

SPECIES OF NINE DIPTEROUS FAMILIES OF THE BÜKK NATIONAL PARK (DIPTERA)

By

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Locality and flight period data of 73 species of nine dipterous families (Bibionidae, Pleciidae, Anisopodidae, Thaumaleidae, Heleomyzidae, Odiniidae, Milichiidae, Carnidae, Acartophthalmidae; 1412 specimens) are given with remarks on life-habits. Types of five species formerly described had been collected in the Bükk National Park.

As in my previous paper on the flies of the Bükk National Park (Papp 1993a), the families in the present paper are not phylogenetically related. They are those nine families, which I can identify down to species (owing to modern and available literature) and were not treated in the previous volume. Unfortunately, a bigger half of all the materials (and species) collected in the Bükk N. P. and preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (below: HNHM) will not be identified and recorded, since there is no specialist for them in our country. However, papers in the first volume and in this volume are representative enough to show also the richness of the dipterous fauna of our most important mountainous national park.

LIST OF SPECIES

BIBIONIDAE

Not all materials of bibionids preserved in the collection of the HNHM from the Bükk Mts. were identified due to lack of time. Nevertheless, the number of specimens recorded is not insignificant (*Dilophus* spp.: 85 ex., *Bibio* spp.: 102 ex.). A good number of the specimens identified by the late Dr. Géza Zilahi-Sebess; however, since a part of his identifications is not correct, his identification data are not actually mentioned below. Since the old collection of the HNHM was destroyed in 1956, and there most of the specimens of *Bibio pomonae* must have been misidentified, this species may be regarded as new for the Hungarian fauna (see also below).

Bibio clavipes Meigen, 1818 — Miskolc: Csipkésút, Nagy-mező; Répáshuta: Pénzpatak. — Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak; Tard: Sugaró. ?-IX-X. — 19 ex.; a part of them was caught by light traps.

[***Bibio hortulanus*** (Linnaeus, 1758) — Bükkábrány. ?-V-?. — This is the commonest bibionid species in Hungary. Although it has been collected also in our low mountains, only one female was found.]

Bibio leucopterus (Meigen, 1804) — Nagyvisnyó: Elza-lak. V–VI. — Only two males of this less abundant species were found.

Bibio marci (Linnaeus, 1758) — Cserépfalu: Hór-völgy; Miskolc: Lusta-völgy; Mályinka: Harica, Mária-forrás; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták; Szilvásvár: Szalajka-völgy. — Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak; Tard: Bála-völgy, Sugaró; Noszvaj; Síkfőkút. IV–VI. — Several hundreds of this very abundant species were caught but only 70 specimens were preserved of those collected in the Bükk Mts.

Bibio nigriventris Haliday, 1833 — Nagyvisnyó: Ablakos-kő-völgy, Bálvány; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták; Szilvásvár; Óserdő. V–VI. — Four males.

Bibio pomonae (Fabricius, 1775) — Mályinka: Harica, Mária-forrás. Nagyvisnyó. ?–VI–VII. — Two males and three females were collected here (11. VI. 1979, leg. Papp András, 5–7. VI. 1979, leg. Bajza-Papp, 12. VII. 1983, leg. Ádám): these are the only voucher specimens from Hungary. In the collection of the HNHM there are specimens also from Slovakia and Romania (Transylvania); former records (Zilahi-Sebess 1960) must have been based on misidentifications, since this species does not occur in lowlands and in low mountains of Hungary, and even if there were true *pomonae* specimens preserved from Hungary (from the Bükk Mts.) before 1956, their identity cannot be checked.

[**Bibio venosus** (Meigen, 1804) — Tard: Bála-völgy. 5. V. — One male.]

Dilophus bispinosus Lundström, 1913 — Felsőtárkány: Répáshuta: Pénzpaták. ?–16–23. VII–?. — 30 males and 16 females; all of them were captured by light traps.

Dilophus febrilis (Linnaeus, 1758) — Miskolc or Nagyvisnyó: "Bánkút"; Nagyvisnyó; Répáshuta: Pazsag-völgy. — Bükkábrány; Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak; Noszvaj; Síkfőkút. 9. V–20. IX. — A common and widespread species, which develops e.g. in old cow pats; 19 males, 10 females were collected by netting and by a Malaise trap in forests and on a humid meadow.

