

Sixty dipterous species new for the fauna of Romania (Diptera)

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Abstract – Sixty species of Diptera of thirteen families are reported as new for the fauna of Romania (with comments). The voucher specimens were collected in Transylvania, mostly in 2017.

Key words – new records, Transylvania, Thaumaleidae, Mycetophilidae, Xylophagidae, Rhagionidae, Empididae, Clusiidae, Agromyzidae, Campichoetidae, Drosophilidae, Carnidae, Milichiidae, Heleomyzidae, Sphaeroceridae

INTRODUCTION

The dipterous fauna of Romania is rather unevenly known. There are groups (families), where knowledge is on the contemporary European level, particularly so for the Polyneura (Tipuloidea) families, and for all those which were treated by the series of *Fauna Republicii Populare Romîne* (later *Fauna Republicii Socialiste România*), e.g. ALBU (1980), DINULESCU (1958), IONESCU & WEINBERG (1971), LEHRER (1972), etc. At the same time, there are families where the faunistical data are still scarce.

The Hungarian Natural History Museum (formerly Hungarian National Museum) had and has numerous collection specimens also from Transylvania. This region was part of the Habsburg Empire, which was directed by the Budapest Parliament until 1920 (1918), and has been inhabited by a large Hungarian population. These are the reasons why the Hungarian entomologists always paid special attention to the fauna of Transylvania (e.g. SOLTÉSZ *et al.* 2016).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A larger part of the materials published here was collected in early June 2017, at and near to the research centre of the Ecological Department of the Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj (Kolozsvár) at Szenéte, Transylvania. There the collection

was made by László Papp, Zoltán Soltész and Albert Szappanos. The label data are quoted verbatim, handwritings are in quotations marks.

All the dipterous materials (pinned or double-mounted collection specimens) are preserved in the Diptera Collection of the Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM). Some of the abdomina of the specimens were prepared with sodium hydroxide and lactic acid, and are kept in plastic microvials with glycerol. Every specimen was identified and labelled with “det. L. Papp 2018/2017” and are kept in the Carpathian Basin part of the Collection.

Almost all data of Agromyzidae are included also in the fourth volume of the *Agromyzidae (Diptera) of Hungary* (PAPP & ČERNÝ 2019) as for voucher specimens of species new to Romania. This was made so, because it was uncertain which of the two works will be published earlier. In any case, the label data are given verbatim in both cases.

The Romanian equivalents of the Hungarian locality names, as well as English translations of the Hungarian words referring to habitats and sites on the Hungarian language labels are given below.

138-as út 38–40. km átfolyói: arch-culverts between the 38th to 40th kms under the Road No. 138; – bányá fölött: over the mine; – csapda: trap; – Csíkcsicsó: Ciceu; – Csík-Szépvíz: Frumoasa; – ernyősökről út mellett hálózva: sweeping on umbellifers along the road; – forrás, forrása: spring, spring of; – Görgényi-havasok: Munții Gurghiu; – Gyergyó, Gyergyói-havasok: Munții Giurgeu; – Gyergyószentmiklós: Gheorgheni; – Gyilkos-tó: Lacul Roșu; – Hargita: Harghita; – havasi legelő: alpine meadow; – havasok: high mountains (munții in Romanian); – kifolyó patak fölött: over the outflowing brook; – környéke: vicinity of; – kutatóház: house of the research station; – láprét: wet meadow; – Libán: Liban; – lótrágyáról: from horse dung; – partján: on the bank of, – pataknál: at the brook; – Székelyudvarhely: Odorhei Secuiesc; – Szenéte: Senetea; – tető: plateau, – Újfalu: Suseni (Gyergyóújfalu); – Vasláb: Voslăbeni.

RESULTS

Thaumaleidae

A particularly interesting small dipterous family. A good part of the species is local. Their identification were difficult until WAGNER (2002) published an identification booklet on the European species (fortunately his work covers all Europe, and not only “Mitteleuropa” as its title says). Formerly four species of *Thaumalea* Ruthé, 1831 were known from Romania, three of them from their type locality only.

