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Contribution to the Knowledge of Trypetidae in Cyprus (Diptera)

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During my visit to Cyprus in August 1969, I had the opportunity of seeing most of this beautiful island, and I am greatly indebted to Dr. Th. Shiakides, Department of Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, for his kind assistance in my journeys of Cyprus, for his invaluable advice on choice and selection of the localities and for his own insecta collections (Diptera, Trypetidae) he put so willingly at my disposal.

Recent publications on the subject refer to the following species found in Cyprus: *Myopites cypriaca* Hering, 1938 (Hering, 1938), *Tephritis postica* Loew, 1844 (Hering, 1939), *Orellia pseudovirens* Hering, 1940 (Hering, 1940), *Chaetorellia hexachaeta* Loew, 1862 (Hering, 1940a), *Myopites shiakidesi* sp. n.

Dacinae
Dacini

Dacus oleae Gmelin, 1788

Lokalities in Cyprus: Larnaca, VIII. 1969, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 9 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂.

Distribution: Mediterranean, Canary Islands, Near and Middle East, West Asia, India, North Africa, East Africa, South Africa. Host plants known so far: Olea sp. Raised from: Olea europaea L.

Trypetinae
Euribiini

Euribia jaculata Rondani, 1870

Localities in Cyprus: Nicosia, 23. IV. 1968, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 7 ♀♀, 5 ♂♂; Nicosia, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♂; Coral Beach, VIII. 1969, 2 ♂♂; Kyrenia, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀; Paphos, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Engomi, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 3 ♂♂; Gastria, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♂♂; Rhizokarpaso, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Lapithos, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀, 2 ♂♂; Karavas, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂; Myrtou, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Akadi, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀; Atasa, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♂; Famagusta, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀; Nisou-Dhali, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♂; Evrykhou, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Italy, Balkan States, Near and Middle East, Caucasus. New host plant: Carduus dentatus Pers. Raised from Carduus dentatus Pers.

Euribia quadrifasciata Meigen, 1826

Localities in Cyprus: Nicosia, V. 1940, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 5 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂; Nicosia, 23. IV. 1968, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 3 ♀♀, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa. Host plants known so far: Centaurea jacea L., Centaurea rhenana Bor., Centaurea scabiosa L., Centaurea serotina Bor., Centaurea cyanus L., Centauera nigra L., Centaurea pallescens Delile, Echinops ritro L.

Myopites stylata Fabricius, 1794

Localities in Cyprus: Rhizokarpaso, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Yalousa, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution: South Europe. Host plants known so far: Inula viscosa Ait. Swept from: Inula sp.

Myopites shiakidesi sp. n.

Localities in Cyprus: Salamis, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 12 ♀♀, 24 ♂♂; Engomi, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 5 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂.

Distribution: Cyprus. New host plant: Pulicaria arabica Cass. Swept and raised from Pulicaria arabica Cass.

Trypetini

Ceratitis capitata Wiedemann, 1824

Localities in Cyprus: Larnaca, VIII. 1969, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 6 ♀♀, 5 ♂♂ (wery widespread in Cyprus).

Distribution: almost all Africa, Mediterranean, Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands, Madagascar, Seychelles, Brazil, Argentina, Bermuda, California, East India, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii. Host plants known so far: affects some 80 host plant species of various families. Prevailing distribution on Citrusaceae and Rosaceae.

Myiopardalis pardalina Bigot, 1891

Localities in Cyprus: Alamboa, 17. IX. 1956, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 3 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂ (widespread in Cyprus).

Distribution: Israel, India. Host plants known so far: various species of the Cucurbitaceae family.

Carpomyia vesuviana A. Costa, 1854

Localities in Cyprus: Gastria, 8. IX. 1969, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1, ♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution: South Europe, India. Host plants known so far: Zizyphus sativus L., Zizyphus jujuba Lam. Raised from: Zizyphus lotus Lam.

Philophylla heraclei Linnaeus, 1758

Localities in Cyprus: Nicosia, 22. XI. 1940, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 2 ♀♀; Nicosia, 8. XI. 1952, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 4 ♀♀, 6 ♂♂; Galata, 14. III. 1957, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 2 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂.

