for the species of *M. (Mycomyopsis) affinis – flava – trilineata*.

M. (*Mycomyopsis*) *maura* (Walker, 1856) – I am thinking of this species among those, which are expected to occur in Hungary. It was reported from Spain, France (also Corse), Ireland and Britain (Väisänen 1984) but recently it was found also in Switzerland (Chandler 1998).

M. (*Mycomyopsis*) *penicillata* (Dziedzicki, 1885) – 1 male: ANP, Aggtelek, Patkós-völgy, 1988. VII. 18. – New to Hungary.

M. (*Mycomyopsis*) *permixta* Väisänen, 1984 – 41 males, 3 females: Budapest, Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő, tölgyes, 2001.X.7; 1 male, 3 females: Gánt, Fáni-völgy, erdei aljnövényzet, 1996.X.24. – New for the Hungarian fauna. It seems an autumnal species in Hungary, otherwise the majority of Väisänen's (1984) data from other countries is from Sept.–Oct.

M. (*Mycomyopsis*) *trilineata* (Zetterstedt, 1838) – 124 males, 75 females: Kőszegi TK (Kőszeg), Mecsek-hg. (Orfű), Zempléni TK (Nagyhuta, Regéc), Mátra-hg. (Mátraháza, Mátrafüred, Mátraszentimre); also from Slovakia (Tátralomnic [Tatranská Lomnica], Ruzsbach-fürdő). For the old data see Väisänen (1984). – It seems common in Hungary but in our low mountains only.

Subgenus *Neomycomya* Väisänen, 1984

M. (*Neomycomya*) *fimbriata* (Meigen, 1818) – It has not been recorded from the modern Hungary, but since it is a widespread Holarctic species with some distribution data from localities south of Hungary (Väisänen 1984: 292–294), its occurrence in our country seems highly probable.

Subgenus *Mycomya* Rondani

Mycomya cinerascens (Macquart, 1826) – Material studied: 104 males, 4 females from all our low mountains, particularly so for creek valleys. Unfortunately very high percentage of this common species had to be prepared in order to see their genitalia. Of course, a high number of females are thought to be left among the unidentified *Mycomya* females. The two males from the Bükk Mts and the Bakony Mts, which were reported by Väisänen (1984: 172) are still in the HNHM, the male from “Eger, coll Kowarz” is most probably from the Czech Republic. The specimen from the Bükk Mts was also reported by Dely-Draskovits (1996: 412).

Mycomya danielae Matile, 1972 – 1 male: Duna-Ipoly NP, Diósjenő, Kemence-p. felső folyása, 2000. aug. 3; 1 male: Szokolya, Szén-p. fölött és mellett, 2000. május 13; 1 male: Szendehely, Aranyos-kút-f., 99.X.17; 1 male: ANP, Jósvalfő, Tengersizem, erdei tisztás, 1988.X.13. Two males from Slovakia, Tatra Mts, Javorina and Tatranska Lomnica were identified by R. Väisänen 1981; he reported those two as if it were from Hungary. – Also this species is new for the Hungarian fauna.

Mycomya denmax Väisänen, 1984 – 2 males: Melegmányi TT, Pécs, Nagy-mély-v., Melegmányi patak, patak fölött és mellett, 2000.VI.15; 1 male: ANP, Aggtelek, Lizina-patak fölött és mellett, 2002. júl. 6; [Aggtelek] Ménes-völgy, 1988.X.12; 1 male: Duna-Ipoly NP, Szokolya, Szén-p. felső folyása, patak fölött és mellett, 2001.IX.22; 1 male: Zempléni TK, Regéc, Ördög-v., patak fölött és mellett, 2001. július 13, leg. Papp L. and Szappanos A.; 1 male: Nagyhuta, Vajda-v., patak fölött, 1999. június 8, leg. Papp L. and Szappanos A.; 1 male: Bükki NP, Miskolc, Sebes-víz p. fölött és mellett, 2002.VI.19. – New to Hungary.

Mycomya fasciata (Zetterstedt, 1838) – Väisänen (1984: 188) recorded it from Hungary as “Hungary: Durmitor...”. The labels with Hungarian orthography were misleading, since that locality is in Crna Gora (Montenegro) in Yugoslavia. However, I think also this species as a potential member of the Hungarian fauna.

