

On the occurrence of flies of the genus *Lispe* (Diptera: Muscidae) in Czechia

K výskytu much rodu *Lispe* (Diptera: Muscidae) v Česku

Zbyněk Kejval

Muzeum Chodska, Chodské náměstí 96, CZ-344 01 Domažlice; e-mail: kejval@muzeum-chodska.com

KEJVAL Z. 2026: On the occurrence of flies of the genus *Lispe* (Diptera: Muscidae) in Czechia. *Západočeské entomologické listy* 17: 72–80, 22-10-2026

Abstract. All available data on the occurrences of flies of the genus *Lispe* Latreille, 1796 in Czechia (further subdivided into Bohemia and Moravia) are summarized. In total 12 species are listed; three of them are known only from historical records (more than 100 years old): *L. caesia* Meigen, 1826, *L. flavicincta* Loew, 1847, and *L. loewi* Ringdahl, 1922; new records are given for a further nine species, with *L. apicalis* Mik, 1869 recorded for the first time from the territory of Czechia (from southern Moravia), and *L. longicollis* Meigen, 1826 and *L. superciliosa* Loew, 1866 from Bohemia. An updated checklist of the *Lispe* species of Czechia is presented.

Key words: faunistics, new records, checklist

INTRODUCTION

Lispe Latreille, 1796 is a distinctive genus of predatory flies from the family Muscidae. It is classified in the tribe Limnophorini Villeneuve, 1902, distributed almost worldwide, and currently includes about 180 known species (PONT & EVENHUIS 2026). Its members can be easily recognized, not only by external appearance of adults (the most striking feature are more or less strongly dilated palpi) but also by their behaviour. These medium-sized flies are commonly found in various open coastal habitats, where they run quickly on moist substrate or, when disturbed, fly away for a short distance low above the surface. They are conspicuous by rapid pushy movements (also backwards and sideways), courtship, ground territorial combats, and they prey on small soft-bodied insect, like other small flies and midges and their larvae (WERNER & PONT 2006).

The first *Lispe* records from the territory of Czechia date back to the end of the 19th century and were published by Karl Wilhelm von Dalla Torre and Ferdinand Kowarz; the latter also wrote a remarkable taxonomic paper on this group, including description of three new species (KOWARZ 1892). The last checklist of the Czech fauna includes eleven species (GREGOR & ROZKOŠNÝ 2009), and the aim of this work is to summarize previously published records

and present the results of a short-term faunal survey conducted by the author in the years 2019–2025. The new data come mainly from western Bohemia, but also from several selected localities in southern Moravia, especially salt marshes (Figs 1–4).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material examined originates almost exclusively from the collection of Muzeum Chodska (MCH), and the following applies to these specimens: Z. Kejval lgt. et det., collected using an entomological net and water pan traps (yellow and white, diameter 18 cm); identified using the keys by GREGOR et al. (2002) and VIKHREV (2020). Nomenclature is adopted from PONT & EVENHUIS (2026). Records are listed separately for Bohemia and Moravia, arranged according to codes/numbers of Czech faunistic mapping squares (PRUNER & MÍKA 1996, in ascending order), and given almost exclusively in the following format: locality (square code), latitude and longitude, altitude, habitat description, collecting date, number of ♂ and/or ♀ (depository). In the case of other collections (CULSP), the names of the collector and the identifier are also given.

Acronyms of collections (in parentheses): CULSP – Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague, Czechia (coll. M. Barták); MCH – Museum of Chodsko,

Domažlice, Czechia; MZM – Moravian museum, Brno, Czechia; NMPC – National Museum, Prague, Czechia; OUMNH – Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, United Kingdom; ZMHB – Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung [former Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität], Berlin, Germany; ZMUM – Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia; ZIN – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia. Other abbreviations used: NM – National Monument, NNR – National Nature Reserve, NR – Nature Reserve, PT – yellow and/or white water pan traps.

Collections in the Soos and Slanisko u Nesytu National Nature Reserves were carried on the basis of permits issued by the Slavkovský les and Pálava Protected Landscape Area Administrations.

