

Gregor 1971

Key to the Palearctic species of the genus *Mycetaulus*

- 1 A large brownish black spot situated on cross vein t_1 . Body subshining to dim 2
- No transverse spot on wings, only a large apical spot. Body shining *M. bipunctatus* (FALL.)
- 2 A dark spot covering nearly the whole third of the base of the discoidal field. Abdomen reddish ochraceous *M. asiaticus* sp. n.
- A dark prebasal spot only slightly contacting the discoidal field; hind abdominal tergites black *M. hispanicus* DUDA

Meoneura hennigi sp. n.

(Pl. II, Figs. 2, 3)

Predominantly black, anterior 3/5 of front reddish orange, knob of halter whitish-yellow. The nearest relatives are *M. obscurella* (FALLÉN, 1923), *M. baluchistani* DUDA, 1926 and *M. seducta* COLLIN, 1937, from which this species differs distinctly by the presence of three pv bristles on f_1 and by the form of the 2nd lamella of the male genitalia. The species is dedicated to Prof. Dr. W. Hennig, to whom I feel greatly obliged for his long collaboration and support of my endeavours.

Male, holotype

Head predominantly brownish black, front silky shining, frontal triangle highly shining, anterior 3/5 of front reddish orange; eye rounded, only in front of vabrisssae slightly angulated; cheek orally as broad as the length of 3rd antennal joint, posteriorly twice as broad as length of 3rd antennal joint. Chaetotaxy normal, pvt slightly divergent. Thorax subshining, very finely rugulose, with brownish grey pollinose. Three pairs of dc, the anterior two pairs short, but nearly twice as long as the mesonotal microchaetae; praescutellar ac visibly shorter than dc. Scutellum slightly flattened. Acrostichal microchaetae arranged in 5 to 6 irregular rows. Legs blackish brown, f_1 with three strong pv in their proximal third and one fine pv near the base, several prolonged microchaetae on the hind and under part; f_3 with one strong pv in the distal fourth, mt_3 three times as long as the 2nd tarsal joint and provided on the ventral side with a dense little comb of pale bristles of the same length as the diameter of the metatarsus. Near the base of this comb two black thorns of the same length are visible. Wings practically transparent, vein m_{4+5} contacting the tip of the wing, which is slightly angulated; vein m_{4+5} between t_a and t_p broken distinctly backwards, the distance between t_a and t_p about 1/5 longer than t_p . Veins pale brownish. Knob of halters yellowish white, twice as long as the second joint, which is grey to brown on its outside.

Abdomen entirely blackish brown, shining, finely rugulose, distinctly more narrow than thorax; tergites 3—5 nearly of the same length, all sternites same breadth, brown, membrane of 3rd to 5th segments with a few short thorn-like microchaetae. Hypopygium (Pl. II, Figs. 2, 3) very typical. First lamella reduced to an adjacent little plate provided at its base with a group of flattened hairs longer than 5th tergite; 2nd lamella resembling a strong clasper, on the inner side of which a group of strong black bristles is present; anal lamella small, bare.

Female

With the exception of the abdomen, in all other characters identical with male. Abdominal sternites very narrow, bright brown, membrane with more numerous thorn-like microchaetae than in male, 6th segment with the exception of tergite brown suffumate and longitudinally densely grooved. Sparse bristles on genital segments not longer than 1/3 the length of 5th segment.

Variability. In large specimens of both sexes the distance between t_a and t_p is more than twice as long as t_a . The fore dc is sometimes only a little shorter than the praescutellar dc. Pollinosity varies and is sometimes very dense. The size of the proboscis, especially its width, is also variable.

Measurements. Holotype ♂: length of body 1.80 mm, length of wing 1.55 mm; length of t_3 0.40 mm, mt_3 0.27 mm, 2nd tarsal joint 0.09 mm. Length of wing of paratypes 1.25—1.60 mm.

Holotype ♂: Hindukush (Pakistan), Tirich-valley, Shekhniyak, 3 650 m, 28. VII. 1967, on faeces and decaying meat (M. Daniel leg.).

Paratypes: 5 ♂, 14 ♀, same data. 1 ♀, paratype: Hindukush (Afghanistan), Ishmurkh-valley, 4 500 m, in grass, 1. VIII. 1965 (M. Daniel leg.). Holotype and paratypes in Moravské museum, Brno.

Meoneura compacta sp. n.

(Pl. II, Figs. 4, 5)

This species is characterised by dark halters and by typically compact male genital segments with tiny lamelles.

Male, holotype

Head blackish brown to black, whole frons silky shining, frontal triangle pollinose, about half the length of front, ocellar tubercle pollinose. Eye rounded, only slightly angulated. Cheek frontally as broad as the length of 3rd antennal joint, posteriorly twice as long as the length of this joint. Chaetotaxy normal, pvt slightly divergent.

