

ANNOTATIONES ZOOLOGICAE et BOTANICAE

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NEW DATA ON FUNGUS GNATS (DIPTERA, SCIAROIDEA EXCLUDING SCIARIDAE) OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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Summary. Collections made during two separate visits to Czechoslovakia (one by the author and the other by A. M. Hutson and S. J. Chambers) are detailed, providing records of 165 species of which 43 are additional to the published national list. Two species are described as new (*Urytalpa rhapsodica* sp. n. and *Boletina oreadophila* sp. n.) and several other little known species are discussed; *Rymosia fraudatrix* Dziedzički and *R. spiniforceps* Matile are redescribed and illustrated.

Following the Second Congress of Dipterology in Bratislava (late August 1990), I spent a further week (until 7th September) touring Czechoslovakia. During this time I collected fungus gnats and other Diptera, concentrating mainly on the Tatra Mountains but also visiting other regions. The weather was predominantly wet in the mountains and there had been prolonged drought prior to my visit in some areas. This group of flies were numerous in only two sites visited (Donovaly and Ždiar) but 102 species were collected, including several of great interest.

Since returning to England, I have determined the material collected in Czechoslovakia in June 1973 by Mr. A. M. Hutson and Miss S. J. Chambers, then of the Natural History Museum, London, where their specimens are deposited. They also visited the Tatra Mountains but otherwise covered some regions I did not have the opportunity to visit. They obtained 97 species but the different season of the visit and no doubt other factors contributed to a markedly different species composition so that our combined total amounted to 165 species.

The Diptera fauna of Czechoslovakia is better known than that of most European countries and has benefited from recent Check Lists for Slovakia (Čepelák et al., 1984) and for the entire country (Ježek et al., 1987). The fungus gnats (Sciaroidea excluding Sciaridae; this name has priority over the name Mycetophiloidea used by most European authors) listed in these publications amount to 63 and 384 species respectively. The national list indicates regional distribution so that species lists for Bohemia (169) and Mo-

ravia (321) can also be deduced. Our data usefully augments the list for Slovakia, which has evidently received less attention than the other regions.

Forty-three species additional to the published national list were found (indicated * in the text). A list of the localities visited is provided to act as a key to the abbreviated citations in the species list. A *Urytalpa* species (Keroplastidae) and a *Boletina* species (Mycetophilidae) (the latter also seen from other mountainous areas of Europe) are described as new.

Acknowledgements. I am indebted to the authorities of the Natural History Museum, London for enabling me to make full use of the information provided by the collections in their charge. I am also very grateful to Vladimír Košel for the welcome he provided during my stay in Bratislava and for conducting myself and Eugénia Ribeiro to the Zbojnická Cave.

Discussion of Selected Species

Keroplastidae

Macrocera parva Lundström

Hutson & Kidd (1974) recognised a variety of this species, distinguished by more uniform bristling on the external face of the gonostylus and proportions of the antennal segments, in Britain and it has not hitherto been recognised elsewhere. Both typical form and variety were frequent in the June samples and they were in equal numbers in the Stream Sejfský site. The status of these forms is still unclear.

Macrorrhyncha collarti (Tollet)

Asindulum (Macrorrhyncha) collarti Tollet, 1955: 274.

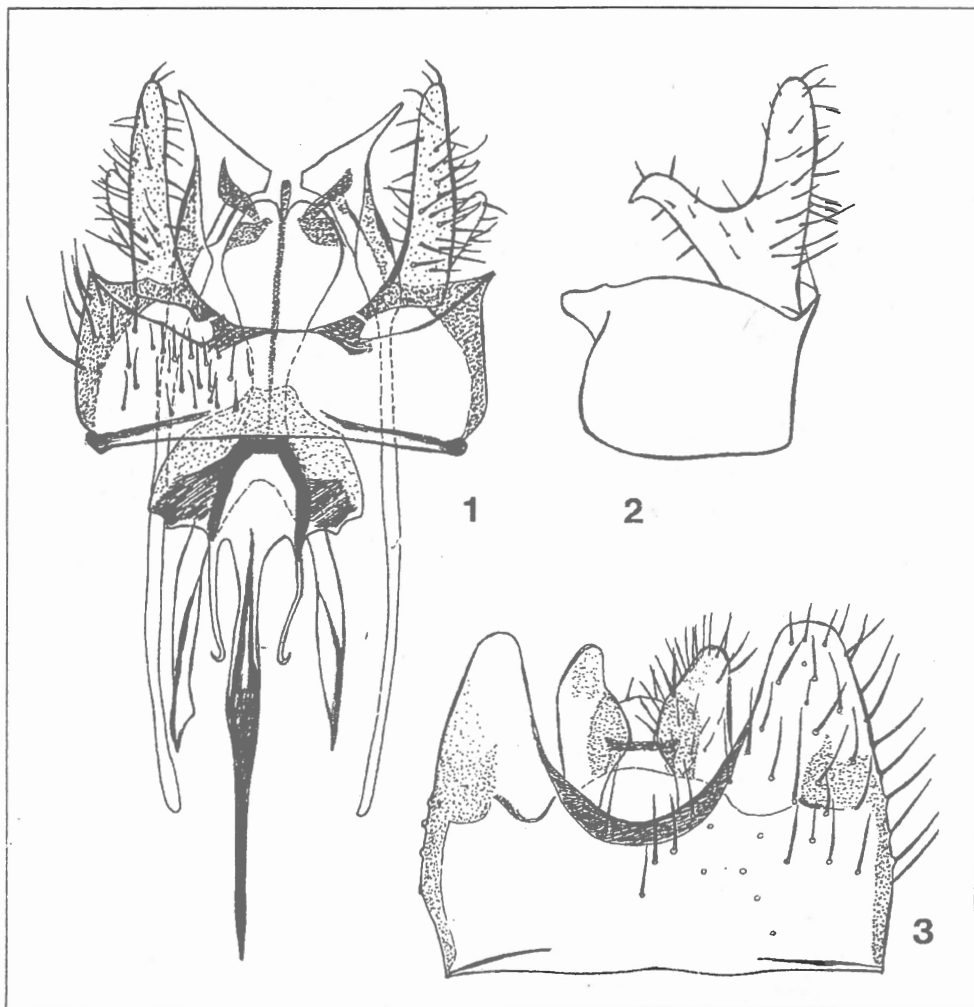
Asindulum exemplum Plassmann, 1978: 205, syn. n.