Dilophus femoratus Meigen, 1804 — Miskolc: Kurta-bérc, Hosszú-bérc, Nagy-mező. 8. VI–10. VII. — Seven males and three females were caught, mainly on meadows.

PLECIIDAE

The only representative of this family in Central Europe was also found in the Bükk N. P.

Penthetria funebris Meigen, 1804 (= *holosericea* Meigen, 1818) — Bélapátfalva: Ravaszlyuk; Miskolc: Bánkút, Jávorkút, Lillafüred; Szarvaskő; Szilvásvár: Szalajka-völgy. Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak; Tard. 27. IV–25. V. — As many as 55 ex (37 males, 18 females). It seems a common species in the cool and humid mountain creek valleys of Hungary, where it develops in wet litter.

ANISOPODIDAE

Only 55 specimens of this family are preserved in the collection of the HNHM from the Bükk Mts. Zilahi-Sebess (1960) reported on six species of *Anisopus* from Hungary, of which *limpidus* (Edwards, 1923) is questionable (there is no voucher specimen preserved from Hungary and Krivosheina (1986) did not list it from Hungary). Of the five species, three were found in the Bükk Mts..

Sylvicola cinctus (Fabricius, 1787) — Bélapátfalva: Ravaszlyuk; Cserépfalu: Hór-völgy; Miskolc: Csanyikvölgy, Garadna, Garadna-völgy, Létrás-tető; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány, Bánkút, Csurgói erdészlak, Leány-völgy; Szilvásvár: Óserdő. — Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak. 4. IV–11. X. — Contrarily to previous beliefs, this is a common species in Hungary. Now five males and 26 females were identified. Unfortunately, all males found belong to *S. cinctus* (see also under *fenestralis*).

Sylvicola fenestralis (Scopoli, 1763) — Miskolc: Garadna, Garadna-völgy; Nagyvisnyó: Ablakos-kő-völgy. 21. VII–11. X. — Five females of this common species were identified from the

Bükk N. P. materials; other 16 females were left unnamed as "cinctus or fenestralis females" since no reliable differentiating feature has been found for separating the medium-large females of these two species.

Sylvicola punctatus (Fabricius, 1787) — Miskolc or Nagyvisnyó: Bánkút; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták. ?-7. IX-10. XI. — One male and two females of this Holarctic species were collected, two of them by a light trap.

THAUMALEIDAE

A small family for rare aquatic species. Martinovský and Rozkošný (1988) listed only one species from Hungary (*T. thalhammeri* Zilahi-Sebess, 1956, which was described from Pécs). Zilahi-Sebess (1960) recorded four species from Hungary but since most of the specimens were destroyed in 1956 here, the identity of the specimens determined by Zilahi-Sebess could not be checked. Besides one specimen from the Bükk N. P., there are only one specimen from Kőszeg and two specimens from Mehádia (Romania) in the collection of the HNHM from the Carpathian Basin (identified as *T. bezzii* Edwards by Dr. R. Wagner), which were returned from Debrecen after the death of Dr. G. Zilahi-Sebess to the HNHM.

Thaumalea bezzii Edwards, 1929 — Miskolc: Garadna-völgy. 26. V. 1981., leg. Papp L. — det. R[üdiger] W[agner] 1985. This is the only specimen (male) collected in Hungary after 1956.

HELEOMYZIDAE

After some new descriptions and recent findings 72 species of this family is known from Hungary (two of them have not been published, cf. Papp 1981); representatives of 41 species are found in the Bükk National Park. Actually an additional species *Suillia femoralis* (Loew, 1862) (with a label: "Szilvásvár, Tarkó, 900-950 m, 1981.VIII. 24., leg. Papp L.") was also found but females of this species-group cannot be identified reliably. The number of specimens approximates one thousand (988 ex.), i.e. it is rather significant. No species new for Hungary was found but the material below includes paratypes of three species described earlier (cf. Papp 1981, Papp and Woźnica 1993) and a high number of very rare species was collected. A part of the heleomyzids lives in caves or in the humid and cool microclimate of the entrance zone of caves. Fortunately, there were fair opportunities to collect also in these kinds of places during our collecting programme; and since a good number of the heleomyzid flies occurs in higher mountain of Hungary only, this material is probably the best one ever recorded from a given area of Hungary.

Orbellia myopiformis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 — Répáshuta: Pénzpaták. XI. — A rare species known from France, Germany and Hungary only. Three males and five females were collected in the Bükk N. P., all of them by light trap.