Androprosopa larvata (Mik, 1888) – 1 male: Ro., Vasláb, Gyergyói-havasok, Sűgő-bg. környéke, 2017. 06. 06., 1000 m, 46.681482°N 25.673051°E, 2017. 06. 05., leg. Soltész Z.; 2 females: Ro. Libán, Görgényi-havasok, 138-as út 38–40. km átfolyói, 978 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.603479°N 25.556002°E, leg. Papp L. – This is a genus and species new for the fauna of Romania. It was formerly known from the Alpine regions of France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy on one side, and from lower mountains of Germany (Mittelgebirgen), Massif Centrale of France, Bulgaria, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Balkan part of the former Yugoslavia (WAGNER 2002), on the other. The former distribution is that of the male form, which has strongly enlarged first palpomere, while the palp is normal in the second group. However, our male specimen from Transylvania has a strongly enlarged first palpomere. Wagner did not find differences in the male genitalia of the two forms. Our new finding contradicts to a hypothesis of two subspecies, rather initiates a two species concept. However, collections of more specimens and a more detailed study of their genitalia are needed to draw a conclusion.

Thaumalea botosaneanui Vaillant, 1969 – 1 male: Romania, Cirtisoara, Bilea Lac, 2000 m, havasi legelő [alpine meadow], 1995. VI. 25., leg. Ádám L. – It was described from Gemenele Lake, Retezat Mts (Romania). It seems important to have it from another locality.

Thaumalea bezzii Edwards, 1929 – It was recorded from Romania by VAILLANT (1969), MARTINOVSKY & ROZKOŠNÝ (1988: 189) and WAGNER (2002: Abb. 27a). It was regarded a widespread species; however, presently we cannot exclude a possibility that its local populations have developed into distinct local species.

Thaumalea edwardsi Tjeder, 1949 (type locality: Băile Herculane) and *Thaumalea similis* Wagner, 1988 (type locality: Harghita Gebirge). These two species are known from their type locality only.

Mycetophilidae

Paratinia sciarina Mik, 1874 – 1 male: Ro. Újfalu, Görgényi-havasok, Hargita h., Szenéte-patak, bánya fölött, 873 m, Malaise trap – 46.601510°N 25.575399°E, 2017. 06. 08., leg. Soltész Z. – It was collected in 17 European countries/parts (PAPE & BEUK 2017), incl. Hungary (PAPP 2000) but not in Romania.

Xylophagidae

Xylophagus ater Meigen, 1804 – 1 male: Ro. Újfalu, Görgényi-havasok, Hargita h., Szenéte-patak forrása, 1047 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.579525°N 25.578304°E, leg. Soltész Z. – The Fauna Europaea (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) lists

15 European parts/countries but without Romania. The specimens conspecific with this male were registered under the name *X. compeditus* Meigen, 1820 in the HNHM, which is a junior synonym. MAJER (1977) mentioned *X. cinctus* (De Geer, 1776), which was collected at Szitnya (Transylvania); we do not know any other records of Xylophagidae from Romania.

Rhagionidae (Spaniidae/nae)

Archicera avarorum Szilády, 1934 – 1 female (HNHM, abdomen with genitalia prepared and preserved in a plastic microvial): Ro. Újfalú, Görgényi-havasok, Hargita h., Szenéte-patak, bánya fölött, 873 m, Malaise trap – 46.601510°N 25.575399°E, 2017. 06. 08., leg. Soltész Z. – In accordance with its taxonomic importance, this specimen is discussed in a separate paper (PAPP 2018).

Empididae

Allanthalia pallida (Zetterstedt, 1838) – 1 female: Ro. Libán, Görgényi-havasok, 138-as út 38–40. km átfolyói, 978 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.603479°N 25.556002°E, leg. Papp L. Although it is regarded as a Holarctic species, it is seldom collected in Europe (Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Germany, N and NW European Russia, Switzerland and Sweden). Romania fits well to its former known records.

