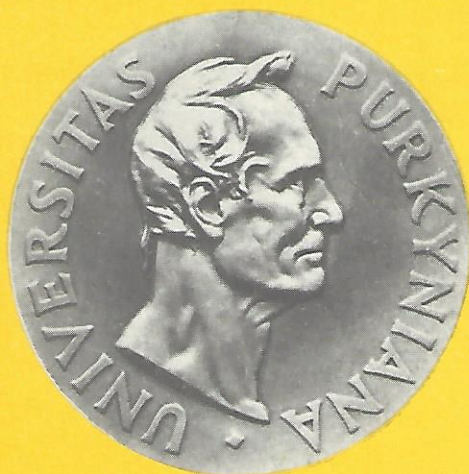


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OBŠAH – СОДЕРЖАНИЕ – CONTENTS

Dubový, P., Knoz, J.:	
Study of the Inverse Polymorphism in the Species <i>Simulium argyreatum</i> Meigen 1838 (<i>Simuliidae</i> , <i>Diptera</i>)	311
Knoz, J., Vaňhara, J.:	
The Action of Water Management Regulations in the Region of South Moravia on the Population of Haematophagous Arthropods in Lowland Forests	321
Losos, B.:	
Communities of Chironomidae Larvae (<i>Diptera</i>) in the epipotamon of the Jihlava River	335
Rozkošný, R., Chvála, M., Pont, A. C.:	
Diptera Described by Johann Daniel Preyssler, 1790—1793	349

**DIPTERA DESCRIBED
BY JOHANN DANIEL PREYSSLER, 1790 — 1793**

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SUMMARY

Sixteen species of Diptera of the families *Chironomidae* (1), *Ceratopogonidae* (1), *Asilidae* (1), *Rhagionidae* (1), *Syrphidae* (6), *Conopidae* (1), *Sciomyzidae* (1), *Ulidiidae* (1), *Muscidae* (2), and *Tachinidae* (1) were described as new species by PreySSLer in 1790—1793. Five are now regarded as valid species, seven are junior synonyms of previously described species and four remain unrecognized (nomina dubia).

INTRODUCTION

Johann Daniel Eduard PreySSLer (died probably after 1838), who was active towards the end of the 18th century, was the first naturalist in Bohemia to study Diptera and other insects and to publish descriptions of new Bohemian taxa. Originally he worked as a miners gauger and foreman at Zbiroh in western Bohemia, but his love of natural history brought him into the service of Count K. Šternberk. Together with the naturalist J. T. Lindacker, PreySSLer assisted the Count in organising his natural history collections at his seat in Březnice Castle in western Bohemia. In about 1788 PreySSLer moved to Prague and devoted himself almost exclusively to the natural sciences, particularly to entomology. He was able to carry out several entomological expeditions in the vicinity of Prague, the results of which were published in his first papers, and in the summer 1791 he took part in a longer collecting and study trip to western Bohemia and the Bohemian Forest (Šumava Mts.), together with J. T. Lindacker and J. K. Hofer.

PreySSLer published 4 fundamental entomological papers, all of which dealt exclusively with the insect fauna of Bohemia. The first of these appeared in 1790 in a separate edition and included 100 insect species from „Bohemia“. The other those were published between 1791 and 1793 in the „Sammlung Physikalischer Aufsätze, besonders die Böhmisches Naturgeschichte betreffend, von einer Gesellschaft Böhmischer Naturforscher“, edited by Johann Mayer in Dresden. PreySSLer dealt with 64 species of Diptera, 16 of which were new to science, but only the single species described in 1790 (*Asilus bohemicus*) has been generally accepted in the

dipterological literature. The succeeding 15 species, described in Samml. Physik. Aufsätze (1791—1793), have been consistently overlooked by dipterists.

The preparation of the new Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera provides an excellent opportunity to establish a stable and rational nomenclature that will serve the needs of future generations of dipterists, as did the last Catalogue. Many changes of nomenclature will be necessary in the new Catalogue, and as a contribution to this and to future nomenclatural stability we have decided to clarify the species described by Preyssler. As Preyssler's collection is not known to be in existence and is most likely to have been destroyed, it is only possible to base this work on his descriptions and figures. We have synonymised Preyssler's species with older Linnaean, Fabricius and Scopolian names wherever possible, in order to avoid any unnecessary or wilful changes in nomenclature. Inevitably, however, Preyssler's detailed descriptions and illustrations (1791: plates 1—3) can in several cases be unambiguously referred to species better known under more recent names. In these cases, we are recommending the adoption of Preyssler's names and hope that they will be accepted by dipterists as, for example, many of the old Moses Haris names have now been accepted.

A list of Preyssler's entomological publications

1790 — Verzeichniss böhmischer Insekten. Erstes Hundert mit zwei Kupfertafeln. Prag, Schönfeld-Meissnerische Buchhandlung, 108 pp., 2 pls.

100 insects were recorded from Bohemia including 9 species of *Diptera*, but in general no precise locality was given. 8 *Diptera* were recorded as Linnaean species and one, *Asilus bohemicus*, was described as new to science.