Distribution: Europe, Near and Middle East, Caucasus. Host plants known so far: Heracleum sphondylium L., Heracleum gaginteum Fisch., Pastinaca sativa

L., Apium graveolens L., Falcaria rivini Most., Levisticum officinale Koch, Cicuta virosa L., Sium latifolium L., Archangelica officinalis Hoffm., Heracleum longifolium Jacq., Heracleum aspermum M. B., Anthriscus cerefolium L.

Oxyaciura tibialis Robinenau-Desvoidy, 1830

Localities in Cyprus: Troodos, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution: Mediterranean, South Europe, North Africa, Madeira, Iran. Host plants known so far: Lavandula coronopifolia Poir. Swept from: Salvia sp.

Tephritinae

Tephrellini

Spathulina tristis Loew, 1869

Localities in Cyprus: Nicosia, 9. VII. 1968, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Famagusta,

Distribution: South Europe, Mediterranean, Canary Islands. Host plants known so far: Phagnalon saxatile Cass., Phagnalon rupestre D. C.

Terelliini

Chaetorellia isais Hering, 1937

Localities in Cyprus: Nicosia, 9. VII. 1968, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Famagusta, 16. IX. 1932, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1 ♀, 4 ♂♂; Coral Beach, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♂; Paphos, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Famagusta. VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂; Gastria, VIII. 1969, 2 ♂♂; Rhizokarpaso, 3 ♂♂; Skylloura, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♂; Myrtou, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♂; Limasol, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek; 2 ♀♀; Melous-Athienou, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂.

Distribution: South Europe. Swept from: Echinops sp.

Terellia fuscicornis Loew, 1844

Localities in Cyprus: Neophytos, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂, Famagusta, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Engomi, VIII. 1969, 1 ♀, 3 ♂♂; Skylloura, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution: South Europe, North Africa. Swept from: Echinops sp.

Terellia longicauda Meigen, 1838

Localities in Cyprus: Nicosia, 21. IV. 1968, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1 ♀, 3 ♂♂.

Distribution: Central Europe, North Africa, Canary Islands, Siberia. Host plants known so far: Cirsium eriophorum L., Carduus defloratus L.

Terellia nigripalpis Hendel, 1927

Localities in Cyprus: Famagusta, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Near and Middle East. Swept from: Echinops sp.

Terellia serratulae Linnaeus, 1758

Localities in Cyprus: Limasol, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂; Sotira, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂.

Tephritini

Paroxyna (Stylia) tessellata Loew, 1844

Localities in Cyprus: Lapithos, 15. XII. 1969, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 5 ♀♀, 7 ♂♂.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Canary Islands. Near and Middle East, Central Asia. Host plants known so far: Taraxacum officinale L., Sonchus arvensis L., Leontodon hastilis L., Leontodon autumnalis L., Crepis paludosa L.

Tephritis matricariae Loew, 1844

Localities in Cyprus: Nicosia, 9. II. 1932, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Mediterranean, Near and Middle East.

Tephritis poecilura Loew, 1869

Localities in Cyprus: Prodromos, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 3 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂.

Distribution: South Europe, North Africa.

Tephritis postica Loew, 1844

Localities in Cyprus: Famagusta, III. 1932, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1 ♂; Famagusta, 5. IV. 1933, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1 ♀, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Central Europe, South Europe. Host plants known so far: Onopordum acanthium L.

Tephritis praecox Loew, 1844

Localities in Cyprus: Platres, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀.

Distribution: South Europe, Near and Middle East, North Africa, Canary Islands. Host plants known so far: Filago gallica L.

Tephritis recurrens Loew, 1869

Localities in Cyprus:: Troodos, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 6 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂.

Distribution: Mediterranean, Amur area. Swept from: Berberis sp.

Trypanea amoena Frauenfeld, 1856

Localities in Cyprus: Nicosia, 5. VII. 1933, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Famagusta, 18. IX. 1933, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1 ♀; Famagusta, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂.

Distribution: Central Europe, South Europe, Canary Islands, North Africa, Iran, Central Asia, India, Philippines, Thailand. Host plants known so far: Lactuca virosa L., Lactuca scariola L., Lactuca saligna L., Picris hieracioides L., Lactuca sativa L., Senecio coronopifolius Desf., Picris sprengeriana Chaix ex Lapeyr., Sonchus oleraceus L., Centaurea calcitrapa L. Raised from: Sonchus asper All.

