

## Sarcophaginae (Diptera, Sarcophagidae) from Mongolia\*

by †B. B. ROHDENDORF, MOSCOW & YU. G. VERVES, Kiev

**Abstract** — Data of 53 Sarcophagine and 1 Sarcotachine species collected by DR. Z. KASZAB in Mongolia during his expeditions in 1963–1968. Description of 1 new genus (*Asiosarcophila* gen. n.) and 5 new species (*Asiosarcophila kaszabi* sp. n., *Angiometopa mihalyii* sp. n., *Blaesoxipha mongolica* sp. n., *B. xiphura* sp. n., *B. acuticauda* sp. n.) is given. 8 species are new to the fauna of Mongolia. With 31 figures.

According to our previous papers (ROHDENDORF 1937, 1956; ROHDENDORF & VERVES 1977) 47 species of Sarcophaginae and 1 of Sarcotachininae were reported from the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic. In studying of the materials of DR. KASZAB's expeditions to Mongolia during 1963–1968 and partly other expeditions 53 species of Sarcophaginae and one species of Sarcotachininae are ascertained. From them one genus (*Asiosarcophila* gen. nov.) and 5 species (*Asiosarcophila kaszabi*, *Angiometopa mihalyii*, *Blaesoxipha mongolica*, *B. xiphura*, *B. acuticauda*) are new for science, while 8 species *Brachicoma asiatica* ROHD. et VERVES, [*Agria affinis* (FLL.), *Oophagomyia plotnikovi* ROHD., *Blaesoxipha filipjevi* ROHD., *B. zachvatkini* ROHD., *Bercaea haemorrhoidalis* (FLL.), *Parasarcophaga jacobsoni* ROHD., *Parasarcophaga uliginosa* (KRAMER)] are new for the fauna. Thus, a total of 60 species of Sarcophaginae are known for Mongolia now. The results of this study are presented in the paper below.

### Subfamily SARCOPHAGINAE

#### Tribe PARAMACRONYCHIINI

##### Subtribe Paramacronychiina

**Paramacronychia flavipalpis** (GIRSCHNER) — Archangaj aimak: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 19. VI. 1966 (Nr. 538), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; ibid., zwischen Somon Ichtamir und Somon Čuluut, cca 20 km W von Ichtamir, 2150 m, 19. VI. 1966 (Nr. 544), 2 ♂. — Central aimak: Ulan-Baator (1), 20–26. VIII. 1964 (coll. O. ŠTÉRBA), 1 ♀; SO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 11. VI. 1966 (Nr. 517a, 519), 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Tosgoni oovo, 6–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1700 m, 7–8. VI. 1968 (Nr. 938) 2 ♂; Ulan-Baator, Zaisan im Bogdo ul Gebirge, 5 km S von Zentrum, 1600 m, 11. VI. 1968 (Nr. 943), 1 ♂; am See Tunamal nuur, 26 km WSW von Somon Scharga, 1950 m, 21. VI–15. VII. 1968 (Nr. 996), 1 ♂, 2 ♀. — Bajanchongor aimak: Changaj Gebirge Ulaan colon, 18 km S vom Pass Egijn davaa, 2300 m, 21. VI–18. VII. 1966 (Nr. 552), 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

**Distribution:** Alps, Pyrenees, Caucasus, Transbaikalia, Yakutia, Tien-Shan, Mongolia.

##### Subtribe Blaesoxiphellina

**Blaesoxiphella brevicornis** VILLENEUVE (Figs. 10–11) — Chentej aimak: 10 km W von Somon Delgerchaan, 1250 m, 24. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 476), 1 ♀. — Mittelgobi aimak: Delgerchangaj ul, 6 km S von Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650–1700 m, 11. VI. 1967 (Nr. 786), 1 ♂; 20 km S von Somon Delgercogt, 1480 m, 13–14. VII. 1967 (Nr. 915), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** North Caucasus, Kazakhstan. Central Asia, South Siberia, Mongolia — **Bionomics:** The larvae are parasites of different Acridoidea.

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Subtribe *Brachicomina*

***Brachicoma devia*** (FALLÉN) — Central aimak: 12 km S von Somon Bajanbaraat, 1380 m, 8. VI. 1967 (Nr. 774), 1 ♀; 11 km OSO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 26. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1151), 1 ♂. — Südgobi aimak: Nojon nuruu Gebirge, unweit von Dzun adu chudag, 34 km NO vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 1800 m, 19. VI. 1967 (Nr. 822), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** Holarctic species. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are predators of bumble-bee larvae.

***Brachicoma asiatica*** ROHDENDORF & VERVES, 1978 (in print) — Central aimak: 12 km S von Somon Bajanbaraat, 1380 m, 8 VI. 1967 (Nr. 774), 1 ♀ (paratype).

**Distribution:** Kirghizia, Chita region, Mongolia.

Subtribe *Wohlfahrtiina*

***Agria affinis*** FALLÉN — Bajan-Ölgij aimak: im Tal des Flusses Chavcalyn gol, 25 km O von Somon Cagaannuur, 1850 m, 3. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1056), 25 ♂, 6 ♀. — Uvs aimak: 2 km O vom Pass Ulaan davaa, zwischen dem See Örög nuur und der Stadt Ulaangoom, 1950 m, 6. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1071), 1 ♀. — Chövsgöl aimak: 6 km WNW von Somon Tosoncengel, 1480 m, 18. VI. 1968 (Nr. 978), 2 ♂; N von Somon Chatgal am SW-Ecke des Sees Chövsgöl nuur, 1650 m, 18. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1123), 1 ♀; 6 km WNW von Somon Tosoncengel, 1480–1550 m, 20. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1131), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** The Palaearctic forests from England to Far East and the mountain forests of the Caucasus and Central Asia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are predators of the pupae of differing butterflies (*Lymantiria dispar*, *Dendrolimus sibiricus*, *D. pini*, etc.).

***Wohlfahrtioides marzinowskyi*** ROHDENDORF — Bajan chogor aimak: zwischen Oase Dzun mod und Somon Schine žinst, 25–35 km N von Dzun mod, cca 1400 m, 30. VI. 1967 (Nr. 870), 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** Central Asia, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are developing in cadavers of vertebrate animals and occasionally in faeces.

***Wohlfahrtia magnifica*** (SCHINER) — Uvs aimak: am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27. VI–7. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1028), 1 ♀. — Central aimak: SO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 27–28. VII. 1966 (Nr. 750), 1 ♀; Tosgoni ovoo, 5–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1500–1700 m, 19–20, 23–24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926), 2 ♀; 11 km OSO von Somon, Bajancogt, 1600 m, 26. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1151), 1 ♀. — Chentej aimak: 7 km NO von Somon Mörön, 1200 m, 22. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 463), 1 ♂. — Gobi Altaj aimak: Zachuj Gobi, 10 km N von Chatan chajrchan Gebirge, 1150 m, 27. VI. 1966 (Nr. 592), 1 ♀. — Bajan chongor aimak: Oase Echin gol, 90 km NO vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, 950 m, 27–29. VI. 1967 (Nr. 857), 4 ♀; zwischen Somon Bajangobi und Somon Bajanleg, 26 km SO von Bajanleg, 1450 m, 1–2. VII. 1967 (Nr. 875), 1 ♂. — Südgobi aimak: Tachilga ul Gebirge, zwischen Somon Cogt-Ovoo und Somon Dalanzadgad, 68 km S von Cogt-Ovoo, 1550 m, 12. VI. 1967, (Nr. 792), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 8–9. VII. 1967 (Nr. 901) 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Nojon nuruu Gebirge, Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 1500 m, 20–21. VI. 1967 (Nr. 826), 1 ♀; Bajan Zag, 20 km NO von Somon Bulgan, 1200 m, 6–7. VII. 1967 (Nr. 891, 894), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** North Africa, South Europe, Transcaucasus, Near and Middle East, South Siberia, Central Asia, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae produce myiasis in men and animals.

***Wohlfahrtia stackelbergi*** ROHDENDORF — Uburchangaj aimak: Arc Bogdo ul, cca 20 km S von Somon Chovd, 1750 m, 22. VI. 1964 (Nr. 171), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** The mountains of Central Asia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are necrophagous and coprophagous.

***Wohlfahrtia pavlovskiyi*** ROHDENDORF — Uvs aimak: am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27. VI.–7. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1028), 1 ♀. — Chövsgöl aimak: 3 km SW von Somon Burenchaan, 1650 m, 21. VI.–16. VII. 1968 (Nr. 993), 1 ♀. — Bulgan aimak: 11 km W von Somon Bajannuur am Südrand des Sees Bajan nuur, 1000 m, 14. VI.–24. VII. 1968 (Nr. 958), 5 ♀. — Central aimak: Lager am Fluss Kerulen, 45 km O von Somon Bajandelger, 1400 m, 26. VII. 1965 (Nr. 304), 1 ♀; 12 km S von Somon Bajanbaraat, 1380 m, 8. VI.–14. VII. 1967 (Nr. 774), 6 ♀; *ibid.*, 13–14. VII. 1967 (Nr. 917), 1 ♂. — Chentej aimak: 10 km W von Somon Delgerchaan, 1250 m, 23–24. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 473, 474), 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — Gobi Altaj



a i m a k: zwischen Schargyn Gobi und Beger nuur, cca 20 km O von Somon Chaliun, Chuural čačran, 1700 m, 25. VI. 1966 (Nr. 573), 1 ♂. — M i t t e l g o b i a i m a k: 20 km S von Somon Delgercogt, 1480 m, 9. VI. 1967 (Nr. 779), 3 ♀. — S ü d g o b i a i m a k: Tachilga ul, zwischen Somon Cogt-Ovoo und Dalanzadgad, 68 km S von Cogt-Ovoo, 1550 m, 8–9. VII. 1967 (Nr. 901), 1 ♀.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: The mountains of Central Asia. — B i o n o m i c s: The larvae are necrophagous and coprophagous.

**Wohlfahrtia intermedia** (PORTSCHINSKY) — U v s a i m a k: am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27. VI.—7. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1028), 1 ♀; Südrand des Sees Örog nuur, 1500 m, 28. VI.—5. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1036), 1 ♂, 2 ♀. — B a j a n c h o n g o r a i m a k: Cagan Bogd ul, Quelle Tooroin bulag 13 km O vom Grenzposten Caganbulag im Cagan Bogd ul Gebirge, 1500 m, 25–26. VI. 1967 (Nr. 847, 848), 12 ♂, 5 ♀; Oase Echin gol, 90 km NO vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, 950 m, 27–29. VI. 1967 (Nr. 857), 1 ♀.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: The Palaearctic deserts and steppes. — B i o n o m i c s: The larvae live in dead insects and vertebrate animals.

