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CONTRIBUTION TO THE TAXONOMY OF THE GENUS *TELMATOSCOPIUS* EAT. (DIPTERA, PSYCHODIDAE)

To the old genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904 with 54 species of 10 subgenera* in the world were added in the past by different authors 19 species of moth flies from genus *Psychoda* Latreille, 1796 of South America, Jamaica, Philippines, Africa and India, in addition including one extinct species from mexican amber. Known species represent a plentiful number of undescribed genera and a recognition of their generic relevance will be possible only by a thorough morphological analysis and taxonomic revision. Moreover the situation is a little complicated by 7 species described unfortunately on the basis only of females and two species of only immature stages; the names of two species were recognized as nomina nuda. To the tribe *Mormiini* End. must be obviously transferred 12 species of the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. with 3 species described on the basis of larvae only and 1 species of the genus *Philosepedon* Eaton, 1904. Intergeneric relationships of selected tribes of the subfamily *Psychodinae* including genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. were discussed by JEŽEK (1983). Genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. was definitely restricted by JEŽEK (1984) and more limited by description of genus *Iranotelmatoscopus* Ježek, 1987 with 3 species (Iran, Algeria and Sardinia), of which the last two were transferred both from the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. and from the genus *Panimerus* Eaton, 1913.

* A systematic position of all known subgenera of the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. is discussed in a special chapter on the end of this paper.

My thanks are due to Mr. K. G. V. Smith, Mr. B. C. Townsend (England, London, British Museum, Nat. Hist.) and to Prof. S. Krek (Yugoslavia, University of Sarajevo) for the generous loan of the types, comparative material, literature and much invaluable advice. It is my pleasant duty to express my sincere thanks to Ing. J. Turošák and Ing. M. Strnka of the Management of the High Tatra National Park (Tatranská Lomnice) as well as to Ing. O. Štroffek of the Management of the Lower Tatra National Park (Banská Bystrica) for a permit to carry out a field survey in these wild-life preserves. I am indebted as well to Prof. L. L. Pechuman (U. S. A., Ithaca, New York) who has kindly checked my English in MS of this paper.

Genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton

- Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904: 58; Rapp, 1946: 177; Vaillant, 1964: 63; Sarà et Salamanna, 1968: 153; Duckhouse, 1973: 14; Wagner, 1981: 47; Ježek, 1987: 5.
- Telmatoscopus* (subgenus of the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904); Vaillant, 1964: 63.
- Telmatoscopus* auct., partim; Enderlein, 1935: 247; Freeman, 1950: 86; Satchell, 1956: 106; Sarà, 1958: 3; Quate, 1960b: 144; Vaillant, 1960a: 72; b: 165; Nielsen, 1961: 137; Sarà, 1961: 2; Duckhouse, 1962: 413; Nielsen, 1964: 152; 1965a: 149; Sarà et Salamanna, 1967: 65; Ježek, 1982: 57; 1983: 258; 1984: 164.
- Telmatoscopus* (subgenus of the genus *Telmatoscopus* auct.), partim; Vaillant, 1960a: 99; Sarà et Salamanna, 1967: 65.
- Telmatoscopus* auct. (erroneous interpretation without a relevance to the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904); Edwards, 1928: 32; Williams, 1943: 326; Fairchild, 1951: 17; Sarà, 1951a: 1; b: 8; c: 195; d: 49; e: 204; 1953: 11; Quate, 1955: 158; Sarà, 1955a: 10; b: 1; Tokunaga et Komyo, 1955: 206; Sarà, 1957: 4; Vaillant, 1958a: 45; b: 153; Quate, 1959a: 448; b: 432; Sarà, 1959a: 11; b: 7; Vaillant, 1959a: 266; b: 46; Mirouse et Vaillant, 1960: 9; Quate, 1960a: 156; c: 15; Szabó, 1960a: 211; b: 425; Quate, 1961a: 172; b: 135; Tokunaga, 1961: 489; Quate, 1962a: 125; b: 226; c: 6; d: 173; Sarà, 1962: 71; Quate, 1963: 189; Vaillant 1963a: 86; b: 211; c: 328; d: 226; e: 112; Botosaneanu et Vaillant, 1965: 79; Nielsen, 1965b: 109; Quate, 1965: 824; Sarà, 1965: 132; Vaillant, 1965: 222; Quate, 1966: 303; Vaillant, 1966: 226; Vaillant et Botosaneanu, 1966: 91; Bellier, 1967: 58; Krek, 1967: 315; Quate et Quate, 1967: 51; Salamanna, 1967: 170; Moriya, Yabe et Harada, 1970: 254; Rozkošný, 1971: 141; Vaillant, 1971: 37; Halgoš, 1973: 74; Vaillant, 1973: 667; Wagner, 1973: 518; Salamanna, 1974a: 53; b: 60; 1975a: 193; b: 70; c: 78; Wagner, 1979a: 45; Caspers et Wagner, 1980: 80.
- Telmatoscopus* (subgenus; erroneous interpretation without a relevance to the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904); Vaillant, 1958b: 153; Mirouse et Vaillant, 1960: 9; Vaillant, 1963b: 213; c: 328; e: 112; Nielsen, 1964: 153; Wagner, 1973: 518.
- Thelmatoscopus* (lapsus; erroneous interpretation without a relevance to the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904); Feuerborn, 1922: 102.
- Xenapathes* Eaton, 1904: 59 (Type-species: *Pericoma fraudulenta* Eaton, 1896).
- Sciria* Enderlein, 1935: 247 (Type-species: *Pericoma advena* Eaton, 1893).
- Seoda* Enderlein, 1935: 248 (Type-species: *Pericoma labeculosa* Eaton, 1893).
- Krekiella* Vaillant, 1972: 72, 75 (subgenus of the genus *Panimerus* Eaton sensu Vaillant, 1972; for 1971: 48 — unavailable name; type-species *Pericoma labeculosa* Eaton, 1893); Salamanna, 1974b: 60; Wagner, 1979b: 441.
- Panimerus* auct. (nec Eaton, 1913), partim; Vaillant, 1972: 63; Salamanna, 1974b: 60; Wagner, 1979b: 441; Vaillant, 1982: 296.
- Pericoma* auct. (nec Walker, 1856), partim; Eaton, 1893: 127; 1896: 70.

Type-species: *Pericoma morula* Eaton, 1893 (by subseq. desig.)

Differential diagnosis: Genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904 as well as genera *Paramormia* Enderlein, 1935, *Psycmera* Ježek, 1984, *Panimerus* Eaton, 1913, *Parajungiella* Vaillant, 1972 and *Jungiella* Vaillant, 1972 have index of length of first antennal segment to length of second one 1.7—3.9. Sensory filaments of flagellum are simple, finger-like, apical antennal segments pitcher-shaped. Last segment of maxillary palps annulate, Sc long,

hypandrium developed. On the other hand genera *Trichopsychoda* Tonnoir, 1922, *Philosepedon* Eaton, 1904, *Feuerborniella* Vaillant, 1971 and *Threticus* Eaton, 1904 have index of first antennal segment to second one 0.9—1.4. Sensory filaments of flagellum with two or three branches, apical segments of flagellum with reduced necks. Last segment of maxillary palps not annulate, Sc short, hypandrium not developed. Genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. as well as genera *Psycmera* Jež., *Panimerus* Eat., *Parajungiella* Vail. and *Jungiella* Vail. have corniculi developed; if not developed, then first flagellar segments mostly with tufts of bristles. Sensory filaments, if developed, not arranged in a ring. Sc curved distad; if it is straight, then on its end is not widened. On the other hand at genus *Paramormia* End. corniculi missing, sensory filaments of flagellar segments arranged in a ring. Sc straight, widened distad. Genera *Telmatoscopus* Eat., *Psycmera* Jež. and *Panimerus* Eat. have medial wing-angle mostly 145—212°; index of the base of M_{1+2} , A to maximum width of wing 1.8—2.1. Pedicel not globular; if it is globular, then corniculi missing. Additional sabre-shaped protuberances of male genitalia developed, furca missing. Genera *Parajungiella* Vail. and *Jungiella* Vail. have medial wing-angle 122—163°, index of base of M_{1+2} , A to maximum width of wing 2.1—2.3, pedicel globular. Additional sabre-shaped external protuberances of male genitalia are not developed, furca developed. Species of genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. without corniculi, index of length of first antennal segment to second 3.0—3.8, pedicel almost globular, the breadth of second antennal segment mostly a little larger only than the breadth of first flagellar segment, antennal segment 15 with a well developed neck, tufts of bristles on first flagellar segments mostly developed. Basal apodeme of male copulatory organ long, the proper male copulatory organ inside with a pair complicated sclerotized forms. On the other hand genera *Psycmera* Jež. and *Panimerus* Eat. have developed corniculi, index of length of first antennal segment to length of second one 2.4—2.9, pedicel not globular. The width of second antennal segment much more larger than width of the first flagellar segment, antennal segment 15 with reduced neck. The first flagellar segments without tufts of bristles. The proper basal apodeme short, male copulatory organ quite different.

Bionomy: Hardly known, a key for some species of larvae of instar 4 published by VAILLANT (1972). Adults were collected on vegetation near water reservoirs, rivers and moist places.