1791 — Beschreibungen und Abbildungen derjenigen Insekten, welche in Sammlungen nicht aufzubewahren sind, dann aller, die noch ganz neu, und solcher, von denen wir noch keine oder doch sehr schlechte Abbildung besitzen. Samml. Physik. Aufsätze, Dresden, 1: 55—151, 3 pls.

This appears to be the most important of Preyssler's papers. It deals with a mere 25 taxa, of which 15 are *Diptera*, but 15 species are described for the first time (9 *Diptera*, 2 *Coleoptera*, 1 each *Hymenoptera* and *Heteroptera*, 2 *Aranea*) and all are finely illustrated. The localities, if stated, are from Prague or its immediate vicinity. The new *Diptera* are *Tipula murina*, *T. virginea*, *Tabanus cylindricus*, *Musca macrophthalma*, *M. sexmaculata*, *M. signata*, *M. asiliformis*, *M. alceae*, and *Conops bimaculata*.

1792 — Beschreibungen und Abbildungen..., *ibid.*, 2: 1—46, 1 pl.

This is evidently a continuation of the previous paper as the 8 included taxa are numbered 26 to 33. Only one of these belongs to the *Diptera*, the Fabrician *Conops siberita*. However, 2 *Coleoptera* and 1 *Cicada* species are described as new to science.

1793 — Beobachtungen über Gegenstände der Natur auf einer Reise durch den Böhmerwald im Sommer 1791. *Ibid.*, 3: 135—378.

This paper was written by three authors, viz., J. D. Preyssler (zoology and entomology), J. T. Lindacker (mineralogy and botany) and J. K. Hofer (geography, climatology). The paper describes an expedition undertaken by these three naturalists to the Šumava Mts. (Böhmerwald) in south-west Bohemia. Most of the taxa

mentioned, and the other natural history observations reported, are from an area close to the modern state border with the German Federal Republic.

This is Preyßler's most comprehensive paper. He dealt with 3 *Aranea* and 148 insect species (including 14 new species) in 13 orders: 77 *Coleoptera* (3 spp.n.), 39 *Diptera* (6 spp.n.), 9 *Hymenoptera* (4 spp.n.), 7 *Homoptera Cicadoidea*, 4 *Heteroptera* (1 sp.n.), 3 *Odonata*, 3 *Ensifera*, 2 *Mecoptera* and 1 species each of *Dermaptera*, *Blattodea*, *Neuroptera* and *Raphidioptera*. The new dipterous species are *Musca bohemica*, *Syrphus ruffipes*, *S. tricoloratus*, *S. trifasciatus*, *S. deflagratus*, and *S. lineola*. *Asilus bohemicus* is again recorded, apparently as a new species and without reference to Preyßler's previous paper of 1790.

A list of Preyßler's species

1. *Asilus bohemicus* Preyßler, 1790: 67

Described from Bohemia without precise locality and stated to be „by no means rare but difficult to collect because of its rapid flight“ and „usually on *Daucus sylvestris*“. On the basis of the short diagnosis, the large size, and the detailed description (pp. 67—68) and figure, the species was correctly synonymized by Schiner (1864) and by Engel (1930) with *Asilus diadema* Fabricius, 1781 (now known as *Dasyopogon diadema* Fabr.). It was also listed in the synonymy of *diadema* by Hull (1962).

2. *Tipula murina* Preyßler, 1791: 60 (Plate II, Fig. 2)

A tiny fly with „braunen Vorderfühlfüßen, vorn höherem grau und schwarz-bunten Rückenschilde, durchsichtigen mit vier grauen Flecken bezeichneten Flügeln, schwarzem Körper, und sechsgliedrigen fünfknotigen Fühlhörnern“. According to Preyßler „das ganze Insekt ist nur 1 Linie lang, und fliegt des Morgens in den Zimmern auf den Fenstern herum“. Although there is a detailed description (pp. 60-62) and illustration of this fly, we did not succeed in identifying it, as might be expected with such a tiny species. It could be a *Ceratopogonid* or a *Tanypodine* *Chironomid* but the venation is wrong for both groups. The wing-pattern is not like that of any *Ceratopogonid*, but resembles that of some *Tanypodinae*. This is therefore an unrecognized species, and *Tipula murina* Preyßler, 1791, should be regarded as *nomen dubium* in the *Chironomidae*.

3. *Tipula virginea* Preyßler, 1791: 62 (Plate II, Fig. 3)

Similar to the preceding species, with „schmutziggelben Kopf- und Rückenschild, schwarzgrauen Augen, grünem Hinterleib und ungefleckten behaarten Flügeln“. Preyßler said that it was common in June and July on windows, like *Tipula murina*, but that it differed from *murina* mainly by the general pale coloration and black eyes. *Tipula virginea* is probably a species of *Culicoides* Latreille (*Ceratopogonidae*) without a wing-pattern, as the thorax is characteristic of this group. However, it is another unrecognized species, and the name *Tipula virginea* Preyßler, 1791, should be regarded as *nomen dubium* in the *Ceratopogonidae*.