**Wohlfahrtia cheni** ROHDENDORF — U v s a i m a k: am See Bag nuur, 6 km NO von Somon Zuungobi, 1000 m, 25. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1016), 1 ♂; am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27. VI.—7. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1028), 1 ♂, 4 ♀; S-Rand des Sees Örog nuur, 1500 m, 28. VI.—5. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1036), 1 ♂. — C h ö v s g ö l a i m a k: am See Tunamal nuur, 26 km SW von Somon Scharga, 1950 m, 21. VI.—15. VII. 1968 (Nr. 996), 20 ♀. — A r c h a n g a j a i m a k: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 722), 1 ♂. — C e n t r a l a i m a k: Ulaan chodag, 16 km S von Somon Öndörschireet, 1500 m, 24. VII. 1966 (Nr. 739), 1 ♀; 12 km S von Somon Bajanbaraat, 1380 m, 8. VI. 1967 (Nr. 774), 7 ♀. — S u c h e b a a t o r a i m a k: Ongon elis, 10 km S von Somon Chongor, 900 m, 3–5. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 355), 3 ♂, 1 ♀. — G o b i A l t a j a i m a k: Schargyn Gobi, SO Ecke, 1130 m, 23. VI. 1966 (Nr. 565, 566), 3 ♂, 1 ♀. — M i t t e l g o b i a i m a k: 70 km SW von Somon Erdenedalaj, 1400 m, 16. VI. 1964 (Nr. 139), 2 ♂; 20 km S von Somon Delgercogt, 1480 m, 9. VI. 1967 (Nr. 779), 2 ♂, 11 ♀; Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10. VI. 1967 (Nr. 782), 53 ♂, 104 ♀. — S ü d g o b i a i m a k: Gurban Sajchan ul, 30 km S von Somon Bulgan, 1700 m, 19–20. VI. 1964 (Nr. 153, 156), 19 ♂, 6 ♀; Tachilga ul Gebirge, zwischen Somon Cogt-Ovoo und Somon Dalanzadgad, 1550 m, 12. VI. 1967 (Nr. 792), 120 ♂, 224 ♀; Nojon nuruu Gebirge, unweit von Dzun adu chudag, 34 km NO vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 1800 m, 19. VI. 1967 (Nr. 822), 4 ♀.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: The steppes and deserts of China, and Mongolia. — B i o n o m i c s: Most probably the larvae of *W. cheni* are shizophagous.

**Wohlfahrtia balassogloi** (PORTSCHINSKY) — B a j a n c h o n g o r a i m a k: Cagan Bogd ul Gebirge, Quelle Tooroin bulag, 13 km O vom Grenzposten Caganbulag im Gebirge Cagan Bogd ul, 950 m, 27–29. VI. 1967 (Nr. 848), 1 ♂; Oase Echin gol, cca 90 km NO vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, 950 m, 27–29. VI. 1967 (Nr. 856), 1 ♂. — S ü d g o b i a i m a k: Ostrand von Zöölön ul Gebirge, 58 km WSW von Somon Bajandalaj, 1500 m, 16. VI. 1967 (Nr. 806), 1 ♂; Bajan Zag, 20 km NO von Somon Bulgan, 1200 m, 6–7. VII. 1967 (Nr. 891), 1 ♂.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: South Ukraine, Central Asia, Iran, China Mongolia (deserts and steppes). — B i o n o m i c s: The larvae develop in dead insects and occasionally in cadavers.

**Wohlfahrtia fedtshenkoi** ROHDENDORF — A r c h a n g a j a i m a k: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 722), 2 ♂. — S ü d g o b i a i m a k: Bajan Zag, 20 km NO von Somon Bulgan, 1200 m, 6–7. VII. 1967 (Nr. 891), 2 ♂.

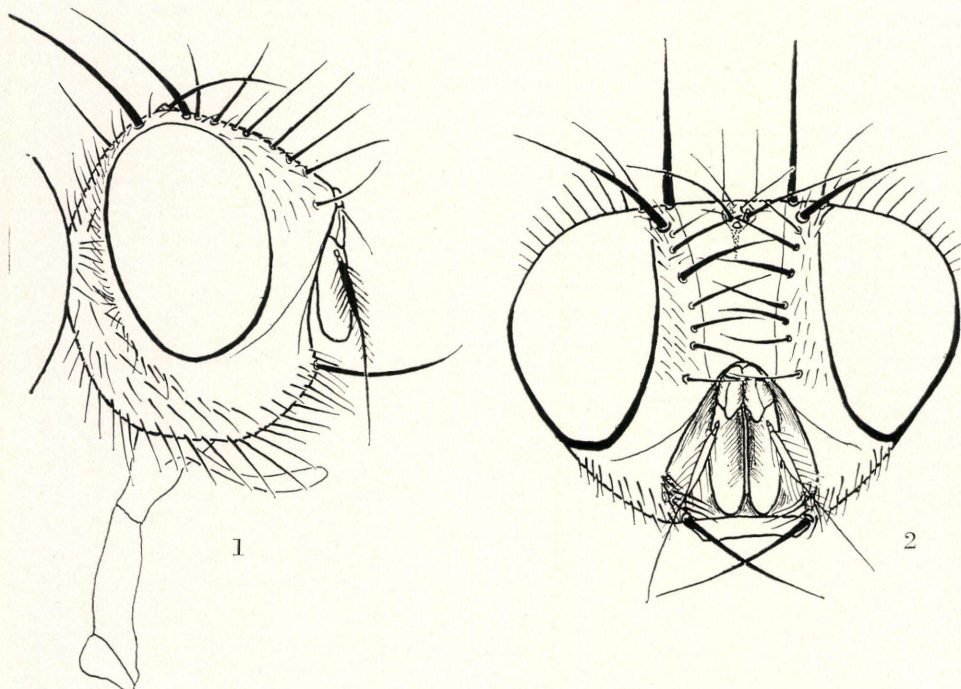
D i s t r i b u t i o n: Central Asia. — B i o n o m i c s: The larvae are necrophagous.

**Wohlfahrtia** spp. (females) — A r c h a n g a j a i m a k: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 722), 1 ♀. — G o b i A l t a j a i m a k: Schargyn Gobi, SO Ecke, 1130 m, 24. VI. 1966 (Nr. 568), 5 ♀. — B a j a n c h o n g o r a i m a k: Cagan bogd ul Gebirge, Quelle Tooroin Bulag, 13 km O vom Grenzposten Caganbulag im Cagan Bogd ul Gebirge, 1500 m, 25–26. VI. 1967 (Nr. 848, 851), 5 ♀; zwischen Grenzposten Caganbulag und Oase Echin gol, 71 km NO von Caganbulag, 1150 m, 26. VI. 1967 (Nr. 853), 3 ♀; Oase Echin gol, cca 90 km NO vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, 950 m, 27–29. VI. 1967 (Nr. 856), 1 ♀. — S ü d g o b i a i m a k: Ostrand von Zöölön ul Gebirge, 58 km WSW von Somon Bajandalaj, 1500 m, 16. VI. 1967 (Nr. 806), 2 ♀; 100 km W vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 22 km W von Sajryn chudag, 1250 m, 22. VI. 1967 (Nr. 834), 1 ♀; Bajan Zag, 20 km NO von Somon Bulgan, 1200 m, 6–7. VII. 1967 (Nr. 891, 894), 5 ♀.

**Sarcophila latifrons** (FALLÉN) — The species most probably represents a complex needing a revision. — U v s a i m a k: Sandgebiet Altan els, 35 km WNW von Somon Tes, 1400 m, 23. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1007), 1 ♂; am See Bag nuur, 6 km NO von Somon Zuungobi, 1000 m, 25. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1016),



1 ♀; Senke des Sees Uvs nuur am SW Rand des Sees, 84 km W von Somon Zuungobi und 63 km O von der Stadt Ulaangom, 790 m, 26. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1020), 1 ♂, 5 ♀; am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27. VI.—7. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1028), 4 ♂, 14 ♀. — *Archangajaimak*: 24 km N von Somon Lun, 1520 m, 1. VII. 1964 (Nr. 238), 1 ♀; Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 19. VI. 1966 (Nr. 538), 8 ♂, 11 ♀; *ibid.*, 21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 724), 1 ♂. — *Bulganaimak*: 11 km W von Somon Bajannuur am Südrand des Sees Bajan nuur, 1000 m, 14. VI.—24. VII. 1968 (Nr. 958), 37 ♂, 50 ♀; 30 km NNW von Somon Daschinčilen, 1200 m, 15. VI. 1968 (Nr. 959), 6 ♂, 12 ♀. — *Centralaimak*: Borulčin tala, 100 km SO von Ulan-Baator, 1400 m, 5. VII. 1963 (Nr. 89, 90), 4 ♀; Ganz modni davaa, 66 km OSO von Ulan-Baator, 1700 m, 5. VII. 1963 (Nr. 94), 1 ♀; Onžulin chundi, 100 km SW von Ulan-Baator, 1400 m, 15. VI. 1964 (Nr. 132), 25 ♂, 35 ♀; 12 km W von Somon Lun, 1300 m, 3. VII. 1964 (Nr. 258), 1 ♀; 26 km O von Somon Lun, 1180 m, 4. VII. 1964 (Nr. 262), 1 ♂; Ulaan chodag, 16 km S von Somon Öndörschireet, 1500 m, 24. VII. 1966 (Nr. 738, 739), 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 11 km S vom Pass Zosijn davaa (cca 90 km S von Ulan-Baator), 1650 m, 7. VI. 1967 (Nr. 768), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 12 km S von Somon Bajanbaraat, 1380 m, 8. VI. 1967 (Nr. 774), 10 ♂, 8 ♀; 25 km O von Somon Lun, 1200 m, 25. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1146), 1 ♀. — *Chentejaimak*: 150 km ONO von Öndörchaan, 10 km S vom Fluss Kerulen, und 10 km N von Somon Tumuncogt, 1000 m, 30. VII. 1965 (Nr. 331), 1 ♂, 5 ♀; *ibid.*, 31. VII. 1965 (Nr. 335), 11 ♀; 7 km NO von Somon Mörrön, 1200 m, 28. VII.—22. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 322, 323, 463), 4 ♂, 12 ♀. — *Suchebaatoraimak*: Chadatin-bulan, 60 km N von Somon Bajanterem, 950 m, 31. VII. 1965 (Nr. 340), 1 ♂; 44 km SW von Baruun urt, 1050 m, 3. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 353), 1 ♀; Ongon elis, 10 km S von Somon Chongor, 900 m, 3–5. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 355, 356), 3 ♀; Molcog elis, 2 km S von Somon Dariganga, 1150 m, 6. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 369), 2 ♀. — *Čobjalsanaimak*: 15 km N von Somon Galuut, 850 m, 17–18. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 433, 437, 438), 7 ♂, 11 ♀. — *Chovdaimak*: Chovd (Kobdo), cca 5 km SW von der Stadt, 1500 m, 10–11. VII. 1966 (Nr. 667), 1 ♀. — *Gobi Altajaimak*: zwischen Schargyn Gobi und Beger nuur, 20 km O von Somon Chalium, Chuural čačran, 1700 m, 25. VI. 1966 (Nr. 573), 1 ♀. — *Uburchangajaimak*: Arc Bogdul, cca 20 km S von Somon Chovd, 1760 m, 22. VI. 1964 (Nr. 171), 1 ♂, 4 ♀. — *Mittelgobi aimak*: 70 km SW von Somon Erdenedalaj, 1400 m, 16. VI. 1964 (Nr. 139), 2 ♂, 1 ♀; 20 km S von Somon Delgercogt, 1480 m, 9. VI. 13–14. VII. 1967 (Nr. 779, 915), 4 ♂, 9 ♀; Choot



Figs. 1–2. *Asiosarcophila kazabi* gen. et sp. n.: 1 = head of male in profile, 2 = same in front



bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10. VI.—12. VII. 1967 (Nr. 782), 1 ♂, 7 ♀; Delgerchangaj ul, 6 km S von Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650 m, 11. VII. 1967 (Nr. 908), 1 ♂. — Südgobi aimak: Gurban Sajchan ul, 30 km S von Somon Bulgan, 1700 m, 19–20. VI. 1964 (Nr. 153, 156, 157), 4 ♂.

**Distribution:** South and Central Europe, North Africa, Middle East, Central Asia, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are living in cadavers and known as parasites of Acridoidea, Tenebrionidae and other beetles, some butterflies and snails.

#### *Asiosarcophila* gen. n.

Type-species: *Asiosarcophila kaszabi* sp. n. — The single species of the genus was found only in Mongolia.

