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Front cover: *Drapetis hirsutivalva* sp. nov. © Isabella Van de Velde.

New *Drapetis* Meigen from Bulgaria (Diptera: Hybotidae)

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Abstract

A small collection of *Drapetis* Meigen, 1822 revealed the presence of five new species for the fauna of Bulgaria. Three of them are described here as new for science: *Drapetis arcuatoides* sp. nov., *Drapetis hirsutivalva* sp. nov. and *Drapetis spinifer* sp. nov. The total number of species recorded in Bulgaria is now eight species.

Keywords: taxonomy, new species, Tachydromiinae

Introduction

Drapetis Meigen, 1822 is a genus of very small tachydromiine flies of 1.2 to 2 mm that are generally found on tree trunks (MICHELSEN & GROOTAERT, 2019). However, we suspect that a number of species are active on the soil as well. The taxonomy of the group remains quite obscure since no thorough revisions of the genus were done since COLLIN (1961), KOVALEV (1972) and CHVÁLA (1975). Thereafter, only some punctual papers on the western European fauna were published (STARK, 2003; GROOTAERT *et al.*, 2010; GROOTAERT, 2016; MICHELSEN & GROOTAERT, 2019; GROOTAERT & HELLQVIST, 2020 and GROOTAERT *et al.*, 2020; RAFFONE, 2013).

In a review of the *Drapetis* of Sweden by MICHELSEN & GROOTAERT (2019), a key is provided for male *Drapetis* of North-western Europe, excluding the Mediterranean species. In that paper special attention was given to modifications of the mid leg cuticle found exclusively in males of certain species within the *exilis* species group. The species diagnostic characters, in part ultra-structural modifications of the cuticle, are documented by SEM images. The find of brochosomes on the legs of three out of the six *Drapetis* species examined suggests that small leafhoppers are regularly used as prey.

In his recent catalogue of the Diptera species of Bulgaria, HUBENOV (2021) reported only three species of *Drapetis* Meigen for Bulgaria. Apparently, these species were found in or near caves. It concerns *Drapetis assimilis* (Fallén, 1815), *D. exilis* Meigen, 1822 and *D. flavipes* Macquart, 1834. These three species have a wide European distribution.

In the present paper we studied a small collection of *Drapetis* made by the senior author (MB) in Bulgaria and we report here on six species, five being new for the fauna of Bulgaria and three are described as new for science.

Material and methods

The *Drapetis* specimens studied here were dry mounted using the method described by BARTÁK (1997) and glued on a triangular cardboard. The material is deposited in the collection of M. Barták and vouchers are present at the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences as indicated in the material examined.

Abbreviations in text and on figures

a: anus; acr: acrostichal bristles; dc: dorsocentral bristles; de: dorsal extension; lc: left cercus; ls1: left surstylus 1; ls2: left surstylus 2; rc: right cercus; rel: right epandrial lamella; s: spine-like extension.

Results

Taxonomic account

Famille **Hybotidae** Macquart, 1827
Sous-famille **Tachydromiinae** Meigen, 1822
Genre ***Drapetis*** Meigen, 1822

The species are presented per species-group *sensu* CHVÁLA (1975) and in the species-groups they are in alphabetic order.

Drapetis assimilis species-group

Drapetis arcuatoides sp. nov.

Figs 1-2

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DIAGNOSIS

A species of the *assimilis*-group with the middle crossvein a little before the middle of the second basal cell and the left surstylus (ls2) long strong shaped with long apical setae. Antenna dark brown. Pedicel with a ventral apical seta longer than pedicel. Postpedicel 1.2 x as long as wide. Palpus yellowish brown. Legs yellowish brown except for the yellow fore coxa. R₄₊₅ and M₁ diverging. Haltere blackish. Cerci separated. Right cercus conical, a little longer than left cercus. Left cercus digitiform, set with long apical setae. Left surstylus ls2, strap-shaped, densely set with long setae.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype ♂: BULGARIA, 3 km N of Kalofer, meadow near river, 16-26.VI.2017, sw, 42.637, 24.977, alt. 730m. Leg. Barták & Kubík (dissected and illustrated; MS name Bul3 in coll. Barták).

Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ with same date as holotype (RBINS).

DESCRIPTION

Male (Fig. 1).

Length: body: 1.6 mm; wing: 1.7 mm.

Head. Black. Ocellar bristles black, short, less than half as long as verticals. Antenna dark brown. Apical ventral seta on pedicel longer than pedicel. Postpedicel about 1.2 x as long as high. Stylus about 3 x as long as the three antennal segments together. Palpus yellowish brown set with brown bristles.

Thorax. Shiny black, including pleura. Mesopleuron set with a few yellowish microtrichia near apical border. Mesoscutum uniformly covered with microtrichia not differentiated in rows of acr and dc, except for a long black prescutellar dc, more than half a long as the central scutellars. Two indistinct notopleurals. A pair of long black scutellar setae with at each side a black seta half as long as the central scutellars. An upturned seta present above fore coxa.

Legs yellowish brown, except for the clear yellow anterior coxa and the anterior side of the fore femur.

Fore leg. Coxa with a few short black basal bristles. Femur with indistinct ventral bristles. Tibia slightly spindle-shaped.

Mid leg. Femur lacking ribs anteriorly, with a distinct black anterior preapical and a few short black bristles near middle. Tibia with a row of black ventral spinules in apical third, no spur present.

Hind leg. Femur with a few yellowish ventral bristles on apical third and 3 short black anteroventral preapical setae.

Wing clear with yellowish brown veins. R_{4+5} and M_1 diverging. Anal vein not reaching the wing border. Haltere blackish.

Abdomen. Dorsally shiny black, uniformly covered with yellow microtrichia.