Pseudopomyzidae

Pseudopomyza atrimana (Meigen, 1830) – 1 male 2 females: Ro. Libán-tető, 46.52744°N 25.48111°E, 2017. 06. 05., ernyösökről út mellett hálózva, leg. Szappanos A. – It is actually not new for the fauna of Romania because PAPP (1978) recorded it from Gyergyószentmiklós, i.e. from the area of the newly collected specimens.

Clusiidae

Clusiodes gentilis (Collin, 1912) – 1 female: Ro. Libán, Görgényi-havasok, 138-as út 38–40. km átfolyói, 978 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.603479°N 25.556002°E, leg. Papp L. – It is still unknown from Hungary; the Fauna Europaea (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) list 12 European parts/countries but without Romania.

Clusiodes ruficollis (Meigen, 1830) – 1 female: Ro., Vasláb, Gyergyói-havasok, Sűgő-bg. környéke, 2017. 06. 06., 1000 m, 46.681482°N 25.673051°E, 2017. 06. 05., leg. Soltész Z. – The Fauna Europaea (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) lists 20 countries/parts of Europe (incl. Hungary) but without Romania.

Agromyzidae

Based on the number of species found in Hungary (PAPP & ČERNÝ 2017, 2019, etc.) the number of the agromyzid species in the Romanian fauna must be as high as 700 species but only a small portion of it has been recorded. Of them 38 new records are listed below.

Cerodontha (Cerodontha) hennigi Nowakowski, 1967 – 1 male: Ro. Gyergyómedence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.622048°N 25.688938°E, leg. Papp L. – The Fauna Europaea (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) lists it from 15 European countries/parts but without Romania.

Cerodontha (Cerodontha) unguicornis Hendel, 1932 – 1 male: Ro. Gyergyómedence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, kifolyó patak fölött, 2017. 06. 05., 46.622048°N 25.688938°E, leg. Papp L. – It is a rare species, recently found in Hungary (PAPP & CZERNÝ 2016) and known from other seven European countries as well as from North Korea.

Cerodontha (Xenophytomyza) atronitens (Hendel, 1920) – 1 male: Ro. Libán-tető, 46.52744°N 25.48111°E, 2017. 06. 05., ernyősökről út mellett hálózva, leg. Szappanos A.

Aulagromyza orphana (Hendel, 1920) – 1 male: Ro. Libán-tető, 46.52744°N 25.48111°E, 2017. 06. 05., ernyősökről út mellett hálózva, leg. Szappanos A.; 1 male: Ro. Szenéte, Görgényi-havasok, pataknál, 978 m, 2017. 06. 04., 46.603479°N 25.556002°E, leg. Szappanos A.

Chromatomyia ramosa (Hendel, 1923) – 1 male: Ro. Libán, Görgényi-havasok, 138-as út 38–40. km átfolyói, 978 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.603479°N 25.556002°E, leg. Papp L. 1 female: Csorba Hungaria Thalhammer – “Phytomyza affinis Fall.” coll. Thalham. – It has been recorded from 18 European part/countries (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) but not from Romania.

Napomyza bellidis Griffiths, 1967 – Under the country name “Hungary” ZLOBIN (1994) listed also a male from “Tatrahaza, Jlynceki” [Tatra] in Slovakia and a female from “Sz.-Udvarhely” [Odorhei, Romania]. New record: 1 male: ROMANIA, No. 3, Lacu Rosu, along Kobak brook, N46.48182 E25.48315, 938 m, 06. 06. 2006, leg. M. Földvári. – The Fauna Europaea (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) does not list it from Romania, probably because details of Zlobin’s paper were overlooked.

Napomyza elegans (Meigen, 1830) – 1 female: Ro. Gyergyómedence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.022048°N 25.588938°E, leg. Papp L. – It has been recorded from 17 European countries/parts (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) but not from Romania.