4. *Tabanus cylindricus* Preyßler, 1791: 63 (Plate II, Fig. 4)

According to Preyßler this „horse-fly“ is a rare species which can easily be caught by hand; no precise biotope or locality is given. The species is rather fully described (pp. 63—65) and illustrated and it is undoubtedly a species of the family *Sciomyzidae*.

It has 2 orbital setae situated on black spots, the anterior of which is somewhat larger, a glittering silver face, a characteristic wing-pattern and body colour, and in view of this the species is very probably identical with *Limnia unguicornis* (Scopoli). *Tabanus cylindricus* Preyssler, 1791, is therefore a junior synonym of *Limnia unguicornis* (Scopoli, 1763) (*syn.n.*).

5. *Musca macrophthalma* Preyssler, 1791: 68 (Plate II, Fig. 6)

Preyssler noted that this was by no means a rare species in Bohemia in July and August in sunshine on flowers, particularly of *Foeniculum vulgare* and *Daucus sylvestris*. The species is fully described (pp. 68—70) and well illustrated, and is clearly a species of the tribe *Eristalini* of the *Syrphidae*. The eyes are described as grey-green with reddish-brown spots and this character fits only to two Central-European species, *Eristalinus aeneus* (Scop.) and *E. sepulcralis* (L.). Since the head is dichoptic in both sexes in *E. sepulcralis* and Preyssler gave „Augen an der Stirne zusammengewachsen“, it can only be *E. aeneus* (Scop.). *Musca macrophthalma* Preyssler, 1791, is therefore a junior synonym of *Eristalinus aeneus* (Scopoli, 1763) (*syn.n.*).

6. *Musca sexmaculata* Preyssler, 1791: 88 (Plate III, Fig. 10)

Preyssler collected this species in summer on flowers in the Prague Botanical Garden and recorded that it was by no means common. It is a Muscid, diagnosed as a „graue haarige Fliege, mit gefiederten Fühlhörnern, einem Rückenschilde mit zwei schwarzen Flecken, und grauen Füßen“. The species is described in detail (pp. 89—92) and illustrated. The colour of the thorax and abdomen, the yellow legs, the spot marks on the thorax, scutellum and abdomen, and the clouded cross-veins on the wings all indicate that it represents the species known as *Helina punctata* (Rob.—Desv.); *Musca sexmaculata* Preyssler will have to replace this name, and *Musca deduco* Harris, 1780, preocc. (see Kloet & Hincks, 1976; and Pont & Michelsen, in press) is also a synonym. The synonymy is as follows:

Helina sexmaculata (Preyssler, 1791), *comb.n.*

Musca deduco Harris, 1780 (p. 125), nec Harris, 1780 (p. 120), *syn.n.*

Rohrella punctata Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *syn.n.*

7. *Musca signata* Preyssler, 1791: 95 (Plate III, Fig. 12)

This is described as a not uncommon species, taken on *Umbelliferae* in summer in the Prague Botanical Garden. It is fully described (pp. 95—98) and figured and, because of the abdominal spots and the four dark stripes on thorax, it is again clearly a species of *Helina* Robineau-Desvoidy (*Muscidae*). Of the black-legged *Helina* known from Czechoslovakia, only *H. obscurata* Meigen and *H. quadrimaculella* Hennig come into consideration. Preyssler's description refers to a pointed abdomen, which is also shown in his figure. It appears, therefore, that he was actually describing a female, and in fact the female of *H. obscurata* has no distinct abdominal spots. He also describes a very short-haired arista, which fits *quadrimaculella* but not *obscurata*. Thus *H. signata* is identified as *H. quadrimaculella*, even though the figure of *signata* shows clear cross-veins, which are usually clouded in *quadrimaculella*. The latter is also a smaller species than *obscurata*, which fits the data given by Preyssler. Moreover, females do not sit on tree-trunks as do the males, and may occur on umbels. However, Preyssler gives „auf Dolden“ as a fairly general statement for several species, and this statement could have been based on specimens he observed

and not the ones he described. For example, the preceding species, *Helina punctata* Rob.—Desv. (= *H. sexmaculata* Preyssl.), is not a flower-frequenting species although also recorded by Preyssler by umbels. The synonymy is as follows:

Helina signata (Preyssler, 1791), *comb. n.*

Musca quadrimaculata Fallén, 1823 (preocc.), *syn. n.*

Helina quadrimaculella Hennig, 1957, *syn. n.*

8. *Musca asiliformis* Preyssler, 1791: 99 (Plate III, Fig. 13)

This was described as by no means common, and was collected by Preyssler in summer on *Corylus avellana* bushes in the Prague Stromovka Park ("K. K. Baumgarten"), a large park situated close to the Zoological Garden in Praha-Troja. The short diagnosis, the detailed description (pp. 99—101) and the figure show quite clearly that this is a species of *Chrysopilus* Macquart (*Rhagionidae*). However, in view of the metallic-green eyes in living specimens and the long, slender yellowish-brown legs it can be only the species generally known as *C. aureus* (Meig.). The synonymy is as follows:

