A SYNTHESIS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPIDIDAE (DIP-TERA) IN ROMANIA WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF HILARA MEIGEN, 1822

CORNELIU PĂRVU

Empididae have not been especially studied by Romanian researchers. Data regarding the presence of Empididae on the territory of Romania are founded in earlier papers of some Hungarian and Austrian authors; recently, in the 6th volume of the Catalogue of Palearctic Diptera, Chvála and Wagner (1989) mention 72 species recorded from Romania; when studying the literature we had at our disposal, we noticed that 75 more species must be added to the 72 ones. These data, as well as the ones which resulted from the identification of 35 specimens of Hilara, are presented below.

List of localities

The list covers both the localities and the collecting places mentioned in the literature, as well as the ones where our specimens were collected from; for each locality, we mention the county (between brackets) and — for a better identification (see map — Fig. 1) — the sigles and coordinates in the U.T.M. system (see L e h r e r, 1977).

1. Alba Iulia (Alba) — FS 90
2. Aita Mare (Covasna) — LL 89
3. Azuga (Prahova) — LL 83
4. Bahnea (Mureş) „Vallis Bachna” in early literature
5. Baia Sprie (Maramureş) — GT 08
6. Bistrița (Dolj) — GP 06
7. Borsec (Harghita) — LN 08
8. Brașov (Brasov) — LL 85/95
9. Bucegi; massif in the Southern Carpathians — LL 73
10. Câlugăreni (Giurgiu) — MJ 19
11. Mts. Cibin, including Cingrel or Cindrel (Southern Carpathians) — FR 93/GR 05
12. Caraorman (Tulcea) — PK 89
13. Caraşova: „Krasso” in early literature (Caraş-Severin) — ER 6
15. Cirpa, village, Buchin commune (Caraş-Severin) — ER 92
16. Comana (Giurgiu) — MJ 39
17. Copand, village, Noșlaci commune (Alba) — GS 24
Fig. 1. The map of localities in C.T.M. system.
Fig. 2 — *Hilara beckeri* Strobl. ♂, A — Leg I, B — left side lamella, C — aedeagus, D — sternite VIII, E — cerci, F — genital capsule in lateral view. Scale: 0.5mm.
Fig. 3 — *Hilara ciliipes* Meigen. ♂, A — left side lamella, B — genital capsule in lateral view, C — cerci, D — sternite VIII, E — aedeagus, F — left paramera, G — Leg. I Scale: 0.9 mm.
Fig. 4 — *Hillara cornicula* Loew, ♂, A — genital capsule in lateral view, B — left side lamella, C — left side lamella pressed, D — cerci, E — aedeagus, F — leg I.
Fig. 5 — *Hilara fuscipes* (Fabr.). ♂, A — left side lamella, B — left and right paramera, C — aedeagus, D — cerci, E — leg I, F — genital capsule in lateral view.
List of species

The 156 species we are listing have been mentioned in the dipterological literature; the taxonomical data have been brought up to date: synonymsies, revisions of species’ status within genera, elimination of doubtfull species have been considered, in accordance with the Catalogue of Palaeartic Diptera (Chvála and Wagner, op. cit.).


The species which are mentioned as occurring in Romania in other papers than the Catalogue of Palaeartic Diptera (Chvála and Wagner, op. cit.), are marked with an asterisk.

**SUBFAMILY EMPIDINAE**

Hilara Meigen, 1822

* abdominalis* Zetterstedt, 1838: 9 (17), 20 (5, 15, 16), 25 (6).

*aeronetha* Mik, 1892: 9 (15), 25 (1), 37 (13).

