

### ЗАМЕТКА

**New Replacement Names in the Family Ulidiidae (Diptera, Cyclorrhapha) [Новые замещающие названия в семействе Ulidiidae (Diptera, Cyclorrhapha)].** — *Phaeosoma* Becker, 1907 (type species: *Phaeosoma nigricornis* Becker, 1907, by monotypy) originally was established as a genus. Later, it was considered either as a subgenus of *Hypochra* Loew, 1868 (Hennig, 1939, Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region, 5, Fam. 46/47: 41) or as a separate genus (Soós, 1971, Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung. 17, 3–4: 357, 1984, Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera, 9: 50). Since the limits of the genus *Melieria* Robineau-Desvoidy were revised to include both *Hypochra* and *Phaeosoma* (Kameneva, 1996, Vestn. zool. [30], 6: 28), all the species assigned by Soós (op. cit.) to the latter must be transferred to *Melieria*. As a result of such a transfer, 2 new homonyms appear. Herein, 2 names are proposed instead of junior subjective homonyms: *Melieria* (*Phaeosoma*) *soosi* Kameneva, **nom. n.** for *Melieria* (*Phaeosoma*) *mongolica* (Soós, 1971) (= *Phaeosoma mongolicum* Soós, 1971), non *Melieria mongolica* Soós, 1971 and *Melieria* (*Phaeosoma*) *theodori* Kameneva, **nom. n.** for *Melieria* (*Phaeosoma*) *obscuricornis* (Becker, 1907) (= *Meliera* <sic!> *obscuricornis* Becker, 1907), non *Melieria obscuricornis* (Loew, 1873) (= *Ceroxys obscuricornis* Loew, 1873). The species are named for Árpád Soós (1912–1991) and Theodor Becker (1840–1928), the two famous classics of dipterology who originally described these species, in recognition of their great contribution into study of palaearctic picture-winged flies. — **E. P. Kameneva** (Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, Kyiv).

### ЗАМЕТКА

**New Synonyms of *Euxesta pechumani* (Diptera, Ulidiidae) [Новые синонимы *Euxesta pechumani* (Diptera, Ulidiidae)].** — Primarily, this species was found in Italy after the World War I on dead and wounded trees and misidentified as “*Euxesta nitidiventris* Loew” (Bezzi, 1922). As no early records were known, Bezzi suggested that it was introduced with plants from the New World during the war. Later, Szilády (1936), Hennig (1940) and Soós (1941) also mentioned it as “*E. nitidiventris*”, but approximately the same time Pechuman (1937) reared it from larvae living under the bark of *Ulmus americana* in the east of North America and Curran (1938) described as *Euxesta pechumani* Curran (type locality: New York). Later it was found to occur in Slovakia (Zuska, 1967); then in 1954 it was captured in the south of the Ukraine, and in 1981 also in Turkmenistan (Каменева, 1992). After that, Rivoecchi (1995) recorded it from Spain, and Merz (1998) from Switzerland. Recently, specimens of this species were collected in the North Caucasus and Israel (new records). This shows rather clearly that there is an introduced population associated apparently with elms in western Palaearctic. Several years ago, Krivosheina and Krivosheina (1995; 1997) described *E. stackelbergi* Krivosheina et Krivosheina from Turkmenistan (reared from *Ulmus foliacea*) and *E. freyi* Krivosheina et Krivosheina from Azores. Diagnoses of the both species fit well that of *E. pechumani* differing in the minute details of coloration of legs, halteres, head and its appendages, wing pattern and the width of the frons. From the study of large, mostly reared series from Israel, I came at the conclusion that the key characters of this species are more variable than Krivosheina and Krivosheina presumed, and that the differences of *E. stackelbergi* and *E. freyi* from *E. pechumani* do not exceed the intraspecific variability of the latter species. Therefore, the following synonymy is established: *Euxesta pechumani* Curran, 1938 = *Euxesta stackelbergi* Krivosheina et Krivosheina, 1995, **syn. n.** = *Euxesta freyi* Krivosheina et Krivosheina, 1997, **syn. n.** Material examined: Portugal (Azores Islands): Flores Vales, VI, ♂ (Storå); San Jorge, Ribeira Funda, 16.VI, ♀ (Frey) (paratypes of *E. freyi*) (ZMH); Switzerland: “TI [Ticino=Tessin], 220 m, Gordola-Bolle, 19.VI.1995”, ♂ (Merz & Bächli), idem, 1.VIII.1993, 2 ♀ (Merz & Eggenberger) (CBM); Ukraine: Zaporizhzhya Oblast, Berdyans'k, VIII.1954, ♀ (collector not known) (SIZK); Russia, North Caucasus: Northern Osetia, 15 km N of Ardon, 18.VII.1988, ♀ (Ozerov); Turkmenistan: W Kopetdagh, Ay-Dere Ravine, 30.IV.1981, ♂ (Ozerov) (ZMUM); Geok-Tepe, Babarab, reared ex bark of *Ulmus foliacea* Gilib., IV.1989, ♂, ♀ (Krivosheina) (paratypes of *E. stackelbergi*) (ZMHB); Israel: Ramat Gan, 20.I.1978, 15 ♂, 17 ♀ (Kaplan); Tel Aviv, Savion, “ex bark 16.IX–7.X.1982”, 11 ♂, 10 ♀ (Y. Zvik) (TAU). I appreciate kindness of A. Freidberg, M. Kotrba, B. Merz, G. Ståhlis, A. Ozerov and V. Korneyev who put the material at my disposal and/or re-examined it on my request. — **E. P. Kameneva** (Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, Kyiv).