This was described under the name *exempla* Plassmann from Bulgaria and the identity of the present material was confirmed from drawings made of the male genitalia of Plassmann's type by Dimitar Bechev (1922). Plassmann (1984) has also recorded it (as *Macrorrhyncha exempla*) from Switzerland. Thanks to Loic Matile, it has recently been possible to confirm that *exempla* is synonymous with *collarti* Tollet. Tollet (1955) described *collarti* from a single female, which Matile (1975) considered to be *flava* Winnertz. However, his examination of further Belgian specimens, including males (also from Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels), has shown that it is *exempla*; these specimens include 2 ♂ from Hockai (Fagne de Longiori), 9. ix. 49 and 1 ♀, also Hockai (Anc. Frontire), 10. ix. 48 (R. Tollet leg.).

Urytalpa rhapsodica sp. n.

Male. Head black, grey dusted. Antennae about as long as head thorax together, dark brown; yellow on basal half of first flagellar segment. Proboscis and palpi dark brown.

Thorax mainly black, grey dusted; humeral flange yellow, also yellowish patches behind wing bases; scutellum dark on disc but margin yellow; mediotergite black, bare. All hairs and bristles on body and legs black. Halteres yellow. Legs yellow except brown trochanters. Fore metatarsus 0.65 – 0.7 length of its tibia.



Figs. 1 – 3. *Urytalpa rhapsodica* sp. n. Male genitalia: 1 – Ventral aspect including aedeagus. 2 – Lateral view to show form of gonostylus. 3 – Dorsal view of tergite 9 and cerci.

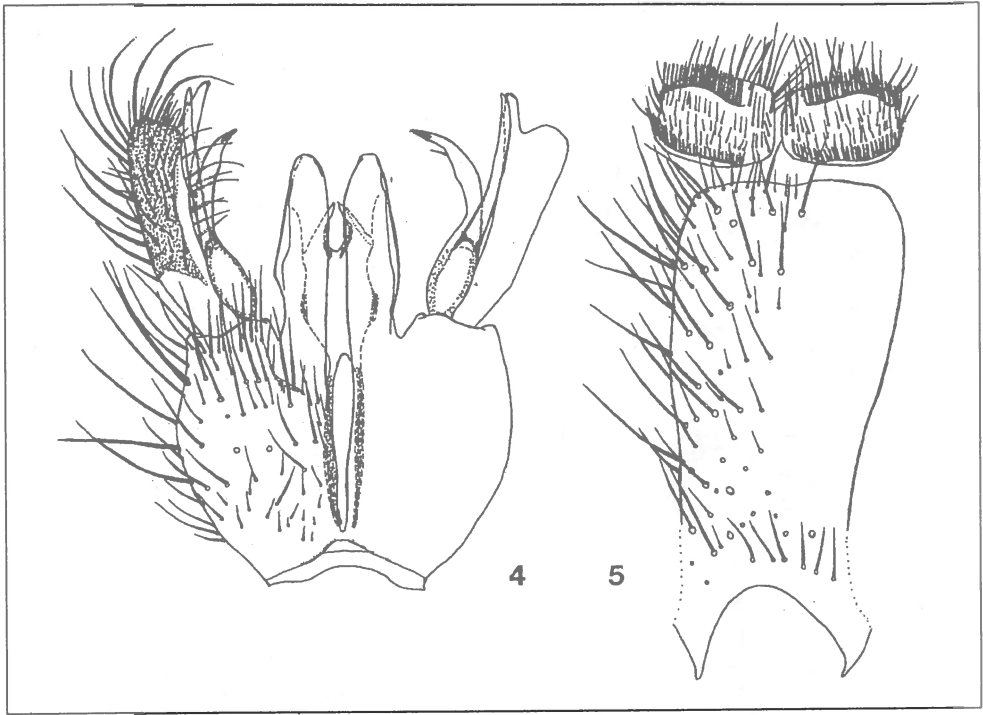
Wings yellowish grey, unmarked. Vein Sc ends in costa well before base of Rs, R4 ends in costa its length from tip of R1, R5 downcurved apically. Costa exceeds R5 by 0.4 distance to M1. Vein An almost reaches margin.

Abdomen mainly black dorsally; tergites 3 – 5 obscurely yellow on apical quarter. Sternites 2 – 6 mainly yellow, 7 – 8 black. Genitalia black with lighter appendages, Figs. 1 – 3. Wings length 4.3 – 5.0 mm.

Holotype ♂: Czechoslovakia, East Slovakia: east of Štrbské Pleso, conifer woods, 4. ix. 1990, P. J. Chandler leg., Natural History Museum London. **Paratypes**: 4 ♂, same data as holotype (P. J. Chandler collection).

This species differs in genital structure and darker colouration from the other European species of *Urytalpa*.

The name is referring to its forest habitat in the Tatra mountains.



Figs. 4 - 5. *Boletina oreadophila* sp. n. Male genitalia: 1 - Ventral aspect (excluding tergite 9 and cerci). 2 - Dorsal view of tergite 9 and cerci.