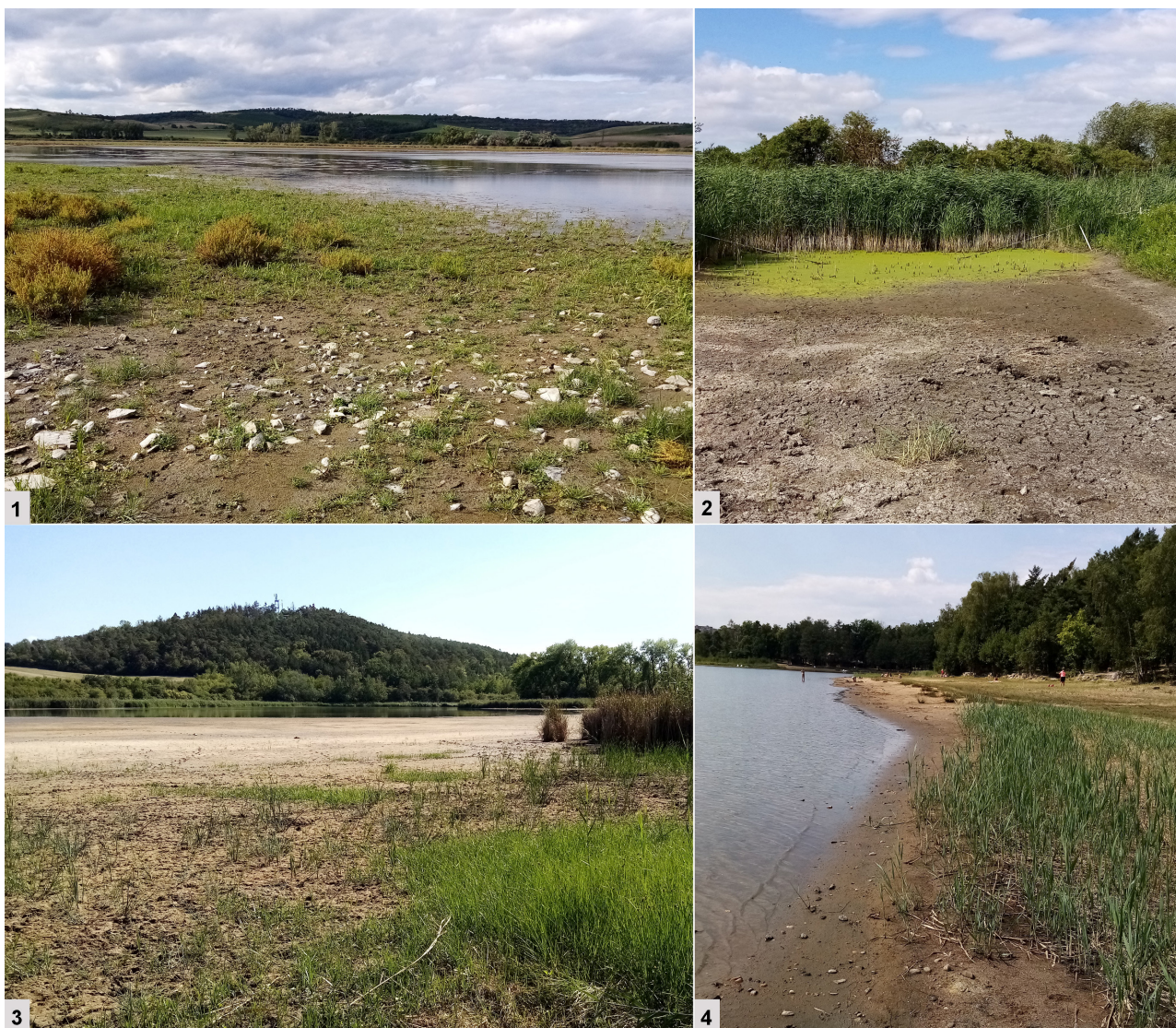
RESULTS

Lispe apicalis Mik, 1869 (Fig. 5)

Moravia: Sedlec (7266), Slanisko u Nesytu NNR, 48°46'33"N 16°42'09"E, 175 m, muddy pool (saline), 8.vii.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH); Nesyt pond (drained), 48°46'32"N 16°43'03"E, bottom, 1.ix.2023, 2 ♂♂ (MCH).

A Palaearctic species, ranging from Morocco to northern China (Inner Mongolia) (VIKHREV 2020). In Europe, its occurrence is limited to the south eastern region (mainly Pannonian Plain): Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania and Serbia (PONT & EVENHUIS 2026); **new species for Czechia**. The above listed localities are both on/near banks of Nesyt pond, about 1 km apart (Figs 1, 2).

At first glance, an inconspicuous species, but easily recognizable by the infuscated apex of wings, in addition to the male abdominal characters.



Figs 1–4. Examples of sampled sites: 1 – Sedlec, Nesyt pond; 2 – Sedlec, Slanisko u Nesytu NNR (drying muddy pool); 3 – Dobroměřice, Dobroměřický rybník (pond, drained); 4 – Plzeň-Bolevec, Velký Bolevecký rybník (pond).

Obr. 1–4. Příklady míst odchyty: 1 – Sedlec, rybník Nesyt; 2 – Sedlec, národní přírodní rezervace Slanisko u Nesytu (vysychající bahnitá tůň); 3 – Dobroměřice, Dobroměřický rybník (vypuštěný); 4 – Plzeň-Bolevec, Velký Bolevecký rybník.

***Lispe caesia* Meigen, 1826**

A Palaearctic species, distributed in Europe, North Africa, and ranging eastwards as far as Western Siberia (VIKHREV 2020); halophilous species (HENNIG 1960). In all modern checklists of Czech fauna listed for both Bohemia and Moravia, however known only from two historical records (both as *Lispe crassiuscula*): Františkovy Lázně (“Franzensbad”) (DALLA TORRE 1878) and Vranov nad Dyjí (“Frain”) (CZIŽEK 1910). None of them originates from saline sites (or at least it is not explicitly stated) and their details are rather suspicious (“Thaya Ufer bei Frain” = bank of the Dyje river near Vranov; “auf Compositen” = on plants from the family Asteraceae (formerly Compositae, apparently on flowers)). Although the Moravian record was quoted by GREGOR et al. (2005), it has likely never been revised, as there are currently no voucher specimens in the Czižek collection, MZM (J. Nerudová, pers. comm.).

***Lispe consanguinea* Loew, 1858**

Bohemia: Polerady (5548), 50°26'36"N 13°40'44"E, 210 m, sandy bank of lake (subsaline), 12.viii.2023, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Kynšperk nad Ohří (5841), Ohře River, 50°07'27"N 13°31'42"E, 410 m, sandy bank, 11.vi.2022, 1 ♀ (MCH). Okrouhlá (5940), Jesenice water reservoir, 50°03'58"N 12°28'41"E, 435 m, 14.ix.2023, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Plzeň-Bolevec (6246), Velký Bolevecký rybník (pond), 49°46'35"N 13°23'49"E, 310 m, sandy banks, 6.vi.2022, 7 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, 18.vii.2022, 6 ♂♂ (MCH); same locality, 49°46'39"N 13°23'37"E, 11.viii.2022, 2 ♂♂