*beckerii* (Strobl, 1892): 2 (17).
* chorica (Fallén, 1816): 23 (16), 47 (16).
  * cilipes Meigen, 1822: 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (2, 7, 15, 17).
* cingulata Dahlbom, 1850: 29 (16).
* elypeata Meigen, 1822: 3 (3), 23 (16), 31 (16), 32 (13, 15), 34 (16), 54 (16).
* cuneata Loew, 1873: 4 (15), 25, 41 (7).
* diversipes Strobl, 1892: 11 (13, 15), 31 (15).
* eumera Loew, 1873: 57 (7).
* heterogastra Nowicki, 1868: 9 (15), 23 (16), 37 (15).
* intermedia (Fallén, 1816): 11 (13, 15, 17), 14 (15), 23 (16), 41 (7).
* intersincta (Fallén, 1816): 9 (15), 11 (15), 37 (13).
* longivittata (Zetterstedt, 1842): 23 (16), 32 (13, 15), 47 (16).
* lugubris (Zetterstedt, 1819): 2 (15), 7 (16), 23 (16), 25 (7), 33 (15), 39 (15),
  41 (7).
  * lurida (Fallén, 1816): 23 (16), 25 (7), 33 (15, 17), 41 (7, 15, 17).
  * magică Mik, 1877: 25 (15).
* manicata Meigen, 1822: 23 (16).
* maura (Fabricius, 1776): 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7).
* pilosa Zetterstedt, 1842: 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7).
* platyura Loew, 1873: 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7).
* quadridivittata Meigen, 1822: 25 (7, 17), 33 (15), 38 (9), 41 (7, 15, 17).
* scrobiculata Loew, 1873: 21 (15, 17), 25 (7), 41 (7).
* tetragramma Loew, 1873: 25 (7), 41 (7, 15).
* thoracica Macquart, 1827: 25 (7, 17), 41 (7).

Empis Linnaeus, 1758

Subgenus Euempis Frey, 1953

* sericans Brulle, 1832: 25 (7), 32 (15), 41 (7, 15).
* tessellata Fabricius, 1794: 3 (3), 9 (13), 11 (13, 15), 41 (7), Măgura, 1500 m
  (Alba) (9), 46 (13).
* femorata Fabricius, 1798: 41 (7, 15).
* tumida Meigen, 1822: 35 (16).

Subgenus Polyblepharis Bezzi, 1909

* crassa Nowicki, 1868: 48 (14: 1020 m), “Karpathen” (2).
* eumera Loew, 1868: 25 (7), 49 (7), 57 (3).
* fallax Egger, 1860: 39 (9, 15).
* gravisipes Loew, 1856: 48 (14).
* opaca Meigen, 1804: 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7), 52 (13, 15).

Subgenus Kritempis Collin, 1926

1 '  - eus, 1758: 19 (15), 23 (16), 33 (15), 35 (16), 47 (16), 52 (16).
Subgenus Leptempis Collin, 1926

* _confusa_ Loew, 1865: 25 (7, 15), 41 (7).

* _dimidiata_ Meigen in Gistl, 1835: 25 (15), 33 (15), 41 (7, 15).

* _discolor_ Loew, 1856: 11 (15), 15 (10), 45 (13), 61 (10), 48 (14).

* _flavitarsis_ von Roser, 1840: 14 (1), 25 (7), 41 (7), 44 (1, 7).

* _grisea_ Fallén, 1816: 11 (15), 23 (16), 35 (16), 46 (13).

* _maculata_ Fabricius, 1781: 3 (3).

* _meridionalis_ Meigen, 1822: 25 (7), 33 (14), 41 (7).

* _nigricans_ Meigen, 1804: Romania (1).

* _rustica_ Fallén, 1816: 3 (3), 9 (15), 11 (11, 15), 23 (16), 37 (13), 41 (4, 17).

Subgenus Anacrostichus Bezzi, 1909

* _bistorta_ Meigen, 1833: 9 (15, 17), 11 (13, 15, 17), 37 (13), 46 (13), 48 (14).

Subgenus Empis Linnaeus, 1758

* _aestiva_ Loew, 1867: 11 (15), 37 (13, 15), 46 (13).

* _alampra_ Loew, 1873: 25 (7), 41 (7), Romania (1).

* _alopicola_ Strobl, 1893: 37 (13, 15).

* _brunnipennis_ Meigen, 1822: 35 (16).

* _caudatula_ Loew, 1867: 23 (16).

* _chiotopera_ Meigen, 1804: 3 (3), 23 (16), 35 (16), 47 (16).

* _decora_ Meigen, 1822: 13 (15), 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7), 49 (16).

* _filata_ Loew, 1873: 11 (15), 25 (2, 7, 15, 17), 40 (13), 41 (7), 44 (7, 15), 52 (2).

* _florisomna_ Loew, 1856: 11 (15), 32 (13), 40 (13), 48 (14).