Chrysopilus asiliformis (Preyssler, 1791), *comb. n.*

Asilus aureus Meigen, 1804, *syn. n.*

9. *Musca alceae* Preyssler, 1791: 129 (Plate IV, Fig. 20)

This was described as a common species in late summer in gardens in Bohemia, on blossoming *Althaea rosea* (as *Alcea rosea*) (*Malvaceae*). The species is diagnosed as a "nadelgrüne Fliege mit borstigen Fühlhörnern, an der Spitze schwarzem Hinterleib, und grünen Augen mit 5 purpurfarbigen Binden", and is fully described (pp. 129—132) and illustrated. The description and figure were shown to Mr. B. H. Cogan who identified this species as the Ulidiid *Physiphora demandata* (Fabr.). Preyssler's description fits this common species perfectly. The synonymy is as follows:

Physiphora alceae (Preyssler, 1791), *comb. n.*

Musca demandata Fabricius, 1798, *syn. n.*

10. *Conops bimaculata* Preyssler, 1791: 133 (Plate IV, Fig. 21)

This was described as a not uncommon species, to be found in July and August on *Achillea millefolium* in grassy biotopes, in the vicinity of Prague. The long description (pp. 133—136) closely agrees with the genera *Thecophora* and *Zodion* (*Conopidae*). Although the detailed description of the thoracic pattern is somewhat misleading, the 2 greyish longitudinal stripes on the mesonotum are apparently the paler sublateral stripes separating the black median line that are characteristic of *Thecophora*. Furthermore, the "short" proboscis appears to refer to a section of the doubly geniculate proboscis of *Thecophora*. The illustration of the long abdomen and the long 2nd antennal segment encourage us to suggest that *Conops bimaculata* Preyssler, 1791, is a junior synonym of *Thecophora atra* (Fabricius, 1781) (*syn. n.*).

11. *Musca bohémica* Preyssler, 1793: 203

The species was collected around Roupov near Přeštice (Ruppau bei Pilsen), in the Pizeň district, western Bohemia, and was stated to be "auf den Disteln der Waldwiesen nicht selten anzutreffen". Preyssler compared it with *Tachina fera* (L.), and the short diagnosis and the description (pp. 203—204) show that it is a species of *Tachinidae*. As with the other species described in 1793, no illustration was given. We submitted the description to two specialists in the family *Tachinidae*, Dr. J.

Čepelák and Dr. B. Herting, who both confirmed that the few characters mentioned were entirely unspecific and that there was nothing which would make an identification possible. We, therefore, propose treating *Musca bohémica* Preyss. as an unrecognised species; Dr. Herting was sure that in the future nobody would be able to improve on this interpretation. *Musca bohémica* Preyssl., 1793, should therefore be treated as a nomen dubium in the *Tachinidae*.

12. *Syrphus ruffipes* Preyssl., 1793: 216

A species of *Syrphidae*, described from the area of Roupov near Přeštice like the preceding species, *Musca bohémica*. It was taken on a tree-trunk ("sie frass auf einem Baumstamm und ist nicht gemein"). The main diagnostic features given in the description (pp. 216—217) clearly show that this is a female of *Cheilosisia*. The black body-colour, the reddish humeri in particular, and the reddish antennae and legs (except for the femora) indicate the species previously known as *Cheilosisia soror* (Zett.). Unfortunately only one species of *Cheilosisia* antedates the Preyssl.'s ruffipes, *Cheilosisia illustrata* (Harris, 1780) but this is a very distinctive multi-coloured species. The new synonymy is as follows:

Cheilosisia ruffipes (Preyssl., 1793), *comb. n.*

Eristalis soror Zetterstedt, 1843, *syn. n.*

13. *Syrphus tricinctus* Preyssl., 1793: 311

Another species of *Syrphidae*, which is fully described (pp. 311—312) from a single specimen ("Ich habe sie nur ein einzigesmal gefangen") taken in the Šumava Mts., apparently in the vicinity of Hartmanice (Hartmanitz). The characters mentioned by Preyssl. (pennate arista, a flat median facial tubercle, general black coloration with yellow stripes on the abdomen, and the presence of a tuft of yellow hairs at the sides of thorax in front of the wing-root) clearly indicate a species of *Sericomyia*. Considering that "die Afterspitze ist ganz gelb", this is evidently *Sericomyia silentis* (Harris) of which *S. borealis* (Fall.) is also a synonym. *Syrphus tricinctus* Preyssl., 1793, is therefore a junior synonym of *Sericomyia silentis* (Harris, 1776) (*syn. n.*).

Note. There is another Syrphid with the same specific name, *Dasysyrphus tricinctus* (Fallén, 1817) but, as this species was originally described by Fallén in the genus *Scaeva* Fabricius, there is no primary homonymy involved.