Thorax subshining, very finely rugulose, weakly pollinose with brownish grey. dc 4—5, but only praescutellar ones are strong, the remaining, especially the anterior ones not differing from the mesonotal microchaetae. Praescutellar ac distinctly shorter than dc, acrostichals microchaetae in 4—5 irregular and sparse rows. Scutellum distinctly flattened.

Legs brownish black; f_1 with two strong pv-bristles on apical half and with several prolonged hairs in the basal half, near the base 1 weak pv and 1 weak pd; f_3 with 1 preapical pv, mt_3 two a half times longer than the 2nd tarsal joint, provided on the ventral side with a dense little comb of pale bristles nearly as long as the diameter of the metatarsus, near the base of this comb two black thorns of the same length are visible.

Wings practically transparent, tip rounded, distance between t_a and t_p about 1/4 longer than t_a , veins bright brown. Halters dark brown to grey, knob twice as long as 2nd joint of halters.

Abdomen subshining, brownish black, not pollinose, membrane of 3rd to 5th segments with only a few short thorn-like microchaetae. Genital segments forming a comparatively compact structure with not very striking lamellae; 3rd lamella in the form of a slender, black, finger-like process hidden

under the 2nd lamella, which is brown, covered with hairs arising from little warts; 3rd lamella inconspicuous. 5th sternite longer than broad.

Female. With the exception of the genital segments, in all characters identical with the males, only the 3rd to 5th sternite are more narrow. 5th segment with about 20 marginal and discal hairs, of which the longest are longer than 1/2 of the 5th tergite; membrane of 6th segment, similarly as in *Meoneura hennigi* sp. n., brown suffumate and distinctly longitudinally grooved.

Measurements. Holotype ♂: length of body 1.45 mm, length of wing 1.20 mm, t_3 0.30 mm, mt_3 0.18 mm, 2nd tarsal joint 0.07 mm. Paratype ♂: length of wing 1.00 mm. Paratypes ♀: length of wing 1.10, 1.35 and 1.45 mm.

Holotype ♂ and paratypes (1 ♂, 3 ♀): Hindukush (Pakistan), Tirich-valley, Shekhnaiy. 3 650 m, 28.—30. VII. 1967. on faeces, (M. Daniel leg.); in Moravské museum, Brno.

Meoneura subnivalis sp. n.

(Pl. II, Figs. 6, 7)

This species is characterised by the long knob of the halteres, by its posteriorly broad thorax, and by the long bristles on the globe-like 2nd lamella of the male genitalia.

Male, holotype

Head predominantly brownish black to black. Palpi; 3rd antennal joint, anterior 1/3 of frons and ocellar triangle comparatively bright brownish. (In dry condition the whole frons appears black, except a narrow strip above the antennae.) Frons silky shining, ocellar triangle and the whole posterior and under part of the head finely rugulose and pollinose; frontal triangle weakly differentiated, its apex reaching a little above the middle of the frontal length; cheek frontally 1/4 longer than the length of 3rd antennal joint, its hind part as broad as 1/2 of the diameter of eye. Chaetotaxy normal, pvt slightly diverging.

Thorax blackish brown, finely rugulose and densely dark grey pollinose. Viewed dorsally thorax frontally narrow, hindwards strikingly broad, with a considerable alar width. Mesonotal microchaetae short (shorter than distance between ocelli), strongly appressed, only one pair of dc, praescutellar ac 1/3 as long as dc; between dc the mesonotal microchaetae are arranged in 7—8 irregular rows. Other chaetotaxy normal. Scutellum densely and finely rugulose, flattened.

Legs brownish black, f_1 with 8—9 pv-bristles, of which 2 (left) and 3 (right) are visibly longer than the femoral diameter; one praebasal bristle of the same length as the long ones. f_3 praeapically with 1 bristle (under).

Wings. Vein r_{4+5} contacting the tip of the wings praeapically, tip regularly rounded. Distance t_a — t_p twice as long as t_a . Membrane transparent, veins bright brown. Halteres yellowish white, outside, mainly at the base, weakly greyish suffumate, knob a little spoon-like, four times as long as the 2nd joint.

Abdomen completely blackish brown, only weakly rugulose, subshining; its form oval, width equalling thorax, tergal length increasing posteriorly, so that the 5th tergite is twice as long as the second one. Membrane with only a few reduced thorn like setae on fourth segment.

Hypopygium (not dissected): First lamella reduced; second lamella nearly globe-shaped, with a broad group of long (up to 0.20 mm) bristles with twisted tips; third lamella reduced; aedeagus stout, caudally thickened, convexly bent.