Napomyza hirticornis Hendel, 1932 – 1 male: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyómedence, kutatóház, Malaise csapda, 2017. 06. 7–8., 46.625409°N 25.587115°E,

770 m, leg. Soltész Z.; 1 female: Homoród-fürdő, 700 m, 1943 VII 8–28 – Hungaria Udvarhely m. Éhik & Loksa. – It has been known from 17 European countries/parts (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) but not from Romania.

Napomyza lateralis (Fallén, 1823) – In the HNHM there are numerous specimens also from Romania, among them 5 males: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L. – It has been recorded from almost 30 European countries/parts (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) but not from Romania.

Napomyza scrophulariae Spencer, 1966 – 2 males: Ro. Gyergyói-medence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.622048°N 25.588938°E, leg. Soltész Z.; Ro., Szenéte, Görgényi-havasok, pataknál, 978 m, 2017. 06. 04., 46.622048°N 25.588938°E, leg. Szappanos A.

Phytomyza affinis Fallén, 1823 – 1 male: ROMÁNIA, Jud. Bihor, under the Sava Scarita, 1150 m, 25. 07. 2005., A. Orosz; 3 males: Gyilkos-tó, Szil[ády]. 931. VIII. 22..

Phytomyza albifrons Groschke et Hering, 1957 – In the Diptera Collection of the HNHM one male is preserved: ROMANIA: No. 3, Lacu Rosu, along Kobak brook, N46.4818.2 E25.4831.5, 938 m, 06.06.2006, leg. M. Földvári – *Phytomyza albifrons* Gr., 1952, M. Černý det. 2012.

Phytomyza albipennis Fallén, 1823 – 1 female: Ro. Gyergyói-medence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.022048°N 25.588938°E, leg. Papp L.

Phytomyza araciocecis Hering, 1958 – 1 male: ROMÁNIA, Jud. Braşov, Mt. Ciucas, 1600–1850 m, 28. 07. 2006., A. Orosz.

Phytomyza campanulae Hendel, 1920 – 1 male: R.-Vadului, Transsylvan. Thalhammer – “*Phytomyza bipunctata* Lw.” Coll. Thalhammer.

Phytomyza cecidonomia Hering, 1937 – 2 males: Csík-Szépvíz Fodor [on the reverse side] “1917. V. 27.”; Ro., Liban-tető, 46.52744°N 25.48111°E, 2017. 06. 05., ernyősökről út mellett hálózva, leg. Szappanos A.

Phytomyza chaerophylliana Hering, 1931 – In the Collection of the HNHM one male is preserved: Ro., Vasláb, Gyergyói-havasok, Sógó-bg. környéke, 2017. 06. 06., 1000 m, 46.681482°N 25.673051°E, 2017. 06. 05., leg. Soltész Z.

Phytomyza clematidis Kaltenbach, 1859 – 3 males: ROMANIA, No. 1, Senetea, meadow, N4637'31.4" E2535'13.5", 764 m, 06. 06.2006, leg. M. Földvári.

Phytomyza continua Hendel, 1920 – 1 male: Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L.; 2 males: Ro. Liban-tető, 46.52744°N 25.48111°E, 2017. 06. 05., ernyősökről út mellett hálózva, leg. Szappanos A.

Phytomyza eupatorii Hendel, 1927 – 1 male: “Szászka Ungarn Kristen” [Sasca Romana]. – It is known from Belgium, Great Britain, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Lithuania, Poland and the Netherlands (Oriental region: doubtful).

Phytomyza evanescens Hendel, 1920 – 2 males from Transylvania: Ro., Gyergyószentmiklós, Gyergyói-havasok, Pongrác-tető, havasi legelő, 1263 m, 46.74429N 25.722139°E, 2017. 06. 07., leg. Papp, Soltész; ROMANIA, No. 17., Văleni, 987 m, peatbog and brook, yellow pans, 23–24. 05. 2006., leg. M. Földvári.

