# NEW SCIARID FLIES (DIPTERA, SCIARIDAE) FROM THE MONEGROS REGION (ZARAGOZA, SPAIN)

W. MOHRIG & J. BLASCO-ZUMETA

Mohrig, W. & Blasco-Zumeta, J., 1992. New Sciarid flies (Diptera, Sciaridae) from the Monegros region (Zaragoza, Spain). *Misc. Zool.*, 16: 93-104.

*New Sciarid flies (Diptera, Sciaridae) from the Monegros region (Zaragoza, Spain).*– Nine new species of *Sciaridae* belonging to the genera *Corynoptera (C. Stipidaria, C. disporata, C. contusa, C. praefurcifera), Epidapus (E. gracillimus) and Bradysia (B. elobata, B. ruginosa, B. atrorubens, B. atrospina)* are described. The specimens were collected with coloured dishes and Moericke and Malaise traps in the Monegros region (near Zaragoza, Spain).

Key words: Sciaridae, Monegros region, Zaragoza, Spain.

*(Rebut: 7 VII 92; Acceptació condicional: 27 X 92; Acc. defintitiva: 12 IV 93)*

*Prof. Dr. Werner Mohrig, Zoological Inst. of the Univ. of Greifswald, 2200 Greifswald, Germany.– Javier Blasco-Zumeta, c/ Hispanidad 8, 50750 Pina de Ebro, Zaragoza, España (Spain).*

## INTRODUCTION

The sciarid fauna of Spain has scarcely been studied. STROBL (1900, 1909) was the first author to publish data on Spanish sciarids. He described *Trichosia quadristrigata* from Manresa, *Lycoriella morenae* from the Sierra Morena, *L. alpujarrensis* from Las Alpu-jarras, on the southern slopes of Sierra Nevada, and *Platosciara obtusicauda* from Málaga, together with some remarks on other species (MENZEL, 1992). Further investigations were carried out by LENGERSDORF (1957) with the description of three new species of *Neosciara,* two of them only from females (*N. hispana* ♂, *N. capillata* ♀ and *N. platyventralis*).

Data on Palearctic sciarids are given in FREEMAN (1983), KRIVOSHEINA & MOHRIG (in press), MOHRIG et al. (1989a, 1989b, 1990a, 1990b), MENZEL et al. (1990). An useful key to genera is given by TUOMIKOSKI (1960).

During the study of an inventory of the fauna of the area known as "Retuerta de Pina", which is part of the Monegros region of Zaragoza, 13 species of Sciaridae were collected, of which nine have turned out to be new taxa.

## STUDY AREA

The Monegros region lies in the central part of the Ebro valley, East of Zaragoza. The climate (OCHOA, 1982) is of the "arid continental" type, with temperature which range yearly from -10ºC to more than 40ºC, low rainfall (200-400mm) and frequent NW or SE winds with considerable desiccating powers.

With such a climate, the Monegros is one of the most desert-like areas in the Iberian peninsula, and its vegetation often resembles that of the North African steppes (BRAUN-

BLANQUET & BOLÓS, 1957). Juniper woods represent the climax, but man has reduced the surface covered by trees to such an extent that the only significant woods left are the approximately 2000 hectares of the "Retuerta de Pina", the area just East of Pina de Ebro (UTM grid reference 30TYL29). Even here, the influence of man on the distribution of the original forest cover has been intense: all the flatter parts of the Retuerta have been cultivated, with cereals as the main crop, and only the hills retain the original vegetation.

The local juniper forest is a species-poor community characterised by the presence of *Juniperus thurifera* L., *Rhamnus lycioides* L., *Ephedra nebrodensis* Tineo ex Guss and *Asparagus acutifolius* L. Its main configurations are open forest steppe with scattered trees. The nature of the accompanying vegetation depends almost exclusively on soil and orientation, as there are no rivers, either permanent or seasonal, and altitudes are nowhere very far from the mean value of 360m; the main communities (OCHOA, 1982; BRAUN-BLANQUET & BOLÓS, 1957) are steppe grasslands and dense dwarf scrub. Soils (QUIRANTES, 1978) are mostly gypsum, with some marl and clay.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The sciarids were collected mainly with three kinds of traps:

Moericke trap, a metal container, yellow inside and green outside, of 60x60x10cm on a 70cm high stand, filled with slightly soapy water. Both samples and water were removed once a week. There was one trap (supplied by the Animal Biology Department at the University of León, Spain), which remained in operation from May 1990 to December 1991, with two breaks, August-September 1990 and July-September 1991. The trap was set in typical *Ononidetum tridentatae* Br.-Bl. & Bolós dwarf scrub.

Coloured dishes, twenty-five plastic trays (9 yellow, 8 blue, 8 white) of 26x16x4cm, filled with soapy water. There were in use from February 1990 to December 1991, set once in a fortnight in 1990, and left in operation for 24 hours on each ocasion. They were constantly moved around within the Retuerta.

Malaise trap, two traps (courtesy of the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Belgium), 180x121x183-206cm. The collecting liquid was alcohol (70% purity). They were in operation from September 1990 till December 1991, and were emptied once a week. The traps were set 23m apart, in typical *Ononidetum tridentatae* scrub.

The sciarid material includes, apart from the nine new species, specimens of the following taxa: *Scatopsciara vivida* (Winn.), *S. subarmata* (Moh. & Mam.), *Bradysia brevispina* (Tuomik.) and *Trichosia quadristrigata* Strobl.

