



Three new species of *Docosia* Winnertz from central and southern Europe (Diptera: Mycetophilidae)

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Abstract

Three new European species of *Docosia* Winnertz are described, photographed and their terminalia illustrated. *Docosia muranica* **sp. nov.** is described on the basis of material from central Slovakia and northern Greece, while the material of *D. rameli* **sp. nov.** and *D. kerkini* **sp. nov.** originates from northern Greece only. The number of described European species of *Docosia* has thus increased to 32.

Key words: Diptera, Sciaroidea, Mycetophilidae, *Docosia*, Europe, new species

Introduction

The species in the genus *Docosia* Winnertz, 1863 are characterized as medium sized fungus gnats with mainly dark to black body and unmarked hyaline wings (e.g. Hutson *et al.* 1980, Ševčík & Laštovka 2008). They are traditionally placed in the subfamily Leiinae, due to wing venation with a short R_1 and nearly horizontal crossvein rm . *Docosia* is distinguished from other genera primarily by its wing venation (cf. Sjøli *et al.* 2000) and distinctive male terminalia, where most of known species (all in the Holarctic region) have cerci with combs of retinacula. The genus is currently known from the Palaearctic, Nearctic, Neotropical and Oriental regions (Bechev 2000, Ševčík 2010). This genus has received a lot of recent attention in Europe but also in China and Central Asia (e.g. Laštovka & Ševčík 2006, Chandler *et al.* 2006, Xu *et al.* 2003, Kurina 2006). A total of 29 species are currently known from Europe (Laštovka & Ševčík 2006, Ševčík 2006, Ševčík & Laštovka 2008, Kurina 2008) though several additional species still await description (Kjærandsen pers. comm.). There is no exhaustive published key to cover all European species. The most comprehensive one, supplemented by detailed illustrations of male and female terminalia, was provided by Laštovka & Ševčík (2006), and it includes 16 species from the Czech and Slovak Republics. For identification of Mediterranean species, additional literature by Chandler (1994), Chandler & Ribeiro (1995), Chandler & Blasco-Zumeta (2001) and Chandler *et al.* (2006) should be consulted.

Three new species are described in this contribution from material recently collected by sweep netting in central Slovakia and with Malaise traps in northern Greece.

Material and methods

Material of *D. muranica* **sp. nov.** was collected by JŠ at four localities in the Muránska planina National Park in central Slovakia. This national park belongs to the most valuable protected areas in Slovakia with regard to biodiversity, with many rare and endangered species, including several endemic and relict plant species. The four type localities include mainly karst valleys and limestone rocky slopes, covered mostly by beech forests.

One specimen of *D. muranica* **sp. nov.** and all specimens of *D. rameli* **sp. nov.** and *D. kerkini* **sp. nov.** were collected by Mr. Gordon Ramel from the Kerkini Lake area in northern Greece south of the Bulgarian border. The