

<https://doi.org/10.3176/biol.1981.1.04>

УДК 597.771

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NEW SYNONYMS AND NEW NAMES OF THE PALAEARCTIC *CERATOPOGONIDAE (DIPTERA)*

Probezzia seminigra (Panzer, 1798)

Syn.: *Bezzia borealis* Clastrier, 1962: Arch. Inst. Past. Alger., **40** (1): 119 (Finland). All structural characters, including male genitalia of the species determined by the original description of *B. borealis*, correspond well to the characters of male *P. seminigra*, which is a common species in North Europe.

Mallochohelea munda (Loew, 1864)

Syn.: *Palpomyia breviforceps* Kieffer, 1915: Ent. Meddel., **10**: 289 (Denmark). Unarmed femora and the armed last tarsomere clearly indicate that this species is a *Mallochohelea*. White wings, the colour of legs and halteres are characteristic of *M. munda*.

Mallochohelea remota (Kieffer, 1919)

Syn.: *Sphaeromias nitidus* var. *bulgarica* Zilahi-Sebess, 1934: Bull. Soc. Ent. Bulg., **8**: 157 (Bulgaria). Differs from the typical *M. remota* only in having yellowish tibiae of fore and middle legs. Our material of *M. remota* from the Moldavian SSR and Transcaucasus contains both colour forms.

Mallochohelea setigera (Loew, 1864)

Syn.: *M. maihensis* Remm, 1971: Living Nature of the Far East: 209. The synonymy is established by comparison of European specimens with the holotype of *M. maihensis*.

Nilobezzia posticata (Zetterstedt, 1850)

Syn.: *Sphaeromias griseus* Zilahi-Sebess, 1936: Acta biol. Szeged, **4** (1): 44 (Hungary). The northern specimens (Norway, East Siberia) have dark legs and antennae, black tergites, while the southern ones (Central Europe, Transcaucasus, Middle Asia) have yellow fore and middle legs and tergites.

Sphaeromias fasciatus (Meigen, 1804)

Syn.: *S. goetghebueri* de Meijere, 1946: Tijdschr. voor Ent., **87**: 9 (Netherlands).

Sphaeromyias pictus (Meigen, 1818)

Syn.: *Xylocrypta copiosa* Kieffer, 1925: Arch. Inst. Past. Alger., 3: 423 (Czechoslovakia).

Sphaeromyias ornatipennis Goetghebuer, 1933

Syn.: *Palpomyia nubeculosa* Tokunaga, 1941: Insecta Matsum., 15 (3): 100 (Manchuria). The original description corresponds well to the characters of the holotype of *S. ornatipennis* at the Zoological Institute in Leningrad.

Serromyia atra (Meigen, 1818)

Syn.: *albitarsis* Kieffer, 1919: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 71 (Germany).

Serromyia ledicola Kieffer, 1925

Syn.: *S. macronyx* Goetghebuer, 1933: Bull. Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 73: 355 (Belgium); *S. europaea* Clastrier, 1963: Arch. Inst. Past. Alger., 41 (1/2): 61 (Austria). The late flight period (August, September) and the structural characters leave no doubt that both species are synonyms of *S. ledicola*.

Monohalea leucopeza (Meigen, 1804)

Syn.: *Kiefferomyia gorana* Mayer, 1937: Stettin. ent. Zeit., 98 (2): 303 (DDR); *M. xanthopeza* Clastrier, 1963: Arch. Inst. Past. Alger., 41 (1/2): 55 (female). Does not differ from *M. leucopeza*.

Stilobezzia claripes Das Gupta, Wirth, 1968

Syn.: *S. tokunagai* Das Gupta, Wirth, 1968: Bull. U.S. nat. Mus., 238: 131; *S. maihensis* Remm, 1971: Living Nature of the Far East: 209. *S. claripes* and *S. tokunagai* were identified only by the difference in the colour of the hind leg. This character considerably varied in large series from Sakhalin and Khabarovsk Territory. Structurally all the three species are identical.

