

Gall midges (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) of Ukraine

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Abstract. This study summarizes the results of investigations of the family Cecidomyiidae carried out in Ukraine from the end of the nineteenth century up to the year 2007. The present fauna of Cecidomyiidae in Ukraine includes 298 species in 93 genera. The subfamily Cecidomyiinae includes 172 species in 56 genera, the subfamily Porricondyliinae 38 species in 17 genera and the subfamily Lestremiinae 88 species in 20 genera. Ukraine with its 298 species of gall midges belongs among the twenty species richest countries Europe. The genus *Dasineura* Rondani, 1840 with 37 species and the genus *Contarinia* Rondani, 1860 with 21 species are the species richest genera. From the point of view of the distribution, 170 species (57%) are European, 63 species (22%) Euro-Siberian, 29 (10%) Holarctic, 21 species (7%) Euro-Asian, and 6 species (2%) sub-Mediterranean. Most species occurring in Ukraine are phytophagous and are associated with 123 host plant species *Hidoletes urticaria* (Kieffer, 1895), *Feltiella acarisuga* (Vallot, 1827), and *Silvestriola tyrophagi* Dombrovská, 1940 are the predators of other arthropods. *Brachyneura antennata* Mamaev, 1967 and *Silvestriola tyrophagi* Dombrovská, 1940 were described on the basis of the material collected in Ukraine. *Bryomyia bergrothi* Kieffer, 1895 and *B. producta* (Felt, 1908) are the most frequent species in Ukraine; each of them was found at more than ten localities. An annotated list of all species registered in Ukraine is presented. Each species is characterized by its biology, occurrence in Ukraine and geographic distribution. A list of host plants and associated gall midges are.

Key words. Faunistics, zoogeography, distribution, economic importance, plant-animal relations, Diptera, Cecidomyiinae, Ukraine, Europe, Palaearctic Region.

INTRODUCTION

Ukraine is the country in the Eastern Europe. It is bordered by Russia to the north-east, Belarus to the north, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary to the west and Romania, Moldova to the south. Ukraine has an area of 603,628 km². Natural or semi-natural vegetation covers about one third of its territory. It is represented mostly by forests (14.3%), meadows (9.7%), mires (2%), steppes and saline habitats (3%). About 100 species of trees occur in Ukraine.

In the past several researchers devoted attention to the study gall midge fauna in Ukraine. Rübsaamen (1895) reported as the first the occurrence of galls of ten gall midge species which were collected by Olga Fedčenko and Boris Fedčenko during their expeditions in various parts of Russia and Ukraine. Szulczewski (1932) collected galls in the north-western part of Ukraine and found galls of 197 gall causers of them 56 species of the family Cecidomyiidae. Kapuscinski (1936) collected galls in south-western part of Ukraine in the valley of the river Prut and found galls of 12 gall midge species. Vanin (1941) collected galls in the peninsula Crimea (Krym) which is located on the northern coast of the Black Sea in Eastern Europe and is completely surrounded by the Black Sea and the Azov Sea. He found there 75 galls of various causers, of them twelve species belong to gall midges.

Bej-Bienko and his collaborators published a comprehensive publication devoted to the agricultural entomology in which they reported on three species of gall midges – *Contarinia medicaginis*, *Mayetiola destructor* and *Stenodiplosis panici* – as serious pests of agriculture in Ukraine (Bej-Bienko et al. 1955). Marikovskij (1956, 1958) described three new gall midge species from Ukraine – *Dasineura floralis*, *Janetiella foliicola* and *Lasioptera kosarzewskella*. Krištal (1959) published a list of 33 gall midge species occurring as pests in Ukraine, without giving their locality of occurrence. Mamaev (1964) and Mamaev & Berest (1990) published lists of gall midges of the subfamily Lestremiinae which they collected in the most western part of Ukraine in the surroundings of the towns Rahov, Hust, Kvasy during the years 1963–1967. Kolomoec (1977) reported on 17 gall midge species which injured several plants in the Botanical Garden in Doneck. Dmitriev (1977) found nine gall midge species developing on alien host plants of parks in Ukraine. Kolomoec et al. (1989) found 45 gall midge species in the Lugansk Reserve situated in the eastern part of Ukraine. Berest started her studies of gall midges in various forest biotops of Ukraine during the years 1983–1984 and subsequently published a series of papers either alone or together with Mamaev. Berest studied mainly the gall midges of subfamilies Lestremiinae and Porricondylinae. She described many new species and several new genera. Jaschhof (2016) revised all species and genera described by Berest which resulted in the finding that many species and genera were synonymized with the previously described species and genera.