Distribution: Holarctic area — 27 species. *T. advenus* (Eaton, 1893) — Europe occ.; *T. ambiguus* (Eaton, 1893) — Europe occ.; *T. bosnicus* (Krek, 1978) — Europe mer.; *T. britteni* Tonnoir, 1940 — Europe occ., mer. and centr.; *T. carpathicus* sp. n. — Europe centr.; *T. carthusianus* (Vaillant, 1972) — Alps occ.; *T. collarti* (Vaillant, 1972) — Europe occ.; *T. falcariformis* (Wagner, 1973) — Europe centr.; *T. fraudulentus* (Eaton, 1896) — Alps occ. and Africa sept.; *T. gressicus* (Vaillant, 1972) — Alps occ.; *T. havelkai* (Wagner, 1975) — Europe centr.; *T. incanus* Nielsen, 1964 — Europe sept.; *T. labeculosus* (Eaton, 1893) — Europe occ.; *T. laurencei* Freeman, 1953 — Europe occ.; *T. ligusticus* Sarà et Salamanna 1967 — Europe mer.; *T. miksici* (Krek, 1979) — Europe mer.; *T. morulus*

[Eaton, 1893] — Europe occ.; *T. mucronatus* (Vaillant, 1972) — Europe occ.; *T. orbiculatus* (Krek, 1971) — Europe mer.; *T. pappi* (Wagner, 1979) — Afghanistan; *T. patibulus* Quate, 1955 — U. S. A.; *T. ramae* (Krek, 1977) — Europe mer.; *T. schlitzensis* (Wagner, 1975) — Europe centr.; *T. similis* Tonnoir, 1922 — Europe occ. and sept.; *T. svaneticus* sp. n. — U. S. S. R.; *T. verbassicus* (Krek, 1978) — Europe mer.; *T. wagneri* (Salamanna, 1982) — Sardinia.

Discussion: TONNOIR (1933) subsequently designated *Pericoma morula* Eaton, 1893 as type-species of genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904. It was omitted by QUATE (1960c), who established as type-species *Pericoma advena* Eaton, 1893. DUCKHOUSE (1962) contributed to the above mentioned Tonnoir's first establishment of the type-species that „there is further justification for his selection“ and followed Quate's establishment; however, the further possible justifications are quoted in the „rule“ only as a recommendation. In genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904 are included in this paper species which were quoted by VAILLANT (1972) in subgenus *Krekiella* Vaillant, 1972 (type-species *Pericoma labeculosa* Eaton, 1893) of the genus *Panimerus* Eaton, 1913. Generic names *Sciria* Enderlein, 1935, *Seoda* Enderlein, 1935, *Xenapathes* Eaton, 1904 and *Krekiella* Vaillant, 1972 were synonymized with *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904 by DUCKHOUSE (1966 and 1978). VAILLANT (1972) included in genus *Telmatoscopus* sensu VAILLANT, 1972 (nec EATON, 1904) following species: *Telmatoscopus albipunctatus* (Williston, 1893) — cosmopolitan; *T. latipennis* Sarà, 1953 — Europe mer.; *T. rothschildi* Eaton, 1912 — Europe sept.; *T. tristis* (Meigen, 1830)* — Europe centr. and established *T. albipunctatus* (Williston, 1893) as type-species. For the mentioned three species there must be used a valid generic name *Clogmia* Enderlein, 1936 considering that type-species is the same, though Enderlein wrote „albipennis“. QUATE (1936) showed, that *Clogmia albipennis* (Williston) in Enderlein's paper is a typographical error. The group of species of the genus *Clogmia* Enderlein, 1936 with type-species *Psychoda albipunctata* Williston, 1893 can't be in any case included in the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904, with type-species *Pericoma morula* Eaton, 1893.

Telmatoscopus morulus (Eaton)

(Fig. 1)

Pericoma morula Eaton, 1893: 127; 1896: 206.

Telmatoscopus morulus auct. (nec Eaton, 1893); Duckhouse, 1962: 413.

Panimerus (Krekiella) morulus auct. (nec Eaton, 1893); Vaillant, 1971: 48.

Panimerus morulus auct. (nec Eaton, 1893); Vaillant, 1972: 66, 76, 83;

1982: 298.

Telmatosiopus morulus; Freeman, 1950: 88; Ježek, 1984: 164.

Diagnosis. Species of middle size, wing-length 2.6 mm., wing with in-

* JEŽEK (1985) quoted this species as *Lepiseodina tristis* (Meigen, 1830).

complete medial fork, Cu strengthened. Paired complicated C-shaped caudal sclerites on both sides of male copulatory organ in a caudal margin, paired protuberances of male genitalia very short.

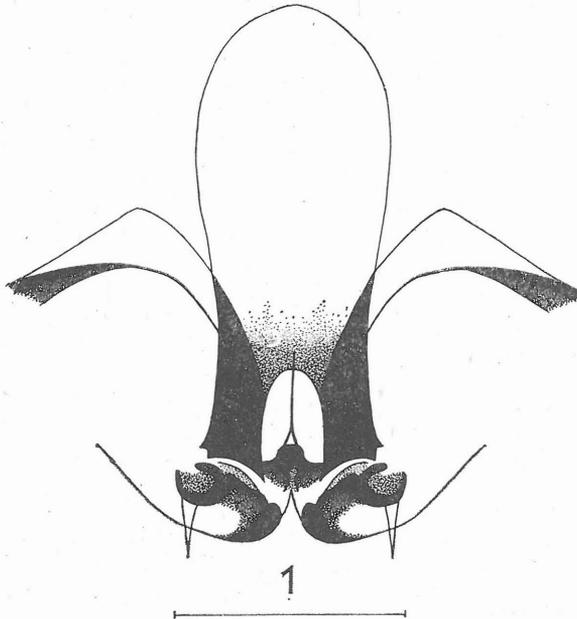


Fig. 1. *Telmatoscopus morulus* (Eat.), ♂ — copulatory organ dorsally. Scale 0.1 mm.

Material: 2 ♂♂. Lectotype: Somerset: Bratton near Wincanton, 11. VI. 1892, Rev. A. E. Eaton, 94—144, *Pericoma morula* Eaton, ♂, det. Eaton 1894. Dissected, D. A. Duckhouse 1962. Paralectotype: Somerset: Stoney Stoke near Wincanton, 27. V. 1892, Rev. A. E. Eaton, 94—144, *Pericoma morula* Eaton, ♂, det. Eaton 1894.

Comments on the material: Duckhouse dissected the first above mentioned syntypic specimen in several parts covered by small slides on a microscope slide, however, without lectotype designation: left wing; right wing; damaged incomplete head and thorax; genitalia in five parts. It was designated as lectotype by author of this present paper. A pinned syntypic specimen was dissected by him in several parts, mounted on a microscope slide in Canada Balsam and designated as paralectotype: right wing (left wing missing); damaged head and thorax with abdomen; genitalia in two parts. A small microscope slide with one antenna, mounted probably by Eaton, was added. One pinned damaged male was excluded from the serie of paralectotypes, as well as two specimens because of lack of knowledge of differential characters in females of all species included in genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. I am very obliged to Mr. K. G. V. Smith and Mr. B. C. Townsend (British Museum, London, England) who lent me all type-specimens. Fig. 1 is based on the lectotype.

Bionomy: Unknown.

Distribution: England.

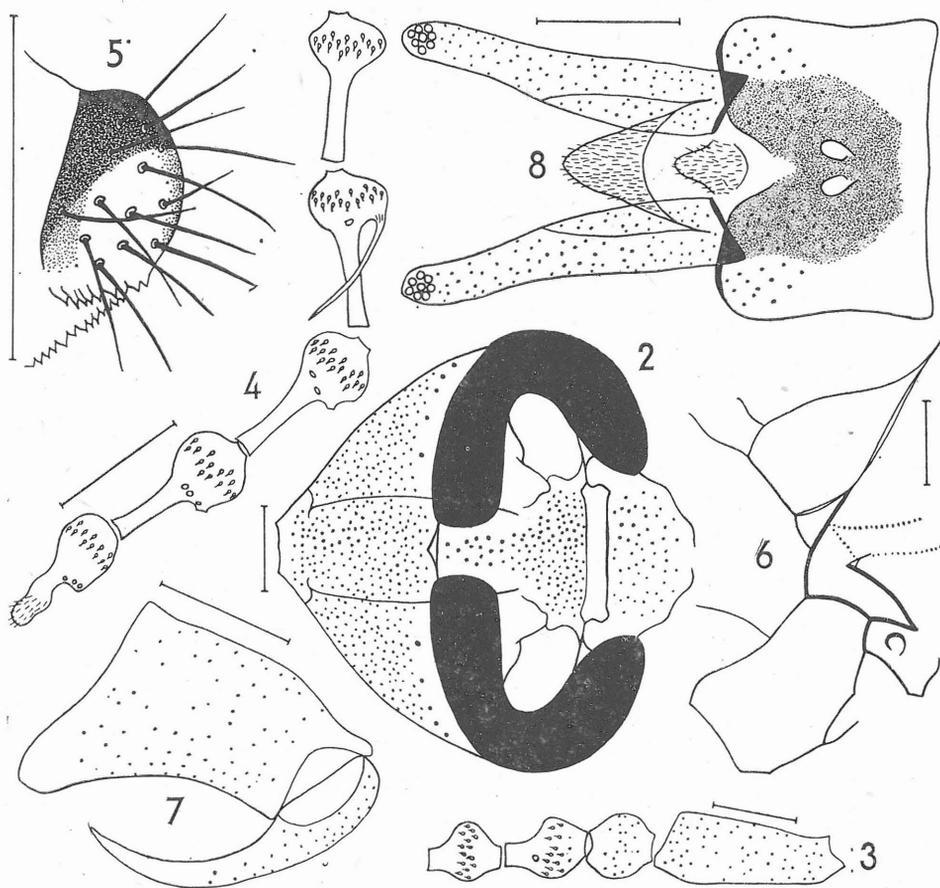
Discussion. Both Eaton's description and redescription of *T. morulus* (Eaton, 1893) were superficial and the species has not been figured; a redescription of DUCKHOUSE (1962) omitted some details in area of

male copulatory organ and therefore I don't know if specimens figured by him were well determined. All existing material of „*morulus*“ listed by Vaillant (1972) must be revised and this species must be redescribed on the basis of fresh alcohol material.

