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### 59. Beitrag

### Diptera: Chloropidae und Opomyzidae

Mit 8 Textfiguren

It is a well-known fact that modern data on the distribution of the acalypterate Diptera in Southern Europe are almost completely lacking in the literature. As to Albania, there is only one paper available, by SZILÁDY (1940), which provides a list of species living in that country. It is very concise, however, and it contains only some species of the family Chloropidae. Further data on the Chloropids from Albania are also included in the monograph by DUDA (1932—1933). I did not succeed in finding any record of an Opomyzid species from this country, except that of COE (1960).

Consequently, most species listed in the present paper are new to Albania (\*). The number of species identified, if compared with those which probably live in that country, is very small. I did not consider it necessary, therefore, to give a comparative table of the captures of Chloropid and Opomyzid species in various countries of Southern Europe.

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to Dr. G. FRIESE for the privilege of examining the Albanian collection, to Dr. P. VANSCHUYTBOECK (Bruxelles, Belgium) for the loan of the type and some other specimens of *Cetema neglecta*, and to Mr. C. W. SABROSKY (Washington, U.S.A.) for the co-examination of the *Parectecephala* specimen.

### List of Species

#### Family Chloropidae

*Siphonellopsis lacteibasis* STROBL, 1896

Distribution: Known only from Spain and Albania.

Literary data: DUDA (1932—1933, p. 16) gives a capture from Albania, Durazzo [Durrësi].

\* *Polyodaspis ruficornis* (MACQUART, 1835)

Distribution: Whole Europe including British Isles, Caucasus, and, according to SÉGUY (1934), also India. New to Albania!

Material examined: 1 specimen

1 ♀ Borshi südl. Vlora, litorale Terrasse mit *Olea* und *Ficus*, 50—150 m, 14. bis 27. V. 1961, DEL.

*Polyodaspis sulcicollis* (MEIGEN, 1838)

Distribution: Probably whole Europe including Great Britain.

Literary data: It is given by SZILÁDY (1940, p. 327) from "Albania", Ipek [Peć], now belonging to Yugoslavia (South Serbia).

*Oscinella frit* (LINNÉ, 1761)

Distribution: Whole Europe, Northern Africa, Asia including Far East, North and Central America.

Literary data: SZILÁDY (1940, p. 327) gives the following localities from Albania: Kula Ljums [Kula e Lumës] and Montes Korab [Korabi], 2100 m; furthermore from Montes Koprivnik, 1600 to 1900 m., the latter locality belonging now to Yugoslavia. The identifications may be incorrect, considering the state of the systematics of the genus at the time.

Material examined: 4 specimens

4 ♀♀ Iba unterhalb Krraba, 400 m, 17.—22. VI. 1961, DEI.

\* *Oscinella nitidissima* (MEIGEN, 1838)

Distribution: Europe including British Isles and Canary Islands, Madeira, Azores, ? North America. New to Albania!

Material examined: 1 specimen

1 ♀ Borshi südl. Vlora, litorale Terrasse mit *Olea* und *Ficus*, 50—150 m, 14. bis 27. V. 1961, DEI.

\* *Meromyza laeta* MEIGEN, 1838

Distribution: Whole Europe (but reliable records from Scandinavia not to hand), western Siberia. New to Albania!

Material examined: 26 specimens

5 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀ Lurja östl. Kurbneshi, Lan Lura, Wiesen in 1300 m, 19.—24. VII. 1961, DEI;

1 ♂ Mali me Gropë, Rotbuchenbestand mit angrenzender Weide, 1200 m, 3.—8. VII. 1961, DEI;

1 ♀ Mali me Gropë, Livadhet e Selitës, Wiese in 1000—1100 m, 3.—8. VII. 1961, DEI;

2 ♀♀ Bizë bei Shëngjergji, Wiesen in Rotbuchenzone, 1400—1500 m, 10. bis 15. VII. 1961, DEI.

\* *Meromyza nigriventris* MACQUART, 1835

Distribution: Whole European mainland (but reliable records from Scandinavia not to hand), probably whole northern Asia to Iran and Mongolia, Japan. New to Albania!

Material examined: 10 specimens

6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ Lurja östl. Kurbneshi, Lan Lura, Wiesen in 1300 m, 19.—24. VII. 1961, DEI.

*Meromyza saltatrix* (LINNÉ, 1761)

Distribution: Whole palearctic region.