Flies of middle or small size. Bases of antennae are near or somewhat higher than middle of eye; 3rd antennal segment 1.6–2.2 times longer than 2nd; basal part of arista with long hairs; frons and face near  $2/5-1/2$  width of head; male's frons without or, female's frons with 2 pairs of strong orbital bristles; parafrontals with hairs; parafacials bare; — *ac* 1–2+1, *dc* 2–3+3, these bristles are long and strong;  $r_1$  bare,  $r_{4+5}$  with a row of bristles; costal spine large. 3rd abdominal tergite of male with a pair of strong erect, posterior medial bristles. Male genitalia similar to those in the genus *Sarcophila*.

The new genus is related to *Sarcophila*; the differences are given in the key below:

- 1 (2) ♂: parafrontals without or 3rd abdominal tergite with a pair of long, erect posterior medial bristles. ♂♀: parafacials bare, 5.5–10 mm **Asiosarcophila** gen. n.
- 2 (1) ♂: parafrontals with 2 pairs of strong or 3rd abdominal tergite without medial bristles. ♂♀: parafacials with numerous filiform bristles. 3.5–8 mm **Sarcophila** RONDANI

#### *Asiosarcophila kaszabi* sp. n. ♂♀ (Figs. 1–9)

♂. **Head:** Frons about 0.35–0.40, face 0.35–0.46 width of head; frontal vitta 1.3–2.3 times broader than parafrontals; ratio of its anterior and posterior parts as 1 : 1.5–1.8; parafacial width 0.19–0.36, cheek-height 0.23–0.28 height of eye, *fr* 5–9 pairs; parafrontals with numerous black hairs, parafacials bare; 1st row of postocular black setae regular, but other rows irregular; metacephalon with numerous black hairs (Figs. 1–2). — **Thorax:** *ac* 1–2+1, *dc* 2–3+3; propleuron bare; scutellum with long *ap*, *subap*, *bas* and one pair *d*. Ctenidium absent;  $f_2$  in apical part with a row of tenger bristles. Costal spine long; ratio of 5th to 3rd sections of costa as 0.90–1.12;  $r_1$  bare;  $r_{4+5}$  with 4–10 bristles. — **Abdomen:** 3rd tergite with a pair of medial posterior long and erect bristles; 4th and 5th tergites with rows of posterior bristles. — **Postabdomen:** Genital segment with 2 cross-rows of outstanding, long, strong bristles; anal segment with numerous irregular bristles. Cerci in profile short, triangular, apically sharpening; surstyli without cavity of posterior edges, with parallel apical processes, from above longer than cerci (Figs. 3–4). Posterior parameres (Fig. 5) long, thin, hook-like; anterior parameres faintly sclerotized, lanceolate, with one dorsal bristle. Phallosoma with long thin very strongly sclerotized ventral processes and with long tube-like hypophallus. — **Coloration:** Body dark, with dense dust; frontal vitta dark and mat; parafrontals, parafacials and face silver-white dusted; antennae and palpi black. Mesonotum with 3 black longitudinal stripes; other surface of thorax dense leaden-white dusted; scutellum with medial longitudinal black stripe, leaden-white dusted. Abdomen silver-white dusted, with medial longitudinal flecks and a pair of rounded, lateral flecks on each of 2th to 4th tergites; 5th tergite with a short medial fleck and badly developed very small, lateral flecks. Postabdominal segments black, dorsally yellowish grey dusted.

♀. Different from male by having 2 pairs of orbital bristles and very badly developed, often imperceptible, medial posterior bristles on 3rd abdominal tergite. — **Postabdomen:** 6th sternite (Figs. 6–7) well sclerotized, with long, strong bristles over entire surface; 7th sternite badly sclerotized, anterior-middle part without bristles, another well sclerotized part has numerous filiform bristles; 8th sternite piriform with a membranous narrow anterior part, posterior part sclerotized and with numerous hairs; anal plate crescentiform with numerous hairs. 6th tergite (Figs. 8–9) with marginal and discal rows of bristles; 7th and 8th tergites consisting of a pair of sclerotized side parts with bristles and hairs, and medial membranous parts; genital plate and cerci sclerotized with numerous hairs.

Length 5.5–10.0 mm.



**Holotype:** Chovd aimak: Umnuu Chairchan-uul, NO Dzereg, 30–31. VIII. 1970, ♂ (leg. PONOMARENKO and POPOV). — **Paratypes:** Central aimak: Ulan-Baator, Nucht in Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1600 m, 21. VII. 1967 (Nr. 932), 1 ♀. — Bajan chongor aimak: Cagan Bogd ul Gebirge, Quelle Tooroin bulag, 13 km O vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, 1500 m, 25–26. VI. 1967 (Nr. 847), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Oase Echin gol, cca 90 km NO vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, 950 m, 27–29. VI. 1967 (Nr. 856), 1 ♀. — Mittelgobi aimak: Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10. VI. 1967 (Nr. 782), 2 ♂, 18 ♀. — Südgobi aimak: Tachilga ul, zwischen Somon Cogt-Ovoo und Dalanzadgag, 68 km S von Cogt-Ovoo, 1550 m, 12. VI. 1967 (Nr. 792), 4 ♂, 16 ♀; Nojon nuruu Gebirge, unweit von Dzun adu chudag, 34 km NO vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 1800 m, 19. VI. 1967 (Nr. 822), 1 ♀.

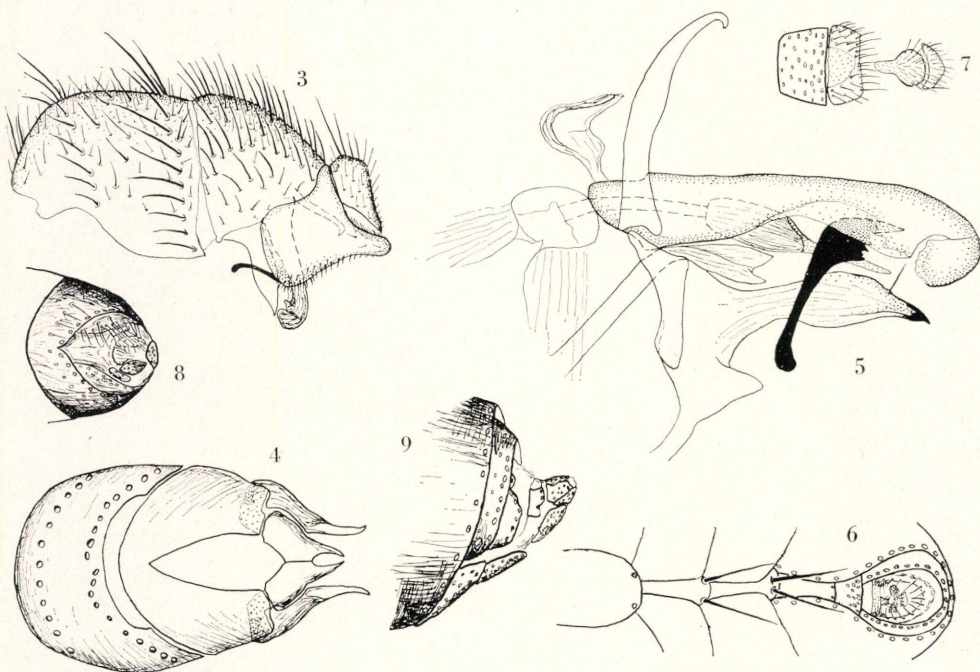
**Not paratypes.** — Mittelgobi aimak: Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10. VI. 1967 (Nr. 782), 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — Südgobi aimak: Tachilga ul, zwischen Somon Cogt-Ovoo und Dalanzadgag, 68 km S von Cogt-Ovoo, 1550 m, 8–9. VII. 1967 (Nr. 901), 1 ♀; Ostrand von Zöölön ul Gebirge, 58 km WSW von Somon Bajandalaj, 1500 m, 16. VI. 1967 (Nr. 808a), 2 ♂; 100 km W vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 22 km W von Sajryn chudag, 1250 m, 22. VI. 1967 (Nr. 833), 1 ♀.

**Collected by PONOMARENKO and POPOV.** — Chovd aimak: Mjangat, 22–25. VIII. 1970, 3 ♂, 2 ♀. — Gobi altaj aimak: Gurvaan Erenej nuruu, Ichesnuur, 15–19. VIII. 1970, 4 ♂, 7 ♀. — Övөрchangaj aimak: Ušugin nuruu, Anda chuduk, 2–4. VIII. 1970, 1 ♀; Gutshin us, 21. VIII. 1970, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

**Collected by the Soviet-Mongolian Complex Biological Expedition (coll. ZAJTZEV).** — Bajan chongor aimak: 5 km O Zagan bulag, 15–16. VIII. 1969, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Edrengijn nuruu, 100 km SSW von Bajan-Under, 5. IX. 1970, 1 ♀.

Holotype and some paratypes are deposited in the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Leningrad); other paratypes are in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest).

The new species is named in honour of DR. Z. KASZAB.



Figs. 3–9. *Asiosarcophila kaszabi* gen. et sp. n.: male genitalia 3 = in profile, 4 = dorsal view, 5 = male paraphallus and parameres, lateral view, 6 = female abdomen, ventral view, 7 = female abdomen, sternites 6–10, ventral view, 8 = end of female abdomen, dorsal view, 9 = end of female abdomen, lateral view



*Angiometopa mihalyii* sp. n. ♂ ♀ (Figs. 12–22)

♂. **Head:** Frons about 0.25–0.30, face 0.38–0.40 width of head; frontal vitta 2.8–3.0 times broader than parafrontals; parafacial width 0.23–0.28, height of cheek 0.33–0.48 height of eye, or absent, fr 10–12 pairs; parafrontals and parafacials with numerous filiform bristles. 3rd antennal segment 1.6–2.0 times longer than 2nd; arista with long hairs. 1st row of postocular black setae regular, other rows irregular; metacephalon with black filiform bristles (Figs. 12–13). — **Thorax:** *ac* 0+1, *dc* 2+3; propleuron bare; scutellum with long *ap* and *bas*, more short *subap* and one pair *d*. Ctenidium present, comprising a row of spiniform short bristles. Costal spine present; ratio of 5th to 3rd sections of costa as 0.90–1.12;  $r_1$  bare;  $r_{4+5}$  with 7–9 bristles. — **Abdomen:** 3rd tergite with a pair of medial posterior, erect bristles; 4th and 5th tergites with rows of marginal bristles. — **Postabdomen:** Genital segment with 2 cross-rows of bristles; anal segment with numerous irregular bristles. Cerci in profile long, narrow, pointed apically; surstyli with long apical processes (Figs. 15–16). Posterior parameres long, strong, broad, hook-like, with one ventral bristle; anterior parameres broad, faintly sclerotized, knee-like bending. Phallosoma with long broad ventral processes and hook-like hypophallus (Fig. 14). — **Coloration:** Body black with dense dust; frontal vitta mat, dark; parafrontalis, face and cheeks poorly silver-yellow dusted; parafacials dense golden-yellow dusted; palpi yellow; 1st, 2nd and often partly 3rd segments of arista yellow-orange; its 3rd segment or its apical part brown-black. Mesonotum yellowish-grey dusted, with 3 vague dark longitudinal stripes; scutellum yellowish white dusted. Abdomen silver-white or silver-yellow dusted, with 3 triangular flecks on each of 2nd–5th tergites; medial flecks are often confluent. Squama white. Postabdomen dark, often partly brownish red.