The holotypes of the new species are in the collection of W. Mohrig (Greifswald, Germany). Paratypes of the species *C. stipidaria, C. contusa, C. praefurcifera, E. gracillimus, B. elobata, B. ruginosa, B. atrospina* are in the collection of the Zoology Museum of Barcelona (Spain).

## RESULTS

*Corynoptera stipidaria* Mohrig n. sp. (fig. 1)

Male.- Eye bridge 3-4 facets wide. 4th antennal segment about three times as long as wide, with pale hairs. Palpi three-segmented, short. Thorax dark brown. Mesonotum with fairly short pale hairs. Wings pale; *c* shorter than 2/3 w; $r_1$ shorter *r*, *y=x*, without macrotrichia. Halteres with

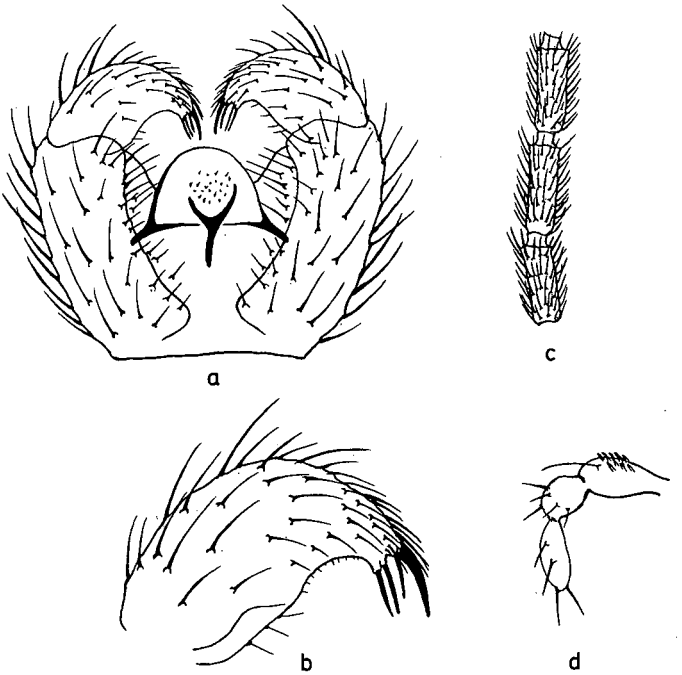


Fig. 1. *Corynoptera stipidaria* Mohrig n. sp.: a. Male genitalia; b. Style; c. 3rd-5th antennal segments; d. Palpi.

Corynoptera stipidaria *Mohrig sp. n.: a. Genitalia masculina; b. Estilo; c. 3°-5° segmentos antenales; d. Palpos.*

dark brown knobs. Legs yellowish brown; inner apex of anterior tibia with a comb-like row of black bristles. Genitalia with fairly densely arranged short bristles on the ventral side of coxits; styles apically narrow, with a strong spine and three smaller spines subapically. Tegmen of aedeagus semicircular. Body length: 3.5mm.

Female.– Eye bridge 3-4 facets wide. 4th antennal segment 1.8 times as long as wide, with pale and curved hairs and a very short neck. Palpi three-segmented, short, the basal segment large, with a flat area of sensillae and 2-3 bristles. Thorax brown, mesonotum with fairly short pale hairs, only some lateral bristles stronger. Wings pale, venation as in males. Legs yellowish-brown; inner apex of anterior tibia with a comb-like row of dark spine-like bristles. Abdomen short and sparsely aired.

Holotype: 1♂ 17 X 1990, Retuerta de Pina, Monegros region, Spain, Moericke trap, Blasco-Zumeta leg.

Paratypes: 6♂♂ 14 X 1990; 19♂♂ 17 X 1990; 3♂♂ 11 XI 1990; 4♂♂ 24 XI 1990; 1♂ 12 I 1991; 1♂ 9 II 1991; 1♂ 2♀♀ 9 X 1991, coloured dishes set in *Salsolo vermiculatae Artemisietum herbaalbae* (Br.– Bl. & Bolós) Bolós; 1♂ 26 X 1991; 1♂ 1♀ 25 III 1991, Malaise trap; 1♂ 25 III 1991, coloured dishes set in *Agropyro cristati-Lygeetum sparti* Br.– Bl. & Bolós; 1♂ 26 X 1991, coloured dishes set in *Helianthemetum squamati* Br.– Bl. & Bolós; 2♂♂ 20 X 1991, Malaise trap; 2♂♂ 9 XI 1991, Malaise trap; 2♂♂ 24 XII 1989, drowned in a cistern; 2♂♂ 31 XII 1989, drowned in a cistern; 1♂ 1♀ 10 II 1990, coloured dishes; 1♂ 18 II 1990, coloured dishes; all from the same locality.

The new species belongs to the *C. flavicauda*-group, characterized by the comb-like row of bristles at the inner apex of anterior tibia. The nearest species appears to be *C. montana* (Winn.)

*Corynoptera disporata* Mohrig n.sp. (fig. 2)

Male.– Eye bridge two facets wide. 4th antennal segment twice as long as wide, with pale hairs as long as the wide of the segment. Palpi short, the basal segment with a small, but strong sensory pit. Thorax brown, legs slightly paler. Mesonotum with pale hairs, same lateral and scutellar hairs stronger. Wings pale; *c* shorter 1/2*w*; *y*=*x*, without macrotrichia; *m* and *cu* very "faint". Halteres short and with dark knobs. Anterior tibia with a slight ridge marking off the area of the bristle group. Genitalia with compact styles, apically prolonged and with three spines, one of them more subapical and longer; the inner side of styles expanded, with two spines on strong basal lobes; tegmen of aedeagus transverse, apically rounded. Body length: 2mm.