Literary data: SZILÁDY (1940, p. 327) gives this species from Albania, Kula Ljums [Kula<sup>1</sup> e Lumës] and from Montes Korab [Korabi], 2100 and 1850 m. The identification is not reliable, considering the state of the systematics of the genus at the time.

\* *Meromyza triangulina* FEDOSEEVA, 1960

Distribution: Central and Southern Europe, whole European part of the U.S.S.R., Gruzija. New to Albania!

Material examined: 7 specimens

3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ Lurja östl. Kurbneshi, Lan Lura, Wiesen in 1300 m, 19.—24. VII. 1961, DEL.

*Meromyza variegata* MEIGEN, 1830

Distribution: Central, Southern and Eastern Europe.

Literary data: SZILÁDY (1940, p. 327) gives it as *Meromyza saltatrix* var. *variegata* from "Albania": Berane, and Ipek [Peć], now belonging to Yugoslavia (Montenegro, South-Serbia). This identification must also be regarded as unreliable.

*Eutropha fulvifrons* (HALIDAY, 1833)

Distribution: Whole Europe including Sicily and Crete, also Tunisia; scarce in inland areas.

Literary data: According to DUDA (1932—1933, p. 156) captured also in Albania, but no particular locality is given.

*Cetema cereris* (FALLÉN, 1820)

Distribution: Whole Europe, according to STACKELBERG (1958) also Sichte-Alin area (Južnoje Primor'je).

Literary data: SZILÁDY (1940, p. 327) gives this species from "Albania": Korita and Ipek [Peć], now belonging to Yugoslavia (Montenegro, South Serbia).

\* *Cetema neglecta* TONNOIR, 1921

Type series:

The holotype is located in the Section of Entomology, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles. It is labelled: „Woluwe St L, 18 Juli 1919, A. Tonnoir"<sup>1</sup>. Consequently, the restricted typical locality is Belgium, Woluwe near Brussels. Dr. VANSCHUYT BROECK kindly sent me nine specimens of the genus *Cetema* from the collection of the Institut Royal, which were all labelled "Cetema spec. nov.". TONNOIR (1921), in the description of *Cetema neglecta*, gives no details of the holotype or paratypes, but I am almost sure that those flies represent the paratypes of the species and that TONNOIR himself attached the label "spec. nov.", but did not apply the new name after the description of the

<sup>1</sup> A slide mount of a male hypopygium is attached to the pin of the holotype, but does not belong to it; the holotype has its abdomen intact.

species. Four of the specimens were females, one male was damaged, but four males were reliably recognized as *Cetema neglecta*. The locality of two of them is lacking, one bears the label "La Hulpe, 21. 6. 74", one "Watermuil, 26 Juin 94, Coucke".

#### Comparative notes:

TONNOIR (1921), in the original description, compared his *Cetema neglecta* with *Cetema myopina* (LOEW, 1866), and figured the postabdomina of these two species. SÉGUÏ (1934) did the same, but, unfortunately, his figures are not satisfactory. The hypopygium of *Cetema myopina* (fig. 6) is very distinctive; its surstyli are strongly bowed towards the median axis; their distal parts are almost at right angles to the proximal parts and the epandrium at their base has conspicuous protuberances. On the other hand, surstyli of *Cetema neglecta* are not straight and divergent as shown in SÉGUÏ's figure, but distinctly though slightly convergent apically (fig. 7). Surstyli of *Cetema cereris* (FALLÉN, 1820) are longer and rather strongly bowed apically towards the median axis (fig. 5), while those of *Cetema elongata* (MEIGEN, 1830) are wider apically and probably shorter on the average (fig. 8). In my opinion, *Cetema neglecta* is most closely related and similar to *Cetema cereris*, differing from this species only in male genitalia and in the colour of arista. Abdomina of these two species are similar, slightly curved (figs. 2 and 3), while in *Cetema elongata* (fig. 1) fifth ter-