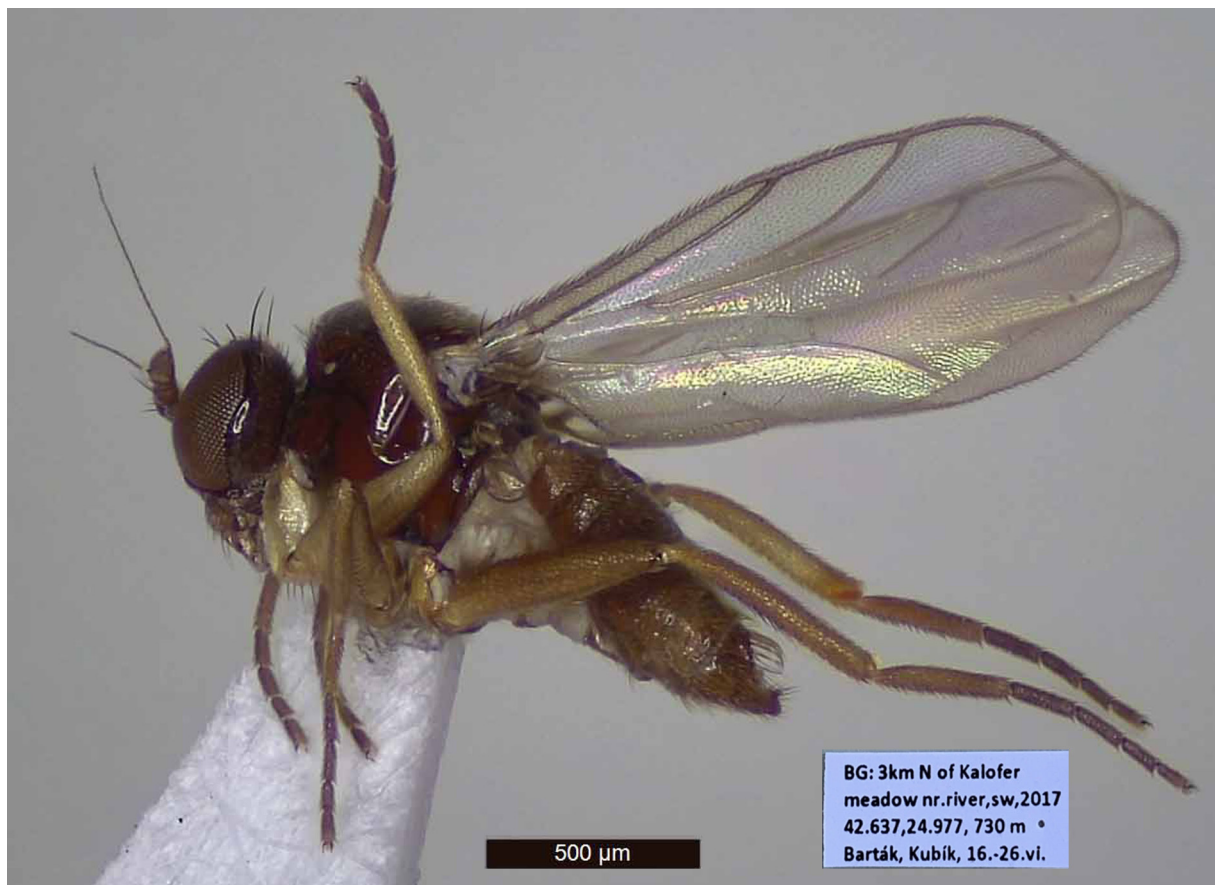


Fig. 1. *Drapetis arcuatoides* sp. nov. habitus male. © Isabella Van de Velde.

Male genitalia (Fig 2). Right cercus conical very broad at base with a slender apex. Left cercus only a little shorter than right cercus set with stronger bristles (Fig. 2B). Dorsal extension on right epandrial lamella small, saddle-shaped in dorsal view (Fig. 2B). Right epandrial lamella with a long apical, club-shaped extension on the side, as long as the right epandrial lamella (Fig. 2A). The latter may represent the right surstylus fused to the lamella. On the apical border of the left epandrial lamella (lel) are a number of short setae and a single long seta that is as long as the left surstylus 1 laying below (Fig. 2B). Left surstylus ls2 long strap-shaped with apical border densely set with long setae (Fig. 2C).

Female unknown.

ETYMOLOGY

The species is named after *Drapetis arcuata* Loew, 1859 for its close resemblance to that species.

DISCUSSION

As already pointed out above, it is clear that our specimens from Bulgaria are closely related to *D. arcuata* Loew that was re-described and illustrated by COLLIN (1961). However, there are several differences in the male genitalia.

In *D. arcuata*, the dorsal extension on the apical border of the right epandrial lamella is slender, digitiform as illustrated by COLLIN (1961: fig. 13a) while in the new species it is short, saddle-shaped. The right surstylus is a club-shaped in the new species and as long as the right epandrial lamella while in *D. arcuata* it is about half as long as the right epandrial lamella. The right cercus is also conical with a little twisted tip, but the left cercus seems smaller in Collin's specimen, with less and shorter setae. The apex of the left cercus is set with strong, dark setae. On the apical border of the left epandrial lamella are a number of short setae and a single long seta that is as long as the left surstylus 1 laying below (Fig. 2B). The latter seems to be lacking or is at least much shorter than ls1.