* _levis_ Loew, 1873: 25 (7, 15, 17), 41 (7).

* _melanotricha_ Loew, 1873: 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7).

* _nigripes_ Fabricius, 1794: 23 (16), 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7, 15).

* _nuidiventris_ Loew 1873: 25 (7), 41 (7).

* _pennipes_ Linnaeus, 1758: 25 (5, 7), 41 (7).

* _plebeja_ Loew, 1873: 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7, 15).

* _procer_ Loew, 1873: 25 (7, 15), 41 (7, 15).

* _pusio_ Egger, 1860: 3 (3), 9 (13, 15), 11 (15), 23 (16), 25 (7), 33 (15), 37 (13, 15), 40 (13), 41 (7, 14), 47 (15), 48 (13), 56 (15).

* _rufiventris_ Meigen, 1835: 23 (16).

* _scaura_ Loew, 1867: 11 (13, 15), 40 (13).

* _setosa_ Loew, 1867: 25 (2, 7, 15), 33 (15), 41 (7, 15).

* _simulium_ (Nowicki, 1868): 11 (15, 17), 37 (13, 15, 17), 46 (13).

* _transphysis_ Loew, 1873: 25 (7, 13), 33 (15), 41 (7, 15).

Subgenus Coptophilbia Bezzi, 1909.

* _abbreviata_ Loew, 1869: 41 (17), 54 (16).

* _albinervis_ Meigen, 1822: Romania (1).

* _hyalipennis_ Fallén, 1816: 19 (15, 17).

* _leptomorion_ Bezzi, 1909: 52 (1).

* _pilimana_ Loew, 1869: Romania (1).

* _vitripennis_ Meigen, 1822: 30 (15, 17), 54 (16).
Subgenus Argyrandrus Bezzi, 1909.

dispar Scholz, 1851: 41 (7).

Subgenus Xanthemps Bezzi, 1909.

aemula Loew, 1873: Romania (1).
* albifrons Bezzi, 1909: 32 (13, 15).
concolor Verrall, 1872: 33 (2, 17).
* diagramma Meigen in Gistle, 1835, 33 (3).
* lutea Meigen, 1804: 1 (16), 13 (15), 22 (16), 25 (7), 35 (16), 41 (7, 15), 52 (16).
* stercorea Linnaeus, 1761: 11 (15), 18 (5), 23 (16), 25 (5, 6, 7), 33 (5, 15), 41 (5, 7, 15), 46 (12).

Subgenus Lissempsis Bezzi, 1909.
* nigritarsis Meigen, 1804: 25 (7), 33 (15, 17), 41 (7, 15, 17).

Rhamphomyia Meigen, 1822.

Subgenus Aclonempsis Collin, 1926.
* eupterotis Loew, 1873: 14 (17), 25(7), 41 (7).
lepiopuss Loew, 1873: 25 (1, 4, 7), 41 (7, 15).
longipes (Meigen, 1804): 7 (16), 9 (13, 15), 11 (13, 15), 32 (13, 15)

Subgenus Rhamphomyia Meigen, 1822.
anthracina Meigen, 1822: 11 (13, 15), 37 (13, 15), 48 (14), 58 (10)
parvicellulata Frey, 1922: Romania (1).
* spinipes (Fallén, 1816): 3 (3).
stigmosa Macquart, 1827: 25 (7, 15, 17), 33 (15, 17), 41 (7, 15, 17)
sulcata (Meigen, 1804): Romania (1).
tibialis Meigen, 1822: Romania (1).

Subgenus Megacyttarurus Bigot, 1880.
* crassirostris (Fallén, 1816): 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7).
* nodipes (Fallén, 1816): 33 (15), 41 (7, 15, 17).

Subgenus Pararhamphomyia Frey, 1922.
atra Meigen, 1822: 25 (7), 33 (4, 15, 17), 41 (7, 15).
* geniculata Meigen, 1830: 33 (17), 41 (17).
marginata (Fabricius, 1787): Romania (1).
pilifer Meigen, 1838: 33 (4, 17).