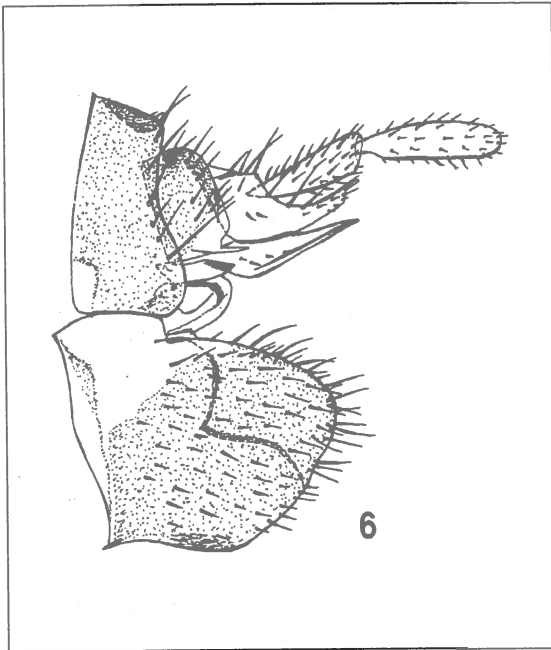


Fig. 6. *Boletina oreadophila* sp. n. Female ovipositor. Lateral view.

Mycetophilidae

Boletina oreadophila sp. n.

Male. A species of the *lundbecki* Lundström and *nasuta* Haliday Group, with submedian sternal processes of the male genitalia broadly rounded apically as in *nasuta* (tapered apically in *lundbecki*; figured by Matile, 1983) but with small differences in the gonostyli and lacking the male facial process of *nasuta* (illustrated by Chandler, 1987).

Head black, grey dusted. Antennae longer than head and thorax with flagellar segments up to 4 x long as broad; pedicel and base of first flagellar segment brownish yellow. Palpi brown to brownish yellow.

Thorax mainly brown, grey dusted, with three shining black stripes on dorsum, the median divided by acrostichal row, separated from laterals by dorsocentral row. Bristling pale yellowish; 4 strong scutellars; laterotergite bristled. Halteres yellow. Legs yellow except trochanters grey dusted; tarsi more brownish. Tibia II with 4 a - v, 4 a, 6 p - d, 5 shorter p - v bristles. Tibia III with 3 - 4 a - v, 6 - 7 a, 8 - 9 d, 4 - 6 p bristles.

Wings yellowish. Sc ends in costa just before base of Rs, weak Sc2 in middle of Sc. Costa reaches only just beyond tip of downcurved R5, base of posterior fork a little beyond base of m-stem.

Abdomen grey dusted, pale haired. Genitalia, Figs. 4 - 5. Wing length 5.0 - 5.6 mm.

Female. Very similar. Antennae shorter and more slender, shorter than thorax. Ovipositor short, brownish yellow; apical segment of cerci long and slender (Fig. 6). Wing length 5.8 mm.

Holotype: ♂ Czechoslovakia, Moravia: Jeseníky Mountains, Praděd, R. Bílá Opava, 20. vi. 1973, A. M. Hutson & S. J. Chambers leg., Natural History Museum, London.

Paratypes: 2 ♂, 1 ♀: France, 06, Isola, Chemin Forestier, 2000 m., 17. vii. 1976, J. Clastrier leg., Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; ♂: Austria, Tyrol, Obergurgl, Pirchhüttberg, 1850 m., malaise trap, 2 - 3. viii. 1972, A. C. & B. Pont leg.; 2 ♂: Austria, Tyrol, Otztal, above Obergurgl, 5. vii. 1969, B. H. & M. C. Cogan & R. I. & R. Vane-Wright leg.; ♂ Austria, Tyrol, Untergurgl, 5. vii. 1969, young pines along rocky stream, B. H. & M. C. Cogan & R. I. & R. Vane-Wright leg. (all Austrian material in Natural History Museum, London).

The name is referring to its alpine distribution.

Tetragoneura ambigua Grzegorzek

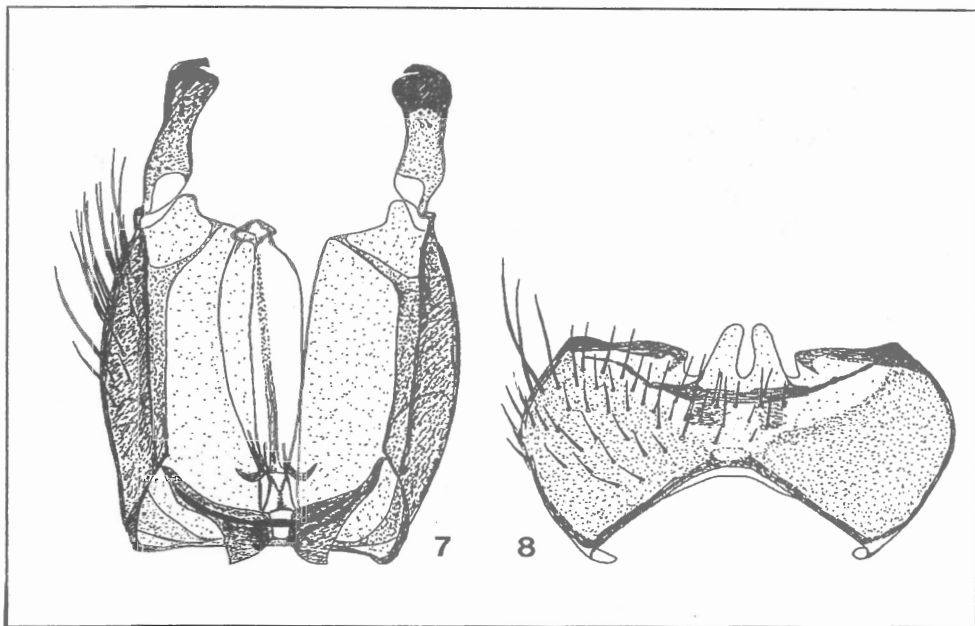
Plassmann (1972) figured the male genitalia of this species, described from Poland by Grzegorzek (1885), which differs from the widespread species *sylvatica* Curtis in lacking vein R4 and having a longer posterior fork. The Slovakian specimen examined (Figs. 7 - 8) is evidently of the same species figured by Plassmann. A Greek male, externally indistinguishable from *ambigua*, has quite different genitalia and is described by Chandler (in press, a).