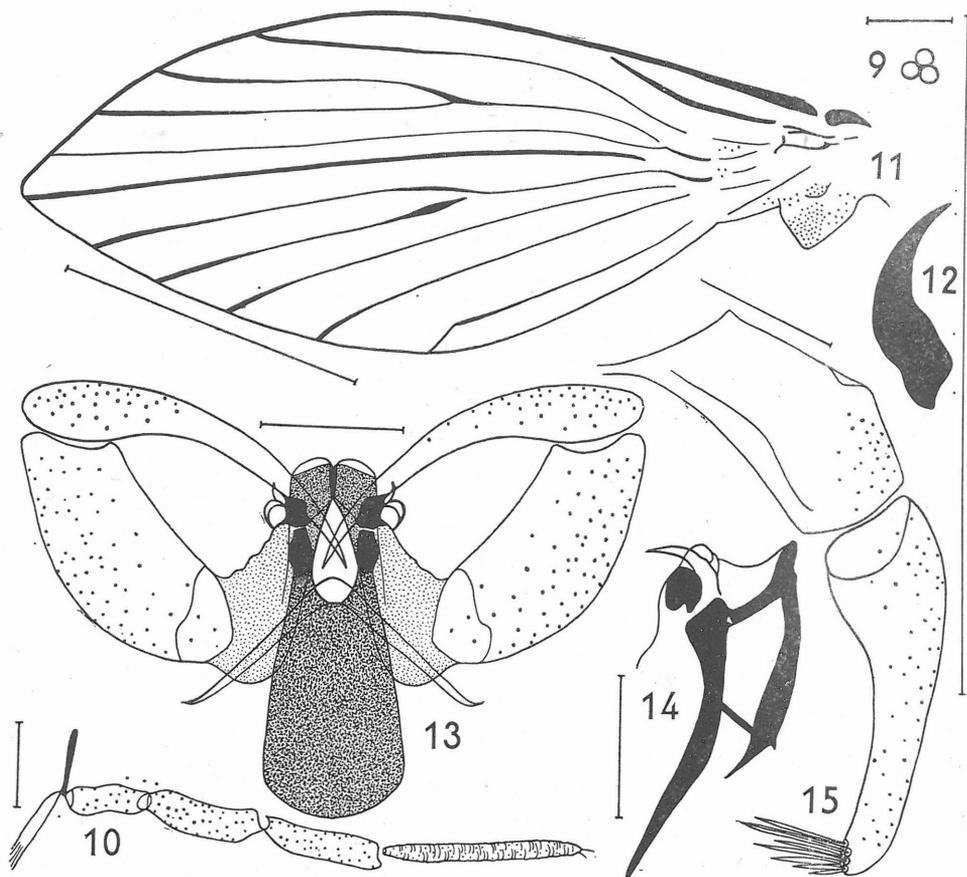
Telmatoscopus carpathicus sp. n.

[Figs. 2—15]

Diagnosis. Species of middle size, wing-length 2.2—2.7 (holotypus 2.6) mm. Wing with incomplete medial fork, Cu not strengthened. Hypandrium widened in the middle. External protuberances of male copulatory organ short and pointed. Paired sclerotized forms of the base of external pro-



Figs. 2—8. *Telmatoscopus carpathicus* sp. n., ♂: 2-head, 3-basal antennal segments, 4-apical antennal segments, 5-terminal lobe of labium, 6-thoracic sclerites laterally, 7-coxopodit and harpagon laterally, 8-epandrium and cerci dorsally. Scales 0.1 mm.



Figs. 9—15. *Telmatoscopus carpathicus* sp. n., ♂: 9-facets, 10-maxilla and palpus maxillaris, 1-wing, 12-claw of P₁ laterally, 13-copulatory organ, coxopodites and harpagones dorsally, 14-copulatory organ laterally, 15-epandrium and cercus laterally. Scales 0.1 mm., in Fig. 11 1 mm.

tubercles in a large distance each other. Distal stripes of basal apodeme conspicuously sclerotized from dorsal view. Paired aperture of epandrium mostly largely separated.

Male. Minimum distance between eyes equals a little more than twice diameter of one facet, maximum distance closely below frontal suture equals approximately to its threefold. Index of distance of tangential points of eye's ends to minimum width of frons mostly 3.8, to facet diameter 9.0. Frons haired. Antennae 16-segmented, haired. Scapus almost cylindrical, its length almost 6 times larger than width at base. Index of length of first antennal segment to second approximately 3.0. Pedicel almost globular. Ratio of maximum width of pedicel to width of first and

second flagellar segment mostly 1.7:1.6:1.6. Index of length of first flagellar segment to length of second one approximately 1.1. Basal flagellar segments pitcher-shaped, asymmetrical, flagellar segments 1—3 with tufts of big spines, distal flagellar segments with rather long necks, segment 16 with a long finger-like protuberance. Sensory filaments long, thin, simple. Ratios of lengths of segments of maxillary palps (holotypus) 2.2:3.1:3.2:5.2. Last segment of maxillary palpus annulate and connected basally with apex of preceding segment. Ratio of maximum length of cibarium to length of epipharynx mostly 2:1. Corniculi missing. Wings lancet-shaped, membrane bare, costal nodes distinct. Sc long, strengthened, uninterrupted, arched to strengthened basal field. R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , M_1 , M_2 , M_3 and M_4 strengthened in their distal parts. R_1 bent to C, R_{2+3} arched in the same way, originated in a distal end of basal field. A distal part of R_{2+3} strengthened as well as base of R_2 . R_2 S-shaped, R_3 straight. Angle of base of R_2 and distal part of R_{2+3} 169° , the angle of base of R_3 and distal part of R_{2+3} a little lesser. R_4 bent to radial fork as well as R_5 , R_5 strengthened, with distal end a little below apex of wing. M_{1+2} straight, fused with M_1 , base of M_2 separated. M_1 as well as M_2 strengthened basally. M_1 arched to R_5 , M_2 almost straight. M_3 arched to incomplete medial fork, M_4 straight, bent to hind margin of wing distad, Cu arched in the same way, strengthened in distal part, curved sharply to hind margin of wing before its end. M_3 and Cu without a connection on M_4 . Veins r—r, r—m and m—m missing. Index of base of M_{1+2} , A to maximum width of wing approximately 2.0. The length of halteres to its maximum width mostly 2.2:1. Ratios of lengths of femora, tibiae and first tarsal segments (holotypus): $P_1=16.2:19.5:9.2$; $P_2=17.5:23.5:10.2$; $P_3=17.5:26.1:10.8$. Paired tarsal claws bent. Patagia and tegulae not developed. Basal apodeme of male genitalia rather long, widened proximally and rounded on its proximal end from dorsal view. Copulatory organ as figured, paired sclerotized forms of the base of external protuberances in a large distance each other. Distal stripes of basal apodeme conspicuously sclerotized from dorsal view. Copulatory organ with smooth surface outside, furca missing. The paired external protuberances of male genitalia short and pointed. Coxopodites without protuberances outside, length of harpagones a little larger than length of coxopodites from dorsal view. Harpagones with long thin pointed tips. Epandrium as figured, two oval apertures mostly separated, sclerotized remainders of 10th tergite and sternite inside of epandrium distinct. Hypandrium narrow, a little widened in the middle. Epiproct and hypoproct as figured. Cerci curved from lateral view, approximately 1.6 times longer than epandrium from dorsal view, with 7—12 retinaculi subapically (8 in holotypus).

Material: Holotype ♂: ČSSR, Slovakia, Belanské Tatry, Pod Príslopom env. Podspády, 22. VI. 1982, author lgt., Cat. No. 32987, Inv. No. 936; paratypes, 54 ♂♂: Nízke Tatry, elevation point Haliar env. Staré Hory, 2. VI. 1984, all author lgt., Cat. No. 32988-33041, Inv. No 726, 727, 937—988.

Comments on the material: Because of illustrations of the characters, the specimens were dissected and mounted in Canada Balsam on microscope slides; figures are based on the holotype. Deposited in the Department of Entomology of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha. Using the alphabetic list of settlements of ČSSR, I have given in this paper the district only when the locality is a homonym.

Bionomy: Unknown. One specimen was collected on a light moist place (isohypse 1000 m.) in a forest with *Picea* and *Alnus* around, undergrowth with *Caltha*; other material was collected near streams and spring areas (isohypse 900 m.) with *Picea*, *Ulmus*, *Acer*, *Carpinus* and *Fraxinus* around, undergrowth with *Mentha*, *Petasites* and *Urtica*.

Discussion: This species is closely related to *T. verbassicus* (Krek, 1978). Because of a generosity of Prof. S. Krek I have had an occasion to examine one paratype of his species. *T. verbassicus* has hypandrium narrow, external protuberances of the male copulatory organ are rudimentary and blunt. Paired sclerotized forms of the base of external protuberances are at a small distance from each other. Distal stripes of basal apodeme are not conspicuously sclerotized from dorsal view.