Subgenus Holoclera Schiner, 1860
flava (Fallén, 1816): 11 (15), 23 (14), 32 (11), 45 (13).
* flaviventris Macquart 1827: 11 (12, 15).
heterochroma Bezzi, 1898: 48 (14).
trigemina Oldenberg, 1927: Romania (1).
* umbripennis Meigen, 1822: 3 (3), 25 (7), 33 (15), 35 (16), 41 (7, 15)
Subgenus Lundstroemiella Frey, 1922.

_dudai_ Oldenberg, 1927: 25 (4, 15).
_hybotina_ (Zetterstedt, 1838): 9 (13, 15), 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7), 46 (13).
_kertessi_ Oldenberg 1927: 8 (1, 4, 17).
_sphenoptera_ Loew, 1873: 25 (4, 7, 17), 33 (15), 41 (7).
_strobli_ Barták, 1985: Romania (1).

**SUBFAMILY HEMERODROMIINAE**

_Heleodromia_ Haliday, 1833

_imaculata_ Haliday, 1833: 32 (13, 15).

_Hemerodromia_ Meigen, 1822.

_oratoria_ (Fallén, 1816): Romania (1).

_unilineata_ Zetterstedt, 1842: Romania (1).

-Chelifera_ Macquart, 1823.

* _flavella_ (Zetterstedt [1838]): 32 (13, 15).
* _precatoria_ (Fallén, 1816): Romania (1).
* _stigmatica_ (Schiner, 1862): 41 (2, 17).
* _trapezina_ (Zetterstedt [1838]): Romania (1).

-Chelipoda_ Macquart, 1823.

* _albiseta_ (Zetterstedt [1838]): 11 (15), 46 (13).

_Phyllodromia_ Zetterstedt, 1838.

* _melanocephala_ (Fabricius, 1794): 35 (16).

**SUBFAMILY CLINOCERINAE**

_Trichopeza_ Rondani, 1856.

* _longicornis_ (Meigen, 1822): 9 (15, 17), 25 (7), 33 (15, 17), 41 (7, 15, 17), 37 (12).

_Dolichocephala_ Macquart, 1823.

* _guttata_ (Haliday, 1833): 25 (7), 29 (6), 33 (15), 41 (7).

_Wiedemannia_ Zetterstedt, 1838.

Subgenus _Wiedemannia_ Zetterstedt, 1838.

* _braueri_ (Mik, 1880): 53 (2), 55 (2).
* _rhynchops_ (Nowicki, 1868): 50 (2, 17).
* _tricuspidata_ (Bezzi, 1905): 33 (2, 17), 36 (2, 17).

Subgenus _Chamaedipsia_ Mik, 1881

_beckeri_ (Mik, 1889): 59 (2).
* _charpathia_ Vaillant, 1967: 30 (1).
* _lata_ Walker, 1851: 17 (2, 17).
* _ornata_ (Engel, 1918): Romania (1).
Subgenus Philolutra Mik, 1881.

aquilex (Loew, 1869): 9 (15), 37 (13).
fallaxios (Loew, 1873): 14 (2), 25 (1, 7), 28 (2), 33 (15).
* hygrobia (Loew, 1858): 25 (7), 25 (2, 16) 33 (15), 48 (2, 17),

Subgenus Pseudowiedemannia Engel, 1918.

* lamellata (Loew, 1869): 8 (2, 17), 17 (17), 25 (7), 33 (15), 50 (2, 17), 55 (2, 17).

* Subgenus Eucelidia Mik, 1881.

* escheri (Zetterstedt [1838]): 28 (2, 17).

Subgenus Clinocerella Engel, 1918.

* sorex (Engel, 1918): 56 (2, 17).

Subgenus Roederella Engel, 1918.

* czernyi (Bezzi, 1905): 5 (2, 17), 33 (2, 17).

czernyi rufipes (Oldenberg, 1915): 25 (1), 33 (2).

Subgenus Clinocera Meigen, 1803.

* apendiculata (Zetterstedt [1838]): 5 (17), 11 (13, 15), 33 (2, 17), 50 (17).

* nigra Meigen, 1804: 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7).

Hydrodromia Macquart, 1835.

* stagnalis (Haliday, 1833): 27 (2), 52 (2), Transylvania (16).

* wesmaeli (Macquart, 1835): 33 (2, 17), 41 (2, 17).

Subgenus Phaeobalia Mik, 1881.