Phytomyza glechomae Kaltenbach, 1862 – 1 female: Sz.[ékely]-Udvarhely Szilády, 1939.VIII.

Phytomyza griffithsi Spencer, 1963 – 1 male: Sz.[ékely]Udvarhely Szilády, 1931. VIII. Formerly known from the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Lithuania and Poland. It is reported as new also from Hungary by PAPP & ČERNÝ (2019).

Phytomyza leucanthemi Hering, 1935 –1 male: N.-Várad, Hungaria Thalhammer – “*Phytomyza bipunctata* Lw.” coll. Thalhammer; 1 male: Romania No. 4., Depresiuna Maramureşului Crăciuneşti, 2005. 06. 28., N46°56'55” E23°58'40”, leg. J. Kontschán – D. Murányi – K. M. Orci.

Phytomyza nigrifemur Hering, 1934 – 1 male: Nagyenyed [= Aiud], 916. VIII. 2. – “*Phytomyza* sp.” det. K. A. Spencer “1956”; 1 male: Ro., Liban-tető, 46.52744°N 25.48111°E, 2017. 06. 05., ernyősökről út mellett hálózva, leg. Szappanos A.

Phytomyza nigripennis Fallén, 1823 – 2 females: Ro., Gyergyószentmiklós, Gyergyói-havasok, Pongrác-tető, havasi legelő, 1263 m, 46.74429N 25.722139°E, 2017. 06. 07., leg. Papp, Soltész.

Phytomyza nigritula Zetterstedt, 1838 – 1 female: Romania, Muntii Gutai, Brek, No. 2005/2/12, 23. 09. 2005, leg. J. Kontschán, D. Murányi, J. Nédli.

Phytomyza notata Meigen, 1830 – 1 male: Sz.-Udvarhely, Szilády, “930. VIII.”; 2 males: Ro., Gyergyószentmiklós, Gyergyói-havasok, Pongrác-tető, havasi legelő, 1263 m, 46.74429°N 25.722139°E, 2017. 06. 07., leg. Papp – Soltész.

Phytomyza pubicornis Hendel, 1920 – 2 males: Csíkcsicsó, Szil.[ády] 931. VII. 17.

Phytomyza ranunculicola Hering, 1949 – 2 males: Ro. Gyergyói-medence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.022048°N 25.588938°E, leg. Papp L./ Soltész Z.

Phytomyza ranunculivora Hering, 1932 – 2 males from Transsylvania: Ro. Gyergyói-medence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.022048°N 25.588938°E, leg. Papp L.; Ro. Vasláb, Gyergyói-havasok, Sógó-bg. környéke, 2017. 06. 06. 1000 m, 46.681482°N 25.673051°E, leg. Soltész Z.

Phytomyza rostrata Hering, 1934 – 1 male: Ro., Liban-tető, 46.52744°N 25.48111°E, 2017. 06. 05., ernyősökről út mellett hálózva, leg. Szappanos A.

Phytomyza senecionis Kaltenbach, 1869 – 1 male: Ro. Vasláb, Gyergyói-havasok, Sógó-bg. környéke, 2017. 06. 06., 1000 m, 46.681482°N 25.673051°E, 2017. 06. 05., leg. Soltész Z.

Phytomyza soenderupi Hering, 1941 – 2 males: ROMANIA, No. 11., Văleni, 987 m, peatbog and brook, 23–24. 05. 2006., leg. M. Földvári. – Formerly known from Great Britain, Denmark, Estonia and Germany only (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017).

Phytomyza spinaciae Hendel, 1935 – 2 males: Ro. Vasláb, Gyergyói-havasok, Súgó-bg. környéke, 2017. 06. 06., 1000 m, 46.681482°N 25.673051°E, 2017. 06. 05., leg. Soltész Z.; Ro. Gyergyói-medence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.022048°N 25.588938°E, leg. Papp L. – It was formerly known from 10 European countries/parts (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) but not from Romania.