Telmatoscopus carthusianus (Vaillant)

(Figs. 16—29)

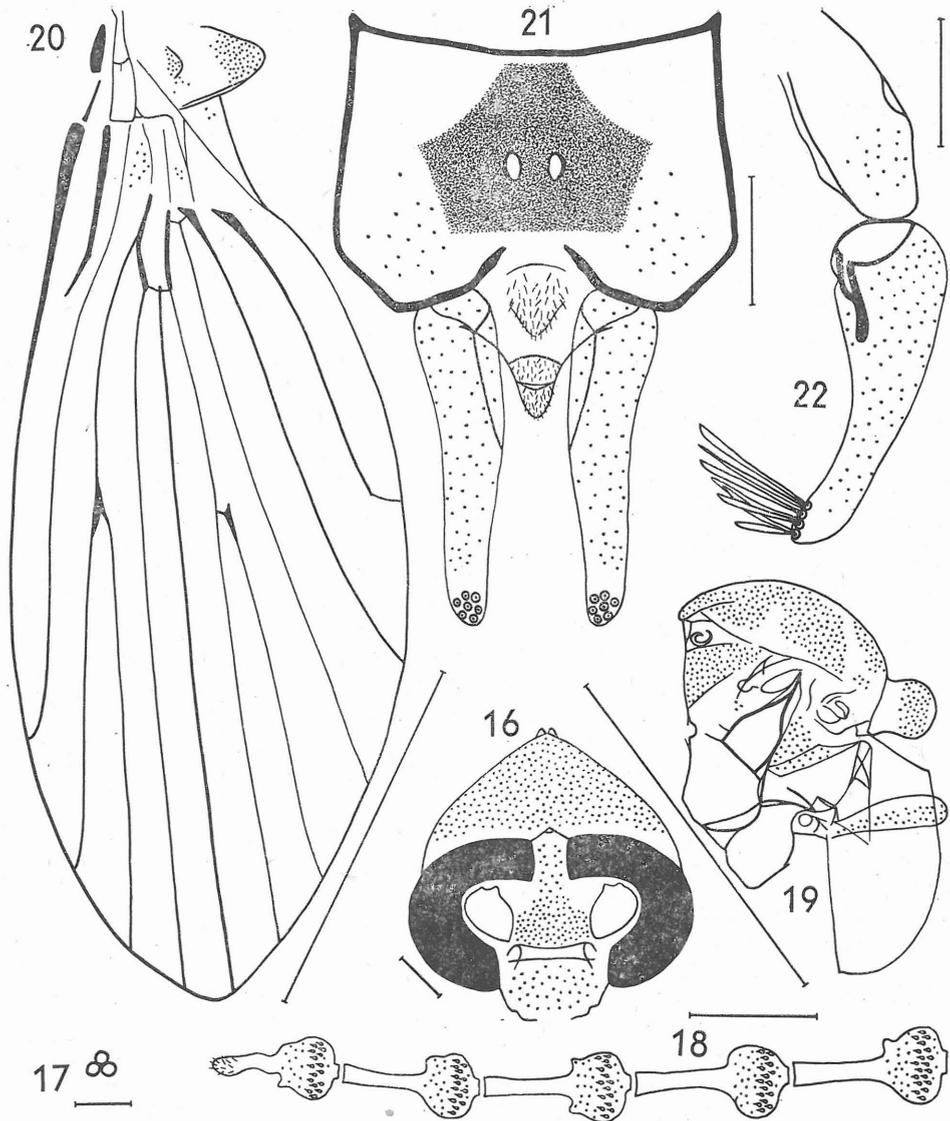
Panimerus (*Krekiella*) *carthusianus* Vaillant, 1972: 75.

Panimerus carthusianus; Vaillant, 1982: 298.

Telmatoscopus carthusianus; Wagner, 1981: 48; Ježek, 1982: 57; 1984: 164.

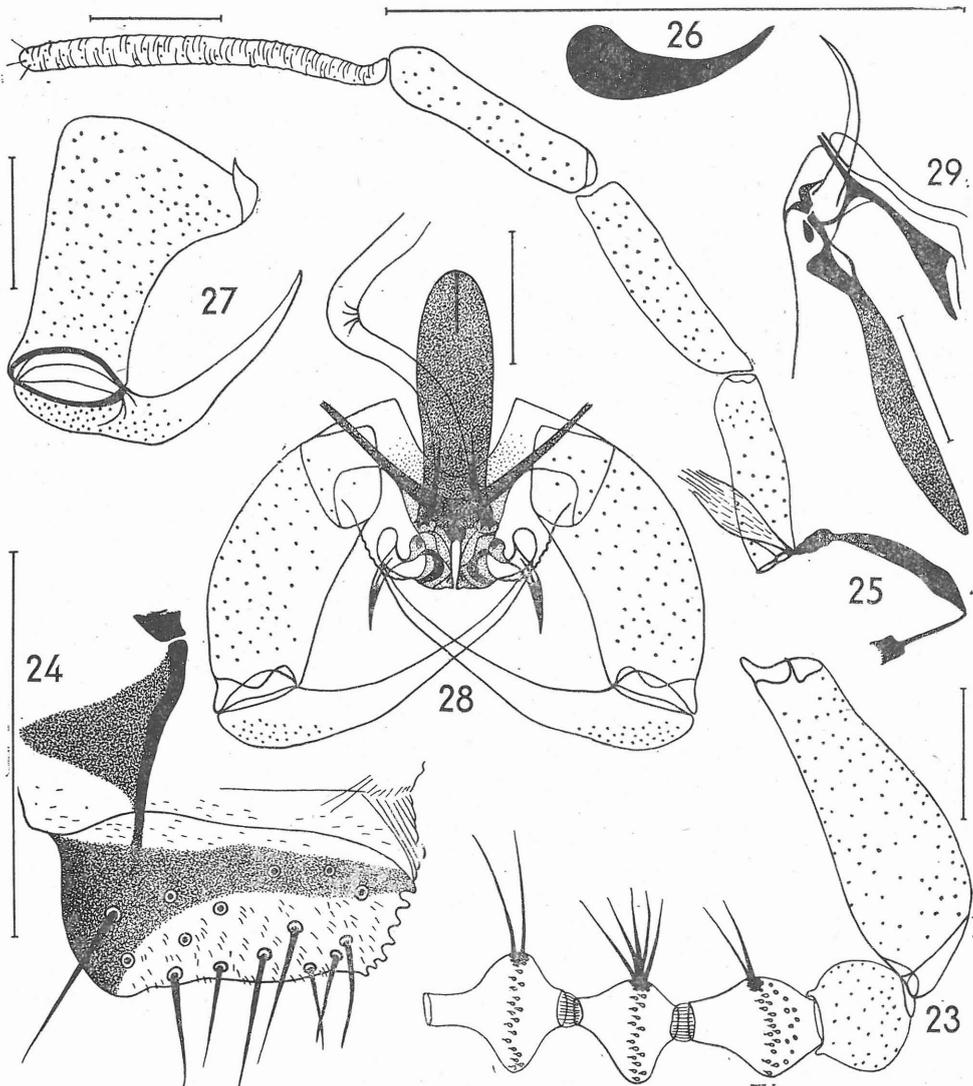
Diagnosis. Species of middle size, wing-length 2.6—3.0 mm. Wing with a short cross vein in area of medial fork, Cu strengthened in whole length. Paired large C-shaped sclerites on both sides of copulatory organ near caudal margin, paired external protuberances of male genitalia rather long. Paired aperture of epandrium largely separated.

Male. Minimum distance between eyes equals a little more than twice diameter of one facet, maximum distance closely below frontal suture equals approximately to its threefold. Index of distance of tangential points of eye's ends to minimum width of frons 3.4, to facet diameter 7.8. Frons haired. Antennae 16-segmented, haired. Scapus club-shaped, rather long, its length almost 5 times larger than width at base, pedicel almost globular. Index of length of first antennal segment to second 3.7. Ratio of maximum width of pedicel to width of first and second flagellar segment 3.0:2.7:2.8. Index of length of first flagellar segment to length of second one 1.3, both segments asymmetrical. Flagellar segments pitcher-shaped, above all flagellar segment 4 and 5 strengthened in side, with characteristic tufts of big bristles, distal flagellar segments with rather long necks, segment 16 with characteristic long finger-like protuberance, sensory filaments of antennae not visible. Ratios of lengths of segments of maxillary palps 5.3:6.4:6.4:9.8. Last segment of maxillary palpus annulate and connected basally with apex of preceding segment. Ratio of maximum length of cibarium to length of epipharynx 1.5:1. Corniculi missing. Wings lancet-shaped, membrane bare, wing veins without strengthened parts in central area of wing, wings without pigmentation, costal nodes distinct. Sc rather long, uninterrupted, curved distad. R_1 arched to fore wing margin as well as R_{2+3} which originated in a fore part of distal half of basal field. R_2 and R_3 almost straight; angle of base of R_2 and distal part of R_{2+3} 180° , the angle of base of R_3 and distal part of R_{2+3} much more lesser. R_4 a little bent basally to radial fork, R_5 straight with end below apex of wing. The basal part of M_{1+2} not widened, M_{1+2} straight as well as M_1 and M_2 . Angle of base of M_1 and M_2 very small.



Figs. 16—22. *Telmatoscopus carthusianus* (Vail.), ♂: 16-head, 17-facets, 18-apical antennal segments, 19-thorax laterally, 20-wing, 21-epandrium and cerci dorsally, 22-the same laterally. Scales 0.1 mm., in Figs. 19 and 20 1 mm.