In the following part the following data are given for each species of gall midges. the scientific name of the species, author of the description with date of description, short biology of the species, occurrence in Russia, type of distribution area and references.

ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

Subfamily Cecidomyiinae

Acericecis szepligetii (Kieffer, 1901)

Larvae cause galls on leaves of *Acer tataricum* (Aceraceae). Only larva has been described. One generation develops a year. Adults fly in the spring. Females after mating lay eggs on young, developing leaves. After several days small larvae come out from the eggs. Larvae immediately start to suck liquids from young leaves and grow quickly. After several weeks larvae are full grown (so called “mature larvae”), they leave galls where they developed, fall to the ground and enter the upper layer of the soil where they remain up to the spring of the following year. In May larvae pupate in the soil and after several days, adults come out. Males fly and search for females. Females shortly after mating search for suitable young leaf to fulfill their task – to lay eggs. And the life cycle repeats.

OCCURRENCE. Kiev.

DISTRIBUTION. European, Pontic-Pannonian geoelement.

REFERENCE. Dmitriev (1977).

Acodiplosis inulae (Loew, 1847)

Larvae cause globular stem galls on *Inula britannica* and *I. ensifolia* (Asteraceae). One or two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Ametrodiplosis thalictricola* (Rübsaamen, 1895)**

Larvae develop in fruits of *Thalictrum flavum* (Ranunculaceae). Attacked fruits are swollen. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the spring in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Aphidoletes urticaria* (Kieffer, 1895)**

Larvae are zoophagous. They feed mainly on the small aphid *Aphis urticata* (Hemiptera: Aphidae) on *Urtica dioica* (Urticaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Hust (Zakarpatskaâ Province).

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Asphondylia baudysi* Vimmer, 1937**

Larvae cause galls on pods of *Coronilla varia* (Fabaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Krym, Donec'k, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1896), Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Asphondylia cytisi* Frauenfeld, 1873**

Larvae cause bud galls on various species of *Cytisus* (Fabaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1896), Krištal (1959).

***Asphondylia genistae* (Loew, 1850)**

Larvae cause galls on pods of *Genista germanica* and *G. tinctoria* (Fabaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Asphondylia lupulinae* Kieffer, 1909**

Larvae induce galls on axillary or terminal buds of *Medicago lupulina* (Fabaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Asphondylia melanopus* Kieffer, 1890**

Larvae cause swellings on the pods of *Lotus corniculatus* (Fabaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv, Donec'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Krištal (1959), Kolomoec (1977).

***Asphondylia miki* Wachtl, 1880**

Larvae cause galls on pods of *Medicago sativa* and *M. falcata* (Fabaceae). Several generations develop in a year. The larvae overwinter in the galls, in each gall only a single larva. Pupation takes place in the gall in the end of spring or in early summer. Females lay a single egg on a developing pod of alfalfa. The larvae develop very quickly. Sometimes up to 25 galls were found on one host plant.

OCCURRENCE. Krym, Poltava, Kyiv, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, secondarily Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1896), Kolobova (1929), Krištal (1959), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Asphondylia pruniperda* Rondani, 1867**

Larvae change into galls the flower buds of *Prunus spinosa* (Rosaceae). Each gall contains a large cavity with a single larva. Only one generation develops per year. Adults emerge at the end of June and early July. Females lay eggs in the young buds, often on the same twig with the old galls. A single larva develops in a cavity of each gall where it overwinters. Larvae pupate in the gall in the June of the following year.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Krištal (1959).