Rymosia lundstroemi Dziedzicki

Rymosia lundstroemi Dziedzicki, 1910: 93.

Rymosia matilei Burghelle - Balacesco, 1972: 391, **syn. n.**

The name placed in synonymy is a junior primary homonym of *matilei* Plassmann



Figs. 7 – 8. *Tetragoneura ambigua* G r z e g o r z e k. Male genitalia: 7 – Dorsal aspect with tergite 9 and cerci removed. 8 – Dorsal view of tergite 9 and cerci.

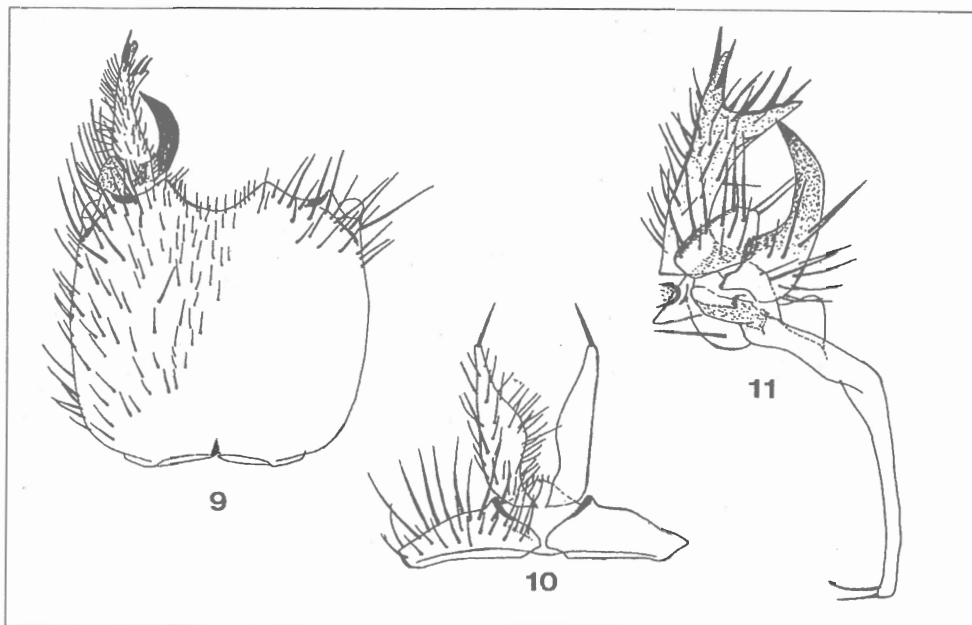
(= *Allodiopsis rustica* (E d w a r d s)). The figures of male genitalia given by Burghel – Balacesco and Dziedzicki agree well with the specimen recorded here and specimens I have collected in France and Andorra so there can be little doubt that these names apply to the same species.

Rymosia spiniforceps M a t i l e

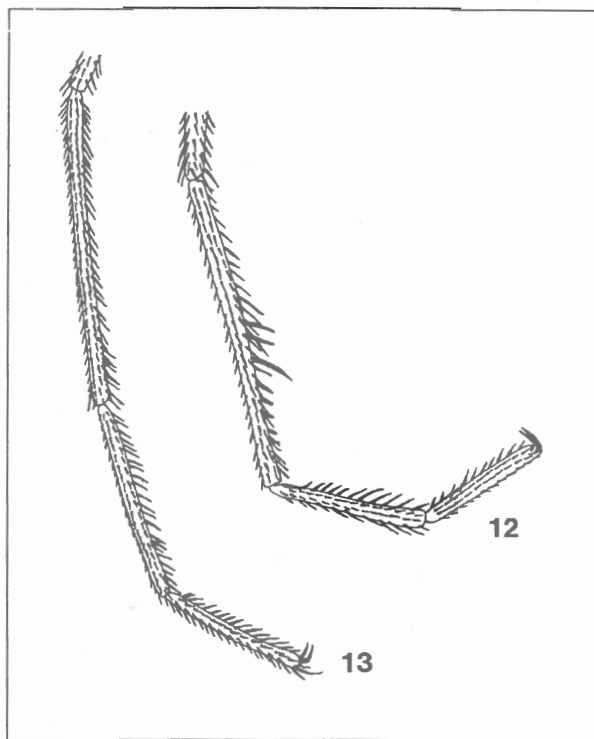
These specimens, although agreeing in genital structure (Figs. 9 – 11) with Matile's figure of *spiniforceps*, lack spines on the fore tarsi, indicated by M a t i l e (1963) to be present in his species, only having a series of short weak erect ventral setulae (Fig. 13). Accordingly, Loic Matile examined his specimens and found that the two paratype males also lacked spines in this position. However, the holotype which he sent to me for examination does have these spines (Fig. 12) and the proportions of segments 4 and 5 also differ. In the absence of a larger material of the species, it can only be concluded that this is an occasional variant, most unusual as the presence or absence of spines on the male fore tarsi is normally diagnostic of species of *Rymosia*. P l a s s m a n n (1974, 1978) recorded it from Sweden.