M_3 inconspicuously bent to medial fork, M_4 S-shaped as well as Cu, which is on its distal end indistinct. Sc strengthened as well as R_5 , M_4 , Cu and both radial and medial forks, basal field partially strengthened. M_3 and Cu without a connection on M_4 . The angle of veins r—r, r—m and m—m



Figs. 23—29. *Telmatoscopus carthusianus* (Vaill.), ♂: 23-basal antennal segments, 24-terminal lobe of labium, 25-maxilla and palpus maxillaris, 26-claw of P₁ laterally, 27-coxopodit and harpagon laterally, 28-copulatory organ, coxopodites and harpagones dorsally, 29-copulatory organ laterally. Scales 0.1 mm.

not straight. Medial wing-angle 185°. Indexes of wing: AB:AC:AD=13.6:12.8:13.9, BC:CD:BD= 3.2:5.0:8.2. Index of base of M₁₊₂, A to maximum width of wing 2.0. Length of haltere to its width 2.6:1. Ratios of lengths of femora, tibiae and first tarsal segments: P₁=17.0:20.0:9.0; P=17.9:24.2:

:10.2; $P_3=18.5:27.0:10.3$. Paired tarsal claws only little bent. Patagia and tegulae not developed. Basal apodeme of male genitalia rather short, straight, not divided on its end. Copulatory organ very complicated as figured, with paired sclerotized form around, the surface outside wrinkled, furca missing. The length of paired external protuberances of male genitalia much more shorter than the length of coxopodites. Coxopodites rather narrow, outside without protuberances, harpagnes a little longer than coxopodites from dorsal view, with long thin pointed tip. Epandrium as figured, aperture paired, oval, sclerotized remainders of 10th tergite and sternite inside of epandrium distinct. Hypandrium rather narrow, widened in the middle. Epiproct rather short, distinctly haired by rather long hairs. Hypoproct longer than epiproct, with dense short hairs. Cerci inconspicuously S-shaped from ventral view, subapically with 7 retinaculi. Index of length of cercus to length of epandrium from lateral view approximately 1.5. The top of cercus not disunited.

Material: 14 ♂♂ Bahemia: Černošice, Kosoř, Praha-Dolní Liboc, Praha-Modřany, Předonín, Roztoky [Praha-západ distr.] — Tiché údolí, Roztoky [Praha-západ distr.] — Žalov.

Comments on the material: All collected by author 1978—1982 and mounted on slides in Canada Balsam; only figured specimen was collected 22. V. 1975 (Předonín). Deposited in Nat. Mus. Praha.

Occurrence in ČSSR: V—VI.

Bionomy: Unknown. Adults were collected in Czechoslovakia on banks of ditches and forest brooks with growths of *Alnus*, *Salix*, *Sambucus*, *Populus*, *Acer*, *Picea*, *Fraxinus*, *Betula*, *Robinia*, *Pinus*, *Phragmites*, *Ranunculus*, *Urtica*, *Geranium* and *Heracleum*.

Distribution: France, West Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Data about type-material and type-locality: Several syntypes in Vaillant's collection; lectotype and paralectotypes weren't established so far. Alps occ., Mts. Chartreuse, 850 m. above sea level, a bank of brook near Le Sappey, Isère, France.

Discussion: This species was described by VAILLANT (1972) in the genus *Panimerus* Eaton, 1913 and transferred to the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904 by WAGNER (1981) and as new species to Czechoslovakia was published by JEŽEK (1982).

Telmatoscopus gressicus (Vaillant)

(Figs. 30—43)

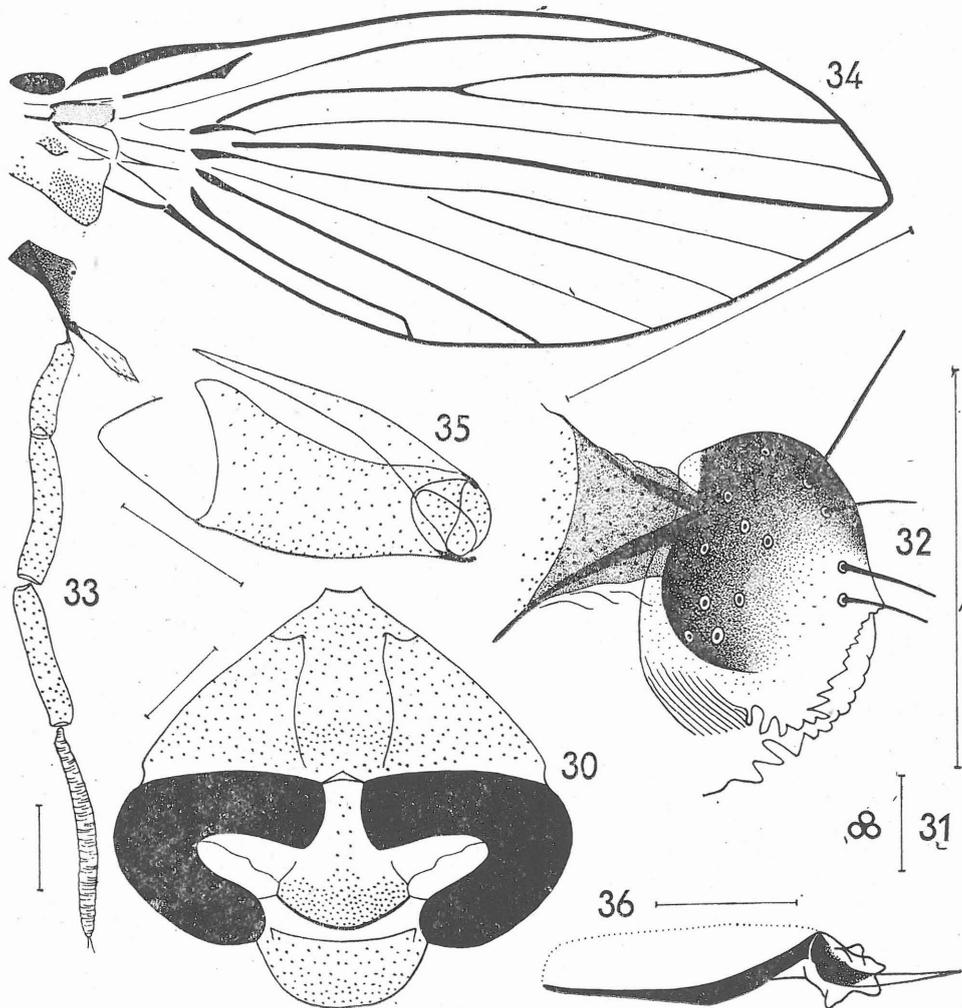
Panimerus (Krekiella) gressicus Vaillant, 1972: 75.

Panimerus gressicus; Vaillant, 1982: 298.

Telmatoscopus gressicus; Ježek, 1984: 164.

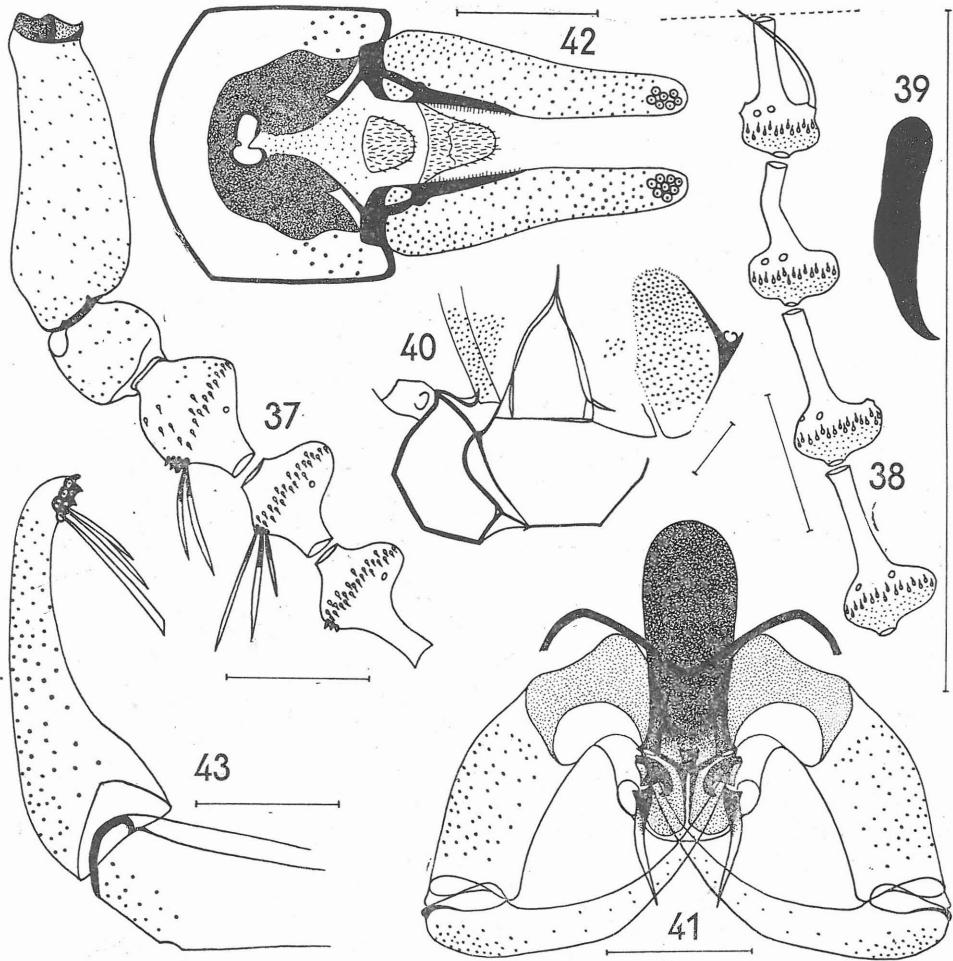
Diagnosis. Species of middle size, wing-length 2.6—2.8 mm. Wing with incomplete medial fork, Cu strengthened. Paired F shaped caudal sclerites on both sides in a large distance to caudal margin of copulatory organ, paired external protuberances of male genitalia rather long. Paired aperture of epandrium partially fused.