Female.– Eye bridge two facets wide. 4th antennal segment 1.2 times as long as wide, with a very short neck and short pale hairs. Palpi short, three-segmented; the basal segment large, as long as the 2nd and 3rd segment together, with a strong sensory pit and one long bristle. Thorax brownish, legs slightly paler. Mesonotum brownish haired. Wings pale, venation as in males.

Holotype: 1♂ 14 IX 1990, Retuerta de Pina, Monegros region, Spain, coloured dishes, Blasco-Zumeta leg.

Paratypes: 1♂ 7 VIII 1991, Malaise trap; 1♂ 1♀ 27 VII 1990, coloured dishes; 1♂ 31 VII 1990, light trap; 1♂ 18 VII 1990, light trap; same locality.

The new species belongs to the *C. parvula*-group, characterized by the compact styles with an expanded inner side and a prolonged apex, both with distinct spines. The nearest species appear to be *C. abscuripila* Tuomik., *C. praeparvula* Moh.& Kriv. and *C. subparvula* Tuomik.

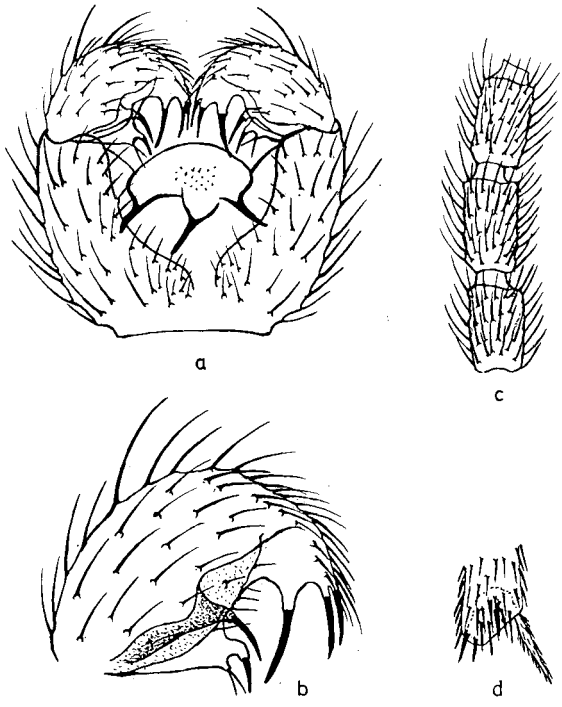


Fig. 2. *Corynoptera disporata* Mohrig n.sp.: a. Male genitalia; b. Style; c. 3rd-5th antennal segments; d. Apex of tibia p.

Corynoptera disporata *Mohrig sp.n.: a. Genitalia masculina; b. Estilo; c. 3°-5° segmentos antenales; d. Ápice de la tibia p.*

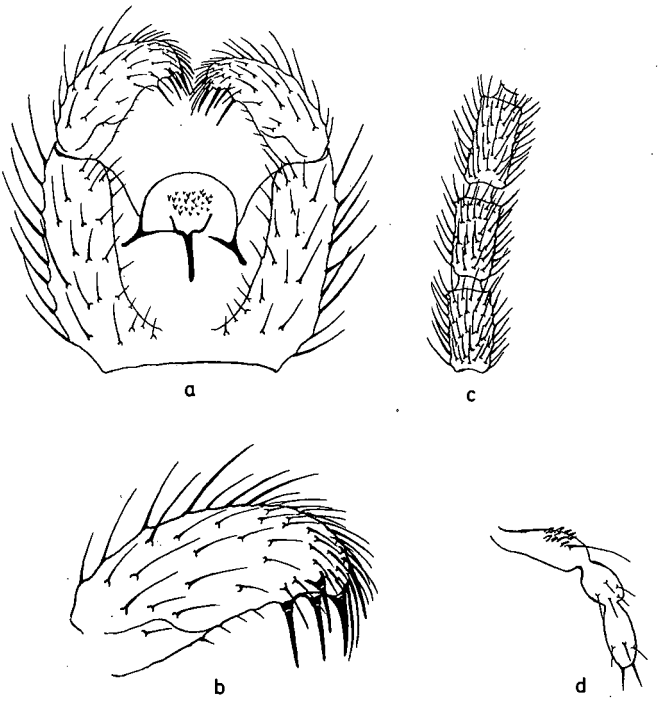


Fig. 3. *Corynoptera contusa* Mohrig n. sp.: a. Male genitalia; b. Style; c. 3rd-5th antennal segments; d. Palpi.

Corynoptera contusa *Mohrig sp. n.: a. Genitalia masculina: b. Estilo; c. 3°-5° segmentos antenales; d. Palpos.*

*Corynoptera contusa* Mohrig n.sp. (fig.3)

Male.– Eye bridge 2-3 facets wide. 4th antennal segment twice as long as wide, necks short, segments clothed with pale hairs, a little shorter than the diameter of segments. Palpi three-segmented. Thorax brown, legs yellowish. Mesonotum with pale hairs. Wings pale; $c = 2/3w$; $y=x$, without macrotrichia. Halteres with pale knobs. Anterior tibia with blackish bristles at inner apex in a partial comb-like double row. Genitalia without long hairs at the inner side of coxites; styles with a long apical spine within the longer setae, subapical with three spines, one of them on the inner side of the styles; a further spine is arranged within the dense setae of the apex. Tegmen of aedeagus semicircular. Body length: 2.5mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype: 1♂ 9 II 1991, Retuerta de Pina, Monegros region, Spain, Malaise-flight trap, Blasco-Zumeta leg.