* dimidiata Loew, 1869: 11 (13, 15), 37 (12, 14).

Subgenus Kowaria Mik, 1881.

* barbatula Mik, 1880: 33 (2, 17), 41 (2, 17).

* bipunctata (Haliday, 1833): 5 (2, 17).

plectrum Mik, 1880: 5 (13, 17), 9 (15), 36 (13).

* tenella (Wahlberg, 1844): 25 (7), 33 (15), 41 (7).

SUBFAMILY BRACHYSTOMATINA

Brachystroma Meigen, 1882.

* vesiculosum (Fabricius, 1794): 7 (16), 11 (15), 23 (16), 25 (7), 33 (15), 35 (16), 41 (7, 15), 46 (13).

* Specimens of Hilara Meigen from Romania

35 specimens were identified; most of them have been collected in the
south of Romania, between 1977 and 1989, by the author or by researchers
from the “Grigore Antipa” Museum of Natural History in Bucarest.

9 species were identified, one of them being a new species and 5 ones
being recorded for the first time from Romania.
The localities where the specimens were collected from are marked by aldine figures corresponding to the current numbers in the list of localities; they are marked by black triangles on the U.T.M. map (Fig. 1).

Hilara beckeri Strobl, 1892: 2 ♂️, 25, 16.IX.1983, leg. Vi. Brădescu, 2 ♂️, 36, 9.VII.1989, leg. C. Pârvu. In order to certify the identification, the components of the genitalia were illustrated (Fig. 2 B-F) as well as the first leg's tibia and tarsi (Fig. 2 A). The species was recorded by E n g e l (op. cit.) from the Danube Valley, at “Cazane” (no. 14 in the list of localities).

Hilara cilipes Meigen, 1822: 1 ♂️, 22, 19.V.1985 and 2 ♂️, 36, 9.VII.1989, leg. C. Pârvu. The genitalia (Fig. 3 A-F) and a fragment of the first leg (Fig. 3 G) are illustrated. Also recorded from the south-east of Romania (25, 33, 41, in the list of localities).

Hilara cornicula Loew, 1873: 2 ♂️, 22, 9.V.1985 and 9.VI.1989, leg. C. Pârvu. The genitalia (Fig. 4 A-E) as well as the leg fragment (Fig. 4 F) we illustrated, attest that the specimens belong to this species which was recorded from Bahnea (Mureş county) (4), Bâile Herculane (25) and Orșova (41).

Hilara fuscipes (Fabricius, 1794): 1 ♂️, 36, 9.VII.1989, leg. C. Pârvu. As in other Hilara species, the first leg (fig. 5 E) is not sufficient for the identification, the elements of the genital capsule (Fig. 5 A-D, F) being the characters which most clearly differentiate the species.

Distribution: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Czech and Slovak Republic, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy, Yougoslavia, Albany. First record of the species from Romania.

Hilara media Collin, 1927: 1 ♂️, 36, 9.VI.1989, leg. C. Pârvu, 1 ♂️, 43, 29.VI.1989, leg. D. Ruști. As in other species of the genus, the first leg does not offer sufficient ground for identification; genitalia (Fig. 7 A-F) are the characteristic elements.

Distribution: Great Britain, the Czech and Slovak Republic. First record of the species in Romania.

Hilara monedula Collin, 1927: 4 ♂️, 12, 9—12.V.1967 leg. Medeea Weinberg, 16.V.1968, leg. Xenia Palade and 6 ♂️, 16, 20.V.1982, leg. C. Pârvu. We illustrate the first leg (Fig. 8 B), the genital capsule (lateral view), of three specimens (Fig. 9 A-C), the capsules lamellae of the same specimens and the cerci of one specimen (Fig. 10 D), as well as two hypandrium details, lateral (Fig. 11 A) and ventral (Fig. 11 D) view. All these details were illustrated in order to emphasize the differences between this species and a closely related one, which in described below as a new species.