1 ♀ (MCH). Plzeň-Bukovec (6246), Berounka River (weir), 49°46'24"N 13°26'34"E, 290 m, 5.vii.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH). Druztová (6246), Berounka River, 49°46'31"N 13°26'49"E, 296 m, sandy/gravelly bank, 5.vii.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH). Postřekov (6542), Postřekovské rybníky NR, Obecní rybník (pond), 49°27'19"N 12°49'42"E, 400 m, 15.vi.2011, 1 ♂ (MCH); same locality, central part, 49°26'57"N 12°49'33"E, 16.vii.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH). Babylon (6543), Babylonský rybník (pond), 49°23'58"N 12°51'55"E, 470 m, sandy bank, 10.vi.2011, 1 ♂ (MCH). Domažlice (6543), 49°25'43"N 12°54'17.5"E, 470 m, ponds/pools env., 28.viii.2019, 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Bezděkov (6645), 49°23'13.6"N 13°15'03"E, 400 m, banks of pool in gravel-pit, 1.ix.2019, 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, 19.v.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH); same locality, 26.viii.2022, 3 ♂♂ (MCH). Vlčkov (6854), Lužnice River, 400 m, sandy alluvium, 29.v.2005, 1 ♂ (MCH); former sandpit, ca 49°09'N 14°42'E, 410 m, banks of lake, 1.vi.2008, 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH).

Moravia: Strážnice (7069), Morava River, Osypané břehy NM, 48°55'07"N 17°16'23.5"E, 170 m, sandy/gravelly banks, 28.vii.2022, 11 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ (MCH, NMPC); same locality, PT, 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (NMPC). Sedlec (7266), Slanisko u Nesytu NNR, 48°46'33"N 16°42'09"E, 175 m, muddy pool (saline), 8.vii.2022, 1 ♀ (MCH).

A Palaearctic species, rather widespread in latitudes between 62°N and 38°N (VIKHREV 2020). Czechia: Aš, Františkovy Lázně (VIMMER 1913); Mušov, Brno (GREGOR 1997); Mohelno (ROZKOŠNÝ & VAŇHARA 1997); Soutok, Lednice (KOHOUTOVÁ 1999); it seems



Fig./Obr. 5. *Lispe apicalis* (male/samec), Moravia: Sedlec. Photo/Foto: Z. Kejval.

to prefer sandy banks, and in such places (Fig. 4), it is often a common species.

Lispe flavicincta Loew, 1847

A species known from Europe to Central Asia (VIKHREV 2020). In Czechia, only a historical record from Cetviny (“Zettwing”) in southern Bohemia is known (HENNIG 1960). It was revised by VIKHREV (2015), who examined two males collected by J. Mik in 1875, and bearing identification labels by F. Kowarz and W. Hennig (ZMUM, ZMHB).

Lispe loewi Ringdahl, 1922

A Palaearctic species ranging eastwards as far as Central Siberia (VIKHREV 2020), and listed also for Sudan (PONT 1986, PONT & EVENHUIS 2026); confined to saline habitats (HENNIG 1960, SZADZIEWSKI 1982). In Czechia, there are only two historical records from Western Bohemia: Cheb (VIMMER 1913, as *L. litorea* Fll.) and Františkovy Lázně (GREGOR 1997). The latter is based on a male specimen collected by F. Kowarz (8.viii.1880), identified by R. Rozkošný and deposited in ZIN. It most likely comes from material that F. Kowarz originally identified as *L. litorea*, see KOWARZ (1894). The Kowarz collection is scattered (PONT 2011) and there are other two males from Františkovy Lázně (“Franzensbad, viii”) and nearby locality Soos (“Soos, vi.1879”) deposited in OUMNH, both collected and identified as *L. litorea* Fallén, 1825 by F. Kowarz and reidentified as *L. loewi* by A. Pont (A. Pont, pers. comm.).

Despite several visits and considerable effort, the occurrence of *Lispe loewi* at the locality Soos (now NNR) has not been confirmed by new findings. The area has undoubtedly undergone great change over the past 100 years, most recently due to plant succession (*Phragmites australis*, *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*), but there are still saline mudflats and some halophilous dipteran species, at least from the families Ephydriidae and Dolichopodidae (KEJVAL, in prep.), still live here. Five species of *Lispe* were recorded during the survey, but their abundance was surprisingly very low, compared to other saline sites visited (only 22 specimens were collected in total and at most a few others observed).

Lispe longicollis Meigen, 1826

Bohemia: Polerady (5548), 50°26'36"N 13°40'44"E, 210 m, sandy bank of lake (subsaline), 12.viii.2023, 2 ♀♀ (MCH). Vráž (6550), Landa pond env., 49°24'N 14°7'E, 400 m, PT, 18.–24.vi.2011, M. Barták lgt. et det., 1 ♂ (CULSP).

Moravia: Strážnice (7069), Osypané břehy NM, 48°55'07"N 17°16'23.5"E, 170 m, Morava River, gravelly banks, 28.vii.2022, 3 ♂♂ (MCH). Rakvi-

ce (7167), Trkmanec-Rybníčky NR, 48°51'45"N 16°50'20"E, 165 m, muddy pools (saline), 27.vii.2022, 21 ♂♂ 12 ♀♀ (MCH, NMPC); same locality, PT, 6 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ (MCH, NMPC). Sedlec (7266), Slanisko u Nesytu NNR, 48°46'33"N 16°42'09"E, 175 m, muddy pool (saline), 8.vii.2022, 6 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH); same locality, 26.vii.2022, 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH); Nesyt pond (drained), 48°46'32"N 16°43'03"E, bottom, 1.ix.2023, 2 ♂♂ (MCH).