Trypanea augur Frauenfeld, 1856

Localities in Cyprus: Engomi, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂; Famagusta, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀.

Distribution: Ethiopia, Aden, North Africa, Canary Islands, Sudan, Iran, Central Asia. Host plants known so far: Zygophyllum album L., Pulicaria crispa Sch., Bip. Swept from: Pulicaria arabica Cass.

Trypanea stellata Fuessly, 1775

Localities in Cyprus: Famagusta, 18. IX. 1933, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, East Africa, Canary Islands, Near and Middle East, Central Asia, Australia. Host plants known so far: Anthemis cotula L., Anthemis arvensis L., Anthemis melampodia Spreng., Anthemis cinerea Panč., Artemisia absinthium L., Aster tripolium L., Centaurea sp., Coreopsis grandiflora Nutt. ex Champ., Crepis paludosa Moench., Hieracium sabaudum L., Hieracium silvestre Tausch., Inula britannica L., Matricaria chamomilla L., Matricaria inodora L., Odontospermum sericeum C. Schultz, Reichardia picroides L., Senecio paludosus L., Senecio jacobaea L., Senecio vulgaris L., Serratula tinctoria Br. Bl.

Acanthiophilus helianthi Rossi, 1790

Localities in Cyprus: Nicosia, 17. III. 1968, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1 ♀; Nicosia, IV. 1955, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 3 ♀♀ , 1 ♂; Nicosia, 8. VI. 1933, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Famagusta, 16. IX. 1933 lgt. Th. Shiakides, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Engomi, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀; Gastria, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀; Famagusta, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Near and Middle East, Central Asia, Ethiopia, Canary Islands. Host plants known so far: Centaurea nigra L., Centaurea jacea L., Centaurea rhenana Bor., Centaurea pallescens Delile, Centaurea aegyptiaca L., Centaurea ornata L., Centaurea friederici Vis., Onopordum illyricum L., Volutarella lippi Cass., Cirsium lanceolatum L., Carthamus tinctorius L., Silybum marianum Gaertn. Swept from: Carthamus dentatus Vahl.

Acanthiophilus lautus Loew, 1869

Localities in Cyprus: Nicosia, V. 1940, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 3 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂; Nicosia, 16. V. 1963, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 3 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Nicosia, 20. VIII. 1969, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1 ♂; Troodos, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀; Kakopetria, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂; Aios Neophytos, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Coral Beach, 2 ♂♂; Kyrenia, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 3 ♂♂; Famagusta, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂; Paphos, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 3 ♂♂; Engomi, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♂♂; Gastria, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Rhizokarpaso, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Karavas, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Lapithos VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Skylloura, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Myrtou, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 3 ♂♂; Atsa, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 4 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Akaki, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂; Nisou-Dhali, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 2 ♂♂; Famagusta, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 3 ♂♂; Evrykhou, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂; Melous-Athienou, VIII. 1969, lgt. Dirlbek, 3 ♂♂.

Distribution: Mediterranean, Near and Middle East. Swept from: Echinops sp.

Acanthiophilus ramulosus Loew, 1844

Localities in Cyprus: Lapithos, 15. XII. 1969, lgt. Th. Shiakides, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Mediterranean, Canary Islands, Syria, Egypt, Algeria.

KEY TO PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF THE GENUS MYOPITES (DIPTERA, TRYPETIDAE)

Myopites Brébisson (1827, Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normand., Vol. 3, p. 102, Caen - Paris).
Stylia Rob. - Desv. (1830, Essai sur les Myodaires. Sci. Math. et Phys., Acad. Roy. des Sci., Paris, 2:1–813).
Rhyncheterus Rond. (1865, Arch. Zool. Anat. Canestr. Modena, Vol. 3, 1:37).