Paratypes: 1♂ 9 II 1991; 2♂♂ 11 XI 1990; 2♂♂ 9 IV 1991, collected with colour-ed dishes set in *H. squamati;* 2♂♂ 26 X 1991, coloured dishes set in *H. squamati;* 1♂ 20 X 1991, Moericke trap; same locality.

The new species belongs to the *C. boletiphaga*-group within the genus *Corynoptera.* The nearest species appear to be *C. furcifera* Moh.& Mam. and *C. subfurcifera* Moh.& Höv.

*Corynoptera praefurcifera* Mohrig n.sp. (fig. 4)

Male.– Eye bridge two facets wide. 4th antennal segment twice as long as wide (2.2), hairs a little shorter than the segment width; Palpi three-segmented with a tendency to reduction; basal segment without a sensory pit, with 1-2 bristles. Thorax brown, legs

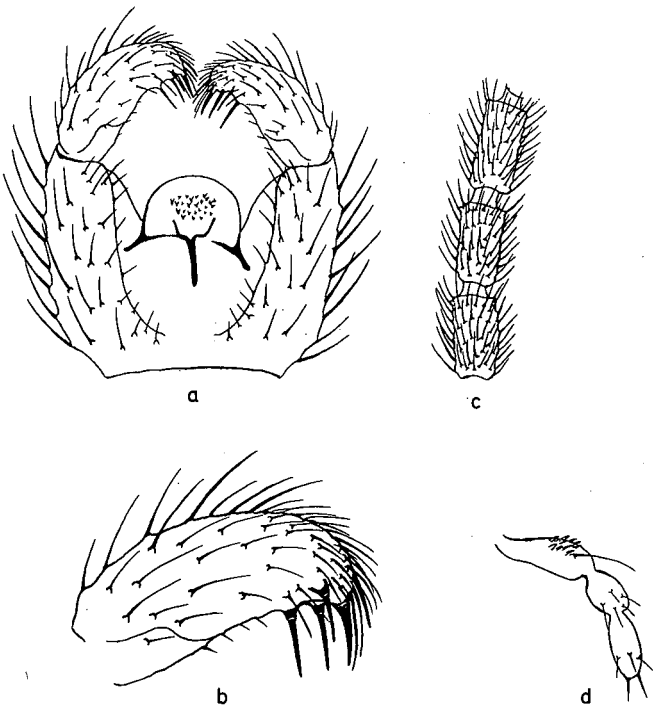


Fig. 4. *Corynoptera praefurcifera* Mohrig n.sp.:a. Male genitalia; b. Style; c. 3rd-5th antennal segments; d. Palpi.

Corynoptera praefurcifera *Mohrig sp.n.: a. Genitalia masculina; b. Estilo; c. 3°-5° segmentos antenales; d. Palpos.*

paler. Mesonotum with dark hairs. Postpronotum bare. Wings with $c=2/3w$; $r_1=2/3r$; $y=x$, both without macrotrichia. Halteres with darkened knobs. Inner apex of anterior tibia with an undifferentiated patch of bristles; tarsal claws untoothed. Genitalia without basal lobus; coxites with rather short hairs; styles apically slightly curved with equal spices arranged in pairs; tegmen of aedeagus with a patch of fine teeth. Body length: 2mm.

Female.– Eye bridge 1-2 facets wide. 4th antennal segment 1.2 times as long as wide. Palpi three-segmented, the 3rd segment with a tendency to reduction; basal segment without a sensory pit and with 1-3 bristles. Thorax brown, legs brownish. Wings with very pale branches of *m* and *cu*, the venation as in males. Anterior tibia with an undifferentiated patch of bristles.

Holotype: 1♂ 11 XI 1990, Retuerta de Pina, Monegros region, Spain, Malaise-flight trap, Blasco-Zumeta leg.

Paratypes: 2♂♂ 17 X 1990; 1♂ 25 III 1991, coloured dishes set in *A. cristati-L. sparti;* 10♂♂ 25 III 1991, Malaise trap; 1♂ 9 IV 1991; 2♂♂ 9 IV 1991, coloured dishes set in *H. squamati;* 6♂♂ 20 IV 1991, Malaise trap; 2♂♂ 7 V 1991, coloured dishes in *O. tridentatae;* 1♂ 7 V 1991, Malaise trap; 2♂♂ 25 IV 1991, Moericke trap; 1♂ 20 V 1991; 1♂ 1♀ 10 IX 1991, Malaise trap; 1♂ 1♀ 9 X 1991, coloured dishes set in *S. vermiculatae-A. herba-albae;* 1♂ 9 X 1991, Malaise trap; 15♂♂ 20 X 1991, Malaise trap; same locality.

The new species belongs to the *C. boletiphaga*-group. It is close to *C. furcifera* Moh.& Mam. and *C. subfurcifera* Moh. & Höv.

*Epidapus gracillimus* Mohrig n.sp. (fig. 5)

Male.– Eye bridge two facets wide. 4th antennal segment about twice as long as wide; hairs as long as the diameter of the segment; necks rather short. Palpi one-segmented, with 2-3 bristles. Thorax and legs brown. Pronotum bare. Mesonotum with pale brownish hairs. Wings long, but narrow and without a distinct anal area; $c = 2/3w$; $r_1=1/2r$; $y$ longer $x$, both without macrotrichia. Halteres rather short brownish, differing in form with tendency to reduction of distinct knobe. Legs prolonged and gracile as in *Epidapus;* anterior tibia with a small and undifferentiated patch of bristles; tarsal claws untoothed. Genitalia with short hairs on the inner side of coxits; styles apically strongly curved inward, with four spines arranged in pairs; tegmen of aedeagus big, transverse; the aedoeagus short and rather broad. Body length: 2mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype: 1♂ 20 II 1991, Retuerta de Pina, Monegros region, Spain, coloured dishes, Blasco-Zumeta leg.