Rymosia fraudatrix D z i e d z i c k i

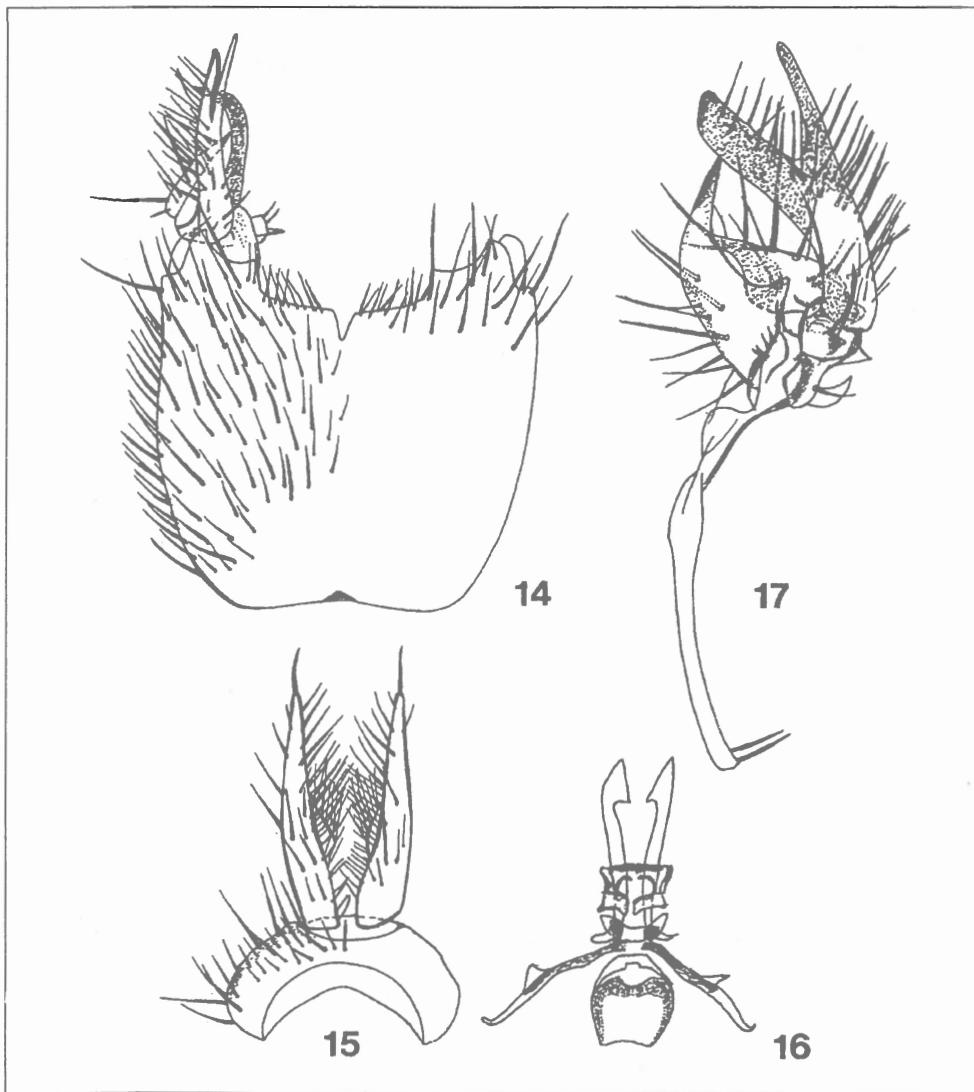
The type locality of this species was in Czechoslovakia and it has been recorded from Lithuania by L a c k s c h e w i t z (1937), Finland by L u n d s t r ö m (1914) and Sweden by P l a s s m a n n (1974, 1978). The male genitalia show some resemblance to those of *spiniforceps* and are figured here (Figs. 14 – 17) for comparison. The spines on the claspers are lacking and also those on the fore tarsi, only a continuous row of short erect setulae beneath. The fore metatarsus is 1.25 x its tibia (1.1 in *spiniforceps*).



Figs. 9 – 11. *Rymosia spiniforceps* Matile. Male genitalia. 9 – Ventral view. 10 – Dorsal view of tergite 9 and cerci. 11 – External view of right gonostylus (drawn to a larger scale).



Figs. 12 – 13. *Rymosia spiniforceps* Matile. 12. Apical portion of foretarsus of male holotype. 13. Same of Czechoslovakian specimen.



Figs. 14 – 17. *Rymosia fraudatrix* Dziedzicki. Male genitalia: 14 – Ventral view. 15 – Tergite 9 and cerci. 16 – Aedeagus. 17 – internal view of right gonostylius (drawn to a larger scale).

Both species are generally similar, with broad yellow basal bands on tergites 2 – 5, these narrowly interrupted on dorsal mid line of all segments in *spiniforceps* (more broadly on 5), all bands narrowed in mid line in *fraudatrix* (that on 2 narrowly divided in middle). Only details of the genital structure can confidently separate these species.

Cordyla murina Winnertz sensu Zaitzev

Laštovka (in preparation) recognised that a second species has been confused with *C. murina* in collections. The species recorded here is considered the true *murina* (fi-

gured by Zaitzev, 1986). The figures of *murina* by Edwards (1925) represent the other species, which also has a smaller enlarged palpal segment.

Phronia crassitarsus Hackman

This was synonymised with *fusciventris* van Duzee by Gagné (1975) but revision of this group by Chandler (in press, b) has led to the restoration of *crassitarsus* (Hackman, 1970) to specific rank.

Mycetophila fungorum Degeer

Two species have been found to have been confused under this name; both occur throughout Europe although the second species is commoner in the Mediterranean region. The Holarctic species of this group are revised by Chandler (in press, c).

Locality List

These are given in date order. The number of species recorded, excluding undetermined females, is stated after each site.

