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The Fauna of the Hortobágy National Park, 1981

LAUXANIIDAE, PERISCELIDIDAE, ASTEIIDAE,
AULACIGASTRIDAE, DIASTATIDAE, CAMILLIDAE,
ODINIIDAE, MILICHIIDAE AND
CARNIDAE (DIPTERA. ACALYPTRATAE)
IN THE HORTOBÁGY

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Data of 42 species of nine acalyptrate fly families; *Diastata vagans* Lw. is new for the Hungarian fauna. Also some phenological and life-habit data are discussed.

In the present paper the material of nine acalyptrate fly families (833 specimens) is discussed which was collected in the Hortobágy National Park. Among these acalyptrate families only the Milichiidae and Carnidae have phylogenetical relations, anyway the following nine families have merely the single common feature that all of them are poor in species.

The species of the family Lauxaniidae are rich in adult morphological characteristics but they seem homogeneous regarding the life-habits of the larvae, all the species with known larval life-habits develop in non-living vegetable matter, in forest litter, etc. Nevertheless, the ecological niche of the larvae of the various genera and species is very diverse; in accordance primarily with the temperature and the water content of the larval media, secondarily with the quality of the non-living vegetable matter. This way there are obligatory montane, psychrophilous species, while in the warm—first of all steppe—areas of our country some species are present which are characteristic for the Mediterranean Region. During the three-year collecting period a rather significant number of lauxaniid specimens (479 ex., 21 species) was collected on the Hortobágy. There were only 7 lauxaniid specimens in the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum which had been collected before this project. These 21 species represent less than 30% of the Hungarian fauna of Lauxaniidae. There is no rare or interesting species in the material from the Hortobágy National Park. The majority of the species is ubiquitous, they occur everywhere in our country. A bigger half of the species was collected in the forests of the National Park or in the forests on the borders of the National Park, at the same time the sylvicolous species which are somewhat less abundant in our forests were not caught in these forests. The species which are characteristic for the warm sandy steppe or the forest steppe areas of the Kiskunság are completely absent. Thus, the lauxaniid fauna of the Hortobágy seems poor and without any characteristic species.

The larvae of all the four Palaearctic species of the family Periscelididae develop in oozing sap of deciduous trees and also the imagoes are found on the trunks of trees, this is why the imagoes are very seldom collected. One periscelidid specimen: *Periscelis annulata* Fall. was caught in the Margitai-erdő at Újszentmargita; which occurs

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AULACIGASTRIDAE

Aulacigaster leucopeza (Meigen, 1830)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. 23. IV–25. IX.—Its larvae develop in the oozing sap of deciduous trees. Also several larvae were collected from sap of oak trees at Újszentmargita. Also its imagoes can be found on wounded trees. It is a common species requiring a special method of collecting.

DIASTATIDAE

Diastata nebulosa (Fallén, 1823)—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. 7–8. IV.—It is a rather rare species with unknown life-habit. In a single case four males and one female were collected in the Hortobágy National Park. This is its fifth known locality in Hungary.

Diastata vagans Loew, 1864—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. 28. VIII. 1975, leg. L. Papp (1 ♂). It is new for Hungary! A Holarctic species, which was found also in the Carpathian Basin (Murány, Felsőbánya). Its occurrence in the Hortobágy is a result of the systematical collecting work, though most likely it occurs also on other parts of our country.

CAMILIDAE

Camilla atripes Duda, 1934—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Kunmadaras: Kunmadarasi-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő, Margitai-legelő. 22. IV–26. VI.—One specimen of this rare species was collected by K. Kertész in the Hortobágy more than 60 years ago. Its imagoes occur in forests, on pastures and on undergrowth of orchards, too. Its larva and life-habits are unknown.

ODINIIDAE

Odinia maculata (Meigen, 1830)—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. 8. V. 1975.—Malaise trap, leg. Draskovits (1 ♂, 1 ♀).—Its first known locality in Hungary is in the Hortobágy. Its larvae live in the galleries of xylophagous beetles, the larvae are—most likely—predaceous. It is a very rare species found predominantly in oak forests.

Neoaleticomerus formosus (Loew, 1843)—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. 29. V–11. VI.—A rare sylvicolous species; its fourth known locality in Hungary is in the Hortobágy National Park. The larvae develop probably in the galleries of xylophagous curculionid beetles. Its imagoes were caught on oozing sap of trees and with light trap.

MILICHIIDAE

Milichia ludens (Wahlberg, 1847)—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. 23. IV–18. VII.—A rare species, this is its fifth known locality in Hungary.

Phyllomyza donisthorpei Schmitz, 1923—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. 3. VI–18. VII.—A rare European species. The larva develops in nests of ants. All of the imagoes deriving from the Hortobágy were collected with Malaise trap.

Desmometopa m-nigrum (Zetterstedt, 1848)—Hortobágy-Máta: Hortobágyi-halastó; Egyek: Füredkőcs, Ohati-erdő; Kunmadaras: Kunmadarasi-puszta; Tiszacsege: Kiskecskés; Újszentmargita, meadow with *Peucedanum*. 9. IV–25. VIII.—A common and abundant species in our country.

Desmometopa sordida (Fallén, 1820)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Füredkőcs, Ohati-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Hortobágyi-halastó; Püspökladány: Farkas-sziget; Tiszacsege: Kiskecskés; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő, Margitai-legelő. 2. VI–7. IX.—A common Holarctic species, which was collected on Umbelliferae, in the surroundings of human settlements, in forest, on alkaline steppe, etc.

Leptomotopa niveipennis (Strobl, 1900)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő, Füredkőcs; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám, Kungyörgyi-tó; Kunmadaras: Dőghalom, Kunmadarasi-puszta; Nagyiván: Nagyiváni-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő, Margitai-legelő.—It is a thermophilous species found in the central and southern parts of the Palaearctic Region. In our country it is known as a true steppe species. It is not rare in the Kiskunság and the Hortobágy.