Paratypes: 7♂♂ 17 X 1990; 3♂♂ 3 XI 1990; 2♂♂ 11 XI 1990; 5♂♂ 25 III 1991, coloured dishes set in *A. cristati-L. sparti;* 2♂♂ 25 III 1991, Malaise trap; 1♂ 9 IV 1991, coloured dishes in *H. squamati;* 1♂ 25 IV 1991, coloured dishes in *O. tridentatae;* 4♂♂ 7 V 1991, coloured dishes in *O. tridentatae;* 1♂ 20 IX 1991; coloured dishes in *A. cristati-L. sparti;* same locality.

The new species will be placed into the genus *Epidapus,* although both the antennal segments and halters are quite short. The species is characterized by the four spines arranged in pairs, the posterior

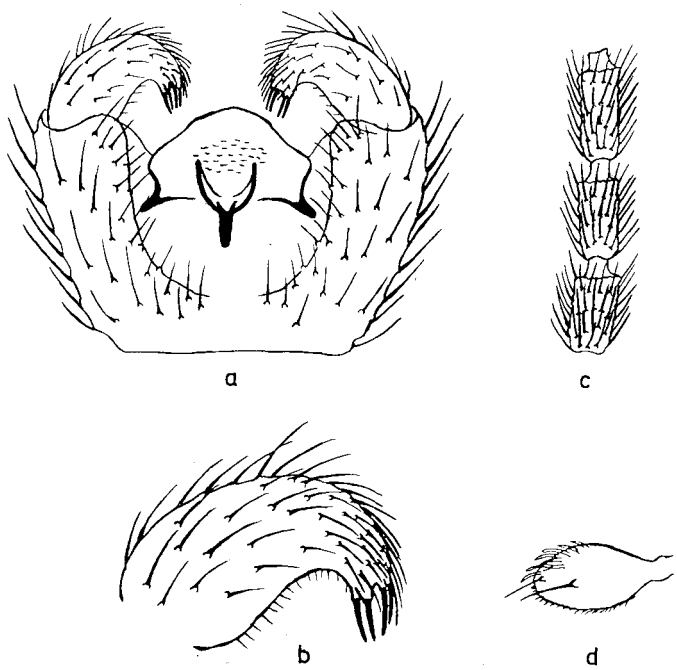


Fig. 5. *Epidapus gracillimus* Mohrig n.sp.: a. Male genitalia; b. Style; c. 3rd-5th antennal segments; d. Palpi.

Epidapus gracillimus *Mohrig sp.n.: a. Genitalia masculina; b. Estilo; c. 3°-5° segmentos antenales; d. Palpos.*

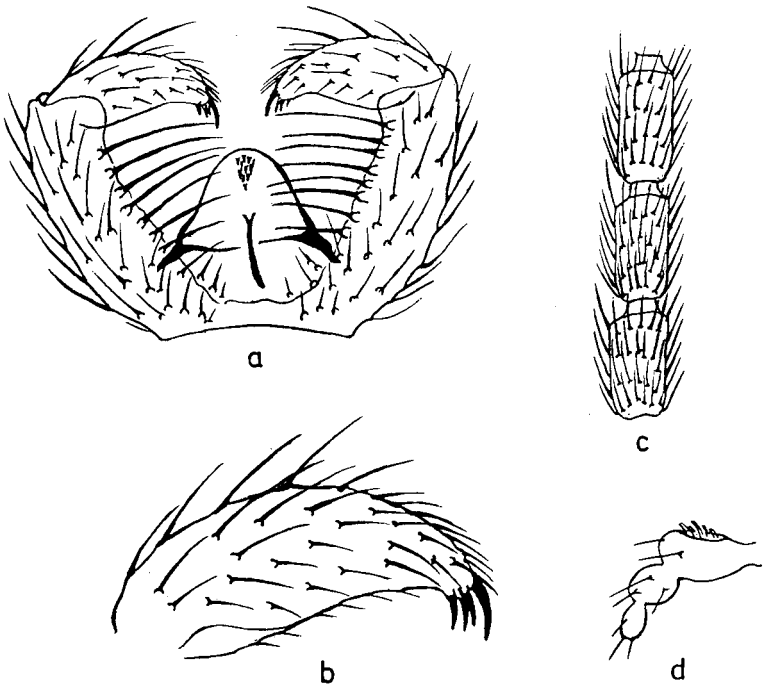


Fig. 6. *Bradysia elobata* Mohrig n. sp.: a. Male genitalia; b. Style; c. 3rd-5th antennal segments; d. Palpi.

Bradysia elobata *Mohrig sp. n.: a. Genitalia masculina; b. Estilo; c. 3º-5º segmentos antenales; d. Palpos*

pair is a little longer as the two anterior spines.

*Bradysia elobata* Mohrig n.sp. (fig. 6)

Male.– Eye bridge three facets wide. 4th antennal segment about twice as long as wide, with rather short necks, clothed with hairs a little shorter than the diameter of the segment. Palpi short, three-segmented, with a distinct sensory pit; the third segment shorter than the second. Thorax and legs dark brown. Mesonotum with short pale hairs, lateral and scutellar hairs longer. Wings pale; c a little longer than 1/2*w*; $r_1$ a little shorter than *r*; *y*=*x*, both without macrotrichia; stem of *cu*=*x*. Halters with black knobs. Inner apex of anterior tibia with a typical comb of bristles; tarsal claws untoothed. Genitalia with long bristles on the inner side of coxits; styles prolonged, with a strong apical spine and 3-4 shorter subapical spines; tegmen of aedeagus higher as wide, rounded and with a rounded patch of teeth. Body length: 3mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype: 1♂ 11 XI 1990, Retuerta de Pina, Monegros region, Spain, Malaise-flight trap, Blasco-Zumeta leg.