A Palaearctic species, rather widespread, with the northern limit of its range around 55°N, and so far only with questionable records from Israel and northern Africa (VIKHREV 2020). In Czechia, only one record (a single female) has been published so far from Pasohlávky in South Moravia (GREGOR 1989); the present survey documented a locally common occurrence in this lowland area, especially on mud of pools in salt marshes (Fig. 2); **new species for Bohemia.**

Lispe melaleuca Loew, 1847 (Fig. 6)

Bohemia: Dobroměřice (5548), Dobroměřický rybník (pond), 50°23'24"N 13°47'33"E, 195 m, pond bottom, 12.viii.2023, 1 ♂ (MCH). Most (5548), 50°28'01"N 13°40'16"E, 250 m, mine dump, pond banks, 11.viii.2023, 1 ♂ (MCH). Kateřina (5840), Soos NNR, 50°08'44.5"N 12°24'30"E, 440 m, salt marshes, 22.vi.2023, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, PT, 1 ♂ (MCH). Okrouhlá (5940), Jesenice water reservoir, 50°03'58"N 12°28'41"E, 435 m, 14.ix.2023, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Plzeň-Bolevec (6246), Velký Bolevecký rybník (pond), 49°46'39"N 13°23'37"E, 310 m, sandy banks, 11.viii.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH). Horšovský Týn (6443), wetland near Radbuza River, 49°31'37"N 12°56'10.6"E, 370 m, drying muddy pool, 17.vii.2022, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, PT, 18.vii.2022, 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Bezděkov (6645), 49°23'13.6"N 13°15'03"E, 400 m, banks of pool in gravel-pit, 1.ix.2019, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, 19.v.2022, 5 ♂♂ (MCH). Dolní Lhota (6645), Luňáky NR, 49°22'31"N 13°14'41.5"E, 400 m, bottom of drying pond, 31.vii.2023, 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, PT, 26.vii.2024, 1 ♀ (MCH). Františkov (7155), Pískovna u Dračice NM, 48°53'36"N 14°56'03"E, 460 m, banks of pool in sandpit, 12.v.2007, 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH).

Moravia: Strážnice (7069), Osypané břehy NM, 48°55'07"N 17°16'23.5"E, 170 m, Morava River, gravelly banks, 28.vii.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH). Novosedly (7164), Slanisko Novosedly NR, 48°50'22.5"N 16°29'49"E, 170 m, muddy banks of pool (saline), 30.v.2007, 1 ♂ (MCH). Rakvice (7167), Trkmanec-Rybníčky NR, 48°51'45"N 16°50'20"E, 165 m, muddy pools (saline), 27.vii.2022, 13 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀ (MCH, NMPC); same locality, PT, 15 ♂♂ 1 ♀♀ (MCH,

NMPC). Sedlec (7266), Slanisko u Nesytu NNR, 48°46'33"N 16°42'09"E, 175 m, muddy pool (saline), 8.vii.2022, 2 ♂♂ (MCH); same locality, 26.vii.2022, 4 ♂♂ (MCH); Nesyt pond (drained), 48°46'32"N 16°43'03"E, bottom, 1.ix.2023, 1 ♂ (MCH).

A Palaearctic species, widespread from western Europe to the Zabaykalsky Region in Eastern Siberia (VIKHREV 2020). Czechia: Blatná (VIMMER 1913); Břeclav (Kančí obora), Lednice, Sedlec (Nesyt pond env., saline) (KOHOUTOVÁ 1999); Bílina-Duchcov (GREGOR & BARTÁK 2001); Vráž (HLAVA et al. 2012); locally common species of lower elevations, especially on mud in salt marshes, but also found in other types of wetlands, including sandy shores.

***Lispe nana* Macquart, 1835 (Fig. 7)**

Bohemia: Okrouhlá (5940), Jesenice water reservoir, 50°03'58"N 12°28'41"E, 435 m, 14.ix.2023, 1 ♀ (MCH). Plzeň-Bolevec (6246), Velký Bolevecký rybník (pond), 49°46'35"N 13°23'49"E, 310 m, sandy banks, 25.ix.2021, 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH); same locality, 17.vii.2022, 2 ♀♀ (MCH); same locality, 49°46'39"N 13°23'37"E, 11.viii.2022, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Postřekov (6542), Postřekovské rybníky NR, Obecní rybník (pond), 49°27'19"N 12°49'42"E, 400 m, pond bottom, 15.vi.2011, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH). Bezděkov (6645), 49°23'13.6"N 13°15'03"E, 400 m, banks of pool in gravel-pit, 26.viii.2022, 1 ♀ (MCH). Tušř (7155), Velká pískovna (sandpit), 48°53'51.7"N

14°53'37"E, 445 m, banks of lake, 14.ix.2021, 2 ♂♂ (MCH).

Moravia: Rakvice (7167), Trkmanec-Rybníčky NR, 48°52'04"N 16°50'23"E, 165 m, sand/muddy pit with water, 27.vii.2022, 1 ♀ (MCH). Sedlec (7266), Nesyt pond (drained), 48°46'32"N 16°43'03"E, 175 m, bottom, 1.ix.2023, 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ (MCH).

A widespread Palaearctic species, ranging from Canary Islands to Central Asia, and known also from north-west of Oriental and north of Afrotropical regions (VIKHREV 2020). In Czechia recorded only from Pasohlávky (GREGOR 1997) and Praha-Ruzyně (GREGOR & ROZKOŠNÝ 2007); less common species, which seems to prefer sandy banks (Fig. 4).