Male. Minimum distance between eyes equals a little more than twice diameter of one facet, maximum distance closely below frontal suture a little lesser than its threefold. Index of distance of tangential points of eye's ends to minimum width of frons 3.7, to facet diameter 8.3. Frons



Figs. 30—36. *Telmatoscopus gressicus* (Vail.), ♂: 30-head, 31-facets, 32-terminal lobe of labium, 33-maxilla and palpus maxillaris, 34-wing, 35-coxopodit and harpagon laterally, 36-copulatory organ laterally. Scales 0.1 mm., in Fig. 34 1 mm.

haired. Antennae 16-segmented, haired. Scapus club-shaped, its length almost 5 times larger than width at base. Index of length of first antennal segment to second 3.0. Pedicellus almost globular. Ratio of maximum width of pedicel to width of first and second flagellar segment 2.8:3.1:2.9, index of length of first flagellar segment to length of second one 1.3. Basal flagellar segments pitcher-shaped, asymmetrical, flagellar segments 1—3 with tufts of big spines, distal flagellar segments with rather long



Figs. 37—43. *Telmatoscopus gressicus* (Vail.), ♂: 37-basal antennal segments, 38-apical antennal segments, 39-claw of P₁ laterally, 40-thoracic sclerites laterally, 41-copulatory organ, coxopodites and harpagones dorsally, 42-epandrium and cerci dorsally, 43-the same laterally. Scales 0.1 mm.

necks. Sensory filaments long, thin, simple. Ratios of lengths of segments of maxillary palps 2.7:3.9:3.8:5.6. Last segment of maxillary palpus annulate and connected basally with apex of preceding segment. Ratio of maximum length of cibarium to length of epipharynx 2:1. Corniculi missing. Wings lancet-shaped, membrane bare, costal nodes distinct. Sc long, characteristically strengthened, uninterrupted, bent to strengthened basal field. R₁ strengthened distad, arched to fore margin of wing, R₂₊₃ strengthened, arched in the same way, originated in half of basal field.

R₂ strengthened almost on whole length, S-shaped, R₃ straight, strengthened basally and in a short part distad. Angle of base of R₂ and distal part of R₂₊₃ as well as the angle of base of R₃ and distal part of R₂₊₃ about 170°. R₄ arched to radial fork as well as R₅, R₅ strengthened, with distal end a little below apex of wing. M₁₊₂ straight, medial fork incomplete, M₁ arched to radial fork, M₂ inconspicuously S-shaped. M₃ inconspicuously bent to medial fork, M₄ straight, strengthened, widened at base. Cu S-shaped, widened at base, strengthened, curved sharply to hind margin of wing before its end. M₃ and Cu without a connection on M₄. Veins r-r, r-m and m-m missing. Index of base of M₁₊₂, A to maximum width of wing approximately 2.0. The length of halteres to its maximum width 2.5:1. Ratios of lengths of femora, tibiae and first tarsal segments: P₁=17.2:21.5:9.5; P₂=19.0:25.2:10.1; P₃=19.6:29.1:11.0. Paired tarsal claws only a little bent. Patagia and tegulae not developed. Basal apodeme of male genitalia rather long, with almost parallel sides, rounded proximally from dorsal view, arched from lateral view. Copulatory organ as figured, paired E-shaped caudal sclerites on both sides in a large distance to caudal margin of copulatory organ from dorsal view, with smooth surface outside, furca missing. The paired external protuberance of male genitalia rather long. Coxopodites without protuberances outside, length of harpagones a little larger than length of coxopodites from dorsal view. Harpagones with long thin pointed tips. Epandrium as figured, paired aperture partially fused, sclerotized remainders of 10th tergite and sternite inside of epandrium distinct. Hypandrium narrow. Epiproct and hypoproct as figured, both haired. Cerci curved from lateral view, 1.8 times longer than epandrium from dorsal view, with 7-8 retinaculi subapically.

Material: 17 ♂♂, ČSSR, Bohemia c.: Kosoř (Cat. No. 33042-33044, Inv. No. 587-589), Praha-Dolní Liboc (Cat. No. 33055-33058, Inv. No. 890, 893, 907, 913), Praha-Modřany (Cat. No. 33045-33054, Inv. No. 735-744).

Comments on the material: All collected by the present author 1978-1982 and mounted on slides in Canada Balsam, figures are based on the material of Inv. No. 587-589 collected 6. VI. 1978. All deposited in the Department of Entomology of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha.

Bionomy: Unknown. Adults (males) were collected in forests near brooks with *Salix*, *Acer*, *Fraxinus*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Populus*, *Betula*, *Robinia* and *Sambucus* around. Undergrowth with *Heracleum* and *Urtica*.

Distribution: France, new species to Czechoslovakia.

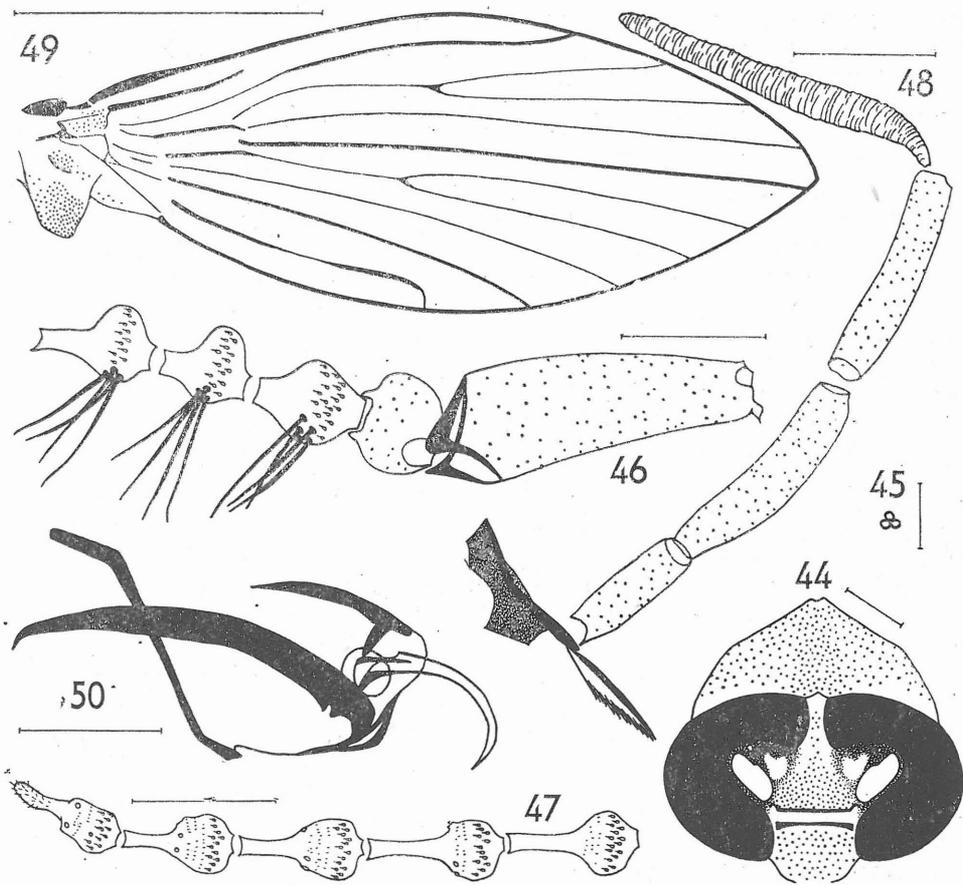
Data about type-material and type-locality: Holotypus (♂) labelled: France, Isère, Gresse-en-Vercors, 900 m. above sea level; paratypes (♂♂, number unknown to me), France, Isère, Entraigues, 850 m. above sea level, ex larvae; deposited in Vaillant's collection.

Discussion: This species was described by VAILLANT (1972) in genus *Panimerus* Eaton, 1913 and transferred in genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904 by JEŽEK (1984).

Telmatoscopus svaneticus sp. n.

(Figs. 44-57)

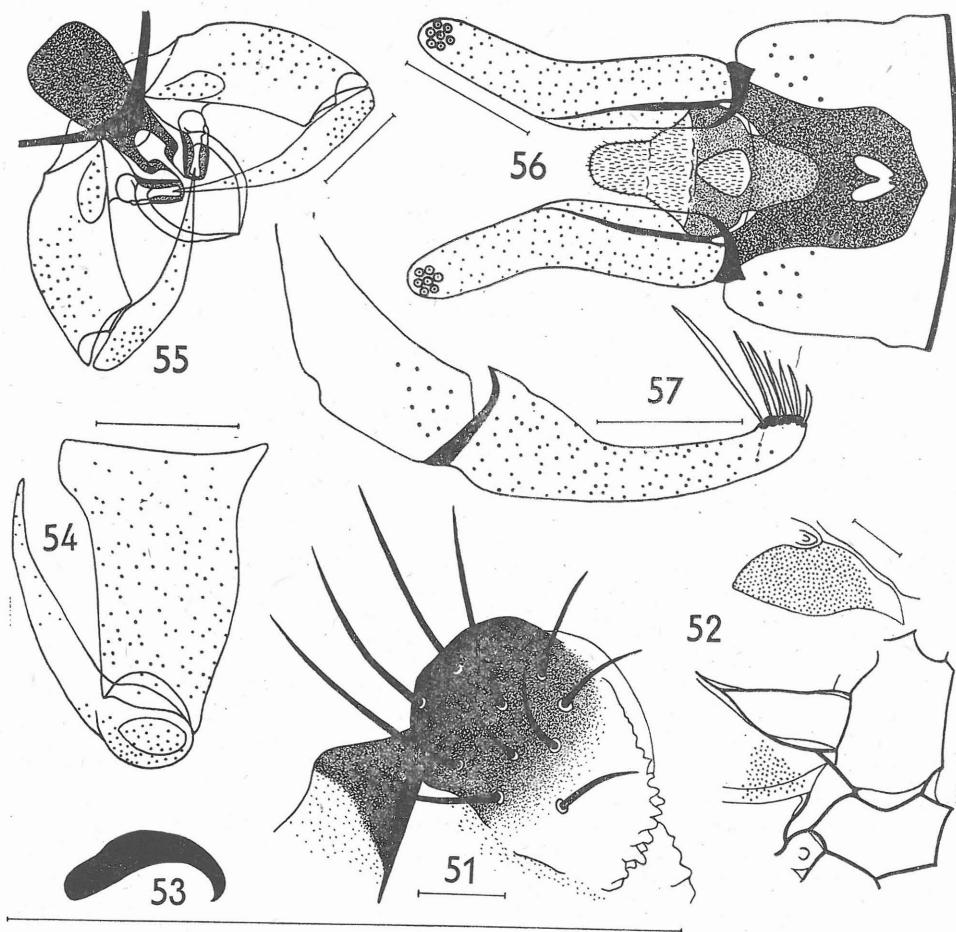
Diagnosis. Species of middle size, wings 2.5 mm. long, without a short