Mycomya flavicollis (Zetterstedt, 1852) – Those three males and three females, which were identified and published by Väisänen (1984: 250), are in the HNHM. The specimens from the Bükk Mts were also reported by Dely-Draskovits (1996: 412). Twelve males were identified now, almost all of them after a preparation of genitalia. They are from Kelet-Mecsek TK (Komló, Zobákpuszta, Mecseknádasd, Varasdi-p.), Zempléni TK (Regéc: Ördög-v.), Duna-Ipoly NP: Szokolya (Szén-p.), Verőce (Magyarkút), Pécs (Éger-v.), Sopronbánfalva, Kőszeg (Király-v.) and Eger (Szőlőcskepuszta: “Bükk hg., Síkfőkút”).

Mycomya hebrardi Väisänen et Matile, 1980 – Väisänen (1984: 161) recorded it from “Hungary: Magas Tátra...”, which is a record for Slovakia and not for Hungary. It has been known from higher mountains from 1500 m to 2000 m a.s.l. However, I cannot exclude that also this species may occur in the lower mountains of Hungary.

Mycomya hiisi Väisänen, 1979 – Väisänen (1984: 89) reported it from Hungary as “Hungary, Tátralomnic...” (the specimen is in the HNHM). Of course, Tatraska Lomnica is in Slovakia. – I have not found any specimens from the modern Hungary hitherto, although I am sure, it lives also here.

Mycomya lambi Edwards, 1941 – 1 male: Kelet-Mecsek TK, Óbánya, Óbányai-patak fölött, mellett, 2001. V. 28. – Also this species is new to Hungary.

Mycomya marginata (Meigen, 1818) – The material (31 males, 30 females), which were identified and published by Väisänen (1984: 234) are well preserved in the HNHM (eight males of them were identified also as this species by L. Matile). Now I identified 276 males and 138 females and of course, a part of the females were left among the unidentified *Mycomya* females, though their ratio is less than for *M. cinerascens*. This is the commonest *Mycomya* species in our country. It does not occur in lowlands but it is rather common in all the creek valleys of our low mountains (even at low altitude as 200 m a.s.l.). The specimen from the Bükk Mts was also reported by Dely-Draskovits (1996: 412).

Mycomya neohyalinata Väisänen, 1984 – 1 male (cf. Väisänen 1984: 147): Zempléni-hg., Ördög-v., erdő, 1960.VI.26, Zsirkó – “*Mycomya* ♂ *hyalinata*: Dz., det. R. V. 1981”; see remarks in the introduction. New data: 5 males – 1 male: Bükki NP, Miskolc, Sebes-víz p. fölött és mellett, 2002.VI.19; 1 male: Zempléni TK, Regéc, Ördög-völgy, patakpart, 1997.VI.5; 1 male: Füzér, Alsópatak fölött és mellett, 1999. június 29, leg. Papp L., Bajza Zs.; 1 male: Duna-Ipoly NP, Diósjenő, Kemence-p. felső folyása, 99.V.2; 1 male: Szokolya, Szén-p. fölött és mellett, 2000. május 13.

Mycomya occultans (Winnertz, 1863) – A rare species in Hungary. Two males (Hejőbába, Budajenő) were reported by Väisänen (1984: 244) and two other males were identified now (Miskolc: Garadna-v., Verőce: Magyarkút).

Mycomya parva (Dziedzicki, 1885) – 1 male: Pécs, Égervölgy, patak fölött, mellett, 2000.VI.16. – New to Hungary.

Mycomya prominens (Lundström, 1913) – Newly collected material: 34 males from Kőszegi TK (Kőszeg), Duna-Ipoly NP (Szokolya, Diósjenő), Zempléni TK (Regéc, Nagyhuta, Füzér), ANP (Aggtelek), K-Mecsek TK (Óbánya, Kisújványa), Verőce (Magyarkút), Visegrád (Apát-kúti-völgy); 4 males, 2 females, det. R. Väisänen in 1981: Vérteskozma, Kőszegi-hg. (Velemi erdő), Bükk, Lustavölgy, Zempléni-hg., Ördög-v. The specimen from the Bükk Mts was also reported by Dely-Draskovits (1996: 412).