(a) Visit by A. M. Hutson and S. J. Chambers

- H1 Bohemia, near Praha, Voznice, 10. vi. 1973 (30)
- H2 Bohemia, near Praha, Lány, 12. vi. 1973 (13)
- H3 Bohemia, Krkonoše Mountains, Harrachov, Stream Sejfský, 14. vi. 1973 (32)
- H4 Bohemia, Krkonoše Mountains, Kořenov, 14. vi. 1973 (22)
- H5 Bohemia, Krkonoše Mountains, near Harrachov, R. Mumlava, 15. vi. 1973 (16)
- H6 Bohemia, Sous Dam, Jizerské Hory, 15. vi. 1973 (22)
- H7 Moravia, near Olomouc, Jívova, 17. vi. 1973 (25)
- H8 Moravia, near Olomouc, Moravičany, 17. vi. 1973 (21)
- H9 Moravia, Jeseníky Mountains, near Jeseník, Rejvíz, 19. vi. 1973 (24)
- H10 Moravia, Jeseníky Mountains, Filipovice, 19. vi. 1973 (7)
- H11 Moravia, Jeseníky Mountains, Praděd, R. Bílá Opava, 20. vi. 1973 (2)
- H12 Moravia, Jeseníky Mountains, near Rýmařov, 21. vi. 1973 (2)
- H13 Moravia, Jeseníky Mountains, near Rýmařov, Skřítek Bog, 21. vi. 1973 (13)
- H14 Moravia, Jeseníky Mountains, near Bruntál, Moravice, 21. vi. 1973 (8)
- H15 Slovakia, High Tatras, Nové Štrbské Pleso, 23-25. vi. 1973 (8)
- H16 Slovakia, West Tatras, Podbanské, 25. vi. 1973 (6)

(b) Visit by the author

- C1 Slovakia, near Borinka, Zbojnícká Cave, 30. viii. 1990 (5)
- C2 Slovakia, near Borinka, by stream at foot of slope to cave, 30. viii. 1990 (7)
- C3 Slovakia, near Závod, Abrod Nature Reserve, 1. ix. 1990 (1)
- C4 Slovakia, near Donovaly, conifer forest, 2. ix. 1990 (34)
- C5 Slovakia, Demänovská Dolina, conifer forest, 3. ix. 1990 (2)
- C6 Slovakia, Spišský hrad, mixed beach and conifer forest, 3. ix. 1990 (9)
- C7 Slovakia, Slovenský kras, beechwood, 3. ix. 1990 (1)
- C8 Slovakia, near Štrbské Pleso, conifer forest, 4. ix. 1990 (2)
- C9 Slovakia, east of Štrbské Pleso, by stream in conifer forest, 4. ix. 1990 (16)
- C10 Slovakia, Ždiar, wooded stream margin and narrow gorge, 4. ix. 1990 (40)
- C11 Slovakia, near Vyšné Hágy, mixed wood by stream, 5. ix. 1990 (12)
- C12 Slovakia, near Malužiná, wooded fringe by stream, 5. ix. 1990 (5)
- C13 Moravia, near Dětřichov, conifer plantations, 6. ix. 1990 (11)
- C14 Moravia, north west of Rýmařov, conifer woods, 6. ix. 1990 (14)
- C15 Bohemia, north of Bochoř, deciduous woods, 7. ix. 1990 (2)
- C16 Bohemia, near Nymburk, mixed woods, 7. ix. 1990 (3)
- C17 Bohemia, near Bečov, dry grassland at edge of birchwood, 7. ix. 1990 (7)

Species List

If the name used differs from that in the Check List (J e ž e k et al., 1987),
the synonymy is stated; B, M and S indicate the region.

Bolitophilidae

- Bolitophila aperta* Lundström* – B: H6 ♂; M: H11 ♂.
B. austriaca (Mayer)* – B: H1, 2 ♀; H3, 7 ♂, 10 ♀; H4, 5 ♀; H5, 9 ♂, 4 ♀; H6, 9 ♂, 4 ♀, M: H7, 2 ♀; H9, 8 ♀; H10, 2 ♀; H11, 2 ♂, 5 ♀; H13, 2 ♀.
B. basicornis (Mayer)* – B: H4, ♂. M: H11, ♂.
B. cinerea Meigen – B: H3, H4, H5, H6. M: H11. S: C1.
B. dubia Siebke – S: C9, 2 ♀; C10, ♀.
B. fumida Edwards* – B: H3, 2 ♀. M: H11, ♂. S: C9, ♀; C10, ♀.
B. glabrata Loew – B: H1. M: H9.
B. hybrida (Meigen) – B: H2, H4, H6, M: H11. S: C10.
B. maculipennis Walker – B: H3, ♂.
B. modesta Lackschewitz* – S: C12, ♂.
B. oclusa Edwards* – B: H3, 2 ♂; H5, ♀; H6, ♂ ♀. M: H9, ♀; H11, 2 ♂. S: C9, ♂.
B. tenella Winnertz – B: H1, H3. M: H7.

Diadocidiidae

- Diadocidia ferruginosa* (Meigen) – B: H1, H3, H4. M: H7.
D. spinosula Tolleter – M: H11; C13. S: C4, C10.

Ditomyiidae

- Ditomyia fasciata* (Meigen) – S: C1.
Symmerus annulatus (Meigen) – B: H1.

Keroplastidae

Macrocerinae

- Macrocera anglica* Edwards* – S: C4, ♂.
M. angulata Meigen – M: H7, H8, H12, H14.
M. centralis Meigen – B: H1, H2, H3. M: H7, H8, H14.
M. lutea Meigen – B: C16, ♀.
M. parva Lundström – B: H1; H2; H3, 8 ♂; H4, 3 ♂; H5, 2 ♂; H6, ♂. M: H7, ♂, H8, ♂; H10, ♂; H11, 2 ♂; H13, ♂; H14, ♂.
M. parva Lundström variety of Hutson & Kidd* – B: H3, 8 ♂; H4, ♂; H5, 3 ♂; H6, 2 ♂. M: H9, ♂; H10, ♂.
M. stigma Curtis – B: H1, H2, H3, H4. M: H7, H8.
M. stigmoides Edwards – B: H1, H3. S: C4.
M. nigricoxa Winnertz (= *tusca* Loew following Bechev, 1992) – M: H7.
M. vittata Meigen – M: H7, H8. S: C4, C11.