Distribution: Sweden, Ireland, Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Poland, the Czech and Slovak Republic, Hungary, France. First record in Romania.
Fig. 6 — *Hilara macquarti* Straka. ♂, A — right side lamella, B — profile of the head, C — leg. I, D — aedeagus, E — cerci, F — genital capsule in lateral view. Scale: 0.5.
Fig. 7 — *Hilara media* Collin. ♂, A — genital capsule in lateral view, B — cerci, C — sternite VIII, D — right side lamella, E — aedeagus, F — leg. I. Scale: 0.5 mm.
Fig. 8 — A — leg I of the *Hilara strakai* n. sp., ♂; B — leg I of the *H. monedula* Collin, ♂.
Scale: 0,5 mm.
Fig. 9 — *Hilare monedula* Collin. ♂, A, B, C — lateral view of the genital capsule from 3 specimens. Scale: 0.4 mm.
Fig. 10 — *Hilara monedula* Collin. ♂, A, B, C — left side lamella from 3 specimens, D — cerci. Scale: $A-C = 0,4$ mm, $D = 0,2$ mm.
Hilara strakai n.sp.
(Figs 8, 11, 12, 13)

Material. Holotype: 1 ♂, Comana (Giurgiu County), 20.V.1982, leg. C. Părnu; paratypes: 2 ♀, same data. Biotope: wet and shady, near a plain lake, in a deciduous forest. The holotype is preserved in the collections of the “Grigore Antipa” Museum of Bucharest (no. 181 550); the paratypes are preserved in the same collections, (nos. 181 551).

Diagnosis. Body length: 3.5 mm; shining black with quadriserial acrostichals, resembling *H. monedula* Collin, 1927 but differing from it in the characteristics of the first leg and especially in the configuration of the hypandrial top.

Derivatio nominis: the species is dedicated to Dr. Vladimir Straka from Bratislava, in appreciation of his contributions to the knowledge of the genus *Hilara*.

Description.

Head. Frons black with a narrow triangle of greyish powder. Face black, antennae black, palps brown with black bristles, one of them very long. Short brown proboscis with black bristles. Ocellar bristles longer than the frontal ones. Postocular bristles represented by a double corona of black bristles, curved anteriorly and exceeding the margin of the eye. Occipit black with a thin brown-greyish powder.

Thorax. Generally black-brown, shiny, with a thin brownish-grey powder; pleura the same. Collar area (cervix) brown, with a few short bristles and two long, black ones; proepisternum also brown, with a few short, black and brown bristles. The acrostichals of the anteriour area quadriserial; the dorsocentrals, onerowed and larger than the acrostichals, become gradually longer towards the postscutelar area. There are a few small humeral, yellowish bristles and a stronger black humeral one, 2 posthumeral ones, 3 notopleural ones, a supraalar one, postalar one, 4 scutelar ones.

Halteres brown-greyish, squamae brown-redish with a black margin, with brown-redish cilia.

Wings 4 mm long, brown, nervure brown, stigma well outlined, elongated.

Legs. Coxae I and II and femur I brown-yellowish, the rest dark brown. All coxae with medium-long black bristles, about 3 or which, 2.5 times longer than the other ones, are distinct.

Leg. I Coxa I: the three long bristles are distributed as follows: a shorter one in the basal area and two longer ones in the apical area. The femur bears a black pilosity, with a few longer bristles in the basal and apical areas; the tibia with a dorsal pilosity longer than the ventral one, without bristles, except from the apical ones. Tarsus (Fig. 8 A): the basal article is swollen, but unlike in *H. monedula* Collin (Fig. 8 B) it has no bristles.

Leg. II. Coxa with long black bristles. The femur bears on the dorsal side a row of long, black bristles, longer in the basal and preapical areas; the bristles on the ventral side are longer than those on the dorsal side; the tibis has a real ventral bristle and 2—3 posteroventral ones, all confined to
Fig. 11 — A, D — *Hilare monedula* Collin. ♂; B, C — *H. strakii* n. sp. ♂. A, B — hypandrium in lateral view, C, D — hypandrium, ventral view.
Fig. 12 — *Hilara swakai* n. sp. ♂ — lateral view of the genital capsule (B — holotype, A, C — paratypes). Scale: 0.5 mm.
Fig. 13 — *Hilara strakai* n. sp., ♂, A—C — left side lamella (A — holotype, B, C — paratype,)s D — aedeagus, E — cerci of holotype. Scale: 0.5 mm.
Fig. 14 — *Hilara nitidula* Cett. ♂, A — left side lamella, B — cerci, C — genital capsule in lateral view. Scale: 0.5 mm.
Fig. 15 — *Hilara nitidula* Zett., ♂, A — hypandrium in lateral view, B — aedeagus, C — sternite VIII, D — leg. I.
its apical half; the basal article of the tarsus is very slightly curved towards the ventral side which is covered with short thick bristles, some of which are little longer.