***Lispe pygmaea* Fallén, 1825**

Bohemia: Kateřina (5840), Soos NNR, 50°09'1.5"N 12°24'15"E, 440 m, salt marshes, 19.v.2020, 1 ♂ (MCH); same locality, 50°08'44.5"N 12°24'30"E, 22.vi.2023, 1 ♀ (MCH). Okrouhlá (5940), Jesenice water reservoir, 50°03'58"N 12°28'41"E, 435 m, 14.ix.2023, 1 ♂ (MCH). Plzeň-Bolevec (6246), Velký Bolevecký rybník (pond), 49°46'39"N 13°23'37"E, 310 m, sandy banks, 18.vii.2023, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, 25.vii.2024, 3 ♂♂ (MCH). Plzeň-Bolevec (6246), Senecký rybník (pond), 49°47'11"N 13°23'19"E, 325 m, 3.viii.2020, 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, 3.viii.2023, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Plzeň-Bukovec (6246), Berounka River (weir), 49°46'24"N



Fig./Obr. 6. *Lispe melaleuca* (male/samec), Moravia: Rakvice. Photo/Foto: Z. Kejval.

13°26'34"E, 290 m, 5.vii.2022, 5 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Horšovský Týn (6443), wetland near Radbuza River, 49°31'37"N 12°56'10.6"E, 370 m, drying muddy pool, 17.vii.2022, 10 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH, NMPC); same locality, PT, 18.vii.2022, 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (NMPC). Postřekov (6542), Postřekovské rybníky NR (central part), 49°27'19"N 12°49'42"E, 400 m, 23.vi.2020, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, except: Obecní rybník (pond) env., 49°27'19"N 12°49'42"E, 7.vi.2023, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Domažlice (6543), 49°25'43"N 12°54'17.5"E, 470 m, ponds/pools env., 27.v.2020, 1 ♂ (MCH). Dolní Lhota (6645), Luňáky NR, 49°22'31"N 13°14'41.5"E, 400 m, bottom of drying pond, 3.viii.2021, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Dubová Lhota (6645), Úhlava River env., 420 m, 15.vi.2020, 1 ♂ (MCH); same locality, 9.viii.2021, 4 ♂♂ (MCH). Františkov (7155), Pískovna u Dračice NM, 48°53'36"N 14°56'03"E, 460 m, banks of pool in sandpit, 14.v.2022, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Tuš (7155), Velká pískovna (sandpit), 48°53'51.7"N 14°53'37"E, 445 m, banks of lake, 14.ix.2021, 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH).

Moravia: Strážnice (7069), Osypané břehy NM, Morava River, 48°55'07"N 17°16'23.5"E, 170 m, gravelly banks, 28.vii.2022, 1 ♀ (MCH). Sedlec (7266), Slanisko u Nesytu NNR, 48°46'33"N 16°42'09"E, 175 m, muddy pool (saline), 8.vii.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH); Nesyt pond (drained), 48°46'32"N 16°43'03"E, bottom, 1.ix.2023, 1 ♂ (MCH).

A widespread Palearctic species (from south to about 60°N), recently introduced to Japan and Ha-

waiian Oahu Island, and known additionally both from Afrotropical and Oriental Regions (Ethiopia, India, and Sudan) (VIKHREV 2016, 2020). Czechia: Pasohlávky (ROZKOŠNÝ & VAŇHARA 1992); Dolní Věstonice, Děvín, Lednice, Sedlec (Nesyt, salt marsh) (KOHOUTOVÁ 1999); Bílina-Duchcov (GREGOR & BARTÁK 2001); Podyjí National Park (GREGOR et al. 2005); Vráž (HLAVA et al. 2012); Krkonoše Mts (BARTÁK et al. 2013); common and widespread species, including high altitudes (maximum around 1430 m, Krkonoše Mts), which was swept also from riparian vegetation (on the contrary to other exclusively ground-dwelling species).

Lispe superciliosa Loew, 1866

Bohemia: Dobroměřice (5548), Dobroměřický rybník (pond, drained), 50°23'24"N 13°47'33"E, 195 m, muddy bottom (subsalyne), 12.viii.2023, 16 ♂♂ 10 ♀♀ (MCH, NMPC). Polerady (5548), 50°26'36"N 13°40'44"E, 210 m, sandy bank of lake (subsalyne), 12.viii.2023, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Kateřina (5840), Soos NNR, 50°08'44.5"N 12°24'30"E, 440 m, salt marshes, 5.vii.2021, 1 ♂ (MCH); same locality, 10.vi.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH); same locality, PT, 9.–11.6.2022, 6 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH); same locality, 22.vi.2023, 2 ♀♀ (MCH). Dřenice (5940), 50°04'22"N 12°25'56"E, 470 m, banks of pool in sand-pit, 12.vi.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH). Plzeň-Bolevec (6246), Velký Bolevecký rybník (pond), 49°46'34.6"N 13°23'49"E, 310 m, sandy banks, 6.vi.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH); same locality, 49°46'39"N 13°23'37"E, 1 ♂ (MCH).



Fig./Obr. 7. *Lispe nana* (male/samec), Bohemia: Tuš. Photo/Foto: Z. Kejval.

Moravia: Rakvice (7167), Trkmanec-Rybníčky NR, 48°51'45"N 16°50'20"E, 165 m, muddy pools (saline), 27.vii.2022, 16 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀ (MCH, NMPC). Sedlec (7266), Slanisko u Nesytu NNR, 48°46'33"N 16°42'09"E, 175 m, muddy pool (saline), 8.vii.2022, 14 ♂♂ 12 ♀♀ (MCH, NMPC); same locality, 26.vii.2022, 4 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀ (MCH); Nesyt pond (drained), 48°46'32"N 16°43'03"E, bottom, 1.ix.2023, 6 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ (MCH).

A Palaearctic species, with nominotypical subspecies ranging from Central Europe to the Yenisei River in Western Siberia, and ssp. *monochaita* Mou & Ma in Fan, 1992 distributed more eastwards (VIKHREV 2020). In Czechia known only from southern Moravia so far: Želetice, Drnholec, Mušov, Hlohovec (GREGOR 1989); Lednice (KOHOUTOVÁ 1999); **new species for Bohemia**. It was found especially in saline habitats, where it was usually rather common; quite the dominant fly on muddy bottom of Dobroměřický rybník (Fig. 3, sample listed above, mass occurrence observed).