Keroplastinae

- Macrorrhyncha collarti* Tolleter* – S: C9, 6 ♂; C10, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.
Platyura marginata Meigen – B: H1, H2.
Orfelia unicolor (Staeger) – B: H2.
Pyratula zonata (Zetterstedt) – B: H2. M: H8, H14. S: H16.
Urytalpa rhapsodica sp. n.* – S: C9, 4 ♂.
U. ochracea (Meigen) – B: H1. M: H7, H13, H14.
Antlemon brevimanum (Loew) – S: C4, 8 ♂.
Rocetelion humerale (Zetterstedt) (as *Cerotelion*) – S: H15, ♂.

Mycetophilidae

Mycomyiinae (the nomenclature of *Mycomya* species follows the revision by Väisänen, 1984, which was not taken into account by Ježek et al.)

- Mycomya annulata* (Meigen) (= *incisurata* (Zetterstedt) – S: C8, C10.
M. cinerascens (Macquart) – M: H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, C13, C14. S: C4, C10.
M. danielae Matile * – S: C4, ♂.
M. flavicollis (Zetterstedt) – B: H1.
M. marginata (Meigen) – B: H1. S: C4, C12.
M. neohyalinata Väisänen (= *hyalinata* (Meigen) of the List) – B: H3. M: H9.
M. nitida (Zetterstedt) (= *exigua* (Winnertz)) – M: H13.
M. parva (Dziedzicki) – S: C4.
M. prominens Lundström * – M: H9, ♂.
M. shermani Garrett* (= *kingi* Edwards) – S: C9, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; C10, 5 ♂.
M. siebecki (Landrock) – S: C6, ♂.
M. ruficollis (Zetterstedt) – B: H1, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; H2, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; H3, 5 ♂; H4, ♀; H5, 4 ♂. M: H7, 2 ♂; H8, ♂, 3 ♀; H9, 18 ♂, 3 ♀; H10, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; H11, 3 ♂; H13, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. S: H15, ♂, 2 ♀; H16, 3 ♂.
M. trilineata (Zetterstedt) – S: C4, C6.
M. tumida (Winnertz) – B: H5.
M. vittiventris (Zetterstedt) – M: C14. S: C4, C5, C8, C9 (abundant), C10, C11.
M. winnertzi (Dziedzicki) – B: H2. S: C4, C9.
Neoempheria lineola (Meigen) – B: H2, ♂.

Sciophilinae

- Polylepta guttiventris* (Zetterstedt) – B: H6. M: H7, C13.
Neuratelia nemoralis (Meigen) – B: H1, H3, H4, H5, H9. S: H15, H16.
Phthinia humilis Winnertz – B: H3, ♂. S: C4, ♂.
Acnemia nitidicollis (Meigen) – B: H3, H4. M: H8.
Sciophila fridolini Stackelberg * – B: H4, ♂.
S. quadrirgera Hutson * – B: H4, ♂. M: H8, 2 ♂; C16, ♂.

Gnoristinae

- Coelosia silvatica* Landrock – B: H3, ♂ ♀. M: H11, ♂; H13, ♂. S: H15, 4 ♂, ♀.
Palaeodocosia janickii (Dziedzicki) * – M: H8, ♂.
Gnoriste bilineata Zetterstedt – B: H1.
Apolephthisa subincana (Curtis) – B: H1.
Boletina basalis (Meigen) – B: H1, H2, H3, H4, H5. M: H7, H8, H9, H10, H14.
B. cincticornis (Walker) * – B: H1, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; H3, ♂; H4, 2 ♀; H5, ♀. M: H11, 6 ♂, 1 ♀. S: H15, ♂.
B. dubia (Meigen) * – M: C14, ♀.
B. gripha Dziedzicki – M: H7, H9. S: H15, H16.
B. nigricans Dziedzicki * – M: H9, 4 ♂.
B. plana Walker – M: H7, H8, H11, H12, H14.
B. trivittata (Meigen) – B: H3, H4, H6. M: H8, H9, C13, C14. S: C4.
B. oreadophila sp. n. * – M: H11, ♂.
Tetragoneura ambigua Grzegorzek – S: C5, 2 ♂; C6, ♂.

Leiinae

- Leia subfasciata* (Meigen) – B: H1, H2, H3.
Megophthalmidia crassicornis (Curtis) – S: C3, ♀.
Docosia species (indet. ♀) – S: C10, ♀.