Oldenbergiella calcarifera L. Papp, 1980 — Miskolc: Létrás-tető; Nagyvisnyó: Ablakos-kő-völgy; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták, Tebepuszta; Szilvásvár: Közép-bérc. ?-9. X-30. XI. — It has only been collected in the higher mountains of Hungary: one male was caught in the Mátra Mts., all the other specimens are from the Bükk Mts. It is common in places here: on the 9th of October, 1986 more than 3.000 specimens of *Oldenbergiella* (mainly this species) were caught in the Ablakos-kő-völgy on dung of wild pigs and birds (some 150 specimens preserved). Altogether 165 specimens are in the collection of the HNHM.

Oldenbergiella seticerca L. Papp, 1980 — Nagyvisnyó: Ablakos-kő-völgy; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták. Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak. IV-?-X-XII. — It seems less abundant in the Bükk N. P. than the former species, although it has been found in several other mountains of Hungary and also in Slovakia (22 specimens).

Oecothea fenestralis (Fallén, 1820) — Felsőtárkány; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány, Hármaskút; Szilvásvár. I. VI-23. VII. — One male and three females of this widespread species were found; it develops in small mammal runs but also repeatedly collected on windows of village houses.

Eccoptomera emarginata Loew, 1862 — Nagyvisnyó: Bánkúti-víznyelő, Diabáz-barlang; Miskolc: Kecse-lyuk. 26. VIII–25. IX–?. — Before our collecting programme it was not collected in the Bükk Mts. Of the materials collected in the entrance zone of caves we preserved 188 ex.

Eccoptomera microps (Meigen, 1830) — Bélapátfalva: Ravaszlyuk. 4. VII. — One male of this rare species was found.

Eccoptomera obscura (Meigen, 1830) — Cserépfalu; Miskolc: Csanyikvölgy; Nagyvisnyó: Bánkúti-víznyelő, Diabáz-barlang; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták; Szilvásvár: Közép-bérc. 4. IV–?–15. IX–XI. — Nineteen specimens were caught in the entrance zone of caves and also by soil traps set out for a winter period.

Eccoptomera pallescens (Meigen, 1830) — Nagyvisnyó: Bánkúti-víznyelő, Diabáz-barlang. ?–15–25. IX–?. — Before our collecting programme it was not collected in the Bükk Mts. In these years 17 males and 19 females were caught in the entrance zone of two caves.

Neoleria ruficauda (Zetterstedt, 1847) — Répáshuta: Pénzpaták. 14. V. — Only one male was caught by a light trap. The imagoes are usually found on carrion.

Morpholeria innotata (Czerny, 1933) — Nagyvisnyó: Hármaskút, Nagy-mező. 26. V–I. VI–?. — Two females only.

Morpholeria kerteszi (Czerny, 1924) — Cserépfalu: Hór-völgy; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány, Bánkút, Hármaskút; Szilvásvár: Közép-bérc. 4. IV–4. X. — One male and four females of this rare species were collected, one of them on horse dung.

Morpholeria ruficornis (Meigen, 1830) — Bükkszentkereszt: Hollóstető; Mályinka: Mária-forrás, Odvas-kő; Miskolc: Lillafüred, Nagy-mező, Ómassa; Nagyvisnyó: Ablakos-kő-völgy, Bánkút, Csurgói erdészlak, Mála-bérc, Nagy-völgy; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták; Szilvásvár: Tar-kő. 4. VI–9. X. — It is a characteristic species for the Bükk Mts. but nowhere was it found abundant (29 specimens).

Morpholeria variabilis (Loew, 1862) — Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány. 4. VIII. — It occurs in the higher mountains in the Carpathian Basin; a single female was found.

Gymnomus caesius (Meigen, 1830) — Miskolc: Kecse-lyuk, Vizes-barlang; Nagyvisnyó: Bánkúti-víznyelő, Bánkút, Diabáz-barlang; Szilvásvár: Istállós-kő. 2. VI–25. IX. — It is not rare in the entrance zone of the Bükk caves (57 ex.). A majority of our HNHM collection is from the Bükk N. P.

Gymnomus europaeus L. Papp and Woźnica, 1993 — Miskolc, Vizes-barlang, Tard. — 4. IV–22. VIII.—?. — Two male paratypes; the one from "Vizes-barlang" was collected in the period of our collecting programme.

