

TABANIDAE (DIPTERA) NEW FOR ROMANIA'S FAUNA

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On mentionne les espèces *Tabanus exclusus* Pand., *T. regularis* Jaenn. et *T. leleani* Aust., pour la première fois dans la faune de Roumanie.

Dinulescu (1958), in the fauna fascicle on the Romania's Tabanids, explains that the scarcity of data for many regions of the country prevented him from drawing up a map showing the distribution of Tabanids in Romania. In this context, new collectings and faunistic lists are necessary to complete the knowledge about the species and the distribution of these Dipterans in our country. As compared to Dinulescu (op. cit), Weinberg (1972) mentions *Haematopota pallens* Lw. in Romania and Pârvu (1981) mentions *Hybomitra expollicata* (Pand.) and *Haematopota scutellata* Ols. Mch., Chv. to which he adds *Tabanus rupium* Br. and *Haematopota csikii* Szil. already recorded in the old literature but not included in the fauna fascicle (Dinulescu, op. cit.).

The ♂♂ specimens that I identified, preserved in the collectins of the "Grigore Antipa" Natural History Museum, were collected in the southern part of the country as follows: two were captured in 1943 and 1963 and three others have been recently collected (1981—1982) by the staff of the Department of Entomology of the Museum and by Vl. Brădescu. The identification and the systematic assignment of the species were carried out according to the papers of Leclercq (1966), Čhvála, Lyneborg and Moucha (1972), Olsufjev (1977) and Leclercq and Olsufjev (1981).

Tabanus exclusus Pandellé, 1883, 1 ♂, Orșova (about 60 m, on the Danube bank) (Mehedinți County), 7.VII.1963, Leg. B. Kis. Length: 13,5 mm; 1 ♂, Gura Motrului (hilly area, from 150 to 350 m (Mehedinți County), 3.VIII.1981, Leg. I. Matache, Length: 13.6 mm. Flight period: end of May till August (Čhvála, Lyneborg and Moucha, op. cit.).

The above mentioned authors affirm that the species shows a variable intensity of the body general coloration; this is also obvious in the specimens that I studied, the colour of that from Orșova being lighter and of the one from Gura Motrului, darker. The same authors specify that the long hairs

on the vertex (Fig. 1, A) are pale in most cases while in Leclercq's keys (op. cit.) they appear to be black. Note should be made that in the Orșova specimen, the black hairs seem to be grey. The Gura Motrului specimen is provided with black hairs.

Distribution: Mediterranean species known only from the northern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, from the South of France, as well as from Spain Italy, Jugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey (Fig. 2).

Tabanus regularis Jaennicke, 1866, 1 ♂, Călimănești (Vâlcea County) (about 250 m, Olt Valley, mountain area), 13.VIII.1943, Leg. E. Worell. Length: 15 mm. Flight period: July and August (Olsufjev, op. cit.).

As compared to the description of the species in the literature, in which the vertex hairs (Fig. 1, B) appear to be short and pale (Chvála, Lynborg and Mucha, op. cit.) or very short and pale (Olsufjev, op. cit.), in the examined species are also present some rare, short black hairs.

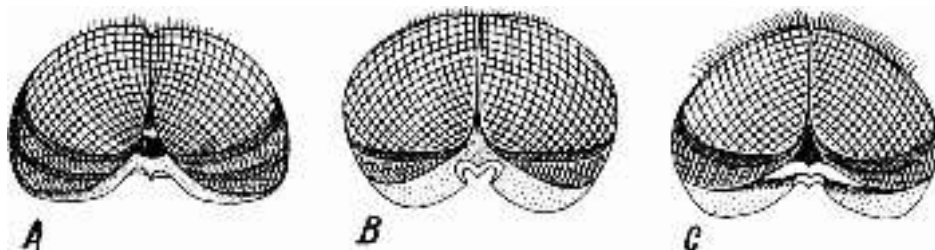


Fig. 1 — ♂ eyes, in frontal view. A — *Tabanus exclusus* Pand.; B — *T. regularis* Jaenn.; C — *T. leleani* Aust.



Fig. 2. The distribution area of the species *Tabanus exclusus* Pand. ▲ species mentioned for the first time in Romania, from Oltenia (after Leclercq, 1966, modified, completed).

Distribution: South-European (Mediterranean) species, pre-eminently hilly and subalpine, reaching in the Elbrus mountains up to 2200 m (Olsufjev, op. cit.); it also occurs in the U.S.S.R., southern Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor, Iran, Irak (Fig. 3).