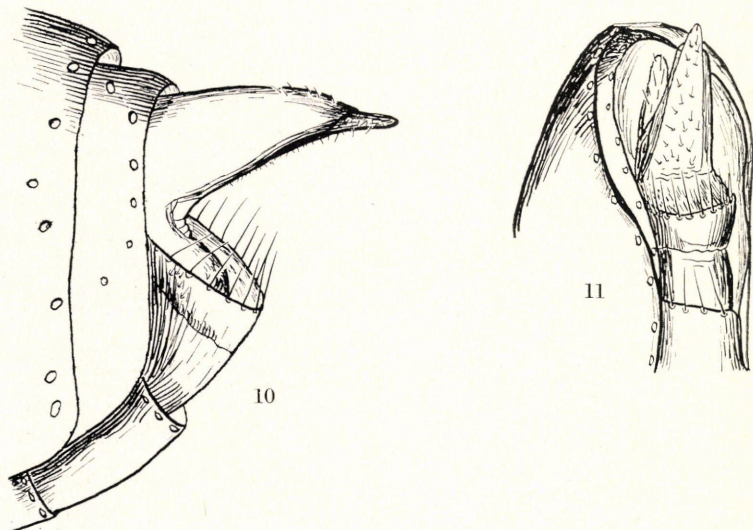
♀. Different from male by having 2 pairs of orbital bristles and a broader frons (0.38 width of head) and face (0.43 width of head). Median posterior bristles of 3rd abdominal tergite vague. Female genitalia as in Fig. 17.

Length ♂: 7–8 mm, ♀: 9 mm.

**Holotype:** Central aimak: Songino, steppe, 3–4. IX. 1969, ♂ (leg. ZAITZEV) (coll. Zool. Inst. Leningrad). — **Paratypes:** Central aimak: Ulan-Baator, Zaisan im Bogdoul Gebirge, 5 km S vom Zentrum, 1600 m, 11. VI. 1968 (Nr. 942), 1 ♀; 11 km OSO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 26. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1151), 1 ♂. — From collection of Zoological Institute of Academy of Sciences of the USSR: Songino, steppe, 3–4. IX. 1969, 1 ♂ (leg. ZAITZEV); Ukrainian SSR: Charkov district, VI. 1882 (leg. JAROSHEVSKY).

The male genitalia of the Ukrainian specimen is slightly different from typical form (Figs. 18–22).

This species is named in honour by DR. F. MIHÁLYI.

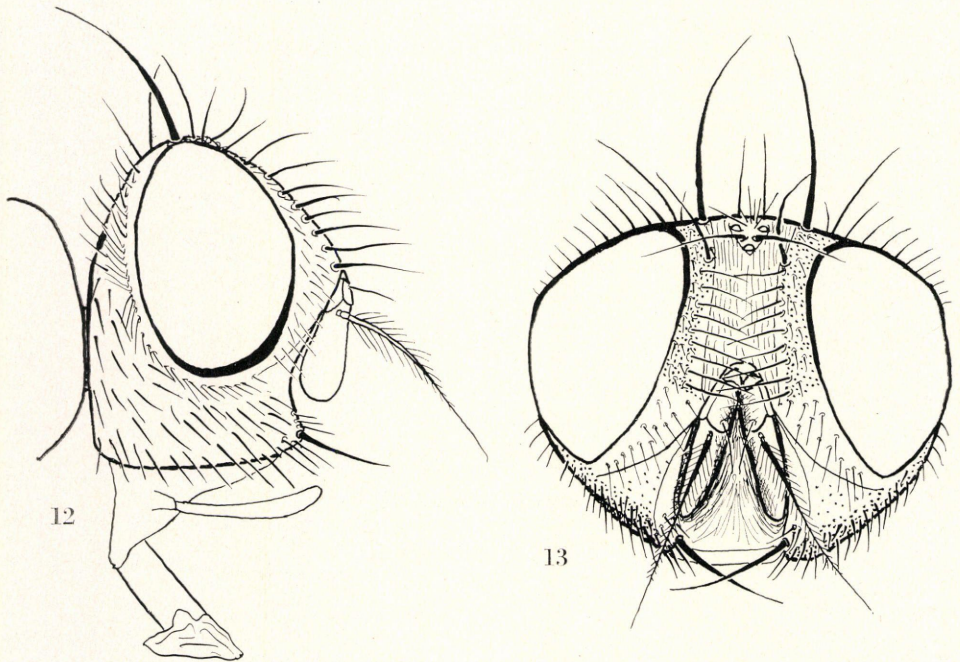


Figs. 10–11. *Blaesoxiphella brevicornis* VILL.: 10 = female ovipositor, lateral view, 11 = end of female abdomen, ventral view



The differences of the new species are given in the following key to the Palaearctic species of the *Angiometopa* B. B.:

- 1 (4) Presutural *ac* absent.
- 2 (3) Squama yellowish brown. Arista with very short pubescence. 7–10 mm. Switzerland, Tirol (mountains), Middle Asia (mountains)  
**A. flavisquamma** VILLENEUVE, 1911
- 3 (2) Squama white. Arista plumose. 7–9 mm. Ukraine, Mongolia  
**A. mihalyii** sp. n.
- 4 (1) Presutural *ac* present.
- 5 (8) Palpi and basicosta yellow.
- 6 (7) Fifth abdominal tergite without a median stripe, only with a pair of lateral spots. Costal spine present. Male cerci long, hook-like, curved on ventral side. 6–11 mm. Central and South Europe, Transcaucasus. South Siberia. Larvae have been found in superficial wounds of men and horses and in larvae of butterflies  
**A. ruralis** (FALLÉN, 1820)
- 7 (6)\* Tergites 3–5 with a pair of lateral dark spots as well as distinct median stripes in ♂. Costal spine absent. Cerci of male short and straight. Parafrontalia, parafacialia and face golden dusted, parafacialia reddish anteriorly in ♀. 8.0–9.5 mm. Japan (mountains)  
**A. hikosana** KURAHASHI, 1975
- 8 (5) Palpi fuscous to black, sometimes extensively black or dark brown at base in female; basicosta usually dark brown. Costal spine absent. Parafrontalia, para-



Figs. 12–13. *Angiometopa mihalyii* sp. n., head of male: 12 = in profile, 13 = in front

\* Couplets 7 and 8 are quoted after KURAHASHI (1975), with some modifications.



facialia and face dark yellowish grey dusted, parafrontalia entirely black in ground colour in male; tergites of abdomen with distinct median stripes, but without fixed lateral spots. 7.5–9.0 mm. Japan

A. *shinonagai* KURAHASHI, 1975

**Oophagomyia plotnikovi** ROHDENDORF — Bajanchongor aimak: Oase Echin gol, cca 90 km NO vom Grenzpostan Caganbulag, 950 m, 27–29. VI. 1967 (Nr. 857), 1 ♀.

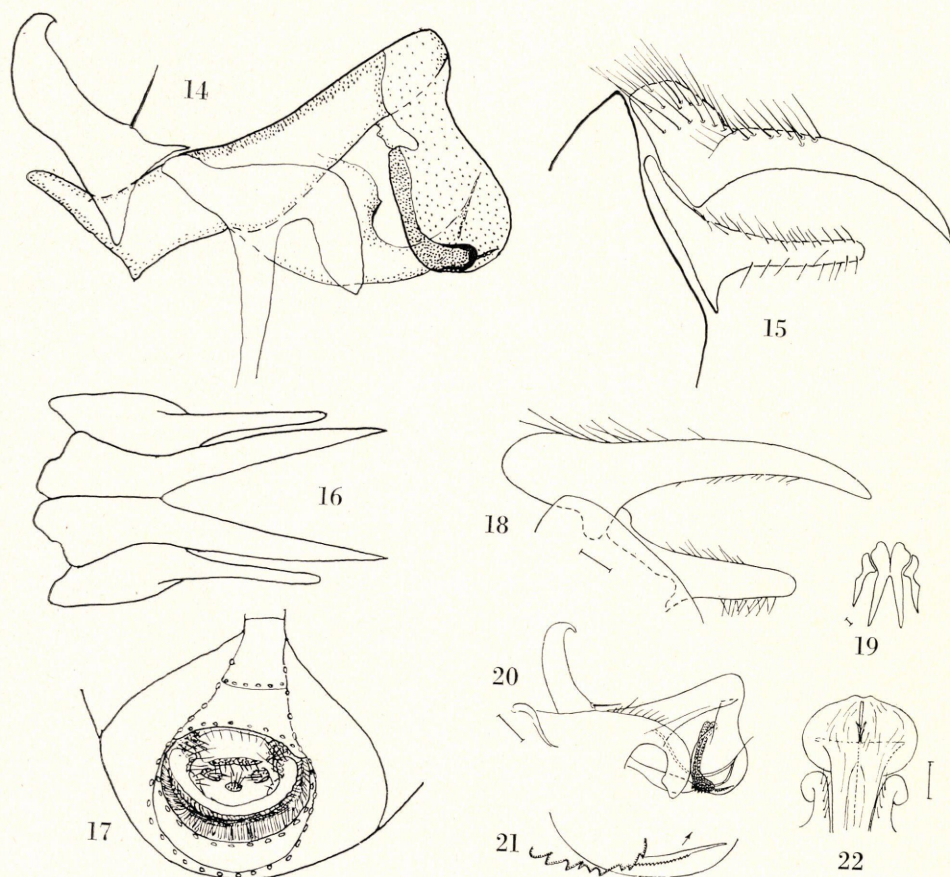
**Distribution:** Central Asia, North Caucasus, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are parasites of the oothecas of *Locusta migratoria* and other Acridoidea.

### Tribe SARCOPHAGINI

#### Subtribe Tephromyiina

**Tephromyia grisea** (MEIGEN) — Bajan-Ölgij aimak: rechtes Ufer des Flusses Chovd gol bei der Stadt Ölgij, 1750 m, 30. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1046), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** South and Central Europe, South Siberia, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are parasites of larvae and adult Acridoidea.



Figs. 14–22. *Angiometopa mihalyii* sp. n.: 14 = male phallosoma and parameres, lateral view, 15 = cerci and surstyli of male, lateral view, 16 = cerci and surstyli of male, dorsal view, 17 = end of female abdomen, ventral view; — Male genitalia (specimen from Ukraine): 18 = cerci and surstyli, lateral view, 19 = cerci and surstyli, dorsal view, 20 = phallosoma and parameres, lateral view, 21 = detail of the apical part of paraphallus, 22 = apical part of paraphallus, dorsal view