Gymnomus spectabilis (Loew, 1862) — Nagyvisnyó: Bánkúti-víznyelő barlang, Diabáz-barlang; Szilvásvár: Közép-bérc. 26. VIII–15. IX. — Six males and one female were collected, all but one were caught in the entrance zone of two caves.

Scoliocentra (Leriola) brachypterna (Loew, 1873) — Felsőtárkány; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták. Tard. 1. I–22. III–?. — This species was found in numerous caves but it occurs also free in forests and human settlements in winter and in early spring. Seven males and six females are preserved from the Bükk N. P. and from adjacent areas in the collection of the HNHM.

Scoliocentra (Scoliocentra) duplicisetata (Strobl, 1894) — Nagyvisnyó: Diabáz-barlang. Noszvaj: Síkfőkút. 9. V–15. IX. — It is very rare in Hungary: there is only one further specimen from Pécs besides the two specimens above known from Hungary.

Heleomyza captiosa Gorodkov, 1962 — Felsőtárkány; Miskolc: Kecse-lyuk; Nagyvisnyó: Bánkút; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták. Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak; Tard. I–XII. — It is the commonest heleomyzid species in the caves of Hungary. On the other hand, it occurs free in forests and vil-lages (stables, other animal houses, cess-pools, etc.) from November till March. It was collected also by light traps (86 specimens).

Heleomyza modesta (Meigen, 1838) — Felsőtárkány; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány, Leány-völgy, Nagy-mező; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták. Tard. II-1. VI-?. — Its life-habits must be similar to those of *captiosa* though this species is less abundant in caves. It is also attracted by light (16 specimens).

Heteromyza atricornis Meigen, 1830 — Miskolc: "Háromkúti b.", Kecse-lyuk, Szeleta-barlang; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány. Miskolc: Avas. V-IX. — It is characteristic for caves but it seldom occurs also in cool and humid forests (three males, nine females).

Heteromyza oculata Fallén, 1820 — Miskolc: Garadna-patak, Lillafüred; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány. V-IX. — A rare species; seven males and one female were collected in the Bükk Mts., there is only another specimen (Makkoshotyka) from Hungary in the collection of the HNHM.

Tephrochlamys flavipes (Zetterstedt, 1838) — Répáshuta: Pénzpaták. Noszvaj: Síkfőkút. 21. III-?-IX-XI. — Six females.

Tephrochlamys laeta (Meigen, 1830) — Nagyvisnyó: Bánkút; Szilvásvár: Közép-bérc. 20. IX-11.X. — One male and two females of this rare species were found in these materials.

Tephrochlamys rufiventris (Meigen, 1830) — Felsőtárkány; Miskolc: Bánkút, Létrás, Ómassa, Lillafüred; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták; Szilvásvár: Közép-bérc. Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak; Tard. IV-X. — It is common though not very abundant in the Bükk Mts. (39 specimens).

Tephrochlamys tarsalis (Zetterstedt, 1847) — Miskolc: Garadna-patak; Nagyvisnyó: Ablakos-kő-völgy, Bánkút, Huta-rét; Répáshuta: Pénzpaták; Szilvásvár: Szalajka-völgy. Tard. IV-XI. — It is common also in the Bükk N. P. (27 specimens).

Suillia affinis (Meigen, 1830) — Felsőtárkány: Tar-kő; Mályinka: Harica-forrás; Miskolc: Garadna-patak, Lyukas-gerinc; Nagyvisnyó: Ablakos-kő-völgy; Szarvaskő: Eger, Tardos-hegy; Szilvásvár: Szalajka-völgy. Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak; Noszvaj: Síkfőkút; Tard. V-X. — Its larvae develop in sporophores of macrofungi; imagoes are abundant in humid forests in creek valleys, etc. (16 males, 22 females).

Suillia atricornis (Meigen, 1830) — Mályinka: Harica-forrás, Odvas-kő. "Bükk hg." 5-12. VI-?. — One male and two females were found in these materials. It is also a mushroom feeder.

Suillia bicolor (Zetterstedt, 1838) — Bükkzsérc: Csipkés-tető; Cserépfalu: Hór-völgy; Felsőtárkány: Tar-kő; Mályinka: Mária-forrás; Miskolc: Alsóhámor, Lillafüred, Ómassa; Nagyvisnyó: Csurgoi erdészlak, Nagy-völgy, Taró-völgy; Szilvásvár: Szalajka-völgy. Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak. V-X. — Larvae are abundant in sporophores of mushrooms; it was reared from 130 species of macrofungi in Hungary (20 males, 12 females).