Tabanus leleani Austen, 1920. 1 ♂, *Herculane* (Coronini) (Caraş-Severin County) (about 220 m, mountain area), 31.V.1982, Leg. VI Brădescu. Length: 16 mm; 1 ♂, *Negoi* (Dolj County) (about 30 m, plain area), Leg. C. Pârveu. Length: 16 mm. Flight period: April till August, sometimes till September (Olsufjev, op. cit.).

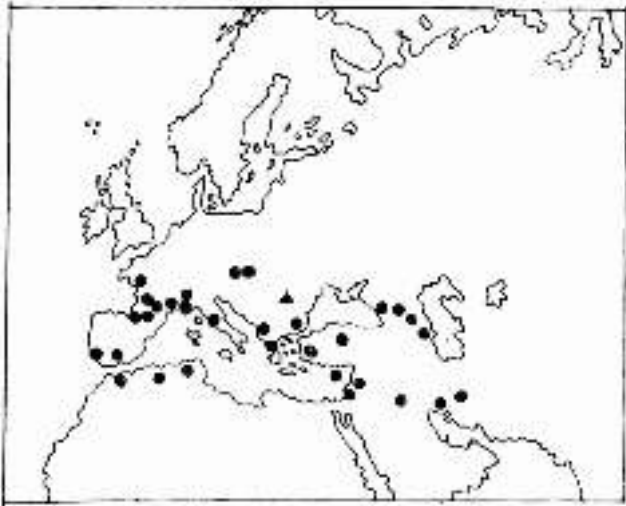


Fig. 3. The distribution area of the species *Tabanus regularis* Jaenn. ▲ species mentioned for the first time in Romania, from the Southern Carpathians (after L e c l e r c q, 1966, modified, completed).

As compared to the data from the literature showing that the vertex hairs (Fig. 1, C) are either grey (C h v á l a, L y n e b o r g and M o u c h a, op. cit.), in the *Negoi* specimen they are grey yellowish and in that captured at *Herculane*, they are golden yellow inserted among rare black hairs. In the live *Negoi* specimen, I could easily see the wide characteristic band at the limit separating the sides of the eye.

Remark: the *Negoi* specimen was collected at daylight (14 p.m.) on the branches of a plum tree in an orchard, by means of an entomological net; in that area could be seen irrigation canals.

Distribution: Mediterranean-Asian, pre-mountain and steppe species, recorded also in the U.S.S.R., in areas with water basins and irrigation canals (Olsufjev, op. cit.), and in North Africa, Balkan Peninsula including Crete and Cyprus, Asia Minor, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Mongolia (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. The distribution area of the species *Tabanus leani* Aust. ▲ species mentioned for the first time in Romania from Oltenia and Banat (after Olsufjev, 1977, modified, completed)

CONCLUSIONS

The record of the 3 South-European Tabanid species in Romania is not surprising as they have already been mentioned in limitrophe areas.

Tabanus exclusus has not been registered in the U.S.S.R.; in Romania, it has been found in the South-West of the country (Fig. 2, where there is a well-known influence of the Mediterranean fauna.

The northern collecting limit of the species *T. regularis* is in Sturovo (South of Slovakia); the record of this species in Romania fills in a gap at the North-East limit of the distribution area of the species (Fig. 3. On Olsufjev's map (Fig. 150, 1., op. cit.), the distribution of the species *T. leani* in Europe, from the western coast of the Black Sea to the Atlantic Ocean (except the Balkan Peninsula) is showed by two question marks in southern Europe and a blank spot in the remaining areas. The record of this species in the south-western region of Romania completes the boundary of its distribution area to the West, to Europe. (Fig. 4.

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TABANIDAE (DIPTERA) NOI PENTRU FAUNA ROMÂNIEI REZUMAT

Se semnaleză pentru prima dată în fauna țării speciile *Tabanus exclusus* Pand., *T. regularis* Jaenn. și *T. leani* Aust.

În introducere se prezintă situația noilor semnalări de specii de tabanide în fauna țării, față de fascicula de faună (Dinulescu, 1958). În

prezentarea speciilor se dau atît elemente de morfologie cît și unele date privind altitudinea localităților de proveniență a materialului, perioada de zbor și arealul speciilor.

Prezența acestor specii mediteraneene în România este firească dată fiind cunoscuta influență a climei și a faunei mediteraneene asupra sud-vestului țării. Se aduce o contribuție la completarea arealului acestor specii în Europa.

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