Paratypes: 3♂♂ same sample; 1♂ 17 XI 1990; 1♂ 23 XI 1990; 1♂ 25 III 1991, Moericke trap; 4♂♂ 25 III 1991, coloured dishes in *A. cristati-L. sparti;* 1♂ 25 III 1991, Malaise trap; 1♂ 29 IV 1991, Malaise trap; 2♂♂ 25 IV 1991, coloured dishes in *O. tridentatae;* 1♂ 7 V 1991, Moericke trap; 1♂ 7 V 1991, coloured dishes in *O. tridentatae;* 2♂♂ 7 V 1991, Malaise trap; 1♂ 26 X 1991, coloured dishes in *H. squamati*; 2♂♂ 20 X 1991, Malaise trap.

This species is closely related to species of the *B. rufescens*-group, although the basal lobe of genitalia is absent. The long bristles

on the inner side of coxites as the typical feature of the *rufescens*-relationships, but the absents of the basal lobe of hypopygium are good characteristics of the new species.

*Bradysia ruginosa* Mohrig n.sp. (fig. 7)

Male.– Eye bridge small, two facets wide. 4th antennal segment about twice as long as wide (2.4), with brown hairs as long as the diameter of the segment. Palpi three-segmented; basal segment with a sensory pit and 2-3 bristles; 2nd and 3rd segment together a little longer than the basal segment. Thorax and legs dark brown. Mesonotum with dark hairs. Wings brownish; $c = 2/3w$; $r_1$ short $=1/2r$; $y=x$, without macrotrichia. Halteres with yellowish knobs. Inner apex of anterior tibia with a typical comb of 5-6 bristles; tarsal claws untoothed. Genitalia with basal lobus of 6-7 strong bristles; coxites with short hairs on the inner side; styles without a distinct apical spine, with five spines at the apex and one claw-like dorsal spine; tegmen of aedeagus with a small patch of teeth. Body length: 3mm.

Female.– Eye bridge small, 1-2 facets wide. 4th antennal segment 1.8 times as long as wide, blackish, with light hairs and pale insertion-patches of hairs. Palpi three-segmented; the basal segment large, as long as the 2nd and 3rd segment together, with an irregular sensory pit and 2-3 bristles. Thorax dark brown, legs slightly paler. Wings and other characteristics as in males.

Holotype: 1♂ 12 I 1991, Retuerta de Pina, Monegros region, Spain, coloured dishes, Blasco-Zumeta leg.

Paratypes: 8♂♂ same sample; 1♂ 19 II 1991; 2♂♂ 17 XI 1990; 1♂ 23 XI 1990; 3♂♂ 11 XI 1990; 1♂ 12 I 91; 5♂♂ 25 III 1991, coloured dishes in *A. cristati- L. sparti;* 5♂♂

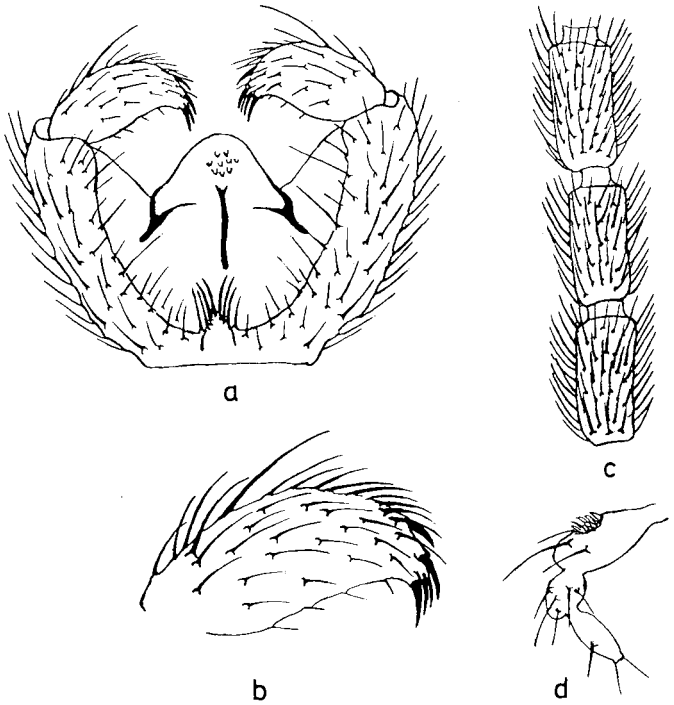


Fig. 7. *Bradysia ruginosa* Mohrig n. sp.: a. Male genitalia; b. Style; c. 3rd-5th antennal segments; c. Palpi.

Bradysia ruginosa *Mohrig sp. n.: a. Genitalia masculina; b. Estilo; c. 3º-5º segmentos antenales; d. Palpos.*

25 III 1991, Malaise trap; 1♂ 9 IV 1991, Malaise trap; 1♂ 25 IV 1991, Moericke trap; 1♂ 20 IX 1991, coloured dishes in *A. cristati-L. sparti;* 1♂ 20 X 1991, Malaise trap; 1♂ 1♀ 9 XI 1991, Malaise trap. Some specimens of this new species have been taken reciently in Italy. They include the first known females: 6♂♂ 4♀♀ 22 XII 92, Arnesano near Lecce, colour. dishes in vineyard; 1♂ 1♀ 15-16 XII 92, Porto Cesareo and St. Maria al Bagno, colour dishes in a pine wood, Mohrig leg.; 1♂ 2♀♀ 20 XI 92, Italy, Arnesano near Lecce, colour dishes in a house-garden, Kauschke leg.