Suillia flava (Meigen, 1830) — Cserépfalu: BNP kutatóház ("Oszla"); Miskolc: Létrás-tető. 4. IV-22. IX. — Three males of this rare species were found.

Suillia fuscicornis (Zetterstedt, 1847) — Bükkszentkereszt: Hollóstető; Cserépfalu; Felsőtárkány: Tar-kő; Mályinka: Harica-forrás, Mária-forrás, Odvas-kő, Szentlélek-hegy; Miskolc: Bánkút, Forrás-völgy, Létrás-tető, Lusta-völgy, Nagy-mező; Szarvaskő: Eger-patak. Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak. VI-X. — It is a common although not very abundant mushroom-feeder (Papp 1981). Eleven males and fifteen females were collected in the Bükk N. P.

Suillia gigantea (Meigen, 1830) — Felsőtárkány: Tar-kő. Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak. 27. V-?-5. X. — A widespread species with little known habits (in all probability it develops in underground fungi). Two females.

Suillia imberbis Czerny, 1924 — Szilvásvár: Keskeny-rét. 24. VIII. — It is an extremely rare species: in Hungary it was formerly known from Kőszeg only. Now two males and one female were found from the Bükk Mts.

Suillia inornata (Loew, 1862) — Cserépfalu: Hór-völgy; Miskolc: Lillafüred. 6-21. IX. — A widespread but little known and rare species (Papp 1981). Two females.

Suillia laevifrons (Loew, 1862) — Bükkzsérc: Nagy-Galya. Noszvaj: Síkfőkút. 19. VI-8. VIII-?. — A widespread but rare Palearctic species, whose life-habits are little known (Papp

1981). Now two males were found. In Hungary it lives in our mountains only and imagoes have not been collected later than August.

Suillia lurida (Meigen, 1830) — Cserépfalu: Hór-völgy; Felsőtárkány: Tar-kő; Miskolc: Lilla-füred, Lusta-völgy; Szilvássvár. Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak; Tard. 22. III-26. VI-?-5. IX-4. X. — A forest species; three males and seven females were found in the Bükk Mts. (see more under *S. univittata*).

Suillia oxyphora (Mik, 1900) — Felsőtárkány: Tar-kő; Miskolc: Bánkút, Csanyikvölgy, Jávorkút; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány, Nagy-mező; Szilvássvár: Keskeny-rét. ?-VII-X. — It is a common but not abundant mushroom-feeder (Papp 1981). Three males and ten females are preserved from the Bükk N. P. in the collection of the HNHM.

Suillia pallida (Fallén, 1820) — Bükkszentkereszt: Hollósető; Bükkszérc: Csipkés-tető; Cserépfalu: Hór-völgy; Felsőtárkány: Tar-kő; Mályinka: Mária-forrás; Miskolc: Forrás-völgy, Garadna-patak, Létrás; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány, Csurgói erdőszlak, Nagy-mező, Nagy-völgy; Répáshuta: Pénzpatak; Szarvaskő: Eger-patak. Cserépváralja: Tardi-patak. V-X. — A widespread Palearctic species. It is rather common in our forests (53 males and 35 females are preserved from materials collected in the Bükk N. P.). Its larvae develop in underground macrofungi (savoy truffle, etc.).

Suillia umbratica (Meigen, 1838) — Répáshuta: Pénzpatak. 13. XI. — A single female of this rare species was found.

Suillia univittata (von Roser, 1940) — Mályinka: Mária-forrás; Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány; Répáshuta: Pénzpatak. 4. VI-10. XI. — A forest species, which is otherwise a pest of garlic also in Hungary. It is closely related to *lurida*; also here the names *lurida* and *univittata* are used in accordance with Papp's (1981) usage. One male and two females.

Suillia ustulata (Meigen, 1830) — Miskolc: Garadna-patak; Nagyvisnyó: Ablakos-kő-völgy. Tard. 23. IV-?-10. X. — One male and two females.

ODINIIDAE

Rare flies with special habits (the larvae are mostly predators of xylophilous insects), and since there were no special collecting for odiniids in the Bükk N. P., only one species was found in these materials.

Odinia boletina (Zetterstedt, 1848) — Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány, Csurgói erdőszlak. Noszvaj: Síkfőkút. 4. VIII-5. IX. — Two males and one female were collected by a Malaise trap and netted on edge of forests.