14. *Syrphus trifasciatus* Preyssl., 1793: 313

Like the previous species, this was described from the Šumava Mts., apparently also from the vicinity of Hartmanice, and was stated to be "in Waldwiesen nicht gar selten". In the description (pp. 313—314) Preyssl. mentions antennae with a simple arista, face yellow with a median polished black tubercle, thorax including scutellum dirty metallic-greenish and abdomen with a yellow pattern consisting of 3 pairs of quadrate spots. This is apparently a species of the former genus *Syrphus* s. l. but, considering that the characters given are entirely unspecific, it is impossible to make a precise identification and the species should be regarded as an unrecognized species. We therefore propose treating *Syrphus trifasciatus* Preyssl., 1793 as a nomen dubium in the family *Syrphidae*.

15. *Syrphus deflagratus* Preyssl., 1793: 369

This was described as a flower visiting species from a single female specimen collected in the vicinity of Kvilda in the Šumava Mts. Preyssl. stated that it was

very similar in size to *Musca nemorum* L. (= *Eristalis nemorum*), and even the detailed description (pp. 369—370), which mentions a pennate arista, brown lateral patches on abdominal segment 2, yellow apical half of tibiae, etc., clearly indicates a species of *Eristalis*. As the face is completely grey below the antennae, the arista is finely pennate, the brownish abdominal patches are rather indefinite, and all abdominal segments have distinct whitish posterior margins, the species is almost certainly identical with the common *Eristalis arbustorum* (L.). *Syrphus deflagratus* Preyssler, 1793, should therefore be regarded as a junior synonym of *Eristalis arbustorum* (Linné, 1758) (*syn. n.*).

16. *Syrphus lineola* Preyssler, 1793: 370

This is another Syrphid described from the area of Kvilda in the Šumava Mts., and was noted as a rare species on flowers of *Solidago virgaurea*. Preyssler stated that it was similar in appearance to *Syrphus arcuatus* L. (= *Chrysotoxum arcuatum*), and the detailed description (pp. 370—372) clearly shows a species of *Chrysotoxum*. More detailed characters mentioned by Preyssler, such as the transverse yellow band at the base of the scutellum, and the characteristic abdominal pattern, indicate that it is identical with *Chrysotoxum fasciolatum* (De G.). *Syrphus lineola* Preyssler, 1793, should therefore be regarded as a junior synonym of *Chrysotoxum fasciolatum* (De Geer, 1776) (*syn. n.*).

Note. The well-known "*Syrphus*" *lineola* (Zetterstedt, 1843) was originally described in the genus *Scaeva* Fabricius, but as it has been transferred recently to the genus *Parasyrphus* Matsumura, there is no secondary homonymy involved with *lineola* Preyssler.

CONCLUSIONS

The new systematic position of *Diptera* described by Preyssler is as follows:

1. *Asilus bohemicus* Preyssler, 1790 = *Dasypogon diadema* (Fabricius, 1781) — *Asilidae*
2. *Tipula murina* Preyssler, 1791 = nomen dubium — *Chironomidae*
3. *Tipula virginea* Preyssler, 1791 = nomen dubium — *Ceratopogonidae*
4. *Tabanus cylindricus* Preyssler, 1791 = *Limnia unguicornis* (Scopoli, 1763) — *Sciomyzidae* (*syn. n.*)
5. *Musca macrophthalma* Preyssler, 1791 = *Eristalinus aeneus* (Scopoli, 1763) — *Syrphidae* (*syn. n.*)
6. *Musca sexmaculata* Preyssler, 1791 = *Helina sexmaculata* (Preyssler, 1791) — *Muscidae*; *Helina punctata* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), *syn. n.*
7. *Musca signata* Preyssler, 1791 = *Helina signata* (Preyssler, 1791) — *Muscidae*; *Helina quadrimaculella* Hennig, 1957, *syn. n.*
8. *Musca asiliformis* Preyssler, 1791 = *Chrysopilus asiliformis* (Preyssler, 1791) — *Rhagionidae*; *Chrysopilus aureus* (Meigen, 1804), *syn. n.*
9. *Musca alcaeae* Preyssler, 1791 = *Physiphora alcaeae* (Preyssler, 1791) — *Ulidiidae*; *Physiphora demandata* (Fabricius, 1798), *syn. n.*
10. *Conops bimaculata* Preyssler, 1791 = *Thecophora atra* (Fabricius, 1781) — *Conopidae* (*syn. n.*)
11. *Musca bohémica* Preyssler, 1793 = nomen dubium — *Tachinidae*
12. *Syrphus ruffipes* Preyssler, 1793 = *Cheilosia ruffipes* (Preyssler, 1793) — *Syrphidae*; *Cheilosia soror* (Zetterstedt, 1843), *syn. n.*

13. *Syrphus tricinctus* Preyssler, 1793 = *Sericomyia silentis* (Harris, 1776) — *Syrphidae* (*syn. n.*)
14. *Syrphus trifasciatus* Preyssler, 1793 = nomen dubium — *Syrphidae*
15. *Syrphus deflagratus* Preyssler, 1793 = *Eristalis arbustorum* (Linné, 1758) — *Syrphidae* (*syn. n.*)
16. *Syrphus lineola* Preyssler, 1793 = *Chrysotoxum fasciolatum* (De Geer, 1776) — *Syrphidae* (*syn. n.*)

