Contribution to the knowledge of the Nemestrinidae from Mongolia (Diptera, Brachycera)

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Three species of nemestrinid flies are recorded from Mongolia. *Nemestrinus sinensis* Sack, 1933, described from China, is recorded for the first time from southern Mongolia and eastern Russia (Tyva). Exact label of the syntypes of *N. sinensis* is published and a new synonymy is established: *N. sinensis* Sack, 1933 = *N. roseus* Paramonov, 1945.

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Nemestrinidae is a rather small family of Diptera Brachycera. The larvae of Nemestrinidae are parasitic; the larvae of the genus *Nemestrinus* Latreille are internal parasites of Orthoptera. Specific diversity of the family is restricted to arid territories: steppes and deserts.

There are two papers on the Mongolian Nemestrinidae: Majer (1980) listed 3 species and Richter (1984), 5 species. I had an opportunity to examine a small material collected by the Soviet-Mongolian Expedition, including by myself in 1975, and by the Mongolian-German Expedition in 1962 and 1964 (without name of collector), which have not been included in the paper by Richter (1984). For itineraries of the Mongolian-German Expedition see Piechocki & Peters (1966).

The examined collections contain 3 species of the genus *Nemestrinus*. One of them has not been previously recorded from Mongolia, and new records are given for two other species. The list of Mongolian Nemestrinidae comprises now 7 species of the genus *Nemestrinus* Latreille.

Nemestrinus lichtwardti Bequaert, 1932

Material. Bayan Khongor aimak: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Somon Bajancagan, 9.VI.1962. *Gobi-Altai aimak*: 2 ♀, Somon Nurmogoj, 25.VI.1964.

Distribution. Mongolia, China. Widespread in Mongolia, recorded from aimaks: Dzabkhan, Khovd, Gobi-Altai, Bayan-Khongor, East-Gobi.

Nemestrinus mongolicus Paramonov, 1957

Material. Khovd aimak: 1 ♂, Altaj-Somon, 15.VII. 1964; 1 ♂, Machan [Manchan], 17.VII.1964. *Uvs aimak*: 2 ♀, Khan-Khukhej range near somon Tsagan-Khairkhan, 19.VII.1971 (L. Medvedev).

Distribution. Mongolia, recorded from aimaks: Uvs, Khovd, Khangai and Uver-Khangai.

Nemestrinus sinensis Sack, 1933

= *Nemestrinus roseus* Paramonov, 1945, **syn. n.**

Material. Gobi-Altai aimak: 1 ♂,Š argyn-Gobi; 19.VI. 1964. *East-Gobi aimak*: 3 ♂, 6 ♀, Dolotyn-khuduk, 17-18.VIII.1975 (Nartshuk).

Distribution. North China, Mongolia, Russia (Tyva: 1 ♂, lower course of River Kholu, 15.VI. 1963, N. Evstigneeva). Recorded from Russia (Tyva) and Mongolia for the first time.

Note. Sack (1933) did not named exactly the type locality of *N. sinensis*, only "China sept." Dr J. Ziegler (Zoological Museum, Humboldt University) kindly informed me on the label of type specimens: "Nord China, Süd Mandschurien, Flussgeb. des Ljao Ho, Tungliao, 7.8.27, Dr. H. v. Jettmar S.V."

Paramonov (1945) erected in a key a new species *N. roseus* from northern China, which is similar to *N. sinensis*; the type locality and depository of the type have not been given. According to Paramonov, *N. roseus* has a narrow band of dust on hind margins of tergites of abdomen and black spots on abdominal tergites are small, no more than 1/3 of tergite width, and *N. sinensis* has no such bands on tergites of abdomen, except for last tergites. Dr J. Ziegler, who examined the type specimens of *N. sinensis* at my request, wrote: "The tergites 2-5 are shining, only a very narrow band of dust is present on the hind border of tergite 4 and 5 (approx. 1/10 of the length). The tergite 2 and 3 shows a narrow "half-moon" of dust only in the middle of the hind border, not a band." I examined 11 specimens of *N. sinensis*,

including 3 males and 6 females from one locality, and found that the size of black spots on abdominal tergites strongly vary. Tergites 2 and 3 have dust on hind border, in some specimens in the form of "half-moon", in other as a narrow band widened at middle. On these grounds, I regard *N. roseus* to be a junior synonym of *N. sinensis*.

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