Recent Holarctic species of the genus *Anaclileia* MEUNIER
(Insecta, Diptera : Mycetophilidae)

With 10 Figures

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**Abstract.** Three new species from Bulgaria, Canada and Nepal are described: *A. beshovskii*, *A. vockerothi* and *A. nepalensis*. A key to the recent Holarctic species is given and the male genitalia are illustrated.

**Introduction**

MEUNIER (1904) has described genus *Anaclileia* where four fossil species from Baltic amber are included. Examining MEUNIER’s specimens, EDWARDS (1941) established identity between genus *Paraneurotelia* LANDROCK and *Anaclileia*. That is why *P. dispar* and *P. dziedzickii* are included in *Anaclileia*.

This study of specimens from Bulgaria, Canada and Nepal led to the establishment of three new species of this genus. Up to now, five recent species of *Anaclileia* are known only from Holarctic region.

**Anaclileia** MEUNIER

*Anaclileia* MEUNIER, 1904: 146. **Type-species**: *Anaclileia anacliliformis* MEUNIER, 1904 (des. JOHANNSEN, 1909).

*Paraneurotelia* LANDROCK, 1911: 161. **Type-species**: *Paraneurotelia dziedzickii* LANDROCK, 1911.

*Anaclileia* belongs to the group of genera of tribe Sciophilini, characterized with: Sc ending in C; Cu branched; base of M₁ wanting or very weak; R₄ absent. By *Anaclileia C* produced at least one-third at the distance between apex of R₅ and M₁; Sc₂ as a rule absent, R₅ moderately sinuate and M₁ weak at base for a considerable distance.

Basic differences between *Anaclileia* and related genera are the following:

By *Allocotocera* R₅ nearly straight and M₁ weak at base for only a very short distance.

By *Neuratelia* and *Baeopterogyna C* produced at most one-fifth of the distance between R₅ and M₁ and R₅ strongly sinuate.

**Key to recent Holarctic species of Anaclileia**

1. Cₓ₁ yellowish, Cₓ₂ and Cₓ₃ brown to black brown.
   - All coxae yellowish or Cₓ₂ and Cₓ₃ darkened at the base.  
   2. R-m thrice longer than basal section of Rs. F₂ and f₃ darkened at the apex. Male genitalia  —  Figs. 3, 8.
     - R-m twice longer than basal section of Rs. Male genitalia  —  Figs. 4, 9.  
     3. Cₓ₂ and Cₓ₃ darkened at the base. R-m twice longer than basal section of Rs. Male genitalia  —  Figs. 5, 10.
       - All coxae yellowish.
       4. R-m thrice longer than basal section of Rs. Male genitalia  —  Figs. 1, 6.
         - R-m twice longer than basal section of Rs. Male genitalia  —  Figs. 2, 7.  

          **A. beshovskii** n. sp.  

          **A. nepalensis** n. sp.

          **A. dziedzickii** (LANDROCK)

          **A. dispar** (WINNERTZ)

          **A. vockerothi** n. sp.
**Anacileia beshovskii n. sp.**

**Male:** Head. Black, with black brown palpi and mouthparts. Scape, and pedicel dark, 1st flagellomere pale. Rest flagellomeres brown to dark brown, with short pale hairs. Thorax. Black brown to black. Pronotum, mesoscutum, scutellum, laterotergite and posterior part of mediotergite with long pale setae. Legs. Cx₁ yellowish, Cx₂ and Cx₃ dark brown to black brown. Trochanters black brown. Femora yellowish, f₂ and f₃ darkened at the apex. Tibiae yellowish, tarsi dark. Leg ratios: \( bt_1 : t_1 = 0.83; bt_2 : t_2 = 0.60; bt_3 : t_3 = 0.50. \) Wing. Length 3.3–3.6 mm. Costa produced at about 0.4 from the distance between apex of Rs and M₁. Sc₂ absent, r-m thrice longer than basal section of Rs. Point of furcation of Cu before the tip of Sc. All veins with macrotrichia. Haltera yellow. Abdomen. Entirely black brown, with pale hairs. Male genitalia — Figs. 3, 8.

**Female:** Similar to male. Antennae shorter and finer.


**Distribution:** Bulgaria — West and Central Stara Planina and Vitosha Mt.

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**Anacileia dispar (WINNERTZ, 1863)**


Anacileia dispar (WINNERTZ, 1863): EDWARDS, 1941: 32; HUTSON et al., 1980: 48, Fig. 191.