The new species belongs to the *B. rufescens*-group. The nearest species appears to be *B. luteicauda* Moh.& Mam.

*Bradysia atrorubens* Mohrig n.sp. (fig. 8)

Male.– Eye bridge two facets wide. 4th antennal segment about twice as long as wide (2.4), with fairly short necks, pale hairs as long as diameter of the segment. Palpi three-segmented, basal segment with a sensory pit; the third twice as long as the second segment. Thorax and legs dark brown. Mesonotum with brown hairs, lateral and scutellar hairs longer. Wings pale; $c = 2/3w$; $r_1=2/3\ r$; $y=x$, both without macrotrichia. Halteres with black knobs. The inner apex of anterior tibia with a typical comb of bristles; tarsal claws untoothed. Genitalia with a basal lobus of about 10 bristles and short hairs on the inner side of coxites; styles with a strong apical spine and 4 subapical spines, two of them smaller; tegmen of aedeagus with a small patch of teeth. Body length: 3mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype: 1♂ 19 II 1991, Retuerta de Pina, Monegros region, Spain, Malaise-flight trap, Blasco-Zumeta leg.

Paratype: 1♂ 20 IX 1991; coloured dishes

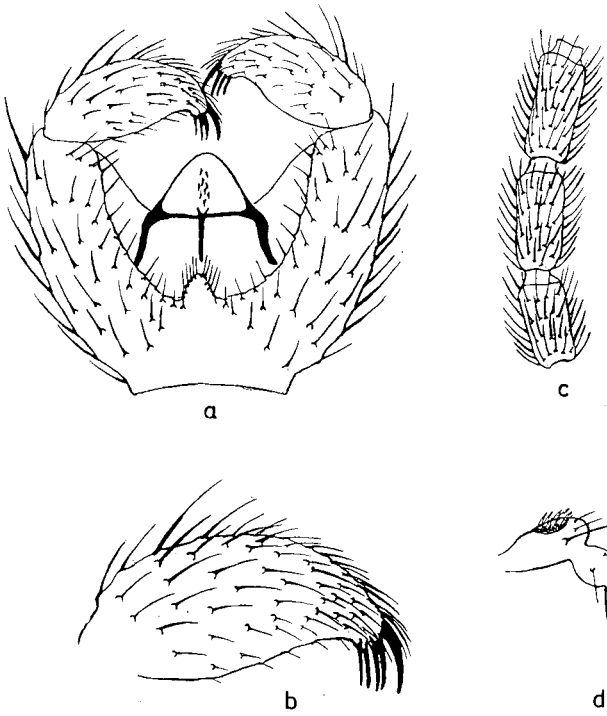


Fig. 8. *Bradysia atrorubens* Mohrig n. sp.: a. Male genitalia; b. Style; c. 3rd-5th antennal segments; d. Palpi.

Bradysia atrorubens *Mohrig sp. n.: a. Genitalia masculina; b. Estilo; c. 3°-5° segmentos antenales; d. Palpos.*

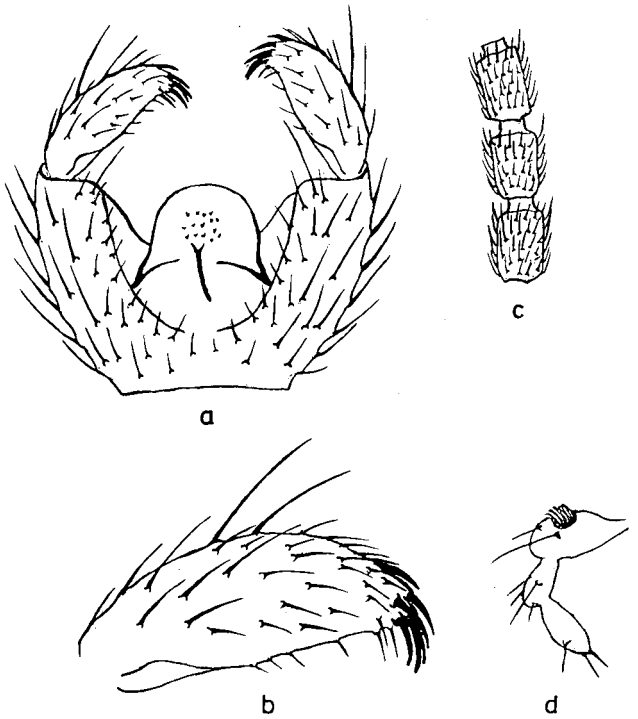


Fig. 9. *Bradysia atrospina* Mohrig n. sp.: a. Male genitalia; b. Style; c. 3rd-5th antennal segments; d. Palpi.

Bradysia atrospina *Mohrig sp. n.: a. Genitalia masculina; b. Estilo; c. 3º-5º segmentos antenales; d. Palpos.*

set in *A. cristati-L. sparti,* same locality.

The new species belongs to the *B. rufescens*-group. The nearest species appears to be *B. inusitata* Tuomik.