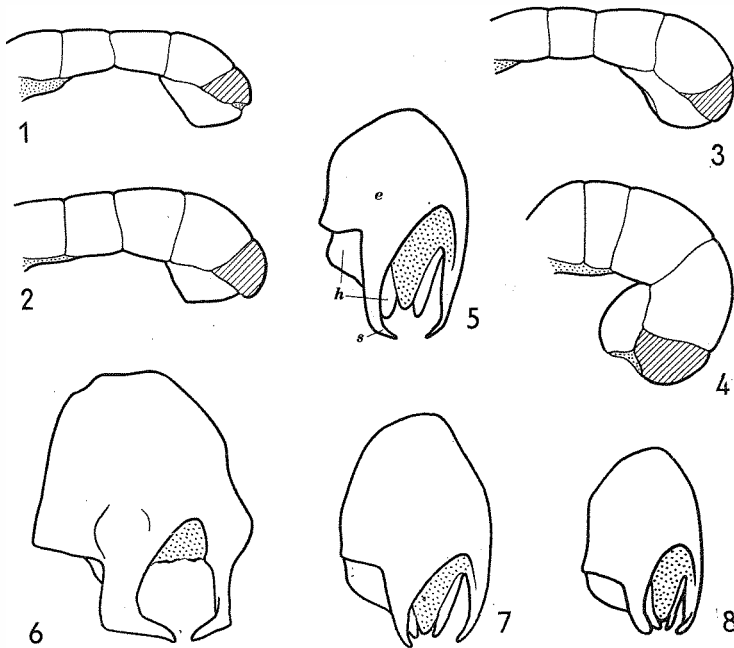


Fig. 1—4. Male postabdomina in lateral aspect:

Fig. 1. *Cetema elongata* MEIGEN. — Fig. 2. *Cetema cereris* FALLÉN. — Fig. 3. *Cetema neglecta* TONNOIR. — Fig. 4. *Cetema myopina* LOEW. 6th to 8th fused abdominal terga lineshaded

Fig. 5—8. Male terminalia in posterolateral aspect:

Fig. 5. *Cetema cereris* FALLÉN. — Fig. 6. *Cetema myopina* LOEW. — Fig. 7. *Cetema neglecta* TONNOIR. — Fig. 8. *Cetema elongata* MEIGEN

(e, epandrium, s, surstyli firmly fused with epandrium, h, hemisterna of 10th segment)

gum and postabdominal tergal complex are mostly only very slightly bowed under, and *Cetema myopina* (fig. 4) has its abdomen very strongly bowed under (similarly as in *Conopid* flies).

**Distribution:** The records in the literature are from Belgium (TONNOIR, 1921) and France (SÉGUY, 1934). Besides the specimens of the type series, I also saw the following individuals from Belgium: 1 ♂ Overmeire, 28. VII. 1934, A. COLLART; 1 ♂ Coxyde-Bains, 15.—25. VII. 1933, A. COLLART; 1 ♂ Loo, 22. VII. 1920, G. SEVERIN; all in the collection of the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. New to Albania!

**Variability:** The male specimens from Albania differ from those from Belgium in the very light, almost yellow hypopygium, but I did not find any other distinguishing characters.

**Material examined:** 3 specimens

1 ♂ Iba unterhalb Krraba, 400 m, 17.—22. VI. 1961, DEI;

1 ♂, 1 ♀ Borshi südl. Vlora, Sumpf am Lumi i Borshit, 14.—27. V. 1961, DEI.

\* *Chlorops finitima* BECKER, 1910

**Distribution:** Central Europe, France, Yugoslavia (Bosnia, according to DUDA, 1932—1933), Leningrad Region of the U.S.S.R.; ? Southern Africa (BECKER, 1916). New to Albania!

**Material examined:** 4 specimens

2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ Lurja östl. Kurbneshi, Lan Lura, Wiesen in 1300 m, 19.—24. VII. 1961, DEI.

\* *Chlorops geminata* MEIGEN, 1830

**Distribution:** Apparently occurring throughout the whole mainland of Europe except the northern part, in the Urals, and Siberia. New to Albania!

**Material examined:** 2 specimens

2 ♀♀ Dajti, Shkall Prisk, 850 m, 27. VI.—2. VII. 1961, DEI.

\* *Chlorops interrupta* MEIGEN, 1830

**Distribution:** Western, Central and Southern Europe, Caucasus, Northern Africa, also recently reported from Estonia (ELBERG, 1963). New to Albania!

**Material examined:** 2 specimens

1 ♂ Iba unterhalb Krraba, 400 m, 17.—22. VI. 1961, DEI;

1 ♀ Borshi südl. Vlora, litorale Terrasse mit *Olea* und *Ficus*, 50—150 m, 14. bis 27. V. 1961, DEI.

