

**First record of the genus *Glbellula* BEZZI  
(Diptera: Mythicomyiidae: Glbellulinae) from Iran,  
with the description of a new species**

[Erstnachweis der Gattung *Glbellula* BEZZI (Diptera: Mythicomyiidae: Glbellulinae)  
im Iran, einschließlich der Beschreibung einer neuen Art]

by

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<b>Abstract</b>	<i>Glbellula humeralis</i> GHARALI & EVENHUIS <b>spec. nov.</b> is described, based on specimens collected in the northwest of Iran. This is the first record of the genus from Iran. A key to the <i>Glbellula</i> species in the Middle East is given.
<b>Key words</b>	Mythicomyiidae, Glbellulinae, <i>Glbellula</i> , Palaearctic Region, Middle East, Iran, new species, key
<b>Zusammenfassung</b>	<i>Glbellula humeralis</i> GHARALI & EVENHUIS <b>spec. nov.</b> wird auf der Grundlage von Exemplaren beschrieben, die im Nordwesten des Iran gesammelt wurden. Es ist dies der erste Nachweis dieser Gattung im Iran. Ein Bestimmungsschlüssel der <i>Glbellula</i> -Arten des Mittleren Ostens wird zur Verfügung gestellt.
<b>Stichwörter</b>	Mythicomyiidae, Glbellulinae, <i>Glbellula</i> , paläarktische Region, Mittlerer Osten, Iran, neue Art, Bestimmungsschlüssel

## Introduction

The genus *Glbellula* BEZZI is a worldwide but rarely-collected genus in the family Mythicomyiidae. *Glbellula* BEZZI, along with *Doliopteryx* HESSE, *Glella* GREATHEAD & EVENHUIS, and *Mnemomyia* BOWDEN, constitute the subfamily Glbellulinae, which is characterized by the vein  $R_{4+5}$  ending in the wing margin at a level near the end of  $M_2$ , and veins  $R_{4+5}$  and  $M_1$  diverging at the wing margin. *Glbellula* is easily separated from the other members of the subfamily by the interruption of sclerotization of the second abdominal tergum medially, and the combination of a complete vein  $M_2$  and presence of a small triangular cell  $r_1$  (GREATHEAD & EVENHUIS 2001). Up till now, twenty-one species of this genus have been described from all the major zoogeographical regions except the Oriental. Five species are extinct and their amber fossils are known from dates as old as the Oligocene (EVENHUIS 2002, SCHUMANN 1991). A world revision by one of us (NLE) is being conducted, in which the total number of species will be almost tripled. In spite of the fact that half of the species known occur in the Palaearctic region (EVENHUIS 2002), there is no comprehensive review or suitable key to the known species of the genus. ENGEL (1933) examined four species known at that time (without keying them) and described a new variety, *G. nobilis palestinensis*, that later was raised to full species by EVENHUIS (2002), based on the examination of the types and comparison with other specimens of the same region. The biology of this genus is known only from the observations made by ANDERSSON (1974), who reared larvae and illustrated full-grown larva and pupa of *G. arctica* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838) collected from the nests of ants. His finding proposed a biological relationship between *Glbellula* and ants of the genus *Formica*.