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DIPTERA DESCRIBED BY JOHANN DANIEL PREYSSLER, 1790 — 1793

S a m m l u n g
Physikalischer Aufsätze,

besonders

die Böhmisches Naturgeschichte

betreffend,

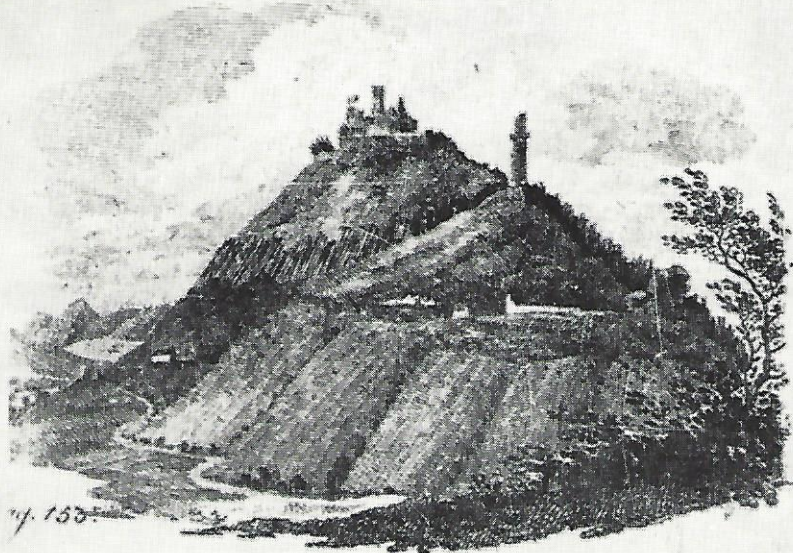
von einer Gesellschaft Böhmischer Naturforscher;

herausgegeben von

Dr. Johann Mayer,

Königl. Pohln. Hofrath, der Königl. Böhm. Gesellschaft der Wissen-
schaften, der Churf. Sächs. ökonomischen zu Leipzig, der Churf.
Pfälzisch-rheinisch-ökonomischen, und der Natur-
forscher zu Berlin Mitglied.

M i t K u p f e r n.



Dresden, 1791.

In der Waltherischen Hofbuchhandlung.