Figs. 44—50. *Telmatoscopus svaneticus* sp. n., ♂: 44-head, 45-facets, 46-basal antennal segments, 47-apical antennal segments, 48-maxilla and palpus maxillaris, 49-wing, 50-copulatory organ laterally. Scales 0.1 mm., in Fig. 49 1 mm.

cross vein in area of medial fork, a middle part of Cu not strengthened. Male copulatory organ with two parallel sclerites on both sides near its caudal margin from dorsal view, external paired protuberances of male genitalia very long, two apertures of epandrium fused.

Male. Minimum distance between eyes equals a little more than three times diameter of one facet, maximum distance closely below frontal suture equals approximately to its fivefold. Index of distance of tangential points of eye's ends to minimum width of frons 9.1, to facet diameter 10.7. Frons haired. Antennae 16-segmented, haired as well. Scapus club-shaped, long, its length 6 times larger than width at base. Index of length of first antennal segment to second 3.8. Pedicel almost globular. Ratio of maximum width of pedicel to width of first and second flagellar segment 3.0:



Figs. 51—57. *Telmatoscopus svaneticus* sp. n., ♂: 51-terminal lobe of labium, 52-thoracal sclerites laterally, 53-claw of P₁ laterally, 54-coxopodite and harpagon laterally, 55-copulatory organ, coxopodites and harpagones dorsally, 56-epandrium and cerci dorsally, 57-the same laterally. Scales 0.1 mm.

2.6:2.2. Index of length of first flagellar segment to length of second one 1.2. Basal flagellar segments pitcher-shaped, asymmetrical, flagellar segments 1—3 with tufts of big spines, distal flagellar segments with rather long necks, segment 16 with a long finger-like protuberance. Sensory filaments not visible. Ratios of lengths of segments of maxillary palps 3.8: 6.0:6.0:9.0. Last segment of maxillary palpus annulate and connected basally with apex of preceding segment. Ratio of maximum length of cibarium to length of epipharynx 2.5:1. Corniculi missing. Wings lancet-shaped, membrane bare, some wing veins with at least some

strengthened parts, radial and medial forks with strengthened points, costal nodes distinct. Sc rather long, uninterrupted, a little curved distad to C. R_1 arched to fore wing margin as well as R_{2+3} which originated in a distal end of basal field. R_1 strengthened in a long part distad. R_2 straight, R_3 almost straight, angle of base of R_2 and distal part of R_{2+3} 170° , the angle of base of R_3 and distal part of R_{2+3} much more lesser. R_4 arched to radial fork, R_5 strengthened, inconspicuously bent in the same way, with end below apex of wing. The basal part of M_{1+2} inconspicuously widened, M_{1+2} almost straight, M_1 arched to radial fork, M_2 inconspicuously S-shaped. Angle of base of M_1 and distal part of M_{1+2} 160° , the angle of base of M_2 and distal part of M_{1+2} approximately 150° . M_3 bent to medial fork, M_4 strengthened and arched in the same way, Cu S-shaped and strengthened in two parts as figured. M_3 and Cu without a connection on M_4 . Veins r—r, r—m and m—m missing. Medial wing angle 152° . Indexes of wing: AB:AC:AD=10.2:10.6:10.4, BC:CD:BD=2.6:3.5:5.9. Index of base of M_{1+2} , A to maximum width of wing 2.1. The length of halteres to its maximum width 2.3:1. Ratios of lengths of femora, tibiae and first tarsal segments: $P_1=16.1:19.5:9.0$, $P_2=?$ $P_3=18.1:24.0:10.3$. Paired tarsal claws bent. Patagia and tegulae not developed. Basal apodeme of male genitalia very short from dorsal view, widened proximally, arched from lateral view, cut on its end. Copulatory organ as figured, with two parallel sclerotized stripes on both sides from dorsal view, with smooth surface outside, furca missing. The length of paired external protuberances of male genitalia approximately twice shorter than the length of coxopodites. Coxopodites without protuberances outside, harpagones of the same length as coxopodites from dorsal view. Harpagones with long thin pointed tips. Epandrium as figured, two oval apertures connected proximally, sclerotized remainders of 10th tergite and sternite inside of epandrium distinct. Hypandrium narrow, very widened in the middle. Epiproct approximately triangular with rounded tops, small, haired by minute hairs. Hypoproct long, with diverging and after converging margins basally, after parallel margins distad, rounded on its top, haired as epiproct. Cerci curved from dorsal and ventral views, subapically with 7 retinaculi. Index of length of cercus to length of epandrium from lateral view approximately 1.5. The top of cercus not disunited.

Female unknown.

Material: Holotype ♂: U. S. S. R., Abkhazia, Caucasus, Južnyj prijut, 7. VII. 1983, Ježek lgt., Cat. No. 32986, Inv. No. 935.

Comments on the material: Because of illustrations of the important diagnostic characters, the specimen was dissected and mounted in Canada Balsam on a microscope slide. Deposited in the Department of Entomology of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha.

Bionomy: Unknown. One specimen was collected on the bank of a stream with *Alnus* and *Rhododendron* around and *Musci* on stones; isohypse approximately 2000 m.

Discussion to the known subgenera of the old genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat.

Neotelmatoscopus Tonnoir, 1933

TONNOIR (1933) established subgenus *Neotelmatoscopus* with type-species *T. (N.) horai* Tonnoir, 1933 and DUCKHOUSE (1966) elevated the mentioned subgenus on the basis of morphological characters of both adults and immature stages to the present genus. It is safely a good genus because of contiguous eyes, the first antennal segment having a short neck, antennae with fan-shaped sensory filaments, filaments three-armed, numerous, formed in a ring. R_{2+3} connected on R_4 , R_5 far below apex of wing. Radial fork behind medial one, the end of Cu on the level of radial fork. Wings rather narrow. Harpagones as well as retinaculi bifurcated on ends. In the genus *Neotelmatoscopus* Tonnoir, 1933 three species described by FEUERBORN (1932), QUATE (1962c) and TONNOIR (1933) from India and Borneo are included.

Paratelmatoscopus Satchell, 1953

SATCHELL (1953) suggested subgenus *Paratelmatoscopus* with type-species *T. variegatus* Satchell, 1953. QUATE (1962c) elevated this subgenus to the rank of genus and the generic status was recognized as well by DUCKHOUSE (1966). The genus *Paratelmatoscopus* may be diagnosed on the basis of literary data as follows: Frons conspicuously wide, the first flagellar segment without a neck, R_4 connected on the prolonged R_{2+3} , the end of R_5 in apex of wing, radial fork before medial one, medial fork before the end of Cu, wings narrow. 15 known species of the genus *Paratelmatoscopus* are distributed in Australia, Tasmania, Borneo, Malaya and New Guinea. They were described by Duckhouse (1966), QUATE (1962c, 1965), QUATE et QUATE (1967) and SATCHELL



Fig. 58. Type-locality of *Telmatoscopus carpathicus* sp. n. — Slovakia, the High Tatra National Park, Belanské Tatry Mts.



Fig. 59. Type-locality of *Telmatoscopus carpathicus* sp. n. — Slovakia, Belanské Tatry Mts., Pod Príslopom env. Podspády.

(1953). Many important and basic morphological characters weren't figured so far and the modern systematic position of this taxon is not clear perhaps because of some new undescribed genera in this group may be expected.

Eutelmatoscopus Satchell, 1953

A problematic systematic position has also SATCHELL'S (1953) described subgenus *Eutelmatoscopus* comprising originally 17 species from Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea described by QUATE et QUATE (1967), SATCHELL (1953) and TONNOIR (1953) with type-species *T. (E.) spiraliifer* Tonnoir, 1953. DUCKOUSE (1966) synonymized this subgenus with subgenus *Telmatoscopus* s. str. A range of generic taxa as well as new higher taxonomical units were probably included in Satchell's old subgenus *Eutelmatoscopus*. In the restricted circumscription probably the good genus *Eutelmatoscopus* Satchell, 1953 may be diagnosed as follows: Eyes almost contiguous, the first flagellar segment with a short neck, sensory filaments of antennae simple, paired, R_{2+3} connected on R_4 , the end of R_5 a little below apex of wing, radial fork behind medial one, the end of Cu on a level of radial fork, wings narrow, male copulatory organ very small

and mostly hardly visible in contrast to the species of the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904.