Leg III. Coxa with black bristles; the femur exhibits in its distal half, on the ventral side, a few black bristles longer than all the other bristles on the femur. Tibia with 4 antero-and postero-dorsal bristles. The basal article of the tarsus is almost as long as the next three ones.

Abdomen brown, without any special powder or translucence.

Genitalia best delimit H. strakai from H. monedula, which probably is the most related species. In H. monedula, the hypandrium has a ventral rostrum (Figs 9 A-C, 11 A) which is absent in the new species (Fig. 12 A-C, 11 B). The clear difference in the top of the hypandrium is even more obvious in ventral view (Fig. 11, C, D).

We also illustrated the lateral lamellae of the holotype and of the paratype, as well as the aedeagus and the cerci of the holotype (Fig. 13 A-E).

Hilara nitidula Zetterstedt (1838): 2 ♂♂, 22, 19.V.1985, leg. C. Pârvu. Beside the first leg (Fig. 15 D) a character by which the species can be recognised is the very dilated posterior femur suddenly narrowing at the apex as well as the genitalia (Figs 14 A—C, 15 A—C).

Distribution: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Great Britain, Germany, Poland, the Czech and Slovak Republic, Austria, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Soviet Union (North and Central territory). First record of the species in the Romanian fauna.

Adding to the 147 species of Empididae already listed from Romania the 5 species recorded now for the first time as Hilara strakai n. sp., we reach 153 species.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Miss Gabriela Trepăduș and Mrs. Marinela Năzăreanu deserve special thanks for having redrawn the figures in China ink.

Our thanks to our colleague Anca Bănărescu for the revising the English version.

SINȚEZA ASUPRA RĂSPINDIRII FAMILIEI EMPIDIDAE (DIPTERA)
ÎN ROMÂNIA (I), CU DESCRIEREA UNEI SPECII NOI DIN GENUL
HILARA MEIGEN, 1822

REZUMAT

Pînă în prezent, această familie de diptere nu a fost studiată în mod special de cercetători români dar date despre ea se află în diferite lucrări maghiare și austriece, începînd cu anul 1865, pînă la recentul volum nr. 6 din «Catalogul dipterelor palearctice» al lui Chvála și Wagner (1989);
în acest catalog sînt inserate date despre 72 specii ca prezente pe teritoriul României; în urma consultării literaturii de specialitate prin actulai-
zarea taxonomică și biocartografică a datelor se constată că nu mai puțin
de 75 de specii au fost omise din catalogul amintit, în lista de 153 de specii
din prezenta lucrare, ele fiind marcate printr-un asterisc; de asemenea în
această listă, cifrele alinie fac trimiteri la localitățile codificate în sistemul
U.T.M. iar cele din paranteză trimit la autorii din lista de referințe.

Tot în această lucrare sînt semnalate 9 specii din genul Hilara Meigen,
pe baza unui material colectat în majoritate din sudul României de autor
sau de cercetători și colaboratori ai Muzeului de Istorie Naturală «Grigore
Antipa» (București); 5 dintre aceste specii sînt noi pentru fauna României
și una este descrisă ca nouă pentru știință — Hilara strakaï n.sp.

Numărul actual al speciilor de Empididae cunoscute din România se
ridică la 153.

REFERENCES


FRIVALDSZKY (J.), 1876 — Adatok Temes és Krasso Megyék Faunajához (Data ad faunam Hungariae Meridionalis, comitatum Temes et Krasso), Mat. és Termeszettdud. Allandó Bizott, 13, 10: 367—370.


THALHAMMER (J.), 1899 — Ordo Diptera In: Fauna Regni Hungariae. 1—76.

THALHAMMER (J.), 1902 — Quaedam de fauna dipterologica Transsylvaniae. A Jézus —


Received: April 1990

Muzeul de Istorie Naturală
«Grigore Antipa»
Șos. Kiseleff 1
79744 București of. p. 2, România