Plate I. Frontispiece of Mayer's Physikalische Aufsätze, Vol. I., Dresden, 1791

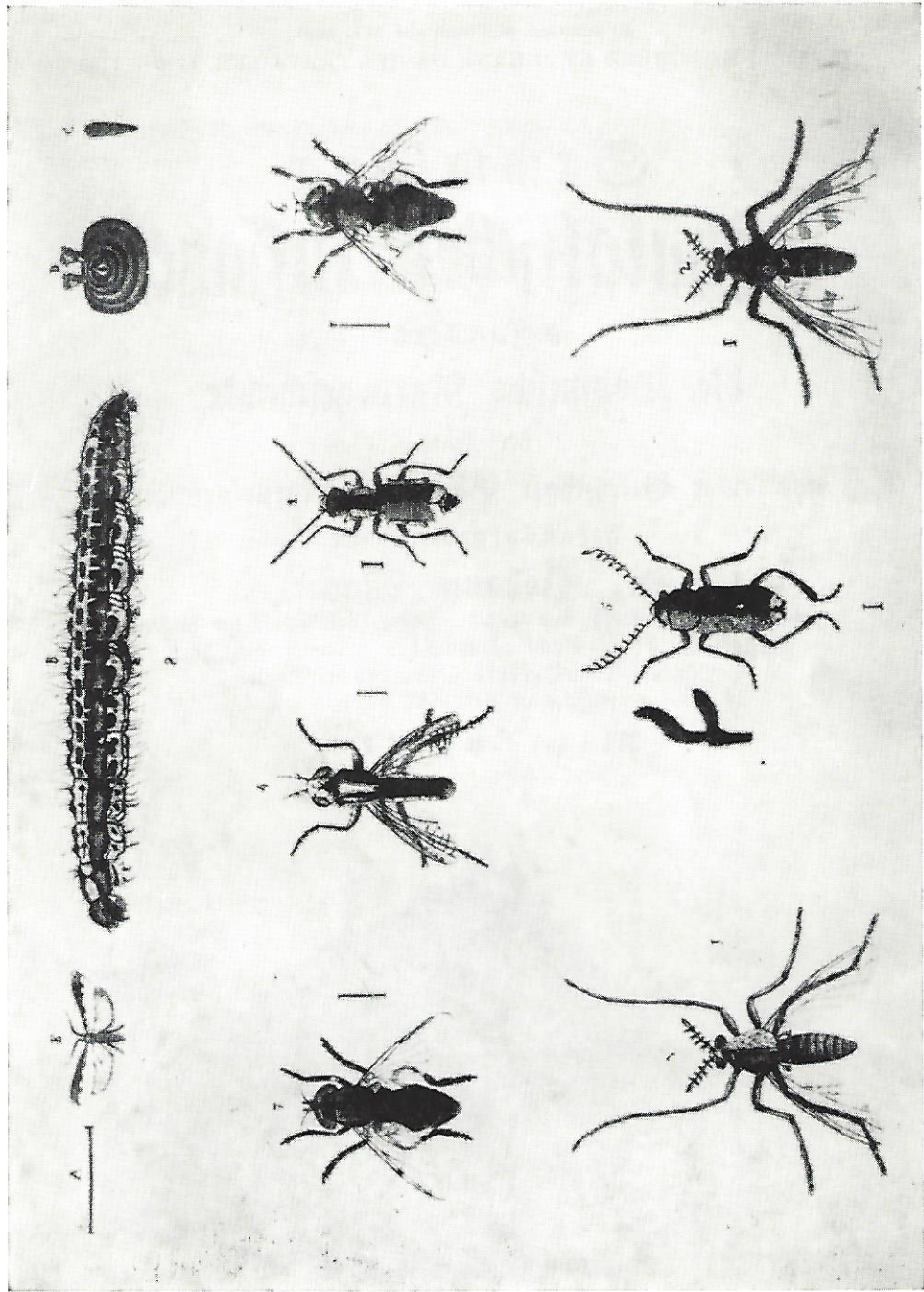


Plate II. Preyssler's Plate I of 1791. 1 — *Cantharis leucogastra* Preyss., 2 — *Tipula virginea* Preyss., 4 — *Tabanus cylindricus* Preyss., 5 — *Cantharis cardiaca* L., 6 — *Musca macrophthalma* Preyss., 7 — *Musca punctata* Müll., 8 — *Phalaena (Tinea) echiella* Schiefferm.

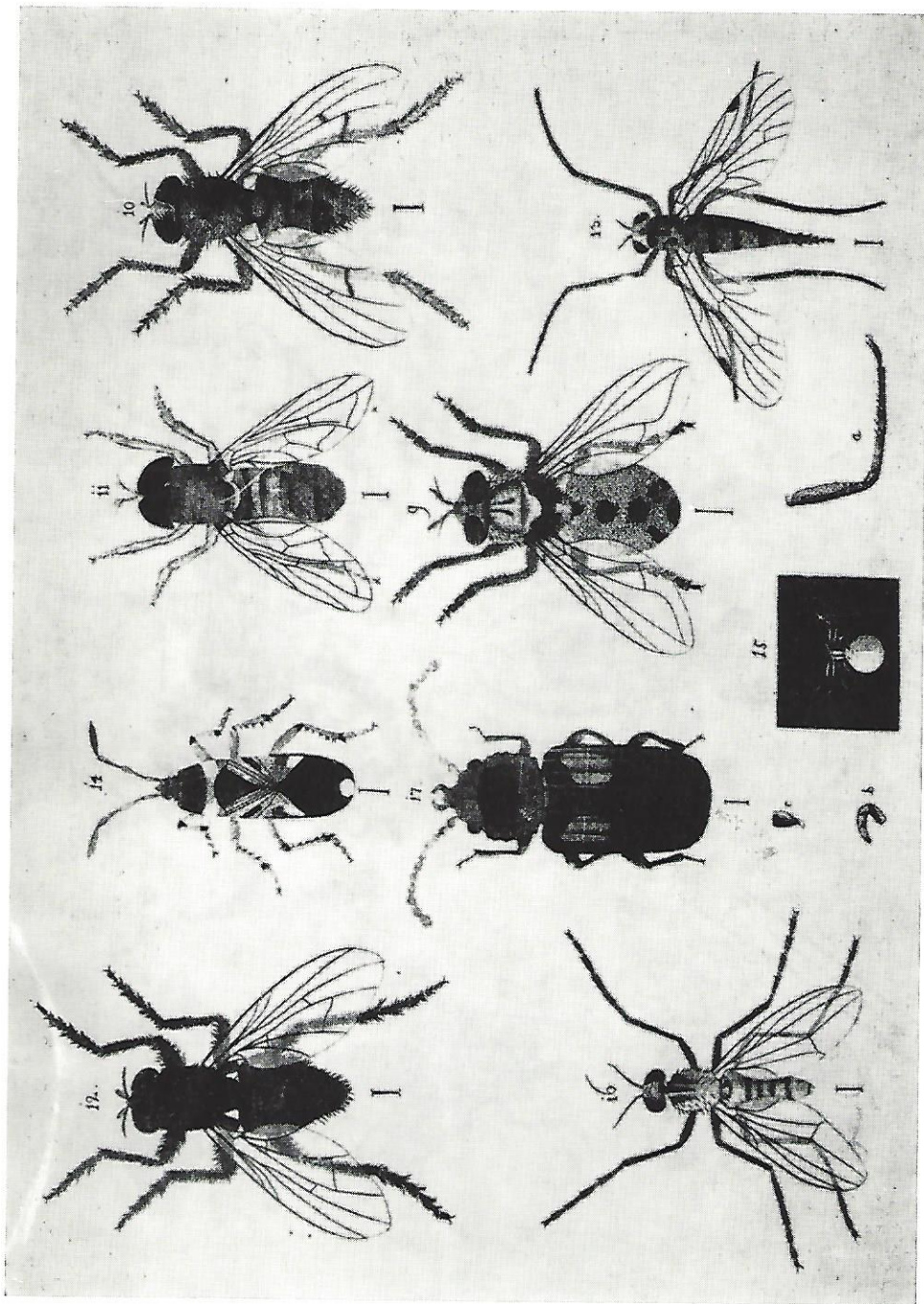


Plate III. Preyssler's Plate II of 1791. 9 — *Musca rotundata* Fabr., 10 — *Musca sexmaculata* Preyss., 11 — *Musca cruentata* C. de Villers, 12 — *Musca signata* Preyss., 13 — *Musca asiliformis* Preyss., 14 — *Cimex bardanae* Preyss., 15 — *Aranea cretata* Preyss., 16 — *Musca rostrata* Fabr., 17 — *Silpha denticulata* Preyss.