Lispe tentaculata (De Geer, 1776)

Bohemia: Polerady (5548), 50°26'36"N 13°40'44"E, 210 m, sandy bank of lake (subsaline), 12.viii.2023, 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH). Přebuz (5641), Přebuz pond, 50°26'36"N 13°40'44"E, 860 m, 15.ix.2023, 1 ♂ (MCH). Přebuz, 4 km NE (5641), Rolavská vrchoviště NNR, 50°23'58"N 12°37'55"E, 920 m, 16.ix.2023, 1 ♀ (MCH). Kateřina (5840), Soos NNR, 50°09'02"N 12°24'15"E, 440 m, salt marshes, 10.vi.2022, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH); same locality, PT, 9.–11.vi.2022, 5 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH). Kynšperk nad Ohří (5841), Ohře River, 50°07'27"N 13°31'42"E, 410 m, 11.vi.2022, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Dřenice (5940), 50°04'22"N 12°25'56"E, 470 m, banks of pool in sand-pit, 12.vi.2022, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Okrouhlá (5940), Jesenice water reservoir, 50°03'58"N 12°28'41"E, 435 m, 14.ix.2023, 2 ♀♀ (MCH). Plzeň-Bolevec (6246), Velký Bolevecký rybník (pond), 49°46'33"N 13°23'27"E, 310 m, sandy/muddy banks, 2.vii.2023, 6 ♂♂ (MCH); same locality, 18.vii.2022, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, 49°46'39"N 13°23'37"E, 11.viii.2022, 1 ♀ (MCH). Plzeň-Bolevec (6246), Senecký rybník (pond), 49°47'08"N 13°23'22"E, 325 m, 1.vi.2020, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH). Plzeň-Bukovec (6246), Berounka River, 49°46'24"N 13°26'34"E, 290 m, 14.vii.2020, 1 ♂ (MCH). Diana (6341), Diana NR, 530 m, 30.vii.2008, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Dobřany (6345), Šlovický vrch, 49°47'08"N 13°23'22"E, 350–400 m, muddy pools, 14.v.2022, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH). Horšovský Týn (6443), wetland near Radbuza River, 49°31'37"N 12°56'10.6"E, 370 m, drying muddy pool, 17.vii.2022, 10 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀ (MCH); castle garden, 49°32'06"N 12°56'13"E,

375 m, muddy bank of pond, PT, 16.vi.2021, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Soběkury (6445), Přední rybník (pond), 49°34'43"N 13°13'29.5"E, 430 m, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Nemanice (6542), Nemanický potok (stream) env., 49°27'32.7"N 12°41'43"E, 515 m, PT, 12.viii.2024, 1 ♂ (MCH). Postřekov (6542), Postřekovské rybníky NR, Obecní rybník (pond), 49°27'19"N 12°49'42"E, 400 m, 15.vi.2011, 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, central part, 49°26'57"N 12°49'33"E, 16.vii.2022, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Babylon (6543), Babylonský rybník (pond), 49°23'58"N 12°51'55"E, 470 m, 10.vi.2011, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Domažlice (6543), 49°25'43"N 12°54'17.5"E, 470 m, ponds/pools env., 28.viii.2019, 1 ♂ (MCH); same locality, 16.iv.2020, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Folmava, 4 km SW (6643), Zámeček, 49°22'22"N 12°47'17"E, 720 m, forest pond/brooklet banks, 1 ♂ (MCH). Pec (6642), 49°24'0.8"N 12°49'56"E, 470 m, 5.viii.2012, 1 ♂ (MCH). Dolní Lhota (6645), Luňáky NR, 49°22'31"N 13°14'41.5"E, 400 m, muddy bottom of drying pond, 26.vii.2024, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (MCH); same locality, 31.vii.2024, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Dubová Lhota (6645), Úhlava River env., 49°20'04"N 13°10'47"E, 420 m, 12.vi.2008, 1 ♂ (MCH); same locality, 20.viii.2008, 1 ♀ (MCH). Janovice nad Úhlavou (6645), Úhlava River, 49°20'33.5"N 13°12'14"E, 420 m, riverside, 5.ix.2019, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Špičák (6845), Černé jezero (lake), 49°10'48"N 13°11'09"E, 1010 m, 22.vi.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH). Horská Kvilda (6947), Hamerský potok (stream), 49°03'13"N 13°33'46"E, 1030 m, 3.vii.2021, 1 ♂ (MCH). Vlkov (6854), former sandpit, ca 49°09'N 14°42'E, 410 m, banks of lake, 1.vi.2008, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH).

Moravia: Rakvice (7167), Trkmanec-Rybníčky NR, 48°51'45"N 16°50'20"E, 165 m, muddy pools (saline), 27.vii.2022, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MCH). Hodonín (7168), Pánov, 48°53'09"N 17°08'18"E, 200 m, sandy pool, 9.vii.2022, 3 ♂♂ (MCH). Sedlec (7266), Slanisko u Nesytu NNR, 48°46'33"N 16°42'09"E, 175 m, muddy pool (saline), 8.vii.2022, 1 ♂ (MCH); same locality, 26.vii.2022, 2 ♂♂ (MCH).

A widespread Holarctic species (except the Maghreb, with the northern distributional limit well beyond the Arctic Circle), and there are also records from the Afrotropical and Oriental Regions (Ethiopia and northern India) (VIKHREV 2020). Czechia: Cheb (DALLA TORRE 1878); Vranov (CZIŽEK 1906); Blatná (VIMMER 1913); Mohelno (ROZKOŠNÝ & VAŇHARA 1997); Sedlec (Slanisko u Nesytu) (KOHOUTOVÁ 1999); Podyjí National Park (GREGOR et al. 2005); Vráž (HLAVA et al. 2012); Krkonoše Mts (BARTÁK et al. 2013); Bílina-Duchcov (GREGOR & BARTÁK 2001). The most common and widespread species, occurring in various wetlands, both on muddy and sandy shores, and also reaching higher altitudes, with

a maximum of around 1400 m (Krkonose Mts). On the other hand, it was never found to be dominant in any of the sampled saline sites, perhaps also due to higher species diversity and competition of other species (especially halophilous).