**Blaesoxipha (Servaisia) silantjevi** ROHDENDORF—U v s a i m a k: 3 km NO von Somon Öndörchangaj, Gebirge Chanchöchijn ul, 2200 m, 11. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1091), 2 ♀. — Z a v c h a n a i m a k: Choit church, 26 km ONO vom See Telmen nuur, 2150 m, 13. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1104), 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — A r c h a n g a j a i m a k: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamiir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 724), 1 ♀. — C e n t r a l a i m a k: Borulčin tala, cca 100 km SO von Ulan-Baator, 1400 m, 5. VII. 1963 (Nr. 90), 1 ♀; Zuun-Chara, 1390 m, 8. VII. 1963 (Nr. 98), 1 ♂; Ulan-Baator, am linken Ufer des Tola, 1300–1400 m, 11. VI. 1964 (Nr. 117), 1 ♂; 12 km W von Somon Lun, 1300 m, 3. VII. 1964 (Nr. 258), 1 ♀; Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO von Zentrum, 1500–1800 m, 22–23. VII. 1965 (Nr. 298), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 1500–1600, 21. VII. 1967 (Nr. 931), 1 ♀; Lager am Fluss Kerulen, 45 km O von Somon Bajandelger, 1400 m, 26. VII. 1965 (Nr. 304), 3 ♀; Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 1880 m, 9. VI. 1966 (Nr. 507), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; cca 30 km O von Somon Nalajch, 1530 m, 14. VI. 1966 (Nr. 522), 1 ♀; Tosgoni ovoov, 5–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1700–1900 m, 23–24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926a), 1 ♂, 2 ♀; *ibid.*, 1700 m, 7–8. VI. 1968 (Nr. 938) 3 ♀; 11 km OSO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 13. VI. 1968 (Nr. 948), *ibid.*, 1600–1700 m, 26. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1150), 1 ♀; 25 km O von Somon Lun, 1200 m, 25. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1146), 5 ♂, 3 ♀. — C h e n t e j a i m a k: 150 km ONO von Öndörchaan, 10 km S vom Fluss Kerulen und 10 km N von Somon Tumuncogt, 1000 m, 30. VII. 1965 (Nr. 331), 3 ♂, 14 ♀. — S u c h e b a a t o r a i m a k: Chadatin-bulan, 60 km N von Somon Bajanterem, 950 m, 31. VII. 1965 (Nr. 340), 2 ♂, 15 ♀. — Č o j b a l s a n a i m a k: 15 km N von Somon Galuut, 850 m, 17. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 433), 1 ♀; 20 km SW von Somon Bajan-uul, 820 m, 18. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 444), 1 ♀. — G o b i A l t a j a i m a k: Chasagt chajrchan ul Gebirge, cca 20 km S von Somon Žargalan, 2400 m, 16. VII. 1966 (Nr. 697), 1 ♂.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: Altai, East Siberia, Ussuri region, Mongolia.\*

**Blaesoxipha (Servaisia) rossica** (VILLENEUVE)—Č o j b a l s a n a i m a k: 15 km N von Somon Galuut, 850 m, 18. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 438), 1 ♂.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: Europe, Siberia, Transcaucasus, Central Asia (mountains), Mongolia. — B i o n o m i c s: The larvae are parasites of different locusts and grasshoppers.

**Blaesoxipha (Servaisia) kozlovi** ROHDENDORF—U v s a i m a k: am See Bag nuur, 6 km NO von Somon Zuungobi, 1000 m, 25. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1016), 1 ♂; 22 km WSW von Somon Zuungobi, 980 m, 26. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1018), 1 ♀. — A r c h a n g a j a i m a k: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamiir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 724), 1 ♀. — C e n t r a l a i m a k: cca 30 km O von Somon Nalajch, 1530 m, 14. VI. 1966 (Nr. 522), 1 ♂; Tosgoni ovoov, 5–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1500–1700 m, 19–20., 23–24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926), 1 ♀; 11 km OSO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 13. VI. 1968 (Nr. 948), 1 ♂; 25 km O von Somon Lun, 1200 m, 25. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1146), 2 ♀. — C h e n t e j a i m a k: 7 km NO von Somon Mörön, 1200 m, 28. VII.–21. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 323), 1 ♂. — G o b i A l t a j a i m a k: Chasagt chajrchan ul Gebirge, cca 20 km S von Somon Žargalan, 2400 m, 15–16. VII. 1966 (Nr. 693, 697), 2 ♂. — U b u r c h a n g a j a i m a k: Baga Bogd ul, zwischen Somon Bogd und Somon Baruun Bajan-ulaan, 1900 m, 23. VI. 1964 (Nr. 177), 1 ♂. — M i t t e l g o b i a i m a k: Delgerchangaj ul, 6 km S von Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650–1700 m, 11. VI.–10. VII. 1967 (Nr. 786), 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — S ü d g o b i a i m a k: Gurban Sajchan ul, 30 km S von Somon Bulgan, 1700 m, 19. VI. 1964 (Nr. 153), 1 ♂.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: Central Asia (Transbaikalia, Mongolia, North Tibet).

#### **Blaesoxipha (Servaisia) mongolica** sp. n. ♀ (Figs. 27–28)

♀. H e a d: Frons 0.32, face 0.40 width of head; frontal vitta twice longer than parafrontals; ratio of its anterior and posterior parts as 1 : 1; parafacial width and height of cheek 0.29 height of eye. *or* 2 pairs, *fr* 9 pairs; parafacials with a row of filiform bristles; 3rd antennal segment 1.7 times longer than 2nd; arista with long hairs. *vt*e well developed; 2 rows of postocular black setae regular; metacephalon from below with long white filiform bristles. — T h o r a x: *ac* 2+1, prescutellar pairs irregular; *dc* 2+3; propleuron bare; scutellum with long *subap* and *bas* and short *ap* and one pair *lat*; *d* absent. Costal spine well developed; ratio 5th to 3rd sections of costa as 0.94; *r*<sub>1</sub> bare, *r*<sub>4+5</sub> with 8 bristles; *R*<sub>4+5</sub> opening. — A b d o m e n: 3rd tergite with a pair of bordering posterior medial bristles; 4th and 5th tergites with rows of marginal bristles. Sternites 2–7 with long posterior lateral bristles. — P o s t a b d o m e n: ovipositor long, laterally flattened out; in lateral view (Fig. 27) trapeziform, with thin hairs at apex; semicircular cerci placed in the middle of high leaf of ovipositor (Fig. 28). — C o l o r a t i o n: Body dark, poor in dusting; frontal vitta mat; parafrontals, face and parafacials dense silver-white dusted; antennae and palpi black. Mesonotum and scutellum grey dusted, with 3 blow-black longitudinal stripes. Abdominal tergites dorsally and laterally silver-

\* This species was also recorded from Dagestan (IBRAGIMOV 1972), but this needs confirmation.



white dusted, with median stripe and unfixed lateral spots; tergites ventrally and whole sternites black-grey. Ovipositor shining black, dorsally reddish. — Length 9.0 mm.

♂ unknown.

Holotype: Chövsgöl aimak: 6 km WNW von Somon Tosoncengel, 1480 m, 18. VI. 1968 (Nr. 978), ♀.

This species is closely related to *B. asiatica* ROHD. and *B. fridolini* ROHD., but differs by having black female genitalia and by other construction of ovipositor.

**Blaesoxipha (Acridiophaga) potanini** ROHDENDORF — Bajan-Ölgij aimak: im Tal des Flusses Chavcalyn gol, 25 km O von Somon Cagaannuur, 1850 m, 3. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1056), 2 ♂. — Südgobi aimak: Gurban Sajchan ul, 30 km S von Somon Bulgan, 1700 m, 19. VI. 1964 (Nr. 153), 1 ♀.

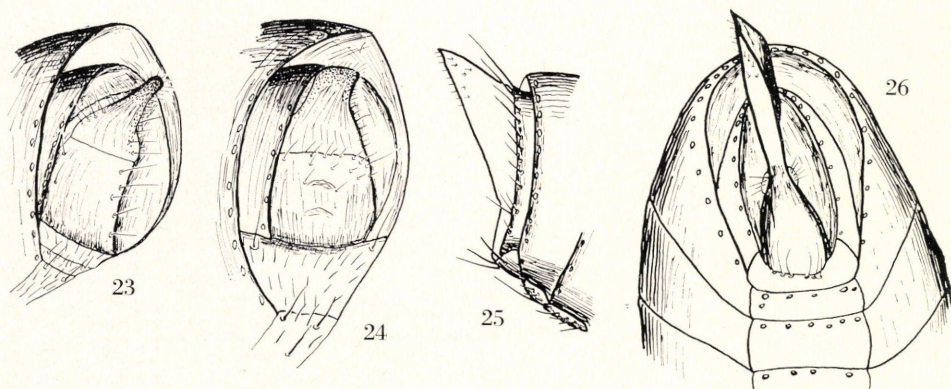
Distribution: North America, Switzerland, Transcaucasus, Transbaikalia, Mongolia. — Bionomics: The larvae are parasites of Acridoidea.

**Blaesoxipha (Gesneriodes) lineata** (FALLÉN) — Bajan-Ölgij aimak: rechtes Ufer des Flusses Chovd gol bei der Stadt Ölgij, 1750 m, 30. VI. 1698 (Nr. 1046), 1 ♀; im Tal des Flusses Chavcalyn gol, 25 km O von Somon Cagaannuur, 1850 m, 3. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1056), 1 ♀. — Chövsgöl aimak: 6 km WNW von Somon Tosoncengel, 1480–1550 m, 20. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1131), 2 ♀; zwischen Somon Tosoncengel und Somon Ich-ul, 22 km O von Tosoncengel, 1150 m, 21. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1134), 1 ♀. — Central aimak: 26 km O von Somon Lun, 1180 m, 3. VII. 1964 (Nr. 259), 1 ♀; Tosgoni oovo, 5–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1500–1700 m, 19–20., 23–24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926), 1 ♀. — Mittelgobi aimak: Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10. VI. 1967 (Nr. 782), 1 ♀; Delgerchangaj ul Gebirge, 6 km S von Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650 m, 11. VII. 1967 (Nr. 908), 1 ♀; 20 km S von Somon Delgercogt, 1480 m, 13–14. VII. 1967 (Nr. 915), 1 ♀. — Südgobi aimak: Gurban Sajchan ul, 30 km S von Somon Bulgan, 1700 m, 19. VI. 1964 (Nr. 153), 1 ♀; ibid., 20. VI. 1964 (Nr. 157), 1 ♀; Nojon nuruu Gebirge, unweit von Dzun adu Chudag, 34 km NO vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 1800 m, 19. VI. 1967 (Nr. 822), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Ethiopian region, Palaearctic deserts and steppes. — Bionomics: The main parasite of several species of Acridoidea.

**Blaesoxipha (Gesneriodes) cochlearis** PANDELLÉ (Fig. 24). — Südgobi aimak: Gurban Sajchan ul, 30 km S von Somon Bulgan, 1700 m, 19. VI. 1964 (Nr. 153), 1 ♀. — Mittelgobi aimak: Delgerchangaj ul, 6 km S von Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650–1700 m, 11. VI.–10. VII. 1967 (Nr. 786), 1 ♂.

Distribution: North Africa, South Europe and Siberia, Central Asia, Mongolia, Korea. — Bionomics: The larvae are specialized parasites of Tettigoniidae.



Figs. 23–26. End of female abdomen: 23 = *Blaesoxipha litoralis* (VILL.), posterior view, 24 = *Blaesoxipha cochlearis* (PAND.), posterior view, 25–26: *Blaesoxipha xiphura* sp. n., 25 = lateral and 26 = posterior view



**Blaesoxipha (Gesneriodes) sinica** ROHDENDORF — Südgobi aimak: Nojon nuruu Gebirge, unweit von Dzun adu Chudag, 34 km NO vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 1800 m, 19–20. VI. 1967 (Nr. 822, 824), 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Distribution: West China, Mongolia.

**Blaesoxipha (Gesneriodes) litoralis** (VILLENEUVE) (Fig. 23) — Uvs aimak: am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27. VI.–7. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1028), 1 ♂. — Zavchan aimak: Choit chunch, 26 km ONO vom See Telmen nuur, 2150 m, 13. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1104), 1 ♀. — Bajanchongor aimak: Cagan Bogd ul Gebirge, Quelle Tooroin bulag, 13 km O vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, im Cagan Bogd ul Gebirge, 1500 m, 25–26. VI. 1967 (Nr. 847), 1 ♀. — Mittelgobi aimak: Delgerchangaj ul, 6 km S von Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650–1700 m, 11. VI.–10. VII. 1967 (Nr. 786), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Central and South Europe, Transcaucasus, Iran, Central Asia, Mongolia. — Bionomics: The larvae are parasites of Acridoidea.