Phytomyza varipes (Macquart, 1835) – 1 female: Ro. Gyergyói-medence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, kifolyó patak fölött, 2017. 06. 05., 46.622048°N 25.688938°E, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: Ro. Gyergyói-medence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.022048°N 25.588938°E, leg. Soltész Z.; 2 females: Ro. Liban-tető, 46.52744°N 25.48111°E, 2017. 06. 05., ernyősökről út mellett hálózva, leg. Szappanos A. – The Fauna Europaea (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) lists it from 16 European countries/parts but not from Romania.

Phytomyza veronicicola Hering, 1925 – 1 male: Homoród-fürdő, Szil.[ády] 931. VII. 22. – It is a very rare species, known from Germany, Czech Republic, Lithuania and Hungary (PAPP & ČERNÝ 2019).

Phytomyza wahlgreni Rydén, 1944 – 1 male: Csik Szépvíz, 1917. V. 31., leg. Fodor. 9 males, 2 females: Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L. – The Fauna Europaea (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) lists it from 18 European countries/parts but not from Romania. It is a common species in Hungary, although it will be reported as new from Hungary by PAPP & ČERNÝ (2019), so we presume that it is similarly so in Romania.

Campichoetidae

Campichoeta obscuripennis (Meigen, 1830) – 1 male: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L.

Drosophilidae

Paracoxenus argyreator Frey, 1932 – 2 males: Ro. Libán, Görgényi-havasok, 138-as út 38–40. km átfolyói, 978 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.603479°N 25.556002°E, leg. Papp L. – It is an extremely rare species. Formerly it was collected in Finland only (BAECHLI *et al.* 2004).

Carnidae

Minute, mostly black flies developing mainly in several kinds of dung and in birds nests (PAPP 1978); this is why they are poorly represented in collections. In Romania, about 30 species of three genera are expected to occur, but only a minor portion of them has been recorded.

Meoneura flavifacies Collin, 1930 – 1 male: Ro. Gyergyószentmiklós, Gyergyói-havasok, Pongrác-tető, havasi legelő, 1263 m, 46.774428°N 25.722139°E, 2017. 06. 07., leg. Papp, Soltész; 1 female: Ro. Libán-tető, 46.52744°N 25.48111°E, 2017. 06. 05., ernyősökről út mellett hálózva, leg. Szappanos A.

Meoneura neglecta Collin, 1930 – 4 females: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L.; 1 male: *ibid.*, lótrágyáról.

Milichiidae

Neophyllomyza acyglossa (Villeneuve, 1920) – 1 female: Ro., Gyergyószentmiklós, Gyergyói-havasok, Pongrác-tető, havasi legelő, 1263 m, 46.774428°N 25.722139°E, 2017. 06. 07., leg. Papp, Soltész.

Phyllomyza donisthorpei Schmitz, 1923 – 4 males: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, kutatóház, Malaise csapda, 2017. 06. 7–8., 46.625409°N 25.587115°E, 770 m, leg. Soltész Z.; 2 males: Ro. Gyergyói-medence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, kifolyó patak fölött, 2017. 06. 05., 46.622048°N 25.688938°E, leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Ro., Gyergyószentmiklós, Gyergyói-havasok, Pongrác-tető, havasi legelő, 1263 m, 46.774428°N 25.722139°E, 2017. 06. 07., leg. Papp, Soltész; 1 female: Ro. Gyergyói-medence, Szenéte, láprét, 772 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.622048°N 25.588938°E, leg. Papp L. – It was collected in seven countries from the middle part of Europe (incl. Hungary, PAPP 1978) but the above ones are the first data from Romania.

Phyllomyza flavitarsis (Meigen, 1830) – 1 male: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, kutatóház, fényre repült, 2017. 06. 04., 46.625409°N 25.587115°E, 770 m, leg. Papp L. – It is a seldom collected species, known from a couple of European countries, incl. Hungary (PAPP 1978).