Lispe uliginosa Fallén, 1825

Bohemia: Kateřina (5840), Soos NNR, 50°08'53"N 12°24'01"E, 440 m, bank of pool, 9.–11.vi.2022, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Sázava, 5 km N (6055), 49°55'N 14°55'E, 350 m, damp meadow, 16.v.1992, M. Barták lgt. et det., 1 ♀ (CULSP). Uhlířské Janovice, 5 km W (6156), 49°53'N 15°03'E, 460 m, near pond, 19.ix.1991, M. Barták lgt. et det., 1 ♂ (CULSP). Horšovský Týn (6443), wetland near Radbuza River, 49°31'37"N 12°56'10.6"E, 370 m, drying muddy pool, 17.vii.2022, 5 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (MCH); same locality, PT, 18.vii.2022, 2 ♂♂ (MCH). Nová Pec (7249), shores of Lipno water reservoir, 48°47'N 13°58'E, 730 m, 29.vii.1998, M. Barták & Š. Kubík lgt., M. Barták det., 1 ♀ (CULSP).

A widespread Holarctic species, whose range includes also subarctic areas (VIKHREV 2020). Czechia: Vranov nad Dyjí (CZIŽEK 1910); Soutok (KOHOUTOVÁ 1999); Bílina-Duchcov (GREGOR & BARTÁK 2001); Krkonose Mts (BARTÁK et al. 2013); probably widespread but rarely collected species (despite its large size), also in high altitudes around 1400 m (Krkonose Mts).

A checklist of the genus *Lispe* Latreille of Czechia (B/M in bold = the first records presented herein)

Species	Bohemia/ Moravia
<i>L. apicalis</i> Mik, 1869	-/M
<i>L. caesia</i> Meigen, 1826	B/M
<i>L. consanguinea</i> Loew, 1858	B/M
<i>L. flavicincta</i> Loew, 1847	B/-
<i>L. loewi</i> Ringdahl, 1922	B/-
<i>L. longicollis</i> Meigen, 1826	B/M
<i>L. melaleuca</i> Loew, 1847	B/M
<i>L. nana</i> Macquart, 1835	B/M
<i>L. pygmaea</i> Fallén, 1825	B/M
<i>L. superciliosa</i> Loew, 1866	B/M
<i>L. tentaculata</i> (De Geer, 1776)	B/M
<i>L. uliginosa</i> Fallén, 1825	B/M

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am very grateful to the following dipterists who helped me in various ways to improve and complete this work: Adrian Pont (Oxford, United Kingdom) kindly assisted by searching for voucher specimens of Kowarz's records and provided me with copies of some lacking papers; Miroslav Barták (Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague) provided me with

locality data for several species from his collections; Nikita Vikhrev (Moscow State University, Russia) sent copies of lacking papers; and Jana Nerudová (Moravian Museum, Brno) devoted considerable effort to locating voucher specimens of *Lispe caesia*. I also thank the first two colleagues mentioned above for their comments on the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- BARTÁK M., VANĚK J., HLAVOVÁ A. & HLAVA J. 2013: Mouchovití (Diptera, Muscidae) české části Krkonoš. (Muscidae in the Czech part of the Krkonose Mts). *Opera Corcontica* **50**: 151–170.
- CZIŽEK K. 1906: Beiträge zu einer Dipterenfauna Mährens. *Zeitschrift des mährischen Landesmuseums* **6(2)**: 182–234.
- CZIŽEK K. 1910: Beiträge zur Dipterenfauna Mährens. *Zeitschrift des mährischen Landesmuseums* **10(1)**: 87–112.
- DALLA TORRE K. W. von 1878: Entomologische Notizen aus dem Egerlande. *Jahres-Bericht des Natur-Historischen Vereins „Lotos“* **27**: 91–208.
- GREGOR F. 1989: Faunistic Records from Czechoslovakia (Diptera, Muscidae). *Acta entomologica bohemoslovaca* **86**: 479–480.
- GREGOR F. 1997: Fanniidae, Muscidae. Faunistic records from the Czech and Slovak Republics: Diptera. In: VAŇHARA J. & ROZKOŠNÝ R. (eds). *Dipterologica bohemoslovaca*, Vol. 8. *Folia Facultatis scientiarum naturalium Universitatis Masarykianae Brunensis, Biologia* **95**: 229–233.
- GREGOR F. & ROZKOŠNÝ R. 2009: Muscidae Latreille, 1802. In: JEDLIČKA L., KÚDELA M. & STLOUKALOVÁ V. (eds): *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Electronic Version 2*. Online: <http://www.ed-vis.sk/diptera2009/>.
- GREGOR F. & BARTÁK M. 2001: Muscidae. Pp. 469–478. In: BARTÁK M. & VAŇHARA J. (eds): *Diptera in an industrially affected region (North-Western Bohemia, Bílina and Duchcov environs) II. Folia Facultatis scientiarum naturalium Universitatis Masarykianae Brunensis, Biologia* **105**: 249–514.
- GREGOR F. & ROZKOŠNÝ R. 2007: Thricops albibasalis (Zetterstedt, 1849) and some other records of interesting Fanniidae and Muscidae. *Studia dipterologica* **13 (2006)**: 333–335.
- GREGOR F., ROZKOŠNÝ R., BARTÁK M. & KUBÍK Š. 2005: Muscidae. Pp. 378–389. In: BARTÁK M. & KUBÍK Š. (eds): *Diptera of Podyjí National Park and its environs. Česká Zemědělská Univerzita v Praze, Praha*, 432 pp.
- GREGOR F., ROZKOŠNÝ R., BARTÁK M. & VAŇHARA J. 2002: The Muscidae (Diptera) of Central Europe. *Folia Facultatis Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Masarykianae Brunensis, Biologia* **107**: 1–280.
- HENNIG W. 1960: Family Muscidae. In: LINDNER E. (ed.): *Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region* 63b. Schweizerbart, Stuttgart, pp. 385–480.
- HLAVA J., BARTÁK M. & KUBÍK Š. 2012: Muscidae of Vráž nr. Písek. Pp. 57–69. In: KUBÍK Š. & BARTÁK M. (eds):