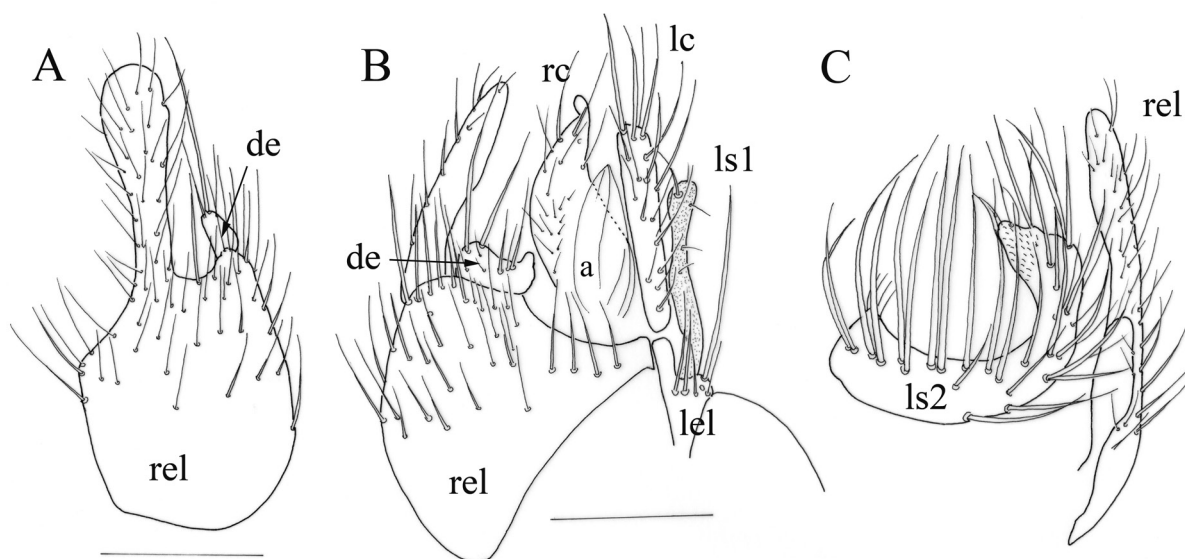


Fig. 2. *Drapetis arcuatoides* sp. nov. Male terminalia: A, right epandrial lamella. B, epandrium with cerci in dorsal view. C, left surstylus ls2. Scale 0.1 mm. © Patrick Grootaert.

Drapetis assimilis Fallén, 1815

Figs 3-4

FALLÉN, 1815: 8.

COLLIN, 1961: 30: re-description (figs 10 habitus, 11c antenna, 12a male genitalia).

CHVÁLA, 1975: 253: re-description (figs 9, 28, 583, 585, 594; 595, 766).

DIAGNOSIS

A species of the *assimilis*-group. Pedicel with apical ventral seta as long as pedicel. Proepisternum shiny black, no upturned seta above fore coxa. Fore coxa yellow, but base brown. Mid and hind coxae, and rest of the legs brownish to black except base of fore femur yellowish. Vein R_{4+5} and M_1 diverging towards wing tip. Haltere black.

Mid femur anteriorly with ribs; with a row of short dark posteroventral setae half as long as femur is wide. Mid tibia with a double row of ventral spinules on apical $\frac{3}{4}$ and short black apical spine. Hind femur on basal $\frac{3}{4}$ with long yellowish brown posteroventral setae as long as femur is wide.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

BULGARIA: 1 ♂, 5 km W of Smolyan glade, sw, 41.569, 24.632, alt. 1260m, 14-17 June 2019, (Barták & Kubík leg.; in coll. Barták). Male terminalia dissected (MS reference Bul 2), in coll. RBINS



Fig. 3. *Drapetis assimilis* (Fallén, 1815). Habitus male. © Isabella Van de Velde.

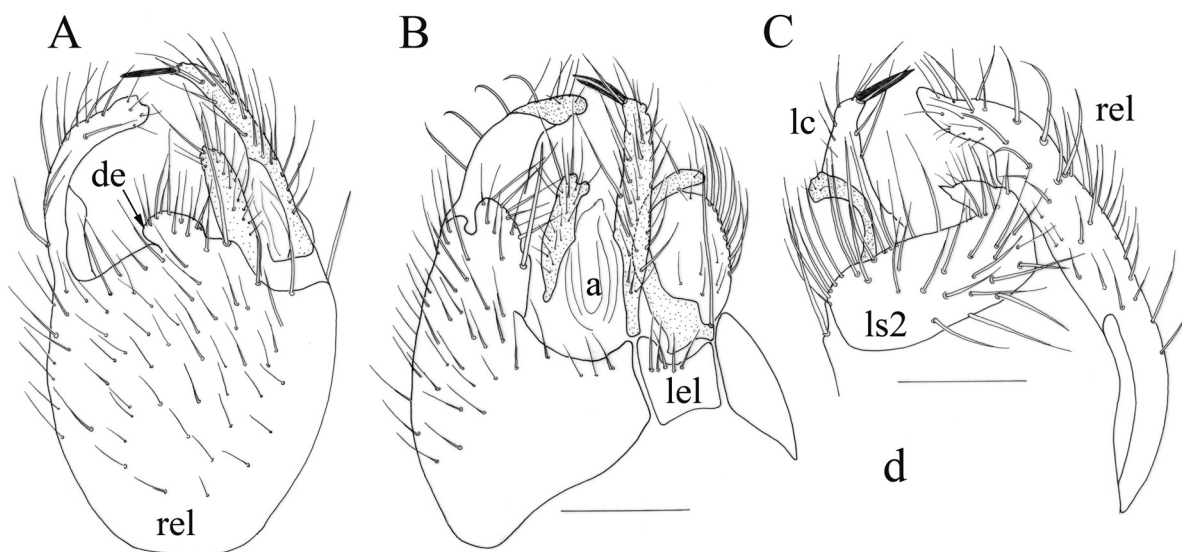


Fig. 4. *Drapetis assimilis* (Fallén, 1815). Male terminalia. **A**, right epandrial lamella. **B**, epandrium with cerci in dorsal view. **C**, left surstyli. Scale 0.1 mm. © Patrick Grootaert.