Female morphology: Ovipositor (Fig. 23) is plate-like and curved. Its apical part is sharply narrowing, semicircular on apex, unlike those of *B. cochlearis* (Fig. 24).

**Blaesoxipha (Gesneriodes) filipjevi** ROHDENDORF — Uvs aimak: 22 km WSW von Somon Zuungobi, 980 m, 26. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1018), 1 ♂. — Archangaj aimak: 20 km N von Char-cherin, 1640 m, 1. VII. 1964 (Nr. 235), 1 ♀. — Bulgan aimak: 30 km NNW von Somon Daschinčilen, 1200 m, 15. VI. 1968 (Nr. 959), 2 ♂. — Central aimak: 26 km O von Somon Lun, 1180 m, 3. VII. 1964 (Nr. 259), 1 ♀; Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1600 m, 27. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 486), 1 ♂; 11 km OSO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 13. VI. 1968 (Nr. 948), 2 ♂. — Südgobi aimak: Gurban Sajchan ul, 30 km S von Somon Bulgan, 1700 m, 19.–20. VI. 1964 (Nr. 153, 157), 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Nojon nuruu Gebirge, unweit von Dzun adu Chudag, 34 km NO vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 1800 m, (Nr. 824), 20. VI. 1967, 1 ♂.

Distribution: North Caucasus, Transcaucasus, Kazakhstan, South Siberia, Mongolia. — Bionomics: The larvae are parasitizing different Acridoidea.

**Blaesoxipha (Gesneriodes) unicolor** (VILLENEUVE) — Bulgan aimak: 9 km O von Somon Abzaga, 1300 m, 23. VII. 1966 (Nr. 730), 1 ♂. — Chentej aimak: 7 km NO von Somon Mörön, 1200 m, 28–29. VII., 28. VII.–21. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 319, 323), 3 ♀. — Mittelgobi aimak: 20 km S von Somon Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 13–14. VII. 1967 (Nr. 915), 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — Central aimak: 11 km OSO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 13. VI. 1968 (Nr. 948), 1 ♂.

Distribution: South Europe, Transcaucasus, Central Asia, South Siberia, Mongolia. — Bionomics: The larvae are parasites of Acridoidea.

**Blaesoxipha (Anablaesoxipha) transcaspia** ROHDENDORF **comb. n.** (= *Anablaesoxipha heptneri* ROHDENDORF **syn. n.**) — Uvs aimak: am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27. VI.–7. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1028), 1 ♂. — Central aimak: 25 km O von Somon Lun, 1200 m, 25. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1146), 1 ♂. — Mittelgobi aimak: Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10. VI.–12. VII. 1967 (Nr. 782), 1 ♂. — Südgobi aimak: 60 km W von Somon Bulgan, 1120 m, 20. VI. 1964 (Nr. 162), 1 ♀; Tachilga ul, zwischen Somon Cogt-Ovoo und Somon Dalanzadgad, 68 km S. von Cogt-Ovoo, 1500 m, 12. VI. 1967 (Nr. 792), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Central Asia, Altaj, Alashan, Mongolia. — Bionomics: The larvae are parasites of adult Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera).

**Blaesoxipha** (s. str.) **laticornis** (MEIGEN). (Fig. 31) — Bajan-Ölgij aimak: rechter Ufer des Flusses Chovd gol bei der Stadt Ölgij, 1750 m, 30. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1046), 1 ♂. — Uvs aimak: Senke des Sees Uvs nuur am SW Rand des Sees, 84 km W von Somon Zuungobi und 63 km O von der Stadt Ulaangom, 790 m, 26. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1020), 1 ♂; 4 km OSO vom Pass Ulaan davaa, zwischen dem See Örög nuur und der Stadt Ulaangom, 1700 m, 6. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1072), 1 ♂; 3 km NO von Somon Öndörchangaj, Gebirge Chančhöchij ul, 2200 m, 11. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1091), 2 ♀. — Zavchan aimak: Choit chunch, 26 km ONO vom See Telmen nuur, 2150 m, 13. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1104), 1 ♀. — Chövsögöl aimak: 6 km WNW von Somon Tosoncengel, 1480 m, 18. VI. 1968 (Nr. 978), 1 ♂; N von Somon Chatgal am SW-Ecke des Sees Chövsögöl nuur, 1650 m, 18. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1123), 1 ♂. — Bulgan aimak: 30 km NNW von Somon Daschinčilen, 1200 m, 15. VI. 1968 (Nr. 959), 1 ♂. — Central aimak: Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 1600–1750 m, 10. VI. 1966 (Nr. 514), 1 ♂; SO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 11. VI. 1966 (Nr. 517/a), 1 ♀; 13 km W von Somon Bajancogt, 1450 m, 17. VI. 1966 (Nr. 527), 9 ♂, 2 ♀. — Chentej aimak: Čandagan tal, 40 km O von Somon Žargalchaan, 1300 m, 28. VII. 1965 (Nr. 316), 1 ♂. — Čojbalsan aimak: Chamardayaa uul, 80 km SO von Somon Chalchingol, 700 m, 13. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 405), 1 ♂; 50 km SO von Čojbalsan, 700 m, 16. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 421), 2 ♀; 15 km N von Somon Galuut, 850 m, 17. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 433), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.



**Distribution:** Transpalearctic species. — **Bionomics:** One of the main parasites of Acridoidea.

**Blaesoxipha** (s. str.) **zachvatkini** ROHDENDORF — **Uvs aimak:** 3 km NO von Somon Öndörchangaj, Gebirge Chanchöchij ul, 2200 m, 11. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1091), 1 ♂. — **Zavchan aimak:** am Pass Chaldzan Sogotyn davaa, 2300 m, 14. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1105), 1 ♂. — **Chövsgöl aimak:** 3 km SW von Somon Burenchaan, 1650 m, 21. VI.–16. VII. 1968 (Nr. 993), 1 ♂. — **Chentej aimak:** 7 km NO von Somon Mörön, 1200 m, 28–29. VII. 1965 (Nr. 319), 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** East Europe, Kazakhstan, South Siberia, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are parasites of *Podisma pedestris* (L.) (Acridoidea).

**Blaesoxipha** (s. str.) **arenicola** ROHDENDORF — **Uvs aimak:** 22 km WSW von Somon Zuun-gobi, 980 m, 26. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1018), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** Central Asia, Mongolia.

**Blaesoxipha** (s. str.) **monticola** ROHDENDORF — **Bulgan aimak:** cca 20 km W von Somon Bajannuur (220 km W von Ulan-Baator), 1100 m, 18. VI. 1966 (Nr. 531), 1 ♀; 30 km NNW von Somon Daschinčilen, 1200 m, 15. VI. 1968 (Nr. 959), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** Central Asia, Pakistan, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are parasites of Acridoidea.

**Blaesoxipha** (s. str.) **xiphura** sp. n. ♀ (Figs. 25–26)

♀. **Head:** frons about 0.26–0.32, face 0.32–0.36 width of head; frontal vitta 1.1–1.5 times longer than parafrontals; parafacial width 0.21–0.25, height of cheek 0.28–0.38 height of eye. *or* 2 pairs; *fr* 8–10 parafacials and parafrontals with numerous filiform bristles; anterior postfrontal bristles present; 1st row of postocular black setae regular, other rows irregular; metacephalon with white hairs. 3rd antennal segment 1.30–1.7 times longer than 2nd; arista pubescent. — **Thorax:** *ac* 1–3 + 2–3 (presutural bristles and anterior pairs of postsutural bristles irregular); *dc* 2–3 + 3; scutellum with long *subap* and *bas* and much shorter *d*, *ap* absent. Costal spine present; ratio of 5th and 3rd sections of costa as 1.35–1.42; *r*<sub>1</sub> bare; *r*<sub>4+5</sub> with 5–8 bristles. — **Abdomen:** 3rd tergite without medial posterior pair of bristles, 4th and 5th segments with posterior rows of bristles. 2nd–7th sternites with long posterior bristles. Ovipositor (Figs. 25–26) very long, in profile knife-like and broad, laterally compressed. — **Coloration:** Body light, with dense dust; frontal vitta dark; parafacials, parafrontals, cheeks and face dense yellow-grey dusted; antennae black, sometimes 2nd and basal part of 3rd segments reddish; palpi black-brown or yellowish brown. Thorax very dense yellow-grey dusted, with vague longitudinal stripes. Abdomen yellowish grey dusted, with 3 triangular spots on 3rd and 4th tergites and with 2 lateral spots on 5th tergite; ovipositor shining black. — **Length:** 5.0–9.0 mm.

♂ unknown.

**Holotype:** Chövsgöl aimak: 6 km WNW von Somon Tosoncengel, 1480 m, 18. VI. 1968 (Nr. 978), ♀. — **Paratypes:** **Uvs aimak:** 3 km NO von Somon Öndörchangaj, Gebirge Chanchöchij ul, 2200 m, 11. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1091), 1 ♀. — **Central aimak:** SO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 11. VI. 1966 (Nr. 519), 1 ♀; Ulan-Baator, Zaisan im Bogdo ul, 1450–1500 m, 13. VI. 1964 (Nr. 124), 1 ♀.

Holotype and all paratypes are deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest).

This species is very different from all the other species of the subgenus *Blaesoxipha* by the very original construction of the ovipositor and by the absence of apical bristles on the scutellum.

**Blaesoxipha** (s. str.) **acuticaudata** sp. n. ♀ (Figs. 29–30)

♀. **Head:** frons about 0.30–0.32, face 0.38–0.40 width of head; frontal vitta 1.50–2.0 times longer than parafacials; parafacial width 0.23–0.26, height of cheek 0.20–0.25 height of eye. *or* 2 pairs, *fr* 7–8 pairs; parafacials and parafrontals with numerous filiform bristles; anterior postfrontal bristles present; 1st and 2nd rows of postocular black setae regular, others irregular; metacephalon with white pubescent. 3rd antennal segment 1.2–1.5 times longer than 2nd; arista with long hairs. — **Thorax:** *ac* 2–3 + 1–3 (presutural and anterior pairs of postsutural bristles irregular); *dc* 3 + 3; scutellum with long *subap* and *bas* and much shorter *d*, *ap* absent. Costal spine present;