Mycomya shermani Garrett, 1924 – Väisänen (1984: 181) recorded it from Hungary as “Hungary: Magas-Tátra...” (3 males, 2 females in the HNHM). As I have noticed above, Vysoké Tatry Mts are in Slovakia. – However, I think also this species as a potential member of the Hungarian fauna.

Mycomya sigma Johannsen, 1910 – Zempléni TK: 1 male: Regéc: Ördög-v., patak fölött, mellett, 2002.VII.4; 1 male: Füzér: Alsópatak fölött és mellett, 1999. június 29, leg. Papp L., Bajza Zs.; 1 male: Melegmányi TT, Pécs, Nagy-mély v., Melegmányi patak, patak fölött, mellett, 2000. június 15; 1 male: *ibid.*, 2000.VI.15; 1 male: K-Mecsek TK, Óbánya, Óbányai-völgy, patak fölött, 1999. május 25; 1 male: Komló, Zobákpuszta, Hidasi-völgy, *Petasitetum*, 1999. május 28. Väisänen’s (1984: 112) record from Hungary as “Hungary: Tátralomnic...” is a record for Slovakia. – New to Hungary.

Mycomya storai Väisänen, 1984 – 2 females: Börzsöny-hg., Szokolya, 1981.VII.18, Les-v., patakpart, 1999.VII.25; 1 female: Gánt, Fáni-völgy, erdei aljnövényzet, 1996.X.24; 1 female: Órségi NP, Szőce, Kovácsszer, Szőcei-p. fölött és mellett, 2002. júl. 17. – New for the Hungarian fauna.

Mycomya tenuis (Walker, 1856) – 41 males, 1 female: Kőszegi TK (Kőszeg, Hármaspatak, Hétvezér-forrás); Zempléni TK (Regéc, Füzér, Nagyhuta); Duna-Ipoly NP (Diósjenő: Kemence-p., Szokolya: Szén-patak, Vasfazék-p., Les-völgyi-p.); Kelet-Mecsek TK (Óbánya); Melegmányi TT

(Pécs, Nagy-mély-v.); Dobogókő, Verőce, Bakonybél. These are newly collected specimens, which are additions to those 31 males, 14 females, which were identified by Dr Rauno Väisänen in 1981. – It seems common in Hungary but in the creek valleys of our low mountains only.

Mycomya tridens (Lundström, 1911) – A rare species in Hungary. Two males (Bükk-fennsík, Nagymező, actually Miskolc or Nagyvisnyó) were reported by Väisänen (1984: 205) and two other males were identified now (Gagyvendégi, akácós széle, 2000.V.16., Dömös, Rám-szakadék, 1996.XI.14.). Specimens from the Bükk Mts were also reported by Dely-Draskovits (1996: 413).

Mycomya tumida (Winnertz, 1863) – 4 males: K-Mecsek TK: Óbánya, Óbányai-völgy, patak fölött és mellett, 1999. május 25, 26, 28; 1 male: Melegmány TT, Pécs, Nagy-mély-v., 1999. május 27; 4 males: Duna-Ipoly NP, Szokolya: Szén-patak felső folyása, patak fölött és mellett, 2001. május 5, 1999. május 19, 2000. május 13; 8 males: Diósjenő, Kemence-p. felső folyása fölött és mellett, 2001. június 9, 2002. április 1, május 4; 1 male: Orfű: Szuadó-v., szurdok, 2001.V.31. – As I noticed above, Thalhammer's (1900: 12) record is highly questionable. So these are the first reliable records for this species from Hungary. All in all, it does not seem to belong to the rare species in our country but it is probably restricted to occur in our low mountains.

***Mycomya vaisaneni* sp. n.**

(Figs 1–5)

Holotype – male (HNHM, abdomen with genitalia are kept in a plastic microvial with glycerol): Zempléni TK: Regéc, Ördög-v., patak fölött és mellett, 2000. július 5, leg. Papp L.