Mycetophilinae

Exechiini

- Anatella ciliata* Winnertz – B: H1.
Rymosia lundstroemi Dziedzicki – M: H13, ♂.
R. spiniforceps Matile * – B: H6, ♂. S: H15, ♂.
R. fraudatrix Dziedzicki – S: C9, ♂.
Tarnania fenestralis (Meigen) – S: C1, numerous.
T. tarnanii (Dziedzicki) – M: H9, ♂.
Allodiopsis (Notolopha) cristata (Staeger) – B: H1, H3, H4, H5, H6. M: H9, H11, S: C4, C10.
A. (sensu stricto) domestica (Meigen) – S: C10, ♂.
A. (sensu stricto) rustica Edwards * – B: C15. M: H7, H9, H11. S: C1, C4, C6, C10.
Synplasta bayardi Matile * – S: C4, ♂.
Pseudexechia aurivernica Chandler * – S: C10, ♂.
Allodia (sensu stricto) lugens (Wiedemann) – B: H3, H4, H5, H6. M: H7, H9, H13.
A. (sensu stricto) lundstroemi Edwards * – B: H6, ♂.
A. (sensu stricto) pyxidiiformis Zaitzev * – B: H6, ♂.
A. (Brachycampta) pistillata (Lundström) – S: C10, ♂.
Exechiopsis dryaspagensis Chandler * – S: C10, ♂ (also recorded by V. Košel from a cave at Stratená in Slovakia).
E. intersecta (Meigen) – B: H6, ♀. M: H9, ♂.
E. sagittata Laštovka & Matile * – S: C9, ♂.
E. subulata (Winnertz) – B: H5, H10. S: C4.
E. ? januarii (Lundström) * – S: C10, ♀.
Exechia chandleri Caspers * – S: C10, ♂.
E. contaminata Winnertz – B: H1, M: H9, H13.
E. dizona Edwards – B: H6, ♂.
E. dorsalis (Staeger) – M: C13, ♂. S: C11, ♂.
E. exigua Lundström * – M: C14, ♀. S: C4, ♂.
E. fusca (Meigen) – B: H1, C17. S: C2, C4.
E. papyracea Stackelberg * – S: C4, ♂.
E. pseudocincta Strobl – S: C9, ♂.
E. seriata (Meigen) – S: C4.
E. spinuligera Lundström – S: C10.
Pseudobrachypeza helvetica (Walker) – M: H7, C13. S: C4.
Brevicornu (sensu stricto) fuscipenne (Staeger) * – M: C13, ♂; C14, 2 ♂. S: C10, 2 ♂.
B. (sensu stricto) griseolum (Zetterstedt) (as the synonym *karpathicum* (Landrock) in Ježek et al.) – S: C10, ♂.
B. (sensu stricto) ruficorne (Meigen) – M: H8, ♂.
B. (Stigmatomeria) crassicorne (Stannius) – M: H7. S: C10, C11, C12.
Cordyla crassicornis Meigen – B: C17. S: C10, C11.
C. fissa Edwards – B: C15.
C. murina Winnertz sensu Zaitzev – S: C9, ♂.
C. pusilla Edwards – B: C17, ♂.
- Mycetophilini** (nomenclature of *Trichonta* species follows Gagné, 1981)
- Trichonta apicalis* Strobl (= *vernalis* of Ježek et al.) – S: C10, ♂.
T. atricauda (Zetterstedt) – S: C4.
T. conjungens Lundström * – B: H3, ♂; H6, 2 ♂. M: C13, ♂.
T. fragilis Gagné * – S: C19, ♂.
T. hamata Mik – B: H3, H5. M: H11.
T. terminalis (Walker) – M: H9. S: C12.
T. vitta (Meigen) – B: H1. M: H9.
T. vulcani (Dziedzicki) – S: C10, ♂.
Phronia biarcuata (Becker) – B: H3, H5, C17. M: H11, C14. S: C2, C4, C9, C10.
P. cinerascens Winnertz – M: H7, H9, C14. S: C4, C12.
P. crassitarsus Hackman * – M: C4, ♂.
P. exigua (Zetterstedt) – S: C6.

P. flavipes Winnertz – B: H6.
P. humeralis Winnertz – B: H1, H3, H4, H5, H6. S: C4.
P. nigricornis (Zetterstedt) – S: C11.
Dynatosoma fuscicorne (Meigen) – B: H2, C16. S: C1.
D. reciprocum (Walker) – B: H1.
Mycetophila alea Laffoon – M: H8.
M. blanda Winnertz – M: H7, H8, S: H16, C10.
M. bohemia (Laštovka) – B: H3, ♂; H13, ♂. S: C10, ♂.
M. confusa Dziedzicki* – M: C13, ♂ ♀. S: C10, ♂ ♀.
M. curviseta Lundström – S: C2, C4, C11.
M. dziedzickii Chandler – B: H1, ♂.
M. edwardsi Lundström – S: C11.
M. evanida Laštovka – S: H16, ♂.
M. formosa Lundström – B: H3, H4.
M. fungorum (De Geer) – M: C14. S: C2, C4, C6.
*M. species near fungorum** – S: C10.
M. gibbula Edwards – S: C6.
M. ichneumonea Say – B: C17. M: H11.
M. marginata Winnertz – B: H1, H3, H4, H6. M: H8, H9, H11, H14, C13, C14.
M. occultans Lundström – S: C11, ♂.
M. ocellus Walker – M: H8. S: C10.
M. ornata Stephens – B: H3, H6. S: C10.
M. pictula Meigen – S: C2, ♀.
M. rudis Winnertz – M: C14, ♀.
M. signata Meigen – S: C4, ♂.
M. signatoides Dziedzicki – B: H11. M: H8.
M. sordida Wulp – S: C6, ♀.
M. spectabilis Winnertz – M: H7.
M. strigatoides (Landrock)* – S: C7, ♀.
M. stylata (Dziedzicki) – S: H15, ♂; C4, ♂, 3 ♀; C11, 7 ♂, ♀.
M. sumavica (Laštovka) – S: C4.
M. triangularis Lundström* – M: H7, ♂.
M. uninotata Zetterstedt – M: H9, ♂.
M. unipunctata Meigen – S: C9, C10.
M. xanthopyga Winnertz – M: C14, ♂.
Zygomyia humeralis (Wiedemann) – S: C2, C4, C11.
Z. notata (Stannius) – S: C10, ♂.
Z. pseudohumeralis Caspers* – B: C17, ♂.
Z. valida Winnertz – B: C17, ♂.
Z. valeriae Chandler* – S: C10, ♂.
Sceptonia membranacea Edwards* – M: H7, ♂. S: C2, 2 ♂; C4, ♂; C6, ♂.
Platurocypta testata (Edwards) – S: C10.

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ANNOTATIONES ZOOLOGICAE et BOTANICAE

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