1. Two brown cross-bands on the wing-tip are approximately of the same width or only slightly narrower than the hyaline spaces between them . . . . . 2.
— Two brown cross-bands on the wing-tip are distinctly narrower than the hyaline spaces between them . . . . . 6.
2. Wing with two brown cross-bands extending up to the posterior wing margin; one of them leading from the Csc tip over ta, another from the tip of Cm over tp (♂ 2.5 mm, ♀ 3.0 mm) . . . . . *variofasciata* Beck., 1903 (Egypt)
— Wing with brown cross-bands not extending up to the posterior wing margin 3.
3. Basic colour of the thorax is yellow-red, the thorax ochre-yellowsprayed. Ovipositor slightly shorter than total length of abdomen, yellow-red, with black tip. Ventral side of the abdomen yellow, with black spots (♂ 3.0 mm, ♀ almost 4.0 mm) *stylata* Fabr., 1794 (South Europe)
— Basic colour of the thorax in black, thorax brown- or gray-sprayed. Ovipositor at least as long as abdomen, black, glossy. . . . . 4.
4. Scutellum black, glossy. Abdomen predominantly black (abdominal tergites black and glossy, only with narrow yellow rim on the posterior margin). The 5th tergite in males has a wide yellow frame; the 5th and 6th tergites in females are yellow, with two black spots on the anterior margin. Abdomen black on its ventral side (2.0–2.5 mm) . . . . . *nigrescens* Beck, 1908 (Canary Islands, Corsica)
— Scutellum yellow . . . . . 5.
5. Brown tp margin is contiguous on m with the brown cross-band, or connected with the brown cross-band beginning in the mouth of r2–3. Black spots on the dorsal side of the abdomen (on the 3rd to 5th segment) coalesce in the middle (3.0 mm) *eximia* Séguy, 1932 (France)
— Brown tp marin is not corrected with, yet in the most extreme case is contiguous with the brown cross-band extending from the mouth of r3–3. On the dorsal side of the abdomen there are two longitudinal rows of isolated black spots. (♂ 3.0 mm, ♀ 4.5 mm) . . . . . *blotii* Bréb., 1827 (Central and South Europe)
6. Two brown cross-bands on the wing-tip are distinctly narrower than the hyaline spaces between them, yet their width is more than one fifth of the width of the hyaline patches (two-three fifths, as a rule) . . . . . 7.
— Two brown cross-bands on the wing-tip are strikingly narrow, their width being not more than one fifth of that of the hyaline spaces between them . . . 12.
7. Pleurae mostly yellow, thorax sandy-yellow-sprayed. Ovipositor black, glossy, very short (attaining only 3/5 of the abdomen). On the dorsal side of abdomen are two distinct longitudinal rows of strikingly small, black, isolated spots (♂ 2.5 mm, ♀ 3.5 mm). . . . . *tenella* Frfld.. 1863 (Central Europe)
— Pleurae mostly black. Thorax gray-brown-sprayed . . . . . 8.
8. Black spots on the dorsal side of abdomen coalesce in the middle on the 3rd to 5th tergites (in both sexes) . . . . . 9.
— Black spots on the 3rd to 5th tergites do not coalesce completely in the middle, those of females are separated at least on the last segments of the abdomen 10.
9. On the basis of antennae, the distance of front eye margins is equal to the four-fold width of the ocellar triangle. The width of cheeks is half of the width of the third antennal joint; antennae long (3.0–4.0 mm) *longirostris* Loew, 1846 (Southern Europe)

— On the basis of antennae, the distance of front eye margins is equal to three-fold width of the ocellar triangle. Width of cheeks does not attain half-width of the third antennal joint; antennae short (♀ 3.0—4.0 mm) *boghariensis* Séguy, 1934 (Algeria)

10. First two brown cross-bands on the wings are full, unbroken, their width being almost the same along their length (3.5—4.0 mm) . . . *zernyi* Hering, 1939 (Yugoslavia)

— First two brown cross-bands on wings are not full, the first one consisting of spots only . . . . . 11.

11. Brown spot on wing-tip is contiguous or almost contiguous on m with preceding brown cross-band and tp margin (2.5—3.0 mm) . . . *cypriaca* Hering, 1938 (Cyprus)

— Brown spot on wing-tip, preceding brown cross-band and brown tp margin are not contiguous on m; particularly the distance of the apical spot and the preceding cross-band is distinct on m (♂ 2.0—2.5 mm, ♀ 3.0—3.5 mm) *shiakidesi* sp. n. (Cyprus)

12. Basic colour of thorax yellow, scutellum yellow; ventral side of abdomen yellow, dorsal side of abdomen yellow with black isolated spots (3.0 mm) *olii* sp. n. (Czechoslovakia)

— Basic colour of the thorax is black, scutellum in its basal half black and yellow in the apical one; ventral side of abdomen black, dorsal side of abdomen predominantly black (black spots coalesce in wide black bands on individual abdomen segment) (3.5 mm) . . . . . *lelae* sp. n. (France)

Controversial species like e. g. *Myopites damascena* Rond (1865, *M. jasoniae* Dufor (1862), *M. olivieri* Kieffer (1899), *M. cardoa* Costa (1882) are regarded already by Hendel (1927) as synonyms of *Myopites blotii* Bréb.