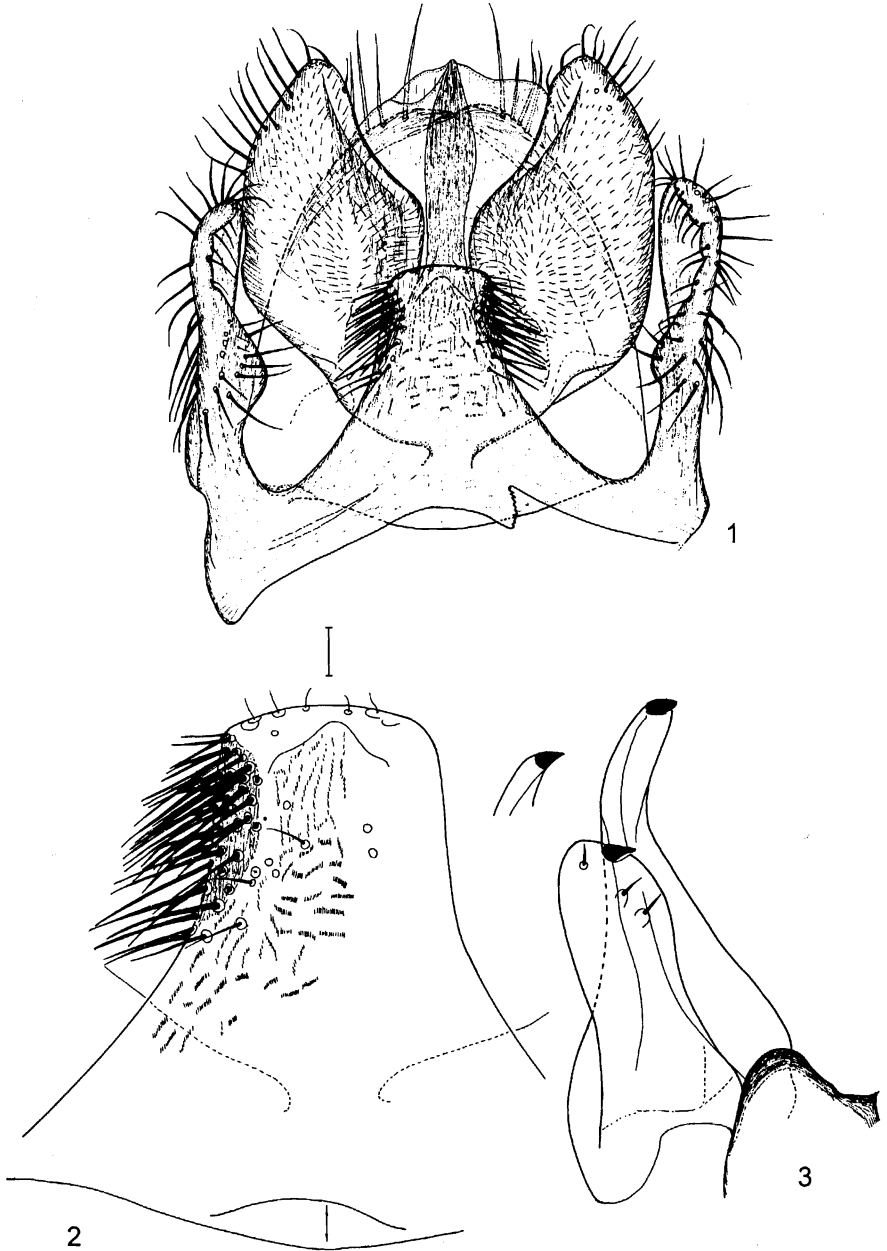
Body length 5.56 mm, wing length 4.80 mm.

Head. Palpi, other mouthparts and face yellow with thin white microtomentum, posterior parts of head graphite-grey with thick light grey microtomentum. Antenna mostly dark greyish brown, scape, pedicel and base of 1st flagellomere light greyish yellow. First flagellomere 1.76 times, 2nd 1.32 times as long as broad. Flagellum with 0.045 mm long white hairs (cilia).

Thorax. Pronotum yellow. Mesoscutum greyish yellow with 3 broad grey longitudinal stripes (laterals emerge behind the level of anterior stigma). Scutellum more greyish yellow. Mesanepisternum, mesokatepisternum, laterotergite and mediotergite light brown with dense greyish microtomentum. Metepisternum yellow.

Legs. Coxae, femora and tibiae yellow, hind coxae with some brownish hue laterally. Trochanters with dark apical margin, tarsi dark grey. Fore coxa without a dense brush of strong setae nor with 1 strong seta or spine. Mid coxa with a large spur, curving archly ventrad, apically with 2 inwardly curved teeth. Leg ratios: $bt1:t1 = 60:57$, $bt2:t2 = 57:74$, $bt3:t3 = 60:97$ units (1 unit = 0.03 mm).