- Workshop on biodiversity, Jevany*. Česká zemědělská univerzita v Praze, 203 pp.
- KOHOUTOVÁ M. 1999: Muscidae. Pp. 393–401. In: ROZKOŠNÝ R. & VAŇHARA J. (eds): *Diptera of the Pálava Biosphere Reserve of UNESCO II. Folia Facultatis scientiarum naturalium Universitatis Masarykianae Brunensis, Biologia* **100**: 229–458.
- KOWARZ F. 1892: Die europäischen Arten der Dipterengattung *Lispa* Latr. *Wiener entomologische Zeitung* **11**(2): 33–54.
- KOWARZ F. 1894: *Catalogus insectorum faunae bohemicae. II. Fliegen (Diptera) Böhmens*. Verlag der Physiko-ratischen Gesellschaft, Prag, 42 pp.
- PONT A. C. 1986: Family Muscidae. Pp. 57–215. In: Soós A. & PAPP L. (eds): *Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera II*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 346 pp.
- PONT A. C. 2011: A Review of the Diptera described by Ferdinand Kowarz (1838–1914) or described from Kowarz's Collecting. *Myia* **12**: 17–112.
- PONT A. C. & EVENHUIS N. L. 2026: Catalogue of the Muscidae of the World (Insecta: Diptera). *Bishop Museum Bulletin in Entomology* **18**: 1–1341.
- ROZKOŠNÝ R. & VAŇHARA J. 1992: Diptera (Brachycera) of the agricultural landscape in southern Moravia. *Acta scientiarum naturalium Academiae Scientiarum Bohemoslovacae* **25**(4): 1–62.
- ROZKOŠNÝ R. & VAŇHARA J. 1997: Dvoukřídli (Diptera, Brachycera) Mohelenské hadcové stepi a přilehlého údolí řeky Jihlavy. (Diptera (Brachycera) of the Mohelno Serpentine Steppe and the Adjoining Jihlava River valley). *Přírodovědný sborník Západo-moravského muzea v Třebíči* **28**: 31–55.
- SZADZIEWSKI R. 1982: *Lispe loewi* Ringd. (Diptera, Muscidae) – drapieżnik atakujący hematofagiczne muchówki w silnie zasolowanych siedliskach Polski. (Lispe loewi Ringd. (Diptera, Muscidae) – predator attacking hematophagous Diptera in highly saline habitats of Poland). *Wiadomości parazytologiczne* **28**: 271–274.
- VIKHREV N. 2015: Taxonomic notes on *Lispe* (Diptera, Muscidae), parts 10–12. *Amurian Zoological Journal* **7**: 228–247.
- VIKHREV N. 2020: *Lispe* (Diptera, Muscidae) of the Palaearctic Region. *Amurian Zoological Journal* **12**: 158–188.
- VIMMER A. 1913: Seznam českého hmyzu dvoukřídleho (Catalogus Dipteriorum). [Checklist of the Czech dipteran insects]. *Entomologické příručky* 8. Praha, 99 pp.
- WERNER D. & PONT A. C. 2006: The feeding and reproductive behaviour of the Limnophorini (Diptera: Muscidae). *Studia dipterologica*, Supplement **14**: 79–114.

SOUHRN

Lispe Latreille, 1796 je rod z čeledi Muscidae (Diptera). Jsou to dravé, středně velké a poměrně lehce poznatelné mouchy (nápadným znakem jsou rozšířené palpy), které se vyskytují v různých typech otevřených břehových habitatů, kde rychle běhají a nebo poletují nízko nad povrchem. Jejich kořistí je různý hmyz s méně sklerotizovaných tělem, zejména jiné drobné mouchy a jejich larvy (WERNER & PONT 2006). Celosvětově je známo 180 druhů a 12 z nich bylo podle nejnovějších poznatků nalezeno také na území Česka (GREGOR & ROZKOŠNÝ 2009, PONT & EVENHUIS 2026, seznam uvedený výše).

Tato práce přináší souhrn všech dříve publikovaných nálezů, spolu s výsledky kratšího faunistického průzkumu, který autor provedl v letech 2019–2025, především v západních Čechách, ale i na některých vybraných lokalitách jižní Moravy (Obr. 1–4). Tři druhy rodu *Lispe* jsou v aktuálním seznamu naší fauny uvedeny pouze na základě historických údajů (více než 100 let starých): *L. caesia* Meigen, 1826, *L. flavicincta* Loew, 1847 a *L. loewi* Ringdahl, 1922. K novým faunisticky pozoruhodným údajům patří především první nálezy *L. apicalis* Mik, 1869 v Česku (rybník Nesyt na jižní Moravě), a dále první nálezy *L. longicollis* Meigen, 1826 a *L. superciliosa* Loew, 1866 v Čechách.

Received by the editorial board (obdrženo do redakce): 14.9.2026

Accepted after reviews (přijato po recenzích): 28.9.2026