Measurements: Length of body 1.50 mm, wing 1.55 mm, t_3 0.41 mm,

Holotype ♂: Hindukush (Afghanistan), Ishmurkh-valley, 4 500 m, in grass, 1. VIII. 1965, (M. Daniel leg.), in Moravské museum, Brno.

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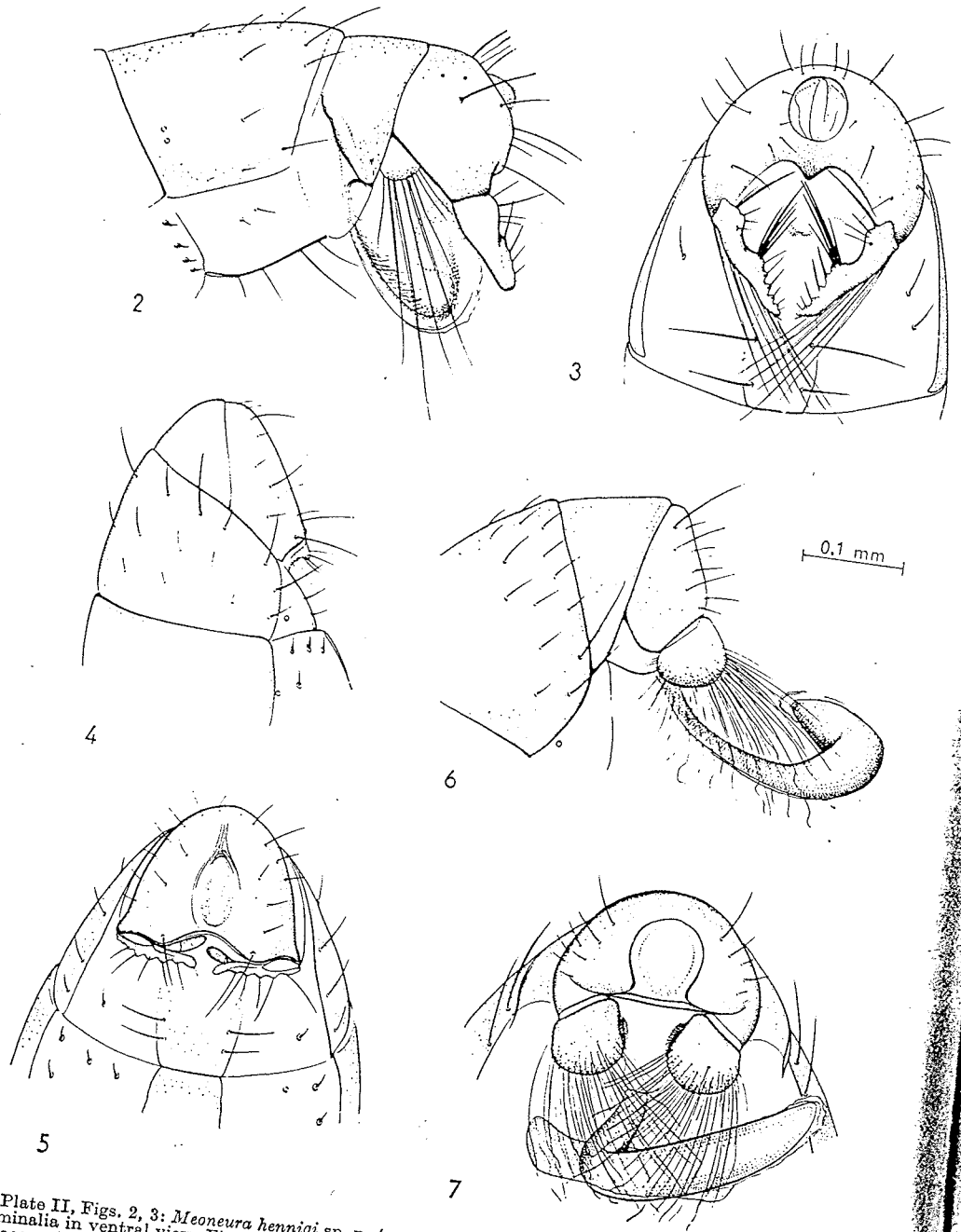


Plate II, Figs. 2, 3: *Meoneura hennigi* sp. n. (paratype). 2 - male terminalia in lateral view, 3 - male terminalia in ventral view. Figs. 4, 5: *Meoneura compacta* sp. n. (paratype). 4 - male terminalia (without aedeagus) in lateral view, 5 - male terminalia in ventral view. Figs. 6, 7: *Meoneura subnivalis* sp. n. (holotype). 6 - male terminalia in lateral view, 7 - male terminalia in ventral view.