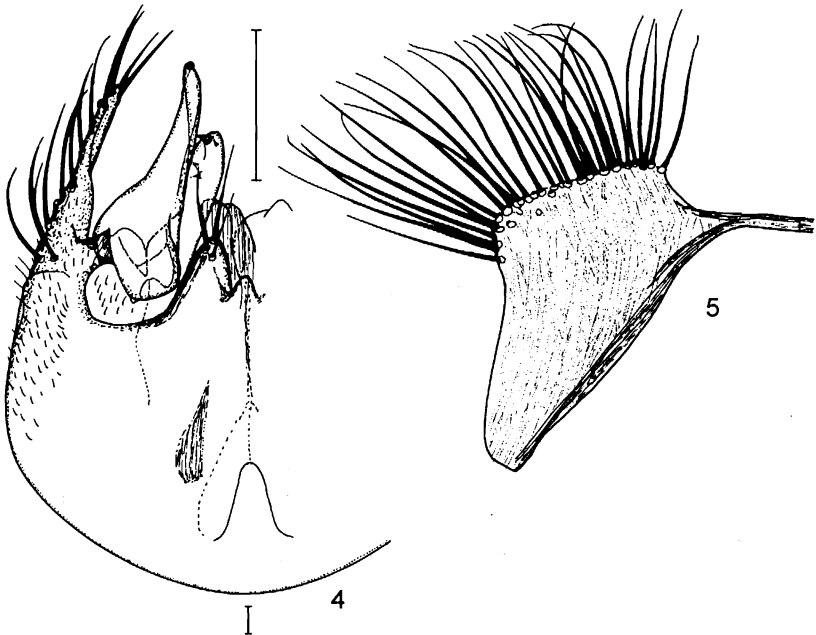
Wing. Colour light brownish with brown veins, without markings but apex of Sc, Sc-R and R_4 darker brown than rest of veins. Sc ending in C. Sc-R (Sc2, see Krzemiński & Evenhuis (2000)) ending in R1. Apical part of Sc bearing microtrichia. Small cell trapezoidal, 1.9 times as long as broad (longest/broadest). Cu



Figs 1–5. *Mycomya vaisaneni* sp. n., holotype male, genitalia – 1: tergite 9 and proctiger (cerci), dorsal view; 2: right half of processus, dorsal view, higher magnification; 3: gonostylus, broadest extension (inner view; inset: apex of lateral lobe in a view perpendicular to that apical tooth). Scales: 0.2 mm for Figs 1, 0.1 mm for Figs 2–3

fork proximal to M fork. M ratios: 43:85, 43:68, Cu ratios: 61:102, 61:72 units (1 unit = 0.02 mm). Macrotrichia: M petiole: 0; M1: +; M2: +; Cu petiole: +, Cu1 (for me: M₃): +; Cu2 (for me: Cu₁): +. CuP (actually Cu₂) present as a long true vein, almost reaching wing margin. Halter pale yellowish.

Hypopygium (Figs 1–5). Abdominal tergite 8 (Fig. 5) with large lateral lobes, both bearing 30–32 long setae, i.e. same as in Fig. 776 of Väisänen (1984) for *M. punctata*. Tergite 9 (Fig. 1) with a distinct medial processus and also with distinct lateral appendages. Tergal lateral appendages not darker than other parts of hypopygium. Processus (Figs 1–2) not bilobed or even not divided sagittally as in *M. punctata*, laterally with high number of slightly anteriorly directed black thorns (short thick pointed setae). Dorsal lamella of cerci (or proctiger) consists of a membranous medial part stiffened by a sagittal, darker pigmented sclerite, and a pair of extremely large hairy lamellae, convex centrally (this convexity is expressed by the radial arrangements of setulae on their central part, Fig. 1). Gonocoxae (sternal synsclerite, Fig. 4) rather large, without strong dark subapical spines on submedian appendages nor on lateral prolongations. Lateral prolongations of gonocoxae (sternal lateral appendages) extensively setose, comparatively broad, long, rounded apically. Gonocoxal lobes (sternal submedian appendages) not fused,



Figs 4–5. *Mycomya vaisaneni* sp. n., holotype male, genitalia – 4: left half of hypopygium (gonocoxa, gonostylus and apex of aedeagus), ventral view; 5: tergite 8. Scale: 0.2 mm

small, each with 3 rather long setae (*punctata* with 6 but smaller setae). Gonostylus (Fig. 3) in 2 lobes (branches), each with an apical-subapical tooth. Medial lobe darker pigmented, broad, widely rounded apically, lateral lobe longer, curved in its apical fourth but its narrow apical part almost straight. Aedeagus comparatively short apically with 2 overlapping lobes.