Heleomyzidae

Eccoptomera emarginata Loew, 1862 – 1 male: Ro. Libán, Görgényi-havasok, 138-as út 38–40. km átfolyói, 978 m, 2017. 06. 05., 46.603479°N 25.556002°E, leg. Papp L. – Although it is known also from Romania, it seems worth publishing this record here.

Suillia femoralis (Loew, 1862) – 1 male: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L. – A really rare species, it has not been recorded from Hungary either.

Sphaeroceridae

It is a species-rich family. We estimate the number of its species as c. 150 in Romania.

Borborillus uncinatus (Duda, 1923) – 1 male: Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, lótrágyáról, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L. – The Fauna Europaea (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) and the world catalogue of Sphaeroceridae (ROHÁČEK *et al.* 2001) mention it also from Romania, although I cannot locate the source of that record. In any case, the above specimen of this rare species seems worth publishing here.

Elachisoma bajzae L. Papp, 1983 – 1 female: Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, lótrágyáról, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L. – It was described from Hungary, but it is a widespread species; however, as a consequence of its minute size, it is seldom collected (Spain, incl. Balearic and Canary Is, Cyprus, Crete, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Italy, Switzerland).

Coproica pappi Carles-Tolrá, 1990 – 3 males: Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, lótrágyáról, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L. – It was described from Spain, and CARLES-TOLRÁ (1990) stated correctly that the Hungarian paratypes of *Coproica dentata* L. Papp, 1973, a Mongolian species, actually belong to this species. Since that time it was collected only in Slovakia.

Coproica pusio (Zetterstedt, 1847) – 4 males, 5 females: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, lótrágyáról, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Ro., Gyergyószentmiklós, Gyergyói-havasok, Pongrác-tető, havasi legelő, 1263 m, 46.74429°N 25.722139°E, 2017. 06. 07., leg. Papp, Soltész. – The Fauna Europaea (BYSTOWSKI *et al.* 2017) lists it from 22 European countries/parts but not from Romania. On horse dung it must be a common species also in Romania.

Philocoprella italica (Deeming, 1964) – 2 males: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, lótrágyáról, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L.; 1 female: Ro. Gyergyószentmiklós, Gyergyói-havasok, Pongrác-tető, havasi legelő, 1263 m, 46.774428°N 25.722139°E, 2017. 06. 07., leg. Papp, Soltész. – It is probably a widespread species on horse dung and cattle pats in Europe, but it is seldom collected owing to its minute size. These are the first records from Romania.

Philocoprella longispina (Laurence, 1952) – 3 males, 1 female: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, lótrágyáról, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L. – It is listed also from Romania by ROHÁČEK *et al.* (2001) but I cannot locate the source of that record.

Spelobia talparum (Richards, 1929) – 2 males: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, kutatóház, Malaise csapda, 2017. 06. 7–8., 46.625409°N 25.587115°E, 770 m, leg. Soltész Z. – This is a widely distributed West Palaearctic species (ROHÁČEK *et al.* 2001), known from 25 countries/parts of Europe but it was not listed for Romania.

Svarciella v-atrum (Villeneuve, 1917) – 1 female: Ro., Liban-tető, 46.52744°N 25.48111°E, 2017. 06. 05., ernyősökről út mellett hálózva, leg. Szappanos A. – A less common European species (ROHÁČEK *et al.* 2001); this is its first record from Romania.

Opalimosina collini (Richards, 1929) – 3 males, 2 females: Ro. Szenéte, Gyergyói-medence, Maros partján, lótrágyáról, 754 m, 2017. 06. 06., 46.636222°N 25.592181°E, leg. Papp L. – It is a widely distributed although not common Palaearctic species, also known from Japan, North Korea and the Russian Far East (ROHÁČEK *et al.* 2001), but not from Romania.

*

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