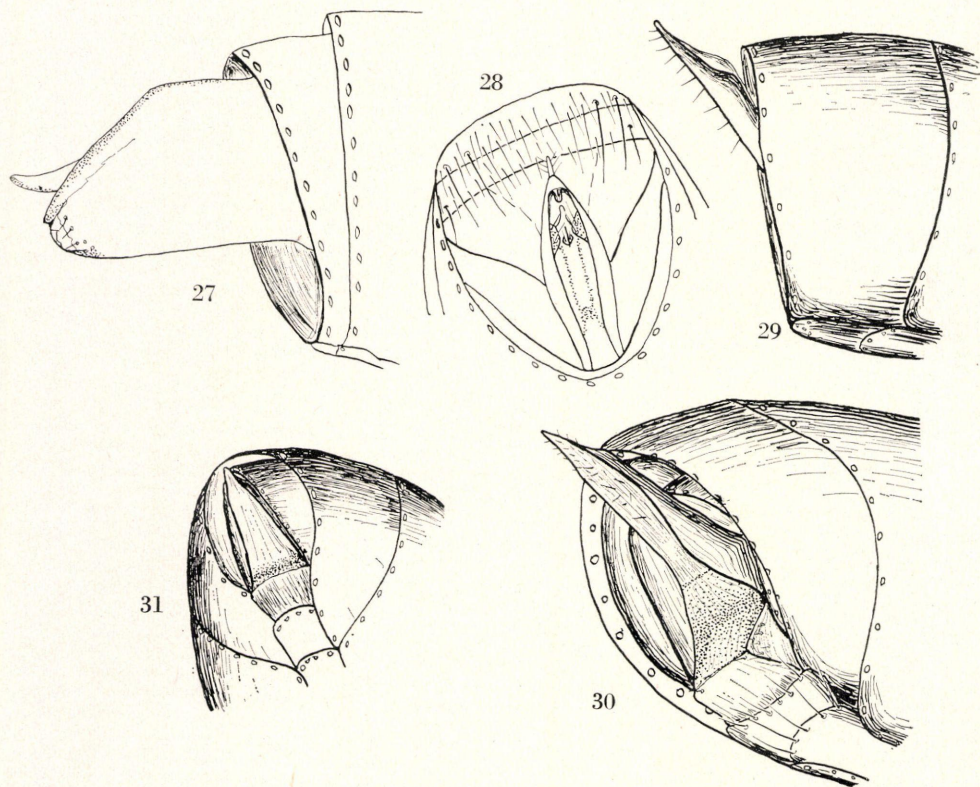
ratio 5th and 3rd sections of costa as 1.39–1.41;  $r_1$  bare;  $r_{4+5}$  with 7–8 bristles. — **Abdomen**: 3rd tergite without medial posterior pair of bristles, 4th and 5th segments with posterior rows of bristles. 2nd–7th sternites with long posterior bristles. Ovipositor (Figs. 29–30) hook-like, in apical part straight, pointed at apex. — **Coloration**: Body light, with dense dust; frontal vitta dark; parafacials yellowish grey dusted, parafrontals, cheeks and face with dense white-silver dusted; antennae black, 1st and 2nd segments reddish; palpi black. Thorax dense yellowish grey dusted, with yellow dust dorsally; longitudinal stripes of mesonotum vague; basicosta yellow; wings hyaline. Abdomen yellowish grey dusted, 2nd–4th tergites with narrow median stripes and vague lateral spots; 5th tergite with very narrow or vague median stripe. Ovipositor reddish brown or brown-black. — **Length** 5.0–6.0 mm.

♂ unknown.

**Holotype**: Mittelgobi aimak: Delgerchangaj ul, 6 km S von Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650–1700 m, 11. VI. 1967 (Nr. 786), 1 ♀. — **Paratype**: Chövsgöl aimak: zwischen Somon Tosoncengel and Somon Ich-ul, 22 km O von Tosoncengel, 1150 m, 21. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1133), 1 ♀.

Holotype and paratype deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest).

**Agriella gobica** (ROHDENDORF) — **Archangaj aimak**: 20 km N von Charchorin, 1640 m, 1. VII. 1964 (Nr. 235), 1 ♀. — **Bulgan aimak**: 9 km O von Somon Abzaga, 1300 m, 23. VII. 1966 (Nr. 730), 1 ♂. — **Chentej aimak**: 10 km W von Somon Delgerchaan, 1250 m, 24. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 476), 1 ♀; 7 km NO von Somon Mörön, 1200 m, 28–29. VII. 1965 (Nr. 319), 1 ♂. — **Mittelgobi aimak**: 20 km S von Somon Delgercogt, 1480 m, 13–14. VII. 1967 (Nr. 915), 1 ♀. — **Südgobi aimak**: Gurban Sajchan ul, 30 km S von Somon Bulgan, 1700 m, 19. VI.



Figs. 27–31. End of female abdomen: 27–28: *Blaesoxipha mongolica* sp. n., 27 = lateral and 28 = posterior view; 29–30: *Blaesoxipha acuticaudata* sp. n., 29 = lateral and 30 = posterior view; 31 = *Blaesoxipha laticornis* (Meig.), ventral view



964 (Nr. 153), 1 ♀; 100 km W vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 22 km W von Sajryn chudag, 1250 m, 22. VI. 1967 (Nr. 834), 2 ♂.

**Distribution:** Central Asia, North China, Mongolia.

#### Subtribe Bellierina

**Sarcotachinella sinuata** (MEIGEN) — Central aimak: Bulgijn až achuj im Gebirge Bogdo ul, 36 km SW von Ulan-Baator, 1650 m, 10. VI. 1968 (Nr. 939), 1 ♂; 11 km OSO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 26. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1151), 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** Holarctic species. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are parasites of different Acridoidea.

**Bellieria** (s. str.) **melanura** (MEIGEN) — Bajan-Ölgij aimak: am Pass Schine davaa, 27 km S von Somon Cagaannuur, 2690 m, 3. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1055), 1 ♀. — Uvs aimak: am Fluss Changilcagijn gol, 6 km SW von Somon Baruunturuun, 1350 m, 24. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1010, 1011), 2 ♂; am See Bag nuur, 6 km NO von Somon Zuungobi, 1000 m, 25. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1016), 1 ♀. — Chövsgöl aimak: N vom Somon Chatgal am SW Rand des Sees Chövsgöl nuur, 1650 m, 18. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1123), 2 ♂. — Bulgan aimak: Namnan ul Gebirge, 23 km NW von Somon Chutag, 1150 m, 21. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1135), 1 ♂; zwischen Somon Chischig-Öndör und Somon Orchon, 23 km NNO von Somon Chischig-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI.—23. VII. 1968 (Nr. 965), 1 ♀. — Central aimak: Ulan Baator, Zaisan im Bogdo ul, 1450–1500 m, 13. VI. 1964 (Nr. 125), 4 ♀; Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1600 m, 22. VI., 27. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 299, 486), 1 ♂, 3 ♀; *ibid.*, 9. VI. 1966 (Nr. 507), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 21. VII. 1967 (Nr. 932), 5 ♂; Tosgoni ovoov, 6–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1500–1900 m, 19–20, 23–24. VII. 1967, 7–8. VI. 1968 (Nr. 925, 926, 926a, 938), 1 ♂, 4 ♀; 11 km OSO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 13. VI. 1968 (Nr. 948), 1 ♀. — Chentej aimak: 7 km NO von Somon Mörön, 1200 m, 28. VII. 1965 (Nr. 322), 1 ♀; Somon Tumuncogt, 160 km ONO von Öndörchaan, 1000 m, 31. VII. 1965 (Nr. 338), 1 ♀; 150 km ONO von Öndörchaan, 10 km S vom Fluss Kerulen und 10 km N von Somon Tumuncogt, 1000 m, 30. VII. 1965 (Nr. 331), 2 ♀. — Čojbalsan aimak: 15 km N von Somon Galuut, 850 m, 18. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 437), 3 ♂; 20 km SW von Somon Bajan-uul, 820 m, 18. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 443), 1 ♀. — Chentej aimak: 7 km NO von Somon Mörön, 1200 m, 22. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 463), 1 ♂. — Suchebaator aimak: Ongon elis, 10 km S von Somon Chongor, 900 m, 3–5. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 355), 1 ♂. — Gobi Altaj aimak: Gobi Altaj Gebirge, 3 km S vom Pass Dötijn davaa, 2880–3000 m, 26. VI. 1966 (Nr. 586), 1 ♂.

The materials of Mongolian-Czechoslovak expedition: Ulan-Baator (1), 20–26. VIII. 1964 (coll. ŠTEŘBA), 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

**Distribution:** Holarctic. — **Bionomics:** A synanthropic species, with larvae living in faeces.

**Bellieria** (s. str.) **maculata** (MEIGEN) — Central aimak: Ulan-Baator, aus linken Ufer des Tola, 1300–1400 m, 11. VI. 1964 (Nr. 117), 1 ♂; Onžulin chundi, 100 km SW von Ulan-Baator, 1400 m, 15. VI. 1964 (Nr. 132), 1 ♂; 12 km S von Somon Bajanbaraat, 1380 m, 8. VI. 14. VII. 1967 (Nr. 774), 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — Suchebaator aimak: Ongon elis, 10 km S von Somon Chongor, 900 m, 3–5. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 355), 1 ♂. — Mittelgobi aimak: 70 km SSW von Somon Erdenedalaj, 1400 m, 16. VI. 1964 (Nr. 139), 4 ♀. — Bajan chongor aimak: 5 km S von Somon Bogd, unweit von Tujn gol, 1200 m, 25. VI. 1964 (Nr. 193), 1 ♀. — Südgobi aimak: Tachilga ul Gebirge, zwischen Somon Cogt-Ovoov und Somon Dalancagdag, 68 km S von Cogt-Ovoov, 1550 m, 12. VI. 1967 (Nr. 792), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** South Europe, North Africa, Transcaucasus, Iran, Afganistan, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, South Siberia, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** A synanthropic species with larvae feeding in faeces.

**Thyrsocnema** (s. str.) **kentejana** ROHDENDORF — Uvs aimak: Senke des Sess Uvs nuur am SW-Rand des Sees, 84 km W von Somon Zuungobi und 63 km O von der Stadt Ulaangom, 790 m, 26. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1020), 1 ♂; 4 km OSO vom Ulaan davaa, zwischen den See Örog nuur und der Stadt Ulaangom, 1700 m, 6. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1072), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 3 km NO von Somon Öndörchangaj, Gebirge Chanchöchij ul, 2200 m, 11. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1091), 1 ♀. — Chövsgöl aimak: 6 km WNW von Somon Tosoncengel, 1480 m, 18. VI.–20. VII. 1968 (Nr. 980), 1 ♀; am See Tunamal nuur, 26 km SW von Somon Scharga, 1950 m, 21. VI.–15. VII. 1968 (Nr. 996), 1 ♂. — Archangaj aimak: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 724), 2 ♂. — Central aimak: Ulan-Baator, am linken Ufer des Tola, 1300–1400 m, 11. VI. 1964 (Nr. 117), 1 ♀; Ulaan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1600 m, 22. VII. 1965



(Nr. 299), 2 ♂; *ibid.*, 1500 m, 29. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 489), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 1750 m, 10. VI. 1966 (Nr. 513), 2 ♂; *ibid.*, 1600 m, 21. VII. 1967 (Nr. 932), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 11 km S vom Pass Zosijn davaa (cca 90 km S von Ulan-Baator), 1650 m, 15–16. VII. 1967 (Nr. 922), 1 ♀; Tosgoni ovoo, 5–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1700–1900 m, 23–24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926a), 2 ♂; Bugijn až achuj im Gebirge Bogdo ul, 36 km SW von Ulan-Baator, 1650 m, 10. VI. 1968 (Nr. 939), 1 ♀; 11 km OSO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 13. VI. 1968 (Nr. 948), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 26. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1151), 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** Central Europe, South Siberia, North China, Mongolia, Far East.

#### Subtribe *Parasarcophagina*

***Bercaea haemorrhoidalis* (FALLÉN)** — *Uvs aimak*: am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27. VI.–7. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1028), 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** Cosmopolitan. — **Bionomics:** A synanthropic, coprophagous species.

***Parasarcophaga (Jantia) crassipalpis* (MACQUART)** — *Archangaj aimak*: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 722), 2 ♀. — *Sucebaator aimak*: Ongon elis, 10 km S von Somon Chongor, 900 m, 3–5. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 355), 1 ♂. — *Gobi Altaj aimak*: Sargyn Gobi, SO Ecke, 1130 m, 24. VI. 1966 (Nr. 568), 1 ♂; Zachuj Gobi, 10 km N von Chatan chajrchan Gebirge, 1150 m, 27. VI. 1966 (Nr. 592), 1 ♂; Baga nuurny urd elis, am SO Ecke des Sees Döröö nuur, 1200 m, 12–15. VII. 1966 (Nr. 679, 681), 3 ♂, 1 ♀. — *Bajanchongor aimak*: Cagan Bogd ul Gebirge, Quelle Tooroin bulag, 13 km O vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, im Gebirge Cagan Bogd ul, 1500 m, 25–26. VI. 1967 (Nr. 847), 1 ♂. — *Südgobi aimak*: Gurban Sajchan ul, 30 km S von Somon Bulgan, 1700 m, 20. VI. 1964 (Nr. 156), 1 ♂; Tachilga ul Gebirge, zwischen Somon Cogt-Ovoo und Somon Dalanzadgad, 68 km S von Cogt-Ovoo, 1550 m, 12. VI. 1967 (Nr. 792), 3 ♂; Ostrand von Zöölön ul, 58 km WSW von Somon Bajandalaj, 1500 m, 16. VI. 1967 (Nr. 808a) 1 ♂; Nojon nuruu Gebirge, unweit von Dzun adu chudag, 34 km NO vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 1800 m, 19. VI. 1967 (Nr. 822), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** Cosmopolitan. — **Bionomics:** A synanthropic, necrophagous species.