Nototelmatoscopus Satchell, 1953

SATCHELL (1953) established subgenus *Nototelmatoscopus* with type-species *T. (N.) obscurus* Satchell, 1953. This subgenus contains 27 species from Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea, which were described by QUATE et QUATE (1967), SATCHELL (1953) and TONNOIR (1953). VAILLANT (1972) wrongly quoted *Nototelmatoscopus* Satchell, 1953 and *Oreoscopus* Quate et Quate, 1967 (see below) as synonyms of *Peripsychoda* Enderlein, 1935. In spite of the conclusion of DUCKHOUSE (1966) as well, so far unrecognized, the probably good genus *Nototelmatoscopus*, has frons narrow, the first flagellar segment with very short neck, sensory filaments simple, numerous, arranged in a ring, R_{2+3} connected on R_4 , the end of R_5 conspicuously below apex of wing, radial fork before medial one, medial fork before the end of Cu. Wings rather wide, tegulae developed.

Neurosystasis Satchell, 1955

SATCHELL (1955) described from Jamaica and India a monotypic subgenus *Neurosystasis* with type-species *T. (N.) terminalis* Satchell, 1955. It is probably a good genus because of rather wide frons, the first flagellar segment having a short neck, R_4 connected on the prolonged R_{2+3} , the end of R_5 in apex of wing, radial fork before medial one, medial fork far before the end of Cu, wings rather wide, cerci bifurcated.



Fig. 60. Type-locality of *Telmatoscopus carpathicus* sp. n. — habitat.



Fig. 61. Type-locality of *Telmatoscopus svaeneticus* sp. n. — Abkhazia, West Caucasus, Južnyj prijut, a valley nr. Kluchorskij pereval (pass).

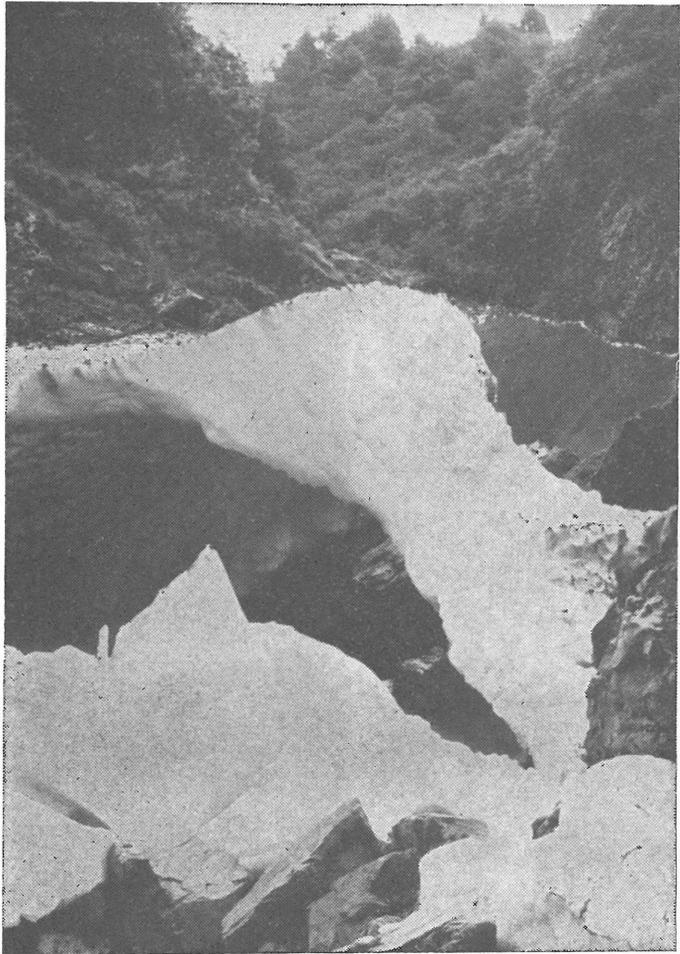
Minioceros Quate, 1959

The monotypic subgenus *Minioceros* Quate, 1959 — type-species *T. (M.) squamulatus* Quate, 1959 — is probably a good genus because of wide of frons, a long neck of the first flagellar segment, Y-shaped sensory filaments of antennae, connected R_4 as well as R_{2+3} on R_1 , the end of R_5 in apex of wing, radial fork behind medial one, medial fork before the end of Cu, narrowly lancet shaped wings.

Arisemus Satchell, 1955

SATCHELL [1955] described wrongly in genus *Telmatoscopus* Eaton, 1904 subgenus *Arisemus* with type-species *T. (A.) maculosus* Satchell, 1955, however this taxon belongs to the another tribe. It is a good genus with several species from Jamaica and Belgian Congo because of connected eyes, the first flagellar segment without conspicuous neck, sensory filaments simple, paired, R_4 connected on the prolonged R_{2+3} , the end of R_5 in apex of wing, radial fork on the level of medial one, far for the end of Cu. Wings conspicuously narrowed. Tegulae developed, number of retinaculi 1. The streng-

Fig. 62. Type-locality of *Telmatoscopus sva-neticus* sp. n. — a stream nr. Južnyj pri-jut.



thened parts of flagellar segments high; however, 3 last flagellar segments without necks.

Rhadinoscopus Quate et Quate, 1967

QUATE et QUATE (1967) described subgenus *Rhadinoscopus* (type-species *T. (R.) paniscus* Quate et Quate, 1967) including 10 species from New Guinea. In spite of DUCKHOUSE (1973) who demonstrated this taxon as subgenus of the genus *Mormia* Enderlein, 1935, it seems that it is a good genus because of connected eyes, the first flagellar segment with a long neck, sensory filaments of antennae fan-shaped, R_4 connected on the prolonged R_{2+3} , R_5 in the apex of wing, radial fork a little before medial one, on the level of the end of Cu, the medial fork near end of Cu. Wings very narrowed, tegulae missing.

Clogmia Enderlein, 1936

QUATE et QUATE (1967) included wrongly in subgenus *Clogmia* Enderlein, 1936 with



Fig. 63. Type-locality of *Telmatoscopus svaeticus* sp. n. — habitat.

type-species *Psychoda albipunctata* Williston, 1893, 13 so far unknown species from New Guinea. Sensory fan-shaped filaments of flagellar segments suggest that these species constitute so far undescribed genus quite different from genus *Peripsychoda* Enderlein, 1935.

APPENDIX

For old subgenus *Oreoscopus* Quate et Quate, 1967 (type-species *T. (O.) wauensis* Quate et Quate, 1967) with 7 species from New Guinea must be established a new name *Oscoreopus* nom. nov. because of a bird *Oreoscopus* North, 1905 (*Aves, Passeriformes, Sylviidae*). It is characterized by frons mostly rather wide, with rather long neck, the sensory filaments simple, numerous, arranged in a ring. R_{2+3} connected on R_4 , R_5 far below apex of wing. Radial fork before medial one, medial fork far before the level of the end of Cu. Wings wide. Tegulae present or not. This taxon is a good genus with a so far undescribed taxonomic unit of subgeneric rank included. DUCKHOUSE (1978) has written that „*Oreoscopus* Quate et Quate, 1967, erected as further

subgenus of *Telmatoscopus*, actually forms part of *Peripsychoda* Enderlein (syn. n.). It is, moreover, a junior homonym of the wren genus *Oreoscopus* North, 1905, but as the included species appear to be fairly typical members of *Peripsychoda*. I shall not propose a replacement name."

SUMMARY

The genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. is characterized here with a review of a genesis of the world subgenera and many taxonomic problems in this way are discussed; *Oscoreopus* nom. nov. for *Oreoscopus* Quate et Quate, 1967 is put forward. Both differential diagnosis and distribution of the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. are presented. Five species of the genus *Telmatoscopus* Eat. from the Palaearctic region are studied in this paper. Lectotype and paralectotype-designation of *T. morulus* (Eat.) is given on the base of syntypic material deposited in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) and some details of male genitalia of this species are presented. *Telmatoscopus carpathicus* sp. n. (Czechoslovakia, Tatra Mts.) and *T. svaneticus* sp. n. (U. S. S. R., Caucasus) are described, redescrptions of *T. carthusianus* (Vail.) and *T. gressicus* (Vail.) on the base of Czechoslovak material are given. *T. gressicus* (Vail.) is new to Czechoslovakia. Full synonymies of all included species are presented and all important diagnostic characters are figured.

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JAN JEŽEK

PŘÍSPĚVEK K TAXONOMII RODU TELMATOSCOPIUS EAT. (DIPTERA, PSYCHODIDAE)

V předložené práci je charakterizován rod *Telmatoscopus* Eat. a jsou uvedeny všechny jeho známé a většinou dosud uznávané podrody světa současně s jejich diagnózami, rozšířením zahrnutých druhů a uvedením typických druhů. V souvislosti s tím je předpovězeno mnoho nových rodů a diskutována řada taxonomických i nomenklatorických problémů. Je navrženo nové jméno *Oscoreopus* nom. nov. pro *Oreoscopus* Quate et Quate, 1967 a uvedena diferenciální diagnóza rodu *Telmatoscopus* Eat. v zúženém pojetí včetně rozšíření zahrnutých druhů. Je prezentováno detailní studium samčích genitálií *T. morulus* (Eat.) na základě zapůjčeného materiálu z Britského muzea a označeny lektotypus a paralektotypus. Popisují se dosud neznámé druhy (♂) *Telmatoscopus carpathicus* sp. n. z ČSSR (Tatry) a *T. svaneticus* sp. n. ze SSSR (Kavkaz), redeskribují se druhy *T. carthusianus* (Vail.) a *T. gressicus* (Vail.) na základě materiálu samců z ČSSR. *T. gressicus* (Vail.) z pražské aglomerace je novým druhem pro faunu ČSSR. Je uvedena úplná synonymie všech studovaných taxónů a podařilo se zachytit vyčerpávající literární data; všechny důležité diagnostické znaky jsou vyobrazeny.