\* *Chlorops pumilionis* (BJERKANDER, 1778)

**Distribution:** Whole Europe, Caucasus, western part of Asia. New to Albania!

**Material examined:** 4 specimens

2 ♂♂ Mali me Gropë, Dolinengebiet, 1350 m, 6. VII. 1961, DEI;

1 ♀ Bizë bei Shëngjergji, Wiesen in Rotbuchenzzone, 10.—15. VII. 1961, DEI;  
 1 ♀ Bizë bei Shëngjergji, Wiesen in Rotbuchenzzone, an *Heracleum*-Blüten,  
 1400—1500 m, 10.—15. VII. 1961, DEI.

\* *Parectecephala* spec.

Frontal triangle entirely shining, rather large, with direct margins, but before middle sharply and strongly narrowed, reaching anterior edge only in the form of a styletoid extension, with deep grooves along margins and with median groove before anterior ocellus; triangle yellow, but a black spot around ocelli and another indefinite one in anterior part of triangle, fused with ocellar spot, isolated from triangular margin by yellow stripe and running as a dark line in the axis of that styletoid extension. Frons yellow, with scattered long black hairs. Occiput yellow, with wide median black stripe. Peristome narrower than third antennal joint. Antennae very conspicuous: second joint black basally, yellowish-red apically; third joint 1,4 times as long (maximum length on inner side) as wide, very sharply pointed apically, its dorsal margin direct, ventral margin rounded; joint widest before half of its length, yellowish red basally and ventrally, black dorsally and apically. Arista inserted basally, slightly longer than antennae, in basal part yellow and slightly thickened, middle and apical thirds white and almost unthickened. Clypeus brown, proboscis dark, palpi short and yellow. Mesonotum with five stripes, median wide and disappearing in prescutellar fourth, lateral and marginal stripes very closely together. Scutellum yellow. Mesopleura bare. All pleurae (except for propleura) spotted black. Legs yellow, middle parts of all tibiae and apical joints of anterior and middle legs darkened. Spur of middle tibia longer than tibia wide, slightly curved. Wings damaged. Abdomen dark.

Among the material, there was only one specimen of this species belonging to the generic group *Chlorops*; it is very distinctive in many characters. In my opinion, this fly represents a new species, but the material is insufficient for a description. It probably belongs to the genus *Parectecephala* BECKER, 1910. Mr. C. W. SABROSKY kindly investigated this fly and is of the same opinion. He says (1965, private communication), that the presence of hairs on mesopleura can hardly be taken as a distinguishing character of *Parectecephala*, since some species of the closely related genus *Chlorops* MEIGEN, 1830, also differ thus, though otherwise very similar to each other.

Material examined: 1 specimen

1 (?♂) Iba unterhalb Krraba, 400 m, 17.—22. VI. 1961, DEI.

\* *Thaumatomyia notata* (MEIGEN, 1830)

Distribution: Whole Europe including Canary Islands, Northern Africa, Central Asia, Caucasus, Siberia, Sichote-Alin area (Južnoje Primor'je), ? Taiwan. New to Albania!

Literary data: SZILÁDY (1940, p. 327) reports this species from "Albania", Ipek [Peć], now belonging to Yugoslavia (South Serbia).

Material examined: 4 specimens

1 (?♂) Kula e Lumës bei Kukësi, Flußtal des Luma, 250—300 m, 25.—29. VII. 1961, DEI;

1 (?♂), 1 ♀ Lurja östl. Kurbneshi, Lan Lura, Wiesen in 1300 m, 19.—24. VII. 1961, DEI;

1 (?♀) Iba unterhalb Krraba, 400 m, 17.—22. VI. 1961, DEI.

\* *Lasiosina cinctipes* (MEIGEN, 1830)

Distribution: Occurring in whole Europe, but commonest in Central Europe, also in Central Asia and Sichote-Alin area (Južnoje Primor'je). New to Albania!

Material examined: 1 specimen

1 ♀ Lurja östl. Kurbneshi, Lan Lura, Wiesen in 1300 m, 19.—24. VII. 1961, DEI.

\* *Phyladelphus thalhammeri* BECKER, 1910

Distribution: Previously known from Hungary and Greece. New to Albania!

Material examined: 1 specimen

1 (♂) Iba unterhalb Krraba, 400 m, 17.—22. VI. 1961, DEI.

\* *Pseudopachychaeta pachycera* STROBL, 1902

Distribution: STROBL (1902) described this species from Yugoslavia. Previously known also from Hungary, Spain, Corsica, Canary Islands, and from Morocco. New to Albania!