*Bradysia atrospina* Mohrig n.sp. (fig. 9)

Male.– Eye bridge small, two facets wide. 4th antennal segment less twice as long as wide (1.8), with recumbent hairs and fairly short necks. Palpi three-segmented, short, the basal segment with a strong sensory pit; 2nd and 3rd segments together a little longer than the basal segment. Thorax brown, legs paler. Mesonotum with brown hairs, lateral and scutellar hairs stronger. Wings pale: *c* a little longer than 1/2*w*; $r_1$ very short, rather shorter as 1/2 *r*; *y=x,* without macrotrichia; *m* and *cu* hardly visible. Halteres brownish. Inner apex of anterior tibia with a small comb of three bristles; tarsal claws untoothed. Genitalia without basal lobus, with short hairs on the inner side of coxites; Styles without a distinct apical spine, with 4-5 spines of unequal length and a claw-like dorsal spine; tegmen of aedeagus rounded, with a patch of fine teeth. Body length: 2mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype: 1♂ 14 IX 1990, Retuerta de Pina, Monegros region, Spain, coloured dishes, Blasco-Zumeta leg.

Paratypes: 3♂♂ same sample; 1♂ 17 XI 1990, same locality.

The new species belongs to the *B. amoena*-group. The nearest species appears to be *B. paupera* Tuomik.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To Mr. Leopoldo Castro (Teruel, Spain) for his help and encouragement throughout this study, and to Dr. P.

Grootaert (Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Belgium) and Dr. J. M. Nieto (Universidad de León, Spain) for lending the traps used to collect the material.

## RESUMEN

*Nuevos esciáridos (Diptera, Sciaridae) de la comarca de Monegros (Zaragoza, España).*

Se describen nueve nuevas especies de esciáridos correspondientes a los géneros *Corynoptera (C. stipidaria, C. disporata, C. contusa, C. praefurcifera)*, *Epidapus (E. gracillimus)* y *Bradysia (B.elobata, B. ruginosa, B. atrorubens, B. atrospina)*. Los especímenes han sido colectados mediante platos de colores y trampas Malaise y Moericke en un sabinar de *Juniperus thurifera L.* situado en la comarca de Monegros (Zaragoza, España). Otras especies citadas han sido *Scatopsciara vivida* (Winn.), *S. subarmata* (Moh.& Mam.), *Bradysia brevispina* (Tuomik.) y *Trichosia quadristrigata* Strobl.

## REFERENCES

BRAUN-BLANQUET, J. & BOLÓS, O., 1957. Les groupements végétaux du basin moyen de l'Ebre et leur dynamisme. *An. Est. Exper. Aula Dei.*, 5(1-4): 1-266.

FREEMAN, P., 1983. Sciarid flies. Diptera, Sciaridae. *Handbk. Ident. Br. Insects*, 9(6): 1-68.

KRIVOSHEINA, N. & MOHRIG, W., (in press). Die Trauermücken-Fauna (*Diptera, Sciaridae*) der asiatischen Länder der Gemeinschaft Unabhängiger Staaten (GUS). *Bonn. Zool. Monograph.*

LENGERSDORF, F., 1957. Zoologisch-systematische Ergebnisse der Studienreise von H. Janetschek und W. Steiner in die Spanische Sierra Nevada 1954. III. Neue *Lycoriiden* (Sciaridae) (Ins., Diptera). *Ber. (osterr. Akad. Wiss. math.-nat.)*, 166 (5-6): 227-229.

MENZEL, F., 1992. Beiträge zur Taxonomie und Faunistik der paläarktischen Trauermücken (*Diptera, Sciaridae*). Teil 1.- Die STROBL'schen Sciaridentypen des Naturhistorischen Museums des Benediktinerstifts Admont. *Beitr. Ent.*, 42 (2): 233- 258.

MENZEL, F., MOHRIG, W. & GROTH, I., 1990. Beiträge zur Insektenfauna der DDR: Diptera-Sciaridae. *Beitr. Ent.*, 40(2): 301-400.

MOHRIG, W., KRIVOSHEINA, N. & MAMAEV, B., 1989a. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken (*Diptera, Sciaridae*) der Sowjetunion. Teil XII: Gattung *Bradysia*, Serie 1. *Zool. Jb. Syst.*, 116(4): 411-425.

- 1989b. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken (*Diptera, Sciaridae*) der Sowjetunion. Teil XIII: Gattung *Bradysia*, Serie 2. *Zool. Jb. Syst.*, 116(4): 427-445.
- 1990a. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken (*Diptera, Sciaridae*) der Sowjetunion. Teil XIV: Gattungen *Plastosciara, Lycorella* und *Scatopsciara. Zool. Jb. Syst.*, 117(1): 11-12.
- 1990b. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken (*Diptera,Sciaridae*) der Sowjetunion. Teil XV: Gattungen *Sciara, Trichosia, Chaetosciara, Pharetratula, Parapnyxia, Epidapus* und *Caenosciara. Zool. Jb. Syst.*, 117(2): 219-236.

OCHOA, M. J., 1982. Relaciones entre el medio y comunidades vegetales del sabinar continental árido en el Valle del Ebro. INIA, Madrid.

QUIRANTES, J., 1978. Estudio sedimentológico y estratigráfico del Terciario Continental de los Monegros. C.S.I.C., Zaragoza.

STROBL, G., 1900. Spanische Dipteren. X. Teil. *Wien. Ent. Ztg.*, 19(5-5): 92-100

- 1909. (in Czerny, L.u. Strobl, G.). Spanische Dipteren. III. Beitrag. *Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien.*, 59(3-4):121-301.

TUOMIKOSKI, R., 1960. Zur Kenntnis der Sciariden (Dipt.) Finnlands. *Ann. Zool. Soc. "Vanamo"*, 21(4):1-164.