**Male:** Head. Dark brown, with brown palpi and mouthparts. Scape dark, pedicel and 1st flagellomere yellowish, the rest brown, with short pale hairs. Thorax. Dark brown to black brown. Mesoscutum, scutellum, posterior part of mediotergite and laterotergite with long pale setae. Legs. Coxa yellowish, trochanters dark. Femora and tibiae yellow brown. Tarsi dark. Leg ratios: \( bt_1 : t_1 = 0.81; bt_2 : t_2 = 0.71; bt_3 : t_3 = 0.63. \) Wing. Length 2.5–3.0 mm. Costa produced at about 0.4 from distance between apex of R₃ and M₁. Sc₂ absent, r-m about thrice longer than basal section of Rs. Point of furcation of Cu before the tip of Sc. All veins with macrotrichia. Haltera yellow. Abdomen. Entirely dark, with pale hairs. Male genitalia — Figs. 1, 6.


**Distribution:** Europe — Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, FRG, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden.

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**Anacileia dziedzickii** (LANDROCK, 1911)

Paraneurotelia dziedzickii LANDROCK, 1911: 162, Figs. 1–4; LANDROCK, 1927: 59; LANDROCK, 1940: 42, Fig. 55.

Anacileia dziedzickii (LANDROCK, 1911): EDWARDS, 1941: 32.

Wing. Length 3.4 mm. Costa produced at about 0.45 from the distance between apex of $R_3$ and $M_1$. $Sc_2$ absent (according LANDROCK (1927, 1940) "$sc_2$ meist vorhanden, oft bläss oder fehlend"). R-m twice longer than basal section of Rs. Point of furcation of Cu before the tip of Sc. All veins with macrotrichia. Haltera yellow.

Abdomen. Entirely black brown, with pale hairs. Male genitalia — Figs. 5, 10.

Material examined. Lectotype (n. des.), male, Adamstal (Czechoslovakia), 13. 5. 11, K. LANDROCK, "Paraneurotelia dziedzickii n. sp., K. Landrock det." (MMB, N1703, Syn-type).

Distribution: Europe — Czechoslovakia, France.

**Anaclileia nepalensis n. sp.**

Male: Head. Dark brown, with brown clypeus and yellowish palpi and mouthparts. Scape brown, pedicel and 1st flagellomere yellow, rest brown with short hairs.
Figs. 6–10: Male genitalia, ventral view (setae not figured): 6 – *A. dispar* (WINNERTZ); 7 – *A. vockerothi* n. sp.; 8 – *A. beshooskii* n. sp.; 9 – *A. nepalensis* n. sp.; – *A. dziedzickii* (LANDROCK).


Legs. Cx₁ yellow, cx₂ and cx₃ brown. Trochanters dark brown. Femora yellow, with brown apical part. Tibiae yellow brown, tarsi brown. Leg ratios: bt₁ : t₁ = 0.96; bt₂ : t₂ = 0.66; bt₃ : t₃ = 0.56.

Wing. Length 3.5–4.0 mm. Costa produced at 0.3–0.35 from the distance between apex of R₅ and M₁. Sc₂ absent, rₘ about twice longer than basal section of Rs. Point of furcation of Cu before the tip of Sc. All veins with macrotrichia. Halterae yellow.

Abdomen. Entirely brown, with pale hairs. Male genitalia – Figs. 4, 9.

**Holotype**: male, Nepal, 28°00'N, 85°00'E, Mal. tr., 79 900', 20.5.1967, Can. Nepal Exped. (CNC). – **Paratypes**: 2 males, Nepal, 28°00'N, 85°00'E, Mal. tr., 79 900' 20.5. 1967; 1 male, from same locality, 26.5.1967; 1 male, 27°58'N, 85°00'E, Mal. tr., 311 400',
15.5.1967; 1 male, from same locality, 17.5.1967; 1 male, from same locality, 18.5.1967 (all from Can. Nepal Exped., all in CNC).

**Distribution**: Nepal.

**Anacileia vockerothi** n. sp.

**Male**: Head. Black brown, with brownclypeus and yellowish palpi and mouthparts. Scape brown, pedicel and basal half or the whole 1st flagellomere yellow, rest brown, with pale hairs.

Thorax. Entirely dark brown. Pronotum, mesoscutum, scutellum, posterior part of meditergite and laterotergite with pale setae.

Legs. Coxae, femora and tibiae yellowish. Trochanters dark brown. Tarsi brown. Leg ratios: bt₁ : t₁ = 0.89; bt₂ : t₂ = 0.68; bt₃ : t₃ = 0.47.

Wing. Length 2.6 mm. Costa produced at 0.45 from the distance between apex of R₅ and M₁. Sc₂ absent, r-m twice longer than basal section of Rs. Point of furcation of Cu before the tip of Sc. All veins with macrotrichia. Haltera yellow.

Abdomen. Entirely brown, with pale hairs. Male genitalia — Figs. 2.7.


**Distribution**: Canada.

**Abbreviations**

Abbreviations of museums in which materials are deposited are as follows: BMNH — British Museum (Natural History), London, UK; CNC — Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Canada; IEMEA — Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals, Moscow, USSR; MMB — Moravské Museum Brno, Czechoslovakia; SMT — Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, DDR; UP — University of Plovdiv, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

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**References**


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