Material examined: 1 specimen

1 ♀ Borshi südl. Vlora, Sumpf am Lumi i Borshit, 14.—27. V. 1961, DEI.

## Family Opomyzidae

\* *Opomyza florum* (FABRICIUS, 1794)

Distribution: Whole Europe including British Isles. New to Albania!

Material examined: 4 specimens

1 ♂, 1 ♀ Mali me Gropë, Livadhet e Selitës, Wiese in 1000 bis 1100 m, 3. bis 8. VII. 1961, DEI;

1 ♀ Bizë bei Shëngjergji, Wiesen in Rotbuchenzone, 1400—1500 m, 10.—15. VII. 1961, DEI.

1 ♀ Tomor, Kloster Abbas Ali, 1800 m, 8.—10. VI. 1961, DEI.

\* *Opomyza germinationis* (LINNÉ, 1761)

Distribution: Whole Europe, but not known from the North European part of the U.S.S.R. New to Albania!

Material examined: 14 specimens

3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ Mali me Gropë, Rotbuchenbestand mit angrenzender Weide, 1200 m, 3.—8. VII. 1961, DEI;

1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ Mali me Gropë, Livadhet e Selitës, Wiese in 1000—1100 m, 3.—8. VII. 1961, DEI;

1 ♀ Dajti, Shkall Prisk, 850 m, 27. VI.—2. VII. 1961, DEI.

*Opomyza thalhammeri* STROBL, 1900

Distribution: Known only from Yugoslavia and Albania.

Literary data: COE (1960, p. 64) records a capture in Albania, without details.

\* *Geomyza tripunctata* FALLÉN, 1823

Distribution: Whole Europe, Northern Africa, mountains of Central Asia.  
New to Albania!

Material examined: 3 specimens

1 ♂ Tomor, Kloster Abbas Ali, 1800 m, 8.—10. VI. 1961, DEI;

2 ♀♀ Mali me Gropë, Rotbuchenbestand mit angrenzender Weide, 1200 m,  
3.—8. VII. 1961, DEI.

Summary

The present paper lists the species of two families of Diptera — Chloropidae and Opomyzidae — collected by the expedition to Albania by Deutsches Entomologisches Institut. The Chloropidae totaled 72 individuals of 16 species, including 14 species found for the first time in Albania and a probably new species of the genus *Parectecephala*. Three other species of Albania are mentioned conditionally from publications. *Cetema neglecta* TONNOIR was found for the first time in the Balkan peninsula. The types of this species were examined, and the comparative morphology of the male post-abdomina of *Cetema* species is discussed. The collection of Opomyzidae numbers 21 individuals of 3 species, all of them new in Albania. Another species is noted for Albania with reference to a different publication.

Zusammenfassung

Die vorliegende Arbeit enthält eine Zusammenstellung der Arten der Dipterenfamilien Chloropidae und Opomyzidae, die durch die Albanien-Expedition des Deutschen Entomologischen Institutes gesammelt wurden. Die Chloropiden-Ausbeute umfaßt 72 Exemplare in 16 Arten, darunter 14 Erstmeldungen für Albanien und eine wahrscheinlich neue Art der Gattung *Parectecephala*. Daneben werden mit Vorbehalt 3 weitere Arten nach Literaturangaben aus Albanien angeführt. Der Fund von *Cetema neglecta* TONNOIR stellt einen Erstnachweis für die Balkanhalbinsel dar. Von dieser Art wurden auch die Typen untersucht und die vergleichende Morphologie der männlichen Postabdomina von *Cetema*-Arten besprochen. Die Opomyziden-Ausbeute umfaßt 21 Exemplare in 3 Arten; alle sind neu für Albanien. Eine weitere Art wird nach einer Literaturangabe für Albanien verzeichnet.

Резюме

Настоящая статья имеет составление видов фамилии двухкрылых Chloropidae и Opomyzidae, которых собирала албанская экспедиция Немецкого Энтомологического Института. Добыча Chloropidae состоит из 72 экземпляров с 16 видами, 14 из них новы для Албании, и один вероятно новый вид рода *Parectecephala*. Кроме этого отмечены соговоркой 3 других вида для Албании из литературы. Находка *Cetema neglecta* Тонноир первая на Балканском полуострове. От этого вида исследовались типы и обсуждается сравнительная морфология postabdomen самцов рода *Cetema*. Добыча Opomyzidae состоит из 21 экземпляра с 3 видами, все новые для Албании. Отмечается один вид из литературных данных для Албании.

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