***Asphondylia verbasci* (Vallot, 1827)**

Larvae cause flower bud galls on *Verbascum lychnitis* and *Verbascum nigrum* (Scrophulariaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Krym, Donec'k, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European, Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean.

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1896), Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Brachineura antennata* Mamaev, 1967**

A male was caught in nature. Biology is unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpatskaâ Province. It is the type locality, where the male was caught.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Brachineura scotica* Edwards, 1937**

Adults were caught in nature. Biology is unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Scotland, Ukraine.

REFERENCE. Edwards (1937), Gagné (2004).

***Bremiola onobrychidis* (Brems, 1847)**

Larvae produce pod-like galls on leaflets of *Onobrychis viciifolia* subsp. *sativa* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Krištal (1959), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Cecidomyia magna* (Möhn, 1955)**

Larvae develop in old resin mass of *Picea abies* (Pinaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1971).

***Clinodiplosis cilicrus* Kieffer, 1889)**

Larvae are phytosaprophagous and develop mainly in the decaying flower heads of various plant species of the family Asteraceae. Two or more generations develop per year. Mature larvae leave the plant, fall to the ground and pupate there.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969), Skuhrová (1973).

***Contarinia acerplicans* (Kieffer, 1889)**

Larvae cause leaf-fold galls on *Acer pseudoplatanus* and *A. campestre* (Aceraceae). Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dmitriev (1977).

***Contarinia anthobia* (Löw, 1877)**

Larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Crataegus laevigata* (= *C. oxyacantha*) (Rosaceae). One generation develops per year. Full grown larvae leave galls, fall to the ground and hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the following spring.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Krištal (1959).

***Contarinia campanulae* (Kieffer, 1895)**

Larvae live in deformed flower buds of *Campanula rapunculoides* and *C. trachelium* (Campanulaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Contarinia coryli* (Kaltenbach, 1859)**

Larvae live in swollen catkins of *Corylus avellana* (Corylaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Krištal (1959).

***Contarinia cotini* Kieffer, 1901**

Larvae live in deformed flower buds of *Cotinus coggygia* (Anacardiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European, sub-Mediterranean.

REFERENCE. Dmitriev (1977).

***Contarinia gei* Kieffer, 1909**

White larvae live in deformed leaves of *Geum urbanum* (Rosaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Contarinia lathyri* Kieffer, 1909**

White or yellow larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Lathyrus pratensis* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1973).

***Contarinia lepidii* Kieffer, 1909**

Yellowish larvae cause galls on terminal part of the stem of *Lepidium draba* (Brassicaceae). The stem is severely stunted, lateral buds are accumulated with a small cluster of leaves.

OCCURRENCE. Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kieffer (1909).

***Contarinia loti* (De Geer, 1776)**

Yellow larvae live in flower buds of *Lotus corniculatus* (Fabaceae). Attacked buds are swollen and remain shut. Two or more generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Krištal (1959), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Contarinia marchali* Kieffer, 1896**

Larvae develop inside swollen fruits of *Fraxinus excelsior* (Oleaceae). Only one generation develops per year. Hibernation and pupation take place in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Derkul, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kozarževskaâ (1957).

***Contarinia medicaginis* Kieffer, 1895**

Yellow larvae induce galls on flower buds of *Medicago sativa* and *M. falcata* (Fabaceae). Two or more generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil. In central, southern and southeastern Europe it is a serious pest of lucerne (Darvas et al. 2000).

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k, Boâny, Černivec'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian (Holarctic).