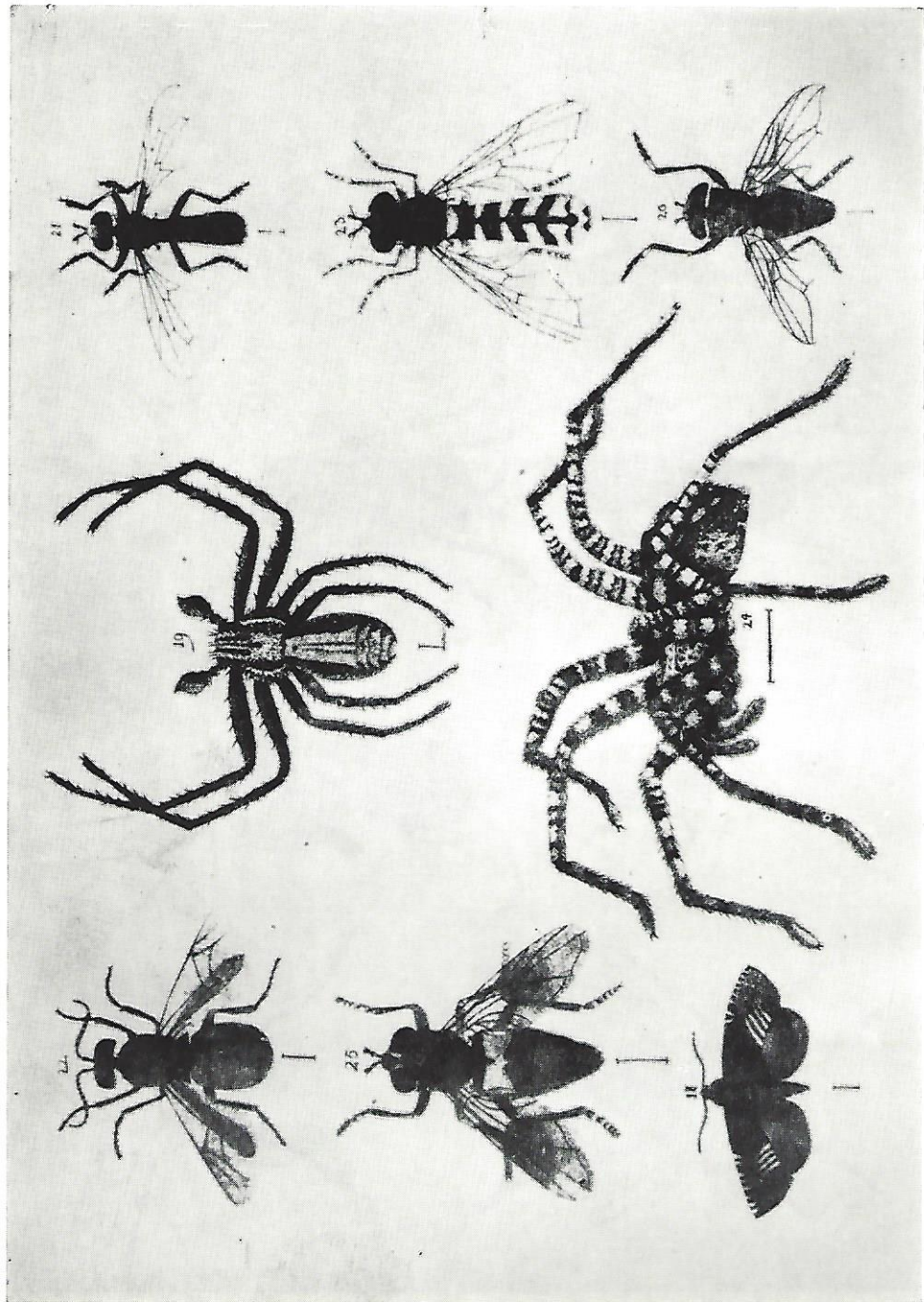


Plate IV. Preyssler's Plate III of 1791. 18 — *Phalaena (Tinea) compositella* Fabr.,
 19 — *Aranea folium* Preyss., 20 — *Musca alcaeae* Preyss., 21 — *Conops bimaculata* Preyss.,
 22 — *Chrysis candens* Preyss., 23 — *Musca menthastri* L., 24 — *Aranea derhamii* Scop.,
 25 — *Musca noctiluca* L.