MILICHIIDAE

As many as 101 specimens of eleven species were found in the collection of the HNHM from the Bükk Mts. The holotype and only known specimen of *Madiza eximia* L. Papp, 1993 was collected during our collecting programme (Papp 1993b), some other very rare species are also recorded.

Phyllomyza donisthorpei Schmitz, 1923 — Mályinka: Látó-kövek. 3-6. VII. — Only one male was caught on umbelliferous plants.

Phyllomyza equitans (Hendel, 1919) — Cserépfalu: Tardi-patak. 6. VI. — One male of this rare species was found.

Phyllomyza flavitarsis (Meigen, 1830) — Nagyvisnyó: Bálvány, Hármaskút. ?-1. VI. — Three specimens (one male and two females) were captured on meadows.

Phyllomyza rubricornis Schmitz, 1923 — Felsőtárkány. Tard: Bála-völgy, Új-hegy. 28. V-6. VI. — Of the three males recorded, two specimens were caught outside of the borders of the national park.

Phyllomyza securicornis Fallén, 1823 — Nagyvisnyó: Elza-lak. 4. VI. — Only one male was collected in the Bükk Mts.

[**Phyllomyza tetragona** Hendel, 1924 — Tard: Bála-völgy. 12. V. — The only specimen known from Hungary is this somewhat defected male.]

Desmometopa m-nigrum (Zetterstedt, 1848) — Miskolc: Jávorkút. Cserépfalu: Tardi-patak. Tard: Sugaró. ?–11. VII–5. XI. — As many as 45 specimens of this common species were identified, mostly from localities just outside of the Bükk N. P.

Desmometopa sordida (Fallén, 1820) — Mályinka: Odvas-kő. Bükkábrány; Cserépfalu: Tardi-patak; Tard. 14. V–14. VII–?. — A common species, which was collected in a humid beech forest as well as in gardens, etc. (30 ex.).

Madiza eximia L. Papp, 1993 — Mályinka: "Szentlélek hg., 1979. VI. 11., leg. Bajza [Zsuzsa]–Papp L[ászló].". — The unique holotype female was collected during our survey programme.

Madiza glabra Fallén, 1820 — Cserépfalu: Hór-völgy; Mályinka: Látó-kövek, Mária-forrás, Odvas-kő, Szentlélek-hegy; Miskolc: Jávorkút. Létras, Szentléleki-völgy; Nagyvisnyó: Ablakos-kő-völgy, Taró-völgy. Cserépfalu: Tardi-patak; Tard. 15. IV–9. X. — Fifteen specimens were netted on umbelliferous plants, on wild pig dung, etc.

Madiza pachymera Becker, 1908 — Bükkszentkereszt: Hollósetető. 27. VII. — One male of this very rare species was collected by S. Tóth in 1958.

CARNIDAE

No special collecting for carnids have ever been made in the Bükk Mts.; this is why the material is so poor both in specimens and species (5 ex. of 3 spp.).

Meoneura flavifacies Collin, 1930 — Mályinka: Harica; Miskolc: Nagy-mező; Nagyvisnyó: Nagy-mező. 27. V–15. IX. — Three females were collected, two of them on horse dung.

Meoneura hungarica L. Papp, 1977 — Nagyvisnyó: "Elza-lak". 4. VI. — The only male of this species in the collection of the HNHM from the Bükk N. P. is a paratype.

[**Meoneura obscurella** (Fallén, 1823) — Tard. ?–24.X. — One female was caught in a house.]

ACARTOPHTHALMIDAE

Only 17 ex. of two species were found but since there are only three species known from Hungary, this seems a satisfactory material for our purposes.

Acartophthalmus bicolor Oldenberg, 1910 — Szarvaskő. Cserépfalu: Tardi-patak. 16. V–30. VII. — Three males and one female of this rare species were caught by net.

Acartophthalmus nigrinus (Zetterstedt, 1848) — Miskolc: Bánkút, Csanyikvölgy, Hámori-tó, Lusta-völgy, Nagy-mező; Nagyvisnyó: Taró-völgy; Szilvásvárad: Keskeny-rét, Óserdő. — Noszvaj: Síkfőkút. 10. V–10. X. — Thirteen specimens (6 males and 7 females) were netted; one of them was caught on horse dung another one on apple bait.

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