Stilobezzia flavirostris (Winnertz, 1852)

Syn.: *S. albicornis* Kieffer, 1919: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 84 (Hungary).

Ceratopogon nitidulus (Edwards, 1921)

Syn.: *Trishelea crassiforceps* Kieffer, 1925: Arch. Inst. Past. Alger., 3: 411 (Zehlau moor).

Culicoides, subgenus **Oecacta** Poey, 1851

Syn.: *Remmia* Gluchova, 1977: Parasit. sborn., 27: 116. The type-species of the subgenus *Remmia* — *C. schultzei* resembles the type-species of the subgenus *Oecacta* — *C. furens* more than some other palaeartic species. It is evident that both names are synonyms. *Oecacta* is a very polytypic and variable subgenus; nevertheless it forms a monophyletic group. The

isolation of some species in separate subgenera (*Wirthomyia* Vargas, 1973; *Sensiculicoides* Shevtshenko, 1974; *Silvaticulicoides* Gluchova, 1977) is quite unjustified.

***Culicoides chiopterus* (Meigen, 1830)**

Syn.: *C. dobyi* Callot, Kremer, 1969: Bull. Soc. path. exot., **62** (3): 610 (France). It was distinguished in the original description by the pubescence of the eyes. This is a characteristic feature of *C. chiopterus*, though it has been previously ignored.

***Culicoides desertorum* Gutsevich, 1959**

Syn.: *C. pictus* Khalaf, 1961: Beitr. Ent., **11** (3/4): 455 (Irak).

***Culicoides gluchovae* Mirzajeva, 1974**

Syn.: *C. wushenensis* Lee, 1974: Acta ent. Sinica, **17** (3): 353 (Inner Mongolia).

***Culicoides manchuriensis* Tokunaga, 1941**

Syn.: *C. mesostigma* Remm, 1971: Living Nature of the Far East: 201 (Primorye Terr.).

***Culicoides baghdadensis* Khalaf, 1957**

Syn.: *C. flavisimilis* Dzhafarov, 1964: The blood-sucking midges of the Transcaucasus : 291 (Azerbaijan SSR).

***Culicoides comosioculatus* Tokunaga, 1956**

Syn.: *C. chaetophthalmus* Amosova, 1957: Rev. ent. URSS, **36** (1): 237 (Primorye Terr.).

***Culicoides lailae* Khalaf, 1961**

Syn.: *C. indistinctus* Khalaf, 1961: Beitr. Ent. **11** (3/4): 461 (Irak).

***Culicoides pictipennis* (Staeger, 1839)**

Syn.: *C. subgrisescens* Dzhafarov, 1964: The blood-sucking midges of the Transcaucasus : 249 (Azerbaijan SSR). A slide-mounted female (cotype) studied at the Zoological Institute in Leningrad.

***Culicoides mongolensis* Yao, 1964**

Syn.: *C. transcaspicus* Molotova, 1966 : Rev. ent. URSS, **45** (3): 654 (Turkmen SSR).

***Dasyhelea modesta* (Winnertz, 1852)**

Syn.: *Ceratopogon aestivus* Winnertz, 1852: Linn. ent., **6**: 42 (GFR). A widely distributed and common palaeartic species. The colour characters, the shape of the second radial cell and of the aedeagus are

variable. *D. densipilosa* Tokunaga, 1963: Sci. Rep. Kyoto Pref. Univ. Agric., 15: 41 (Japan). The accurate description corresponds well to the characters of *D. modesta*.

***Dasyhelea notata* Goetghebuer, 1920**

Syn.: *D. thienemanni* Spataru, Damian-Georgescu, 1970: Stud. Cerc. biol., zool., 22 (5): 422 (Romania).