***Parasarcophaga (Ziminisca) semenovi* ROHDENDORF** — *Mittelgobi aimak*: 1 km N von Somon Mandal-ovo, 1030 m, 18. VI. 1964 (Nr. 143), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** Central Asia, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are developing in cadavers, occasionally in faeces.

***Parasarcophaga (Liosarcophaga) portschinskyi* ROHDENDORF** — *Südgobi aimak*: Gurban Sajchan ul, 30 km S von Somon Bulgan, 1700 m, 20. VI. 1964 (Nr. 156), 1 ♂; Nojon nuruu Gebirge, unweit von Dzun adu chudag, 34 km NO vom Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 1800 m, 19. VI. 1967 (Nr. 822), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** Steppes and south part of forests of the Palaearctic region. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are necrophagous and may be facultative predators of butterfly larvae.

***Parasarcophaga (Liosarcophaga) harpax* (PANDELLE)** — *Čojbalsan aimak*: 20 km SW von Somon Bajan-uul, 820 m, 18. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 443), 4 ♂.

**Distribution:** Holarctic forest species. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are predators of several species of Lepidoptera.

***Parasarcophaga (Liosarcophaga) fedtshenkoi* ROHDENDORF** — *Central aimak*: SO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 4. VII. 1964 (Nr. 264), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 11. VI. 1966 (Nr. 518), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae live in cadavers and faeces.

***Parasarcophaga (Liosarcophaga) jacobsoni* ROHDENDORF** — *Uvs aimak*: am See Bag nuur, 6 km NO von Somon Zuungobi, 1000 m, 25. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1016), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** South Europe, Transcaucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, North China, Korea. — **Bionomics:** A necrophagous species.

***Parasarcophaga (Rosellea) uliginosa* (KRAMER)** — *Bulgan aimak*: zwischen Somon Chischig-Öndör und Somon Orchon, 23 km NNO von Somon Chischig-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (Nr. 963), 1 ♂.

**Distribution:** Palaearctic, boreal species. — **Bionomics:** Predator of pupae of different Lepidoptera.



**Robineauella** (s. str.) **scoparia** (PANDELLE) — Archangaj aimak: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamiir, 1620 m, 19. VI.–21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 538), 4 ♀. — Central aimak: Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1600 m, 22. VII. 1965 (Nr. 299), 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** Holarctic species. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are necrophagous and facultative predators of butterfly pupae.

**Kramerea schuetzei** (KRAMER) — Central aimak: Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 1600–1700 m, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1600 m, 22. VII.–27. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 297a), 1 ♂. — Cobjalsan aimak: 20 km SW von Somon Bajan-uul, 820 m, 18. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 443), 3 ♂.

**Distribution:** Palaearctic forests. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are predators of pupae of several butterfly species.

#### Subtribe Sarcophagina

**Sarcophaga carnaria** (LINNAEUS) — Archangaj aimak: Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamiir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 724), 1 ♂. — Zavchan aimak: 24 km O von Somon Songino, 2000 m, 12. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1095), 1 ♀; Choit chunch, 26 km ONO vom See Telmen nuur, 2150 m, 13. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1104), 1 ♂. — Central aimak: Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1500 m, 12. VI. 1964 (Nr. 118), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 1500 m, 22. VII. 1965 (Nr. 299), 2 ♀; *ibid.*, 1880 m, 9–10. VI. 1966 (Nr. 507, 513), 2 ♂.

**Distribution:** Transpalaearctic forest species. — **Bionomics:** The larvae are parasites of Lumbricidae (Oligochaeta, Annelida).

#### Subtribe Raviniina

**Ravinia striata** (F.) — Bajan-Ölgij aimak: im Tal des Flusses Chavcalyn gol, 25 km O von Somon Cagaannuur, 1850 m, 3. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1056), 13 ♂, 4 ♀. — Uvs aimak: am Fluss Changilcagijn gol, 6 km SW von Somon Baruunturuun, 1350 m, 24. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1010), 1 ♀; Senke des Sees Uvs nuur, SW Rand des Sees, 84 km W von Somon Zuungobi und 63 km O von der Stadt Ulaangom, 790 m, 20. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1020), 2 ♂, 1 ♀; zwischen dem See Örög nuur und der Stadt Ulaangom, 2–7 km OSO vom Pass Ulaan davaa (60–65 km NW von Ulaangom), 1690–1950 m, 28. VI. 1968 (Nr. 1032), 1 ♀; S-Rand des Sees Örög nuur, 1500 m, 28. VI.–5. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1036), 2 ♂; 4 km OSO vom Pass Ulaan davaa, zwischen dem See Örög nuur und der Stadt Ulaangom, 1700 m, 6. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1072), 2 ♂, 2 ♀; 3 km NO von Somon Öndörchangaj, Gebirge Chanchöchij ul, 2200 m, 11. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1091), 3 ♂, 5 ♀. — Zavchan aimak: 24 km O von Somon Songino, 2000 m, 12. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1095), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; am Pass Chaldzan Sogotyn davaa, 2300 m, 14. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1105), 1 ♀. — Chövsgöl aimak: N von Somon Chatgal am SW-Ecke des Sees Chövsgöl nuur, 1650 m, 18. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1123), 1 ♂, 2 ♀. — Archangaj aimak: Changaj Gebirge, zwischen Somon Ichtamiir und Somon Čuluut, cca 20 km W von Ichtamiir, 3 km S vom Tal des Flusses Chanuj gol, 2150 m, 20. VI. 1966 (Nr. 546), 1 ♂; Changaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamiir, 1620 m, 21. VII. 1966 (Nr. 724), 1 ♀; Chaalgim chundi bei Somon Töv-schruulech, 63 km O von Somon Urdtamiir, 1500 m, 22. VII. 1966 (Nr. 727), 1 ♀. — Bulgan aimak: zwischen Somon Chischig-Öndör und Somon Orchon, 23 km NNO von Chischig-Öndör, 1390 m, 15. VI. 1968 (Nr. 963), 1 ♂. — Central aimak: Tosgoni Ovoo, 5–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1500–1700 m, 19–20., 23–24. VII. 1967 (Nr. 926, 926a), 6 ♂, 5 ♀; *ibid.*, 7–8. VI. 1968 (Nr. 938), 15 ♂, 7 ♀; Lager am Fluss Kerulen, 45 km O von Somon Bajandelger, 1340–1400 m, 26. VII., 24. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 304, 478), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Ulan-Baator, Zaisan im Bogdo ul, 1450–1500 m, 13. VI. 1964 (Nr. 124), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 1600 m, 6. VI. 1966 (Nr. 499), 1 ♂; Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1500–1800 m, 22–23. VII. 1965 (Nr. 298, 299), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 27. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 486), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 1650–1950 m, 4. VI. 1966 (Nr. 493, 494), 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 9–10. VI. 1966 (Nr. 507, 513), 5 ♂, 2 ♀; 3. VI. 1967 (Nr. 758), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 21. VII. 1967 (Nr. 931, 932), 3 ♂; \* Ulan-Baator, Zaisan im Gebirge Bogdo ul, 5 km S vom Zentrum, 1600 m, 6. VI. 1966 (Nr. 500), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 11. VI. 1968 (Nr. 942), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 11 km OSO von Somon Bajancogt, 1600 m, 4. VII. 1964 (Nr. 264), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 11. VI. 1966 (Nr. 517a, 519) 2 ♂, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 13. VI.–26. VII. 1968 (Nr. 944), 5 ♂, 2 ♀; *ibid.*, 26. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1151), 3 ♂; 12 km S von Somon Bajanbaraat, 1380 m, 8. VI. 1967 (Nr. 774), 1 ♂; 25 km O von Somon Lun, 1200 m, 25. VII. 1968 (Nr. 1146), 1 ♀. — Chentej aimak: 7 km NO von Somon Mörön, 1200 m, 28. VII. 1965 (Nr. 322), 1 ♂, 2 ♀; 10 km W von

\* Some specimens from Bogdo ul have long 3rd segment of antennae; its ratio to 2nd as 2.0–2.6.



Somon Delgerchaan, 1250 m, 23. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 473), 2 ♂, 1 ♀. — *Suchebaator aimak*: Ongon elis, 10 km S von Somon Chongor, 900 m, 3–5. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 355), 1 ♂. — *Čojbalsan aimak*: zwischen Somon Chalchingol und Chamardavaa ul, 600 m, 12. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 398), 3 ♂; 15 km N von Somon Galuut, 850 m, 17–18. VIII. 1965 (Nr. 433, 438), 2 ♀. — *Chovd aimak*: Mongol Altaj Gebirge, cca 35 km N von Somon Uenč, 1750 m, 8. VII. 1966 (Nr. 646), 1 ♂. — *Bajanchongor aimak*: Oase Echin gol, 90 km NO vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, 950 m, 27–29. VI. 1964 (Nr. 857), 2 ♀. — *Mittelgobi aimak*: 70 km SW von Somon Erdenedalaj, 1400 m, 16. VI. 1964 (Nr. 139), 2 ♀; Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10. VI.–12. VII. 1967 (Nr. 782), 1 ♂; 20 km S von Somon Delgercogt, 1480 m, 13–14. VII. 1967 (Nr. 915), 1 ♂. — *Südgobi aimak*: 100 km W von der Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 22 km W Sajryn chudag, 1250 m, 22. VI. 1967 (Nr. 833), 1 ♀. — *Materials of Mongolian–Czechoslovak expedition: Ulan-Batar* (1), 20–26. VIII. 1964 (coll. ŠTEŘBA), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** Palaearctic region. — **Bionomics:** A common synanthropic species. The larvae are coprophagous, occasionally may be necrophagous and parasites gastropodid snails. In some cases larvae produce intestinal myiasis in men.

#### Subfamily Sarcotachininae

*Sarcotachina subcylindrica* PORTSCHINSKY — *Chovd aimak*: 10 km SSW von Somon Bulgan, 1200 m, 4–6. VII. 1966 (Nr. 628, 630, 632), 43 ♂, 34 ♀; Mongol Altaj Gebirge, Uljasutajngol, 45 km NNO von Somon Bulgan, 1400 m, 6–7. VII. 1966 (Nr. 639), 1 ♂. — *Bajanchongor aimak*: Oase Echin gol, cca 90 km NO vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, 950 m, 27–29. VI. 1967 (Nr. 857), 1 ♀.

**Distribution:** North Africa, South Europe, Iran, Central Asia, Mongolia. — **Bionomics:** The larvae live in dead insects; occasionally found in oothecae of locusts.

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Author's address: †Prof. DR. B. B. ROHDENDORF  
Paleontological Institute  
Moscow, W-71, Maronowskij per. 26  
USSR

DR. YU. G. VERVES  
State University, Biological Faculty  
252017-Kiev, ul. Vladimirskaia, 64  
USSR