

## Tachinid fauna of Hungary (Diptera: Tachinidae)

**Summary:** The Tachinid fauna in Hungary are considered to be more well-known in the two-winged family. This is mainly due their parasite lifestyle. The biological significance of these flies was already discovered domestically in the second half of the 19th Century.

Significant partial results of the smaller regions have been published by the second half of the 19th century (FÁSZL 1878, KOWARZ 1883). The summary of the knowledge at the end of the Century was published in the work called „*A Magyar Birodalom Állatvilága – Fauna Regni Hungariae*” (THALHAMMER 1900).

Publications about the Tachinid fauna with more or less detail published in the first half of the 20th century are because of the result of the works of Ferenc Pillich (Pillich 1914) and Zoltán Szilády (Szilády 1941). During the second half the 20th century Ferenc Mihályi wrote the Diptera chapter (MIHÁLYI 1953) of the book called „*Bátorliget élővilága*”, in which the Tachinid fauna of the marsh of Bátorliget is also included.

The relatively more regular research of the Tachinid fauna in Hungary did only start in the first half of the 1920s. This was the time when the testing of natural enemies of the wolly butterflies started in the United States. Ferenc Mihályi and József Ujhelyi was a contributing member of the experiment.

Partly because of this, Ferenc Mihályi became dedicated in the domestic research of the species. Even though he was known as the expert of the mosquitoes, but as the leader of the Diptera collection in the animal collection at the Hungarian Science Museum, he often researched the Tachinid fauna as well. He processed Tachinid fauna collection through years of dedicated hard work. The Tachinidae family explanation volume in the Fauna of Hungary series can be linked to his name (Mihályi 1986). With his work, he greatly contributed to the ones who desired to research the domestic species of Tachinid fauna.

The author of this volume has started the research of Tachinid fauna in the end 1970s. Besides the passionate personal collections, he operated permanent Malaise-traps in 33 different points of the country. These have contributed to a significant degree of the successful exploration of the fauna.

The volume looks on the research of the Hungarian Tachinid fauna, briefly describes the lifestyle of the fauna and the part that they play in nature. It does cover the quality and quantity of the fauna. The volume also presents the habitat of the species with UTM net-map, and illustrates the fenological specialties with the help of diagrams. Separate chart contains the binding of the species to their habitats, some fenological and ecological traits, the dominance values and the frequency category. This is followed by the chapter that contains the detailed faunal data, the bibliography, the English summary and the index.

There are 432 Tachinid taxa registered in Hungary today. The relatively rich and diverse characteristic of the fauna is due to the varied terrain and climate of the surrounding countries. Typically, in addition to the usual plain elements, there is a distribution of a fair number of rare species, especially typical of the Mediterranean Mountains.