Myopites shiakidesi sp. n.

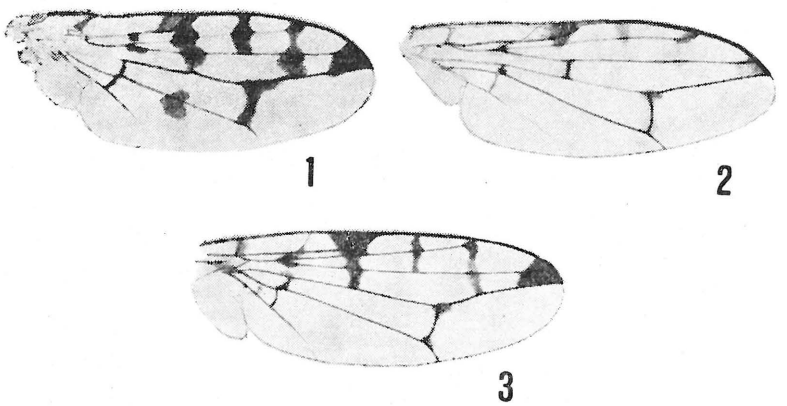
This species in named in honour of Dr. Th. Shiakides.

The above species was found in the eastern part of Cyprus in the Salamis-Engomi area, and the all the specimens were collected by sweeping from the Pulicaria arabica plants.

The new species is very closely associated with *Myopites cypriaca* Hering, yet it can be easily distinguished from it by the wing pattern (Hering, 1938, p. 401, Fig. 14). The head is yellow, the males having a lemon-yellow front band, the females an ochre one, the antennae being yellow to ochre-coloures. The palpi extend slightly over head margin, yet not attaining the bend of the proboscis. Basic colouring of the thorax is yellow, thorax is yellow-gray sprayed. Prothorax and mesopleura yellow, other pleurites black, yellow-gray, sprayed. Scutellum yellow, mesophragma black, gray-sprayed. Abdomen yellow (♂) or ochre (♀). Ventral side of ♂ abdomen yellow, lateral spots coalesce in a distinct black band, there are no black spots on the dorsal side of abdomen. Ventral side of abdomen in ♀ is also yellow, lateral black spots almost, coalesce, there are two longitudinal rows of black spots on the dorsal side of abdomen; the size of the spots is different, smallest of them being towards the abdomen base, largest of them on the fifth abdomen segment; the spots do not attain the posterior margins of abdomen segments. Ovipositor is longer than abdomen, glossy, without bristles, its basal third and rim of ovipositor end are black, medium part is yellow-brown. Legs yellowish, tarsi dark-brown till black (this character is less pronounced in ♂). Wing: first cross-band on wing base consists of isolated dark brown spots in Cm only, on junction of r2—3 with r4—5, where Cd and Cp3 begin (tan). Second cross-band extends from Csc over Cm, Csm,

and ta, ending in a black, isolated spot on cu, yet not extending into Cd and Cp3. Third cross-band is in the middle of Cm (between r1 and r2–3), and leading over Csm it ends at r4–5. Fourth cross-band extends from the mouth of r2–3 over Csm and Cpl, ending on m. It does not coalesce with the dark brown tp margin, at most touching in or m, and on m never touches the dark brown spot at the wing-tip. This dark brown spot on the wing tip is located between the mouth of r4–5 and m, extending slightly by its upper margin also into Csm. The third and fourth cross-bands are much narrower than the hyaline spaces between them. Size: 2.5–3.0 mm, 3.0–3.5 mm.

Holotypus: ♀: East Cyprus, Salamis, VIII., 1969 (leg. J. Dirlbek).
Allotypus ♂: East Cyprus, Salamis, VIII., 1969 (leg. J. Dirlbek).
Paratypi: East Cyprus, Salamis, VIII., 1969, 11 ♀♀, 24 ♂♂ (leg. J. Dirlbek).