DISCUSSION

The presence of two black squamiform setulae on the inside of the apex of the left surstyli is a good character and was observed in specimens from Czech Republic and northern Italy (rather pale in the latter). Their presence was not mentioned by either COLLIN (1961) nor CHVÁLA (1975). However, COLLIN (1961, Fig. 12a) seems to have drawn two darker bristles on the apex of the left cercus that might represent these bristles. Otherwise, the male genitalia do correspond in most details to the figure given by COLLIN (1961). The presence of ribs on the anterior side of the mid femur is to our knowledge not reported for *D. assimilis*. It seems unusual in the *assimilis*-group.

Although this species is rather common in western Europe only a single male was found here in Bulgaria.

DISTRIBUTION

Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Norway, Portugal (Madeira), Norway, Poland, Russia Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (Azores), Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine (after SHAMSHEV, 2016).

Drapetis exilis species-group

Drapetis hirsutivalva sp. nov.

Figs 5-6

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7A8A0ED3-DE5D-4DA0-A1D6-66FF7A9C09C6

DIAGNOSIS

A species of the *exilis*-group with entirely black antenna; postpedicel about 1.5 x as long as wide; apical ventral seta on pedicel half as long as pedicel. Legs mainly black. Mid femur anteriorly ribbed. Mid tibia without spur but apex ventrally set with a patch of small spinules with rounded tips.

Hind femur with apical half much thickened; there set with long anteroventral setae nearly as long as femur is wide.

Haltere with black knob. R_{4+5} and M_1 both undulating, running parallel over entire length. Right epandrial lamella densely set with very long setae. Both cerci are strong and set with strong setae. Right cercus with rectangular tip, longer than left cercus, both are medially fused. Apex of left cercus pointed. Left surstylus 1 long, bearing several long apical setae including 2 pale squamiform setulae.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype ♂: BULGARIA: 10-14 km NE of Sandanski 800-1300m, 41.658, 23.375; 25 June 2018 Barták, Kubík leg. (male terminalia dissected; in coll. Barták).

Paratype: BULGARIA: 1 ♂, Shipka pass, edge of Fagetum, sw, 1240m 42.748, 25.335, 21 June 2017 (Barták & Kubík leg.; MS reference as Bul 1, coll. RBINS). Antennae missing.

DESCRIPTION

Male (Fig. 5).

Length: body: 1.4 mm; wing: 1.3 mm.

Head. Frons shiny, above as wide as fore ocellus, near antenna narrower. Face almost linear. Anterior ocellars crossing, posterior ocellars diverging, both evenly long and about half as long as verticals. Antenna entirely black. Postpedicel about 1.5 x as long as wide; apical ventral seta on pedicel half as long as pedicel. Palpus black in ground-colour, covered with a grey dusting and black microtrichia.

Thorax. Shiny black. Mesopleuron with interspaced yellow microtrichia on apical half.

Legs mainly black except apical half fore coxa, apical quarter of fore femur, fore tibia, fore and mid metatarsus yellow. Mid femur anteriorly ribbed over entire length. A row of pale ventral



Fig. 5. *Drapetis hirsutivalva* sp. nov. Habitus male, inset hind femur male. © Isabella Van de Velde.

setae on basal quarter, nearly half as long as femur is wide. Mid tibia without spur but apex ventrally set with a patch of small spinules with rounded tips.

Hind femur with apical half much thickened (Fig. 5 inset), at middle dorsoventrally as well antero-posterior bent; apical half of hind femur set with long yellow anteroventral setae, the longest toward apex nearly as long as femur is wide.

Wing clear with black veins. R_{4+5} and M_1 both undulating, running parallel over entire length. Haltere with black knob.

Abdomen. Black on tergites, sternites brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6). Right epandrial lamella densely set with very long setae (brown, paler depending on point of view). Both cerci are strong and set with strong setae. Right cercus longer than left cercus, both are medially fused (Fig. 6B). Apex of right cercus with broad rectangular tip. Apex of left cercus short and conical. Tip of left epandrial lamella (lel) with equally long Left surstylus 1 (ls1) club-shaped, long bearing several long apical setae including 2 pale squamiform setulae (Fig. 6C).

Female unknown.

ETYMOLOGY

The name *hirsutivalva* refers to the long hairy (*hirsutus*) right epandrial lamella (*valva* meaning clasper) of the new species.

DISCUSSION

The new species is closely related to *Drapetis undulata* Grootaert & Hellqvist, 2020. Both species have a much-widened hind femur, that is even wider in the new species. It differs further mainly in the male terminalia. In the new species the right epandrial lamella is clothed with very long setae. The apex of the right cercus is broadly rectangular while much smaller and thinner in *D. undulata*.

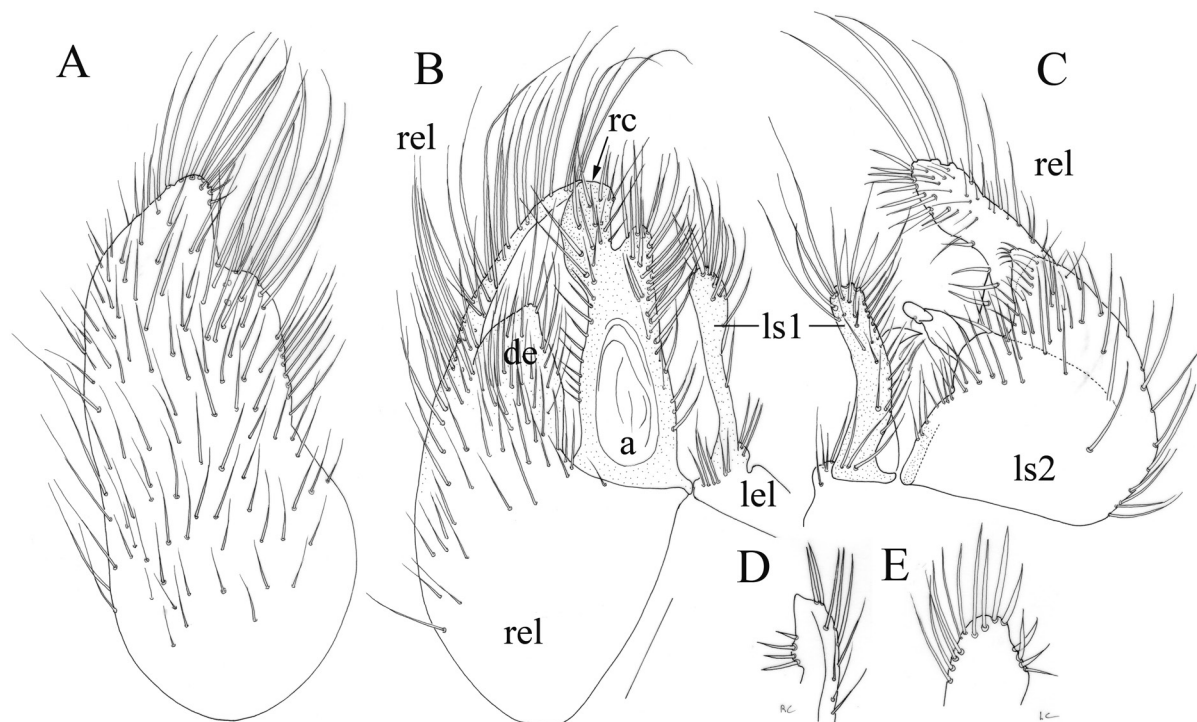


Fig. 6. *Drapetis hirsutivalva* sp. nov. male terminalia. **A**, right epandrial lamella. **B**, epandrium with cerci in dorsal view. **C**, left surstyli. **D**, apex right cercus right view. **E**, left cercus left view. **F**, apex of left surstylus 1 with squamiform setulae in dorsal view. Scale 0.1 mm. © Patrick Grootaert.

Drapetis monsmargila Grootaert, Beuk & Shamshev, 2020
Figs 7-8

GROOTAERT, BEUK & SHAMSHEV, 2020: 4 (figs 1-4).

ROHÁČEK *et al.*, 2021: 10 (figs 17-19, 20-25).



Fig. 7. *Drapetis monsmargila* Grootaert, Beuk & Shamshev, 2020 male habitus, BG Slancev Brjag. © Isabella Van de Velde.

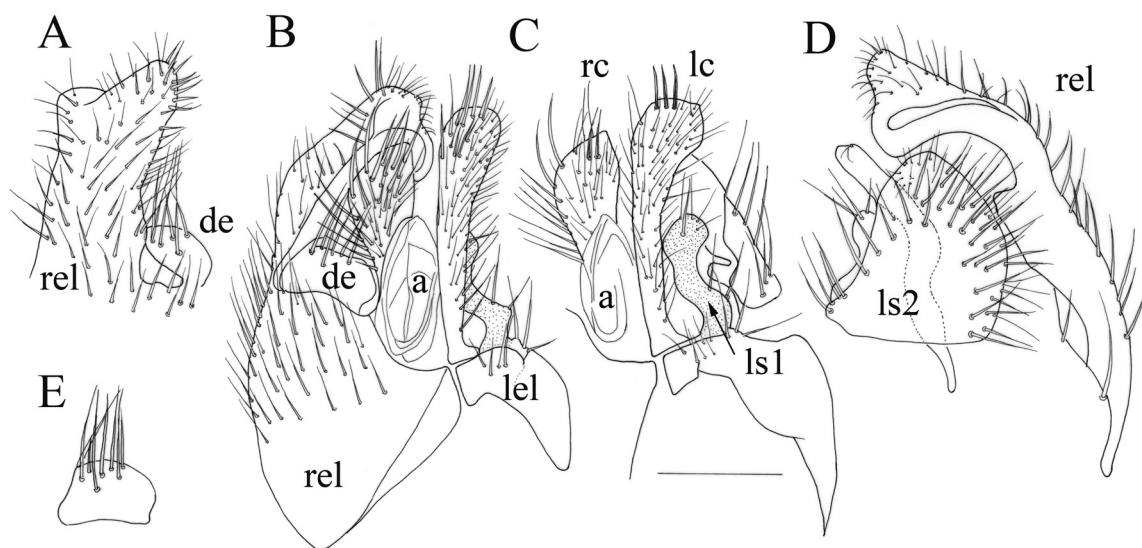


Fig. 8. *Drapetis monsmargila* Grootaert, Beuk & Shamshev, 2020: male terminalia, BG Slancev Brjag. **A**, apex of right epandrial lamella (fused surstylus). **B**, right epandrial lamella with cerci. **C**, cerci with left. **D**, apex right epandrial lamella and left surstylus ls2 cercus right view. **E**, left cercus left view. Scale 0.1 mm. © Patrick Grootaert.

DIAGNOSIS

A species of the *exilis*-group. Antenna black. Postpedicel about as long as high, distinctly longer than pedicel. Colour of legs variable from entirely yellow to black. Vein R_{4+5} and M_1 undulating but running parallel (Fig. 7). Haltere white, sometimes dusky. Cerci large, with rounded apices set with strong apical setae. Left cercus longer than right cercus.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

BULGARIA: 1 ♂, Slancev Brjag forest, 42.714, 27.730 leg. M. Barták (MS reference as Bul5; diss. RBINS). 5 ♂♂, same provenance, in coll. M. Barták.

DISCUSSION

It must be noted that the colouration of the legs is very variable, from almost entirely yellow legs to entirely black legs.

DISTRIBUTION

Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Netherlands.

Drapetis parilis Collin, 1926 Figs 9-10

COLLIN, 1926: 146.

COLLIN, 1961: 38. Diagnosis (figs 15 b male terminalia).

GROOTAERT, 2016: 9 (fig. 9-11 male terminalia).

MICHELSEN & GROOTAERT, 2019: fig. 6 A, C SEM images of mid femur.

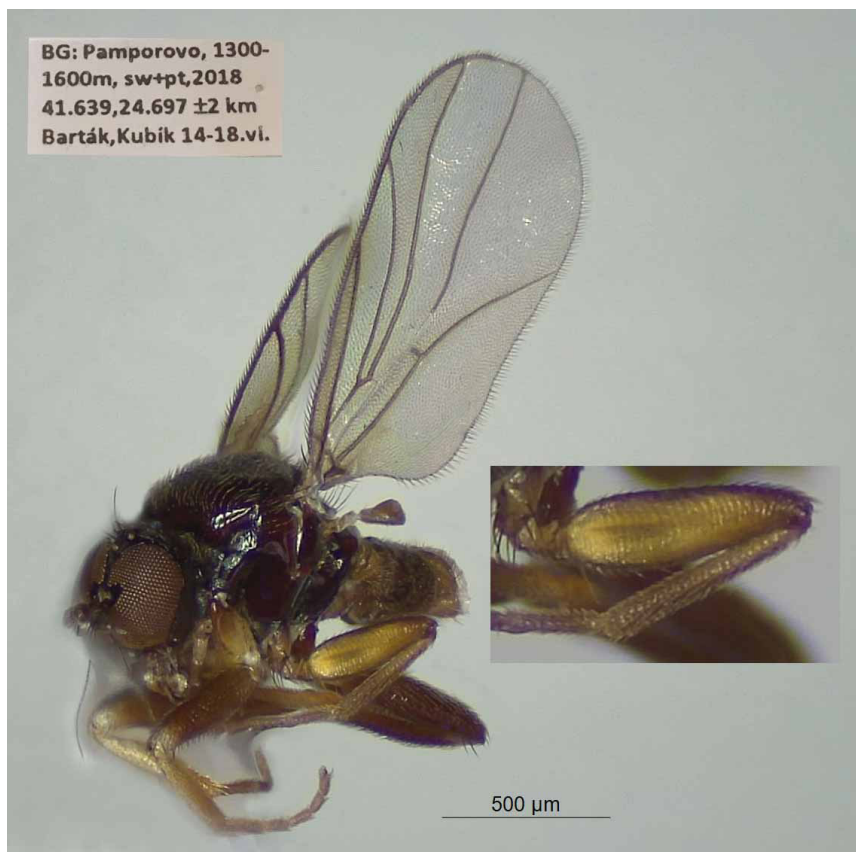


Fig. 9. *Drapetis parilis* Collin, 1926. Male habitus (BG Pamporovo). Inset: mid leg anteriorly showing ribs on mid femur. © Isabella Van de Velde.

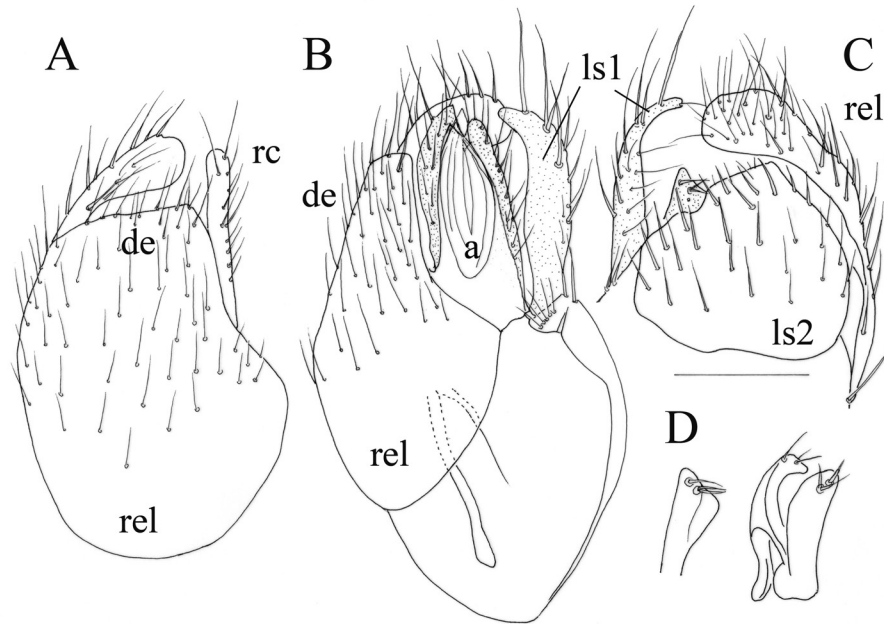


Fig. 10. *Drapetis parilis* Collin, 1926. Male terminalia (BG Pamporovo). **A**, right epandrial lamella. **B**, epandrium with cerci dorsal. **C**, left surstyli and side of right epandrial lamella in ventral view. **D**, left surstylus 2 in ventral view; in dorsal view showing the bi-lobed structure. Scale 0.1 mm. © Patrick Grootaert.

DIAGNOSIS

A species of the *exilis*-group with black halteres. Veins R_{4+5} and M_1 slightly diverging (Fig. 9). Mid femur anteriorly with distinct ribs (Fig. 9 inset). Cerci narrow. Right cercus slightly longer than left cercus. Left surstylus composed of 3 lobes. Left surstylus 1 large, longer and broader than left cercus. Below left surstylus 2 is a bi-lobed structure (Fig. 10D). Left surstylus 2 circular in ventral view, apically set with spine-like setae.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

BULGARIA: 1 ♂ Pamporovo, 1300-1600m, 41.639, 24.697 (Barták & Kubík leg.) dissected and figured (habitus and terminalia; MS reference Bul9); 1 ♂ Rhodopes, Yundola 1300m, pasture 42.063, 23.855, 24 June 2018 Barták & Kubík leg., in coll. RBINS).

DISCUSSION.

The dorsal extension of the right epandrial lamella is broader and its tip is less acute than in the Belgian specimen illustrated in GROOTAERT (2016). The shape of the second lobe of the left surstylus is also different. However, since the variability is actually unknown nor the barcodes, this variation might be explained as a geographic variation.

***Drapetis spinifer* sp. nov.**

Figs 11-12

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DIAGNOSIS

A species of the *exilis*-group. Postpedicel short, about as long as deep and as long as pedicel. Haltere white. Legs yellow, including all coxae. Mid femur lacking anterior ribs. Mid tibia lacking apical ventral spinules. Veins R_{4+5} and M_1 undulating but running parallel throughout.

Both cerci forming a V in dorsal view. Both cerci with conical tips, nearly equally long, set with broadened black apical bristles. Right epandrial lamella at inside with a long pointed brown projection.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype ♂: BULGARIA, Slanchev Bryag env., 18-20.VI.2019. PT, deciduous forest, alt. 10m; 42.751, 27.886 (Barták & Kubík leg.) (MS reference Bul4; in coll. Barták).

ETYMOLOGY

The name *spinifer* alludes long spine at the inside of the right epandrial lamella.

DESCRIPTION

Male (Fig. 11)

Length: body: 2.12 mm; wing: 1.4 mm.

Head. Shiny black. Frons shiny, narrowing towards antennae, there narrower than front ocellus. Face almost linear. Clypeus greyish dusted. Ocellar bristles black, less than half as long as verticals, short. Anterior ocellars crossing, posterior ocellars diverging. Antenna black. Pedicel with two ventral setae as long as pedicel. Postpedicel short, about as long as deep and as long as pedicel. Palpus yellowish with black bristles.

Thorax. Shiny black. Mesoscutum uniformly covered with short yellowish bristles. A pair of long black prescutellar dc. A pair of long, black crossing apical scutellar setae with a short seta at each side, less than half as long as apicals. Mesopleuron over the whole surface set with widely spaced yellow microtrichia.

Legs yellow, including all coxae, but tarsomeres 2-5 brownish (metatarsi yellow).



Fig. 11. *Drapetis spinifer* sp. nov. holotype male habitus. © Isabella Van de Velde.

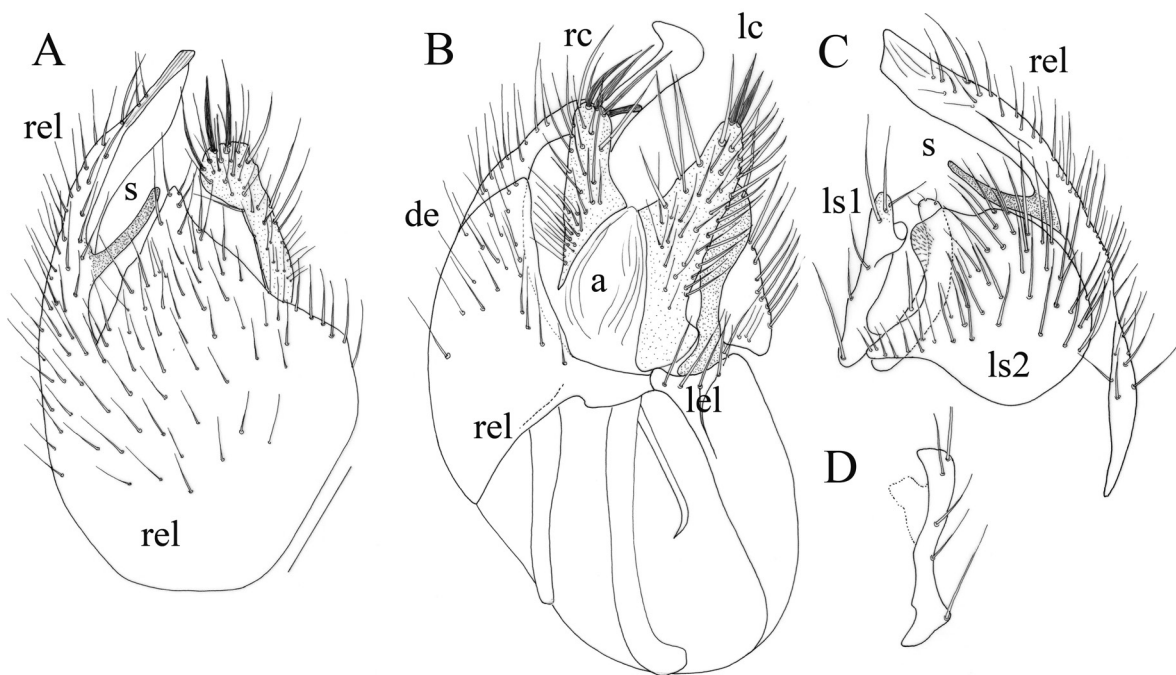


Fig. 12. *Drapetis spinifer* sp. nov. **A**, right epandrial lamella in lateral view. **B**, epandrium with cerci in dorsal view. **C**, left surstyli and right epandrial lamella bearing a long dark spine-like extension on inside (s). **D**, left surstylus1 in dorsal view. Scale 0.1 mm. © Patrick Grootaert.

Fore leg. Coxa set with yellow bristles. Femur lacking distinct ventral bristles. A pair of short black posteroventral setae.

Mid leg. Femur lacking anterior ribs and distinct ventral bristles; a few tiny black preapicals. Mid tibia lacking apical ventral spinules.

Hind leg. Femur lacking preapicals. A few erect yellowish dorsal setae near base present. Tibia as long as femur, lacking particular bristles.

Abdomen. Tergites black. Tergites 1 and 2 covered with short yellowish bristles. Tergite 3 with a triangular patch set with short black squamiform bristles. Tergite 4 narrow with a stripe of black bristles. Sternites pale brownish, set with yellow bristles.

Wing. Veins R_{4+5} and M_1 undulating but running parallel throughout. Haltere white.

Male genitalia. Shiny black (Figs 11, 12). Both cerci forming a V in dorsal view. Both cerci nearly equally long, with conical tips set with broadened black apical bristles. Right epandrial lamella at inside with a long pointed brown projection (Fig. 12A, C).

Female unknown.

DISCUSSION

For a comparison with the other Bulgarian species, we refer to the key below. The presence of a long spine at the inside of the right epandrial lamella is so far as we know unique in *Drapetis*.

Key to males of *Drapetis* Meigen from Bulgaria

At the moment there is no key available dealing with all the European *Drapetis* species. In a paper with the description of three new species from Italy, RAFFONE (2013) provided a key

to the western European species known at that time. The key of MICHELSEN & GROOTAERT (2019) deals with Northwestern Europe, but since the publication of that paper, three more species belonging to the *exilis* group have been described. Two species from Sweden: *Drapetis undulata* Grootaert & Hellqvist, 2020 and *D. terjei* Grootaert & Hellqvist, 2020 and from the southern Netherlands *D. monsmargila* Grootaert *et al.* 2020.

The European species of *Drapetis* are classified by CHVÁLA (1975) into two groups according to the position of the upper cross vein in relation to the basal medial cell (lower basal cell). When the upper cross vein (radial-medial cross vein r-m) is before or at the middle of the basal medial cell, the species are classified in the *D. assimilis*-group. When the upper cross vein (r-m) is situated beyond the middle of the basal medial cell (bm) and thus the upper and lower cross veins are closer together, the species are classified in the *D. exilis*-group.

1. Upper cross vein (radial-medial cross vein r-m) before or at the middle of the basal medial cell: *D. assimilis*-group 2
 - Upper cross vein (r-m) beyond the middle of the basal medial cell (bm) and thus the upper and lower cross veins closer together (Fig. 7) *D. exilis* group 4
2. First and second antennal segments orange yellow *D. flavipes* Macquart, 1834
 - First and second antennal segments black 3
3. Hind femur with a row of long posteroventral setae on basal two thirds. Right cercus short, half as long as left cercus. Left cercus with 2 foliate black subapical bristles at inside (Fig. 4) *D. assimilis* (Fallén, 1815)
 - Hind femur with a row of posteroventral setae confined to basal third only. Right cercus conical, a little longer than the digitiform left cercus (Fig. 2B). No black subapical foliate bristles on left cercus *D. arcuatoides* **sp. nov.**
4. Haltere white, at most dusky in some *D. monsmargila* specimens. Mid femur anteriorly lacking ribs 4
 - Haltere black. Mid femur anteriorly with ribs (Fig. 9 inset) 5
4. Postpedicel short, about as long as high (Fig. 11), as long as pedicel. Both cerci forming a V in dorsal view (Fig. 12B). Both cerci with conical tips, nearly equally long, set with broadened black apical bristles. Right epandrial lamella at inside with a long pointed brown projection (Fig. 12A, C) *D. spinifer* **sp. nov.**
 - Postpedicel longer, about 1.5 times as long as high and much longer than pedicel. Both cerci running parallel, with broadened apices bearing a few black setulae. Left cercus longer than right cercus (Fig. 8). Right epandrial lamella lacking an internal projection *D. monsmargila* Grootaert *et al.* 2020
5. Hind femur twisted and much thickened in apical half (Fig. 5 inset), there set with golden yellow anteroventral bristles as long as femur is wide. Right epandrial lamella set with very long setae (Fig. 6A). Both cerci strong, set with strong setae. Right cercus with a broad rectangular apex; right cercus longer than left cercus (Fig. 6B) *D. hirsutivalva* **sp. nov.**
 - Hind femur not much thickened in apical half and lacking long anteroventral setae. Right epandrial lamella set with only a few short long setae (Fig. 10A). Cerci thinner (Fig. 10) 6
6. Ventral bristles on pedicel short, less than half as long as pedicel. Left surstylus 1 (ls1) longer than left cercus and set with short apical bristles *exilis* Meigen, 1822
 - Ventral bristles on pedicel as long as pedicel. Left surstylus 1 (ls1) about as long as left cercus and set with long apical bristles (Fig. 10B) *D. parilis* Collin, 1926

Catalogue of the *Drapetis* species of Bulgaria

Drapetis arcuatoides **sp. nov.**

Drapetis assimilis (Fallén, 1815) – RW; 300-890 m; 1, 2; e, ? h; DZHAMBAZOV, 1999, in references.

Drapetis exilis Meigen, 1822 – RW, BN; 0-520 m; 1; e; BESCHOVSKI, 1973; DZHAMBAZOV, 1995, 2000.

Drapetis flavipes Macquart, 1834 – P1; 180-230 m; 1; ena; CZERNÝ, 1930; GUÉORGUIEV & BERON, 1962; BESCHOVSKI, 1972; BERON, 1994, 2015.

Drapetis hirsutivalva **sp. nov.**

Drapetis monsmargila Grootaert, Beuk & Shamshev, 2020

Drapetis parilis Collin, 1926

Drapetis spinifer **sp. nov.**

General discussion

At the moment, only eight species of *Drapetis* are known from Bulgaria, but several more are expected when compared to nearby countries (SHAMSHEV, 2016). The older records were mainly from caves (HUBENOV, 2021), not the typical habitat of the genus *Drapetis*, that is generally found on tree trunk or on leaves of vegetation.

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