***Dasyhelea dentiforceps* Tokunaga, 1940**

Tokunaga described two forms differing in the shape of the dististyle of the male genitalia. The first form is identical with *D. furcata* Zilahi-Sebess, 1940. It is appropriate to use the name *D. dentiforceps* only for the second form.

***Dasyhelea sericatoides* Zilahi-Sebess, 1940**

Syn.: *D. siccicola* Remm, 1968: Rev. ent. URSS, 47 (4): 832 (Crimea). The synonymy is established by a comparison of the material from Hungary (type locality of *D. sericatoides*) and from various parts of the steppe zone of the USSR.

***Atrichopogon brunnipes* (Meigen, 1818)**

Syn.: *A. orbicularis* var. *longinervis* Kieffer, 1919; Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 28 (Hungary); *A. semiensis* Remm, 1972; Acta et Comm. Univ. Tartu, 293: 68 (Altai).

***Atrichopogon minutus* (Meigen, 1830)**

Syn.: *A. parviforceps* Tokunaga, 1940: Phil. J. Sci., 72: 267 (Sakhalin). The toptotypical material from various parts of Sakhalin does not differ from *A. minutus*.

***Atrichopogon setosipennis* (Kieffer, 1911)**

Syn.: *A. orbicularis* Kieffer, 1919: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 28 (Hungary). Differs from other species of the subgenus by its large size and dense hairs all over the wing.

***Atrichopogon avastensis* Remm, 1959**

Syn.: *A. hamulatus* Remm, 1971: Living Nature of the Far East: 197 (Primorye Terr.). The Far East subspecies *A. avastensis hamulatus* differs from the nominal form in the yellow body colour of the female. The structural characters are identical.

***Forcipomyia tonnoiri* (Goetghebuer, 1920)**

Syn.: *F. umbellicola* Remm, 1971: Living Nature of the Far East: 189 (Primorye Terr.).

Forcipomyia sergenti Clastrier, 1956

Syn.: *F. imeretica* Remm, 1967: Acta et Comm. Univ. Tartu, 194: 5 (Georgian SSR).

Forcipomyia murina (Winnertz, 1852)

Syn.: *Apelma aurosparsum* Kieffer, 1919: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 65 (Hungary); *F. moascari* Macfie, 1943: Proc. ent. Soc. Lond., B 12: 147 (Egypt). Common species in South Europe, North Africa and Middle Asia. Male genitalia original.

Forcipomyia brevipennis (Macquart, 1826)

Syn.: *Ceratopogon distictus* Kieffer, 1919: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 16 (SE Europe); *Ceratopogon hirtidorsum* Kieffer, 1919: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 18 (Hungary); *Ceratopogon nigrimanus* Kieffer, 1919: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 19 (Lithuania); *F. subnigra* Tokunaga, 1940: Tenthredo, 3 (1): 88 (Japan). A common holarctic arboreal species. The synonymy is established by a comparison of the original descriptions and numerous specimens from Europe, Asia and North America.

Forcipomyia regulus (Winnertz, 1852)

Syn.: *F. longimaculata* Tokunaga, 1940: Tenthredo, 3 (1): 85 (Japan); *F. metatarsis* Tokunaga, 1940: Tenthredo, 3 (1): 69 (Japan). *F. regulus* is a widely distributed transpalaeartic species characterized by the great difference of the tarsal ratio — 1.3—1.5 of the fore leg, and 0.5—0.9 of the hind leg. The long yellowish white costal spot evidently occurs in fresh specimens, only.

Forcipomyia sphagnophila Kieffer, 1925

Syn.: *F. oreophila* Remm, 1972: Acta et Comm. Univ. Tartu., 293: 63 (*F. oreophila*, misprint; Altai); *F. solonensis* Wirth, 1951: Proc. ent. soc. Wash., 53: 315 (USA). The male genitalia are of a very peculiar shape.