1: *Myopites shiakidesi* sp. n. – 2: *Myopites olii* sp. n. – 3. *Myopites lelae* sp. n.

Myopites olii sp. n.

The species described is very close to *Myopites tenella* Frauenfeld, yet differing from it by wery narrow cross-bands within the wing pattern. Head is yellow, front band ochre-sprayed, third antennal joint evenly yellow-brown coloured. Palpi attain almost the proboscis bend, their ends being yellow-brown. Basic colour of the thorax is yellowish; thorax yellow-sprayed, with three clearly distinct longitudinal rows of fine black bristles on the dorsal side. Pleurites yellowish, scutellum yellow, glossy. Mesophragma black, densely yellow-sprayed. Abdomen yellow to ochre-yellow. Black spots or sides of the abdomen coalesce on a very narrow lateral band (strip). On the dorsal side of the abdomen there are two longitudinal rows of isolated black spots, all of them being of almost the same size. Ovipositor black, glossy, dark brown on its ventral side. Length of ovipositor equal to length of abdomen. Legs yellow, last tarsal segments brown-black. Wing: first dark brown cross-band on wing base only indicated by spots in junction of r2–3 and r4–5, and on basal part of Cd (= 1 M2). Second cross-band begins in Csc, continues over Cm, is only shadowy in Csm (Csm of ♂ is hyaline) and ends by a tp margin. Third cross-band extends over Cm

in the middle between the mouths of r1 and r2–3 and ends in two thirds of Csm (not attaining r4–5). Fourth cross-band begins at mouth of r2–3, and leads over Csm and Cpl; it is contiguous – by a very narrow wedge – with m. Dark and narrow typ margin is not contigous on m with the fourth cross-band. Dark spot on wing-tip is between the mouth of r4–5 and m, its upper margin almost not reaching into Csm. All dark cross-bands on the wings are strikingly narrow, and the width of the two last ones is only 1/5 of the hyaline patch width. Size 3.0 mm.

Holotypus ♀: Czechoslovakia, South Moravia, S–E shore of the Nesyt-pond, collected by sweeping from the Pulicaria sp., June 1962, leg. J. Dirlbek.

Allotypus ♂: Czechoslovakia, South Moravia, S–E shore of the Nesyt-pond, collected by sweeping from the Pulicaria sp., June 1962, leg. J. Dirlbek.

Myopites lelae sp. n.

Wing pattern of this new species resembles greatly that of *Myopites olii*, yet the major distinction of the two species is particularly dark basic thorax colour, black basal half of the scutellum, and coalesced black spots on dorsal side of the abdomen. Head is yellow-brown, front band of ♀ red-brown, hind part of head close to neck is black; palpi overlapping the front head margin, ends of palpi are brown-black. Basic colour of thorax is black, thorax gray-sprayed. Pleurites black, yellow band extending from the callus humeralis to the base (root) of wing. Scutellum glossy, its basal half is black, the apical half yellow. Mesophragma black. The ventral side of abdomen is black, the dorsal side is also black, black bands representing an uniform pattern with the lateral black spots, so that only on the posterior ends of the abdomen segments a very narrow almost invisible yellow strip may be found. Ovipositor is longer than abdomen, black, glossy. Legs yellow-brown, tarsi are not dark coloured. Wings: first dark-brown cross-band consists of traces only on the r2–3 and r4–5 junction on the basal part of Cd (= 1 M2). Second cross-band begins in Csc, leads over Cm and Csm, and ends by a typ margin. Third cross-band extends from the anterior edge of wing over Cm in between the r1 and r2–3 mouths, and ends on r4–5. Fourth cross-band begins at the mouth of r2–3, leads over Csm and Cpl, and ends on m. Dark and narrow tp margin is not contiguous on m with the fourth cross-band. Dark-brown spot on wing-tip is between the r4–5 and m mouths, its upper margin overlapping slightly into Csm. All dark cross-bands on wings are strikingly narrow, and the width of the last two ones in only 1/5 of the hyaline patch width. Size 3.5 m.

Holotypus ♀: Southern France, Agay-Var, May, 1927 (leg. J. Obenberger).

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