M. vaisanenii sp. n. keys to *M. punctata* (Meigen, 1804) in Väisänen's key. Indeed, it differs from *M. punctata* by the male genitalia, although some differences are extensive. The gonostylus of *M. punctata* is similar but medial lobe is somewhat shorter, lateral lobe curved at a more apical point. The differences are most obvious as for cerci: in *M. punctata* both dorsal and ventral lamellae slightly concave, when seen from dorsal side, dorsal lamella deeply bilobed (back to its 1/2 length), ventral lobe distinctly narrower (but otherwise it is similar to that of the new species). Beside the similarity (shape and setosity) of tergite 8, the similarity of gonostyli are the best proves for the closer relations of *M. punctata* to this new species.

The most peculiar feature of this new species is the extent and structure of the dorsal lamella of proctiger (or cerci). Those lamellae were faithfully depicted by Väisänen (1984) but not described. They are large also in *M. maculata* (Väisänen 1984: figs 762–763) and in *M. punctata* (Väisänen 1984: figs 772–773) but both lamellae are slightly bilobed apically there and without the peculiarities of the new species.

I used a male of *M. punctata* (Meigen, 1804) in the HNHM (Finland NL 60,1°, N. Esbo Kolmperä – 4.VII.1967, leg. Mihályi – “♂ *punctata* (Meig.) det. R. Väisänen” 19”81”) for comparison.

I name this species after Dr Rauno Väisänen, for his unparalleled achievements with this species rich and difficult mycetophilid genus.

Mycomya vittiventris (Zetterstedt, 1852) – Väisänen (1984: 103) reported it from Hungary as “Hungary: M. Tátra,...”. This is Vysoké Tatry Mts in Slovakia. In the HNHM there are 29 males and females from Vysoké Tatry identified by Dr R. Väisänen.

Mycomya wankowiczii (Dziedzicki, 1885) – 2 males: BNP, Miskolc, Garadna-v., 1989.X.11; 1 male: *ibid.*, Sebes-víz p. fölött és mellett, 2002.VI.19; 2 males: Zempléni TK, Füzér, Alsó-patak fölött és mellett, 1999. június 29, leg. Papp L., Bajza Zs.; 1 male: Regéc, Ördög-völgyi patak fölött és mellett, 2000. július 3; 1 male: *ibid.*, Vajda-völgy, Kemence-patak fölött és mellett, 2002. júl. 5; 1 male: Nagyhuta, Vajda-v., Kemence-patak fölött és mellett, 1999. június 28, leg. Papp L., Bajza Zs.; 1 male: Duna-Ipoly NP, Szendehely, Aranyos-kút-f., 99.X.17; 1 male: Verőce, Magyarkút, gyertyános tölgyes, 1978.VIII.3; 1 male: *ibid.*, Les-völgyi patak, 1999.VI.22. – New to Hungary.

Mycomya winnertzi (Dziedzicki, 1885) – Newly identified material: 29 males from Kőszegi TK (Kőszeg), K-Mecsek TK (Kisújbánya, Óbánya, Komló, Zobákpuszta), Melegmány TT (Pécs), Duna-Ipoly NP (Szokolya, Les-v.), Bükki NP (Miskolc: Sebes-víz, Garadna-v.), Aggteleki NP (Aggtelek), Zempléni TK (Füzér, Nagyhuta, Regéc), Abaújlak (Szanticska), Gyagyvendégi, Hetvehely and Budapest (Pestszentlőrinc, Péterhalmi-erdő). Dr R. Väisänen (1984: 225) identified and published

five males, which are still well preserved in the HNHM. The specimens from the Bükk Mts were also reported by Dely-Draskovits (1996: 413).

*

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Author's address: László PAPP
 Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum and
 Animal Ecology Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
 H-1088 Budapest, Baross u. 13, Hungary
 E-mail: lpapp@zoo.zoo.nhmu.hu