Forcipomyia fuliginosa (Meigen, 1818)

Syn.: *F. longiradialis* Tokunaga, 1940: Tenthredo, 3 (1): 66 (Japan); *F. takagii* Tokunaga, 1941: Ins. Matsum., 15 (3): 90 (Manchuria). *F. fuliginosa* is widely distributed in all zoogeographical regions, having already 26 synonyms. The original descriptions of named species include no differences.

New names for junior homonyms

Palpomyia lundstroemi, nom. nov. for *Palpomyia bispinosa* Lundström, 1916: Acta Soc. pro Fauna et Flora Fennica, 44 (2): 15 (Finland) nec *Palpomyia bispinosa* Kieffer, 1915: Ent. Meddel., 10: 286 (Denmark).

Palpomyia pacifica, nom. nov. for *Palpomyia aterrima* Kieffer, 1922: Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 68: 159 (Taiwan) nec *Palpomyia aterrima* Goetghebuer, 1921: Mem. Mus. hist. nat. Belg., 8 (4): 183 (Belgium).

Palpomyia csikii, nom. nov. for *Palpomyia longicornis* Kieffer, 1919: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 107 (Hungary, leg. Csiki) nec *Ceratopogon longi-*

cornis Williston, 1896 (= *Palpomyia*): Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.: 280 (Brazil).

Ceratopogon croaticus, nom. nov. for *Psilohoelea flaviventris* Kieffer, 1919 (= *Ceratopogon*): Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 66 (Croatia) nec *Ceratopogon flaviventris* Kieffer, 1917: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 15: 179 (New Guinea).

Culicoides subsylvarum, nom. nov. for *Culicoides amossovae* Remm, in Gutsevich, 1973: The blood-sucking midges: 152 (Ussurian Nature Reserve, misident., = *C. truncorum* ? Amossova, 1956, description in manuscript) nec *Culicoides amossovae* Remm, 1971: Living Nature of the Far East: 205 (Nature Reserve «Kedrovaya Pad»).

Dasyhelea aurensis, nom. nov. for *Dasyhelea biskraensis* Goetghebuer, 1939: Bull. Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 79: 59 (Algeria, Biskra) nec *Dasyhelea begueti biskraensis* Kieffer, 1923: Arch. Inst. Past. Alger., 1 (4): 672 (Biskra).

Atrichopogon tatricus, nom. nov. for *Atrichopogon montivagus* Kieffer, 1919: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 17: 25 (Tatra) nec *Forcipomyia montivaga* Kieffer, 1911 (= *Atrichopogon*): Rec. Ind. Mus. 6 (5): 322 (Himalaya).

Atrichopogon sebessi, nom. nov. for *Atrichopogon biroi* Zilahi-Sebess, 1941: Folia ent. Hung., 6 (3/4): 83 (Tunis) nec *Atrichopogon biroi* Kieffer, 1917: Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 15: 182 (New Guinea).

Forcipomyia santosi, nom. nov. for *Forcipomyia bipunctata obscura* Santos Abreu, 1918: Mem. Ac. Cienc. y Artes Barcelona, 14 (2): 276 (Canary Is.) nec *Ceratopogon obscurus* Walker, 1848 (= *Forcipomyia*): List Dipt. Brit. Mus. 1: 26 (Canada).

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Received
Dec. 13, 1979

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PALEARKTILISTE HABESÄÄSKEDE UUED SÜNONUUMID JA NIMED

Ulatusliku materjali ja originaalkirjelduste uurimise põhjal on kindlaks tehtud 54 uut habesääskede (*Diptera, Ceratopogonidae*) sünonüümi ja esitatud 9 uut nimetust noorematele homonüümidele.

Ханс РЕММ

НОВЫЕ СИНОНИМЫ И НОВЫЕ НАЗВАНИЯ ПАЛЕАРКТИЧЕСКИХ МОКРЕЦОВ

В результате изучения обширного материала и оригинальных описаний мокрецов (*Diptera, Ceratopogonidae*) установлено 54 новых синонима и представлено 9 новых названий для младших омонимов.