REFERENCES. Kriřtal (1959), Kolomoec (1973), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Contarinia nasturtii* (Kieffer, 1888)**

Lemon-yellow larvae cause several types of damage on *Nasturtium* sp. and other species of the family Brassicaceae. They live in swollen flower buds that remain closed, in crinkled and crumpled heart leaves and in swollen young shoots. Several generations develop per year. Pupation takes place in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Donec'k, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Rûbsaamen (1896), Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Contarinia onobrychidis* Kieffer, 1895**

Yellow larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Onobrychis viciifolia* (= *O. sativa*) (Fabaceae) which remain closed and do not continue in the development.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Contarinia petioli* (Kieffer, 1898)**

Orange coloured larvae cause globular galls on leaf petioles on *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Prut, Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kapuscinski (1936), Vanin (1941).

***Contarinia pisi* (Loew, 1850)**

White larvae live in swollen flower buds, clustered leaves at vegetative tips or in malformed pods of *Pisum sativum* (Fabaceae). Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in

the soil. *Contarinia pisi* is locally a major pest, mainly in areas where peas have been grown intensively.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Krištal (1959).

***Contarinia pyrivora* (Riley, 1886)**

Many yellowish-white larvae live inside the misshapen and enlarged fruitlets of *Pyrus communis* (Rosaceae). The infested fruitlets dry up and crack, later falling to the ground. Attacked fruits are unshapely and enlarged. Before then the fully-grown larvae leave attacked fruits and fall to the soil where they hibernate. One generation develops per year. It is a major pest of pear.

OCCURRENCE. Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981), Darvas et al. (2000).

***Contarinia quercina* (Rübsaamen, 1890)**

Yellow-white larvae live among very young leaves in leaf buds of *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* (Fagaceae). Attack results in irregular rosette of deformed leaves. Two generations develop per year. Hibernation in the soil. *C. quercina* is a pest of young oak trees in forest nurseries.

OCCURRENCE. Donec'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1975), Skuhřavá & Roques (2000).

***Contarinia tiliarum* (Kieffer, 1890)**

Yellow larvae cause conspicuous globular swellings on flower stalks, leaf petioles and young twigs of *Tilia cordata* and *T. platyphyllos* (Tiliaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Contarinia tritici* (Kirby, 1798)**

Lemon or golden yellow gregarious larvae develop in spikelets of *Triticum vulgare* (Poaceae). It is an inconspicuous and often overlooked, but serious pest of wheat. One generation develops per year but it may develop a numerically small partial second generation. *Contarinia tritici* is a serious pest of wheat in Europe.

OCCURRENCE. Poltava.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic, cosmopolitan.

REFERENCES. Znamenskij (1926), Krištal (1959), Darvas et al. (2000).

***Contarinia viburnorum* Kieffer, 1913**

Yellow larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Viburnum lantana* and *V. opulus* (Caprifoliaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dmitriev (1977).

***Coquillettomyia dentata* Felt, 1918**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1972).

***Coquillettomyia extensa* Mamaev, 1973**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1973).

***Coquillettomyia lobata* (Felt, 1907)**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1972).

***Coquillettomyia mirifica* (Marikovskij, 1953)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1973).

***Coquillettomyia nigricornis* Mamaev, 1973**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1973).

***Coquillettomyia umida* (Möhn, 1955)**

Larvae develop among the leaves of *Populus* and *Quercus* fallen to the ground.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1972).

***Craneiobia corni* (Giraud, 1863)**

Orange-yellow larvae cause hard, woody galls on the leaves of *Cornus mas* and *C. sanguinea* (Cornaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the spring of the following year.
OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. European, sub-Mediterranean.

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1895), Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec (1975).

***Cystiphora sonchi* (Vallot, 1827)**

Yellow-whitish larvae cause pustule galls on the leaves of *Sonchus oleraceus* and *S. arvensis* (Asteraceae). Two or more generations develop per year. A part of larvae pupates in galls, a part in the soil. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Donec'k, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, introduced in Canada for biological control.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Cystiphora taraxaci* (Kieffer, 1888)**

Orange coloured larvae cause pustule galls on the leaves of *Taraxacum officinale* (Asteraceae). Two or more generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, introduced in Canada (Saskatchewan) for biological control.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Dasineura acrophila* (Winnertz, 1853)**

White larvae live gregariously and produce galls on leaflets of *Fraxinus excelsior* (Oleaceae). Attacked leaflet is folded upwards along mid-vein, each part becomes thickened and both parts form together a large cavity in which larvae develop. Usually, all leaflets on young shoots are attacked. Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dmitriev (1977).

***Dasineura auritae* (Rübsaamen, 1916)**

Yellow larvae cause marginal leaf rolls on *Salix aurita* and *S. cinerea* (Salicaceae), in each gall only one larva. Two generations develop per year. Larvae of summer generation pupate in the galls, of hibernating generation in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Dasineura bayeri* (Rübsaamen, 1914)**

Larvae produce galls at the vegetative tips of *Sisymbrium loeselii* (Brassicaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura bistortae* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Larvae cause galls on *Polygonum bistorta* (Polygonaceae). The leaf margin is rolled.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Dasineura capsulae* (Kieffer, 1901)**

Orange coloured larvae produce hard galls on the growing points of *Euphorbia cyparissias* (Euphorbiaceae).
OCCURRENCE. Donec'k.
DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Africa.
REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1977).

***Dasineura crataegi* (Winnertz, 1853)**

First white, later yellow and last red-yellowish larvae produce terminal rosette leaf galls on *Crataegus laevigata* (= *C. oxyacantha*) and *C. monogyna* (Rosaceae). Some larvae pupate in galls, some larvae leave galls and pupate in the soil. Two generations per year.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. European, up to Turkey.
REFERENCE. Krištal (1959).

***Dasineura cytisi* (Kieffer, 1909)**

White larvae live in the gall at vegetation tip of non-flowering shoots of *Genista sagittalis* (= *Cytisus sagittalis*) (Fabaceae).
OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.
DISTRIBUTION. South-European.
REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura fairmairei* (Kieffer, 1897)**

Red larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Lathyrus sylvestris* and *L. tuberosus* (Fabaceae).
OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.
REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura floralis* (Marikovskij, 1956)**

Larvae develop in flower buds of *Onobrychis* sp.
OCCURRENCE. Bila Cerkva (Kyivs'ka Province).
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Krištal (1959), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Dasineura fraxini* (Bremer, 1847)**

Orange larvae cause swellings of the mid-vein on the leaflets of *Fraxinus excelsior* (Oleaceae). Usually one generation, rarely two generations develop per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the soil.
OCCURRENCE. Krym, Polissâ, Lugans'k, Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Africa.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Vanin (1941), Dmitriev (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura helenae* Sylvén, 1993**

White larvae feed gregariously inside fruits of *Fraxinus excelsior* and are probably inquilines in galls produced by *Contarinia marchali*.

OCCURRENCE. Derkul.

DISTRIBUTION. European, known only from Sweden.

REFERENCE. Kozarževskaâ (1957).

***Dasineura hyperici* (Bremer, 1847)**

Orange-yellow larvae cause leaf bud galls on *Hypericum perforatum* and other species (Hypericaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura irregularis* (Bremer, 1847)**

White larvae cause galls from leaves of *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Aceraceae). The leaves are wrinkled, curled and rolled upwards and their veins are hypertrophied and slightly swollen. Two generations develop per year. Pupation takes place in the soil. *Dasineura irregularis* may be locally and occasionally a major pest of young maple trees grown in forest nurseries or in hedges.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1975, 1977), Dmitriev (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura loewii* (Mik, 1882)**

Larvae live in faded, purse shaped folded leaves of the shoot tip of *Euphorbia seguierana* (= *E. gerardiana*) (Euphorbiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura lupulinae* (Kieffer, 1891)**

Reddish yellow larvae cause pea-sized leaf galls on the stems of *Medicago lupulina* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura mali* (Kieffer, 1904)**

At first white, later red larvae develop in rolled leaf margins of *Malus sylvestris* (Rosaceae). Infested leaves drop prematurely. Two or more generations develop per year. One part of larvae

pupates in galls, other part drops to the ground and pupate in the soil. It is a serious pest of young apple trees and scions in orchards and in nurseries.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, Holarctic, immigrant in North America, Argentina and New Zealand.

REFERENCES. Vanin & Vanin (1927), Krištal (1959), Sabo (1962), Kolomoec (1975).

***Dasineura medicaginis* (Bremer, 1847)**

Reddish-yellow to orange-yellow larvae develop in onion-shaped leaf bud galls on *Medicago sativa* and *M. falcata* (Fabaceae). Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil. It is a serious pest of lucerne in Central Europe.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura oxyacanthae* (Rübsaamen, 1914)**

Red larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Crataegus laevigata* (= *C. oxyacantha*) (Rosaceae). One generation develops per year.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Krištal (1959).

***Dasineura papaveris* (Winnertz, 1853)**

Reddish yellow larvae develop in the seed capsules of *Papaver rhoeas* and *P. dubium* (Papaveraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian, up to Israel.

REFERENCES. Krištal (1959), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura populicola* (Kozarževskaâ, 1957)**

Larvae develop in swollen fruits of *Populus nigra*.

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k, Derkul.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kozarževskaâ (1957).

***Dasineura pustulans* (Rübsaamen, 1889)**

White larvae live in depressions of the leaves of *Filipendula ulmaria* (Rosaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Dasineura pyri* (Bouché, 1847)**

White larvae develop in curled and rolled leaf margins of *Pyrus communis* (Rosaceae).

Two or more generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls or in the soil. It may be occasionally a serious pest of pears, especially on young trees.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, immigrant in the eastern Nearctic and New Zealand.

REFERENCE. Krištal (1959).

***Dasineura rosae* (Bremer, 1847)**

Orange coloured larvae cause galls on leaflets of *Rosa canina* and some other species of *Rosa* (Rosaceae). The attacked leaflet is folded along the midvein and swollen forming a chamber where larvae develop. Several generations develop per year. Full-grown larvae leave galls, fall to the soil where they pupate.

OCCURRENCE. Donec'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, up to Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Janata (1912), Krištal (1959), Kolomoec (1975).

***Dasineura rossi* (Rübsaamen, 1914)**

Orange-yellow larvae develop among a cluster of deformed leaves of *Astragalus danicus* (Fabaceae). Several generations develop per year.

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura salviae* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Only gall has been described. Red larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Salvia pratensis* (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura sampaina* (Tavares, 1902)**

Larvae develop in deformation on the stem tip of *Linum bienne* (= *L. austriacum*).

OCCURRENCE. Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean.

REFERENCE. Rübsaamen (1895), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura sisymbrii* (Schrank, 1803)**

Orange coloured larvae cause spongy galls on the stems and inflorescences of *Rorippa palustris* (original description), other species of the genus *Rorippa* and also of *Barbarea* and *Sisymbrium* (Brassicaceae). Two or three generations develop in one year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Donec'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura spadicea* (Rübsaamen, 1917)**

Yellow larvae live in pod-like swollen leaflets of *Vicia cracca* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura tortilis* (Breimi, 1847)**

First yellow, then orange red larvae cause galls on *Alnus glutinosa* and *A. incana* (Betulaceae). Attacked leaf is folded upwards and the midvein and bases of lateral veins are thickened. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Dasineura tortrix* (Löw, 1877)**

White larvae live gregariously in terminal leaf bud galls on *Prunus spinosa* and other species of the genus *Prunus* (Rosaceae). The gall is fusiform, the terminal leaves are massed together, and the leaf margins are loosely rolled. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura trifolii* (Löw, 1874)**

Reddish-yellow larvae live in pod-like folded leaflets of *Trifolium repens* (Fabaceae). Several generations develop per year. Larvae of summer generations pupate in the galls in white cocoon. In autumn larvae leave galls and hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, immigrant in the USA.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Krištal (1959).

***Dasineura tympani* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Transparent larvae cause pustule galls on leaves of *Acer campestre* (Aceraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Donbas.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1975).

***Dasineura ulmaria* (Breimi, 1847)**

Yellowish-white larvae cause leaf galls on *Filipendula ulmaria* (Rosaceae). The gall is hemispherical on the upper side and cylindrical on the lower leaf side. Each gall contains one chamber where larva develops and pupates. Two or three generations develop per year.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Dasineura urticae* (Perris, 1840)**

Whitish-orange larvae cause irregular galls on leaves, stems and flower stalks of *Urtica dioica* (Urticaceae). The gall is rounded, unilocular with a mouth-like opening on the upper surface of the leaf. Two or more generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Dasineura viciae* (Kieffer, 1888)**

White larvae live gregariously in pod-like folded and hypertrophied leaflets of *Vicia sepium*. Two or three generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Donec'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Krištal (1959), Kolomoec (1977).

***Dasineura violae* (Löw, 1880)**

Pale orange-red larvae live gregariously in rosette leaf galls on *Viola tricolor* ssp. *arvensis* (Violaceae). Larvae pupate in the galls in white cocoon. Several generations develop per year.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Diodaulus traili* (Kieffer, 1889)**

Yellow larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Pimpinella saxifraga* (Apiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Feltiella acarisuga* (Vallot, 1827)**

Larvae feed as predators on red spider mites (Acarina: Tetranychidae). Larvae pupate in white cocoon on leaves or in the soil. Several generations develop per year. Gagné (2004) revised the genus *Feltiella* and synonymized *Feltiella tetranychii* and *Therodiplosis persicae* under *Feltiella acarisuga*. This species is used for biological control of red spider mites in greenhouses.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.

REFERENCE. Skuhravá et al. (2014).

***Gephyraulus raphanistri* (Kieffer, 1886)**

Larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Raphanus raphanistrum* (Brassicaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1977).

***Gephyraulius sisymbrii* Fedotova, 1992**

Larvae cause galls on *Sisymbrium loeselii*.
OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k, Harkiv.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1975), Kolomoec et al. (1989), Fedotova (1992).

***Haplodiplosis marginata* (Roser, 1840)**

Red larvae develop in saddle-shaped depressions (galls) on stems of *Triticum aestivum* (= *T. vulgare*), *Hordeum vulgare*, *Secale cereale*, *Avena sativa*, and also on some other species and genera of the family Poaceae. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the spring. It is a minor pest of cereals in northern Europe but a major pest of cereals in Central Europe.
OCCURRENCE. Podillâ.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Lûbomudrov (1926, 1930), Dombrovskaâ (1940), Kriřtal (1959).

***Harmandiola cavernosa* (Rûbsaamen, 1899)**

Solitary orange red larvae produce large, thick-walled galls on the leaves of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae). The gall is globular on the lower surface, partly extending on the upper surface where it is a slit-like opening. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.
OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Krym.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.
REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Vanin (1941).

***Harmandiola globuli* (Rûbsaamen, 1889)**

A solitary reddish-yellow larva produces small unilocular, globular, hard but thin-walled gall on the upper surface of the leaf of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae). The slit-like opening is on the lower surface. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.
OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Lugans'k.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.
REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Harmandiola tremulae* (Winnertz, 1853)**

Solitary red larvae cause large, unilocular, globular, very hard and thick-walled galls on the upper surface of the leaf of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae). The opening is on the lower side. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.
OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, occurring up to Kazakhstan.
REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Hartigiola annulipes* (Hartig, 1839)**

Solitary white larva produces a cylindrical gall on the upper side of the leaf of *Fagus sylvatica* (Fagaceae). One generation develops per year. In autumn the full-grown larva closes the opening at the base of the gall by a lid. The gall separates from the leaf and falls to the soil where larva hibernates hidden in the gall. In the spring the larva pupates inside the gall and then the adult gall midge emerges.

OCCURRENCE. Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Turkey and Caucasus.

REFERENCE. Vanin (1941).

***Hybolasioptera fasciata* (Kieffer, 1904)**

Larvae live in depressions of stems of *Secale cereale*, *Triticum aestivum*, *Elymus repens* (= *Agropyron repens*), and other species and genera of Poaceae.

OCCURRENCE. Poltava.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Kordúmov (1913), Znamenskij (1926), Krištal (1959).

***Iteomyia capreae* (Winnertz, 1853)**

First white, then orange, at maturity red larvae produce small hemispherical galls on the leaves of *Salix caprea*, *S. aurita*, and their hybrids and relatives (Salicaceae). The circular opening is on the lower surface of the leaf. Each gall includes one larva. When full-grown, larvae leave galls, drop to the soil where they hibernate. One generation develops per year.

OCCURRENCE. Prut, Donets'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kapuscinski (1936), Kolomoec (1975).

***Iteomyia major* (Kieffer, 1898)**

Larvae cause large galls on leaves of *Salix caprea* (Salicaceae). One generation develops per year.

OCCURRENCE. Prut.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kapuscinski (1936).

***Jaapiella clethrophila* RübSaamen, 1917**

Yellow larvae, with the head and abdominal parts reddish coloured, live as inquiline in the galls caused by *Dasineura tortilis* on the leaves of *Alnus glutinosa* (Betulaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Jaapiella floriperda* (Löw, 1888)**

Reddish larvae live gregariously in swollen flower buds of *Silene vulgaris* (= *S. inflata*) (Caryophyllaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Jaapiella genisticola* (Löw, 1877)**

First white, then pale rose coloured larvae cause galls at the growing top of *Genista tinctoria* (Fabaceae). Terminal leaves are tufted, swollen, forming a yellowish hairy mass about the size of a hazel nut.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Lugans'k.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.
REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Jaapiella loticola* (Rübsaamen, 1889)**

Reddish or orange coloured larvae develop in leaf bud galls at the tip of shoots of *Lotus corniculatus* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.
REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Jaapiella medicaginis* (Rübsaamen, 1912)**

Pink larvae develop in pod-like folded leaflets of *Medicago sativa* and *M. falcata* (Fabaceae). Two or more generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil. It is a minor pest of lucerne.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.
REFERENCES. Krištal (1959), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Jaapiella schmidtii* (Rübsaamen, 1912)**

Red larvae develop in seed capsules of *Plantago lanceolata* (Plantaginaceae) and feed by sucking the seed.

OCCURRENCE. Donec'k, Lugans'k.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Jaapiella veronicae* (Vallot, 1827)**

Several orange-coloured larvae develop in galls on growing top of *Veronica chamaedrys* (Scrophulariaceae). The two terminal leaves are shell-like thickened, densely covered with white hair, pressed together, forming a cavity in which the larvae live and pupate in white cocoons. Several overlapping generations develop per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the spring.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Jaapiella volvens* Rübсаamen, 1917**

Yellow or reddish larvae live in rolled, but not swollen, leaflets of *Lathyrus pratensis* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Janetiella foliicola* Marikovskij, 1956**

Larvae cause galls on leaves of *Onobrychis* sp. (Fabaceae).

The type material for description of this species originates from the locality Belaâ Cerkva (Kiev District).

OCCURRENCE. Bila Cerkva.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Krištal (1959).

***Janetiella lemeei* (Kieffer, 1904)**

Solitary yellow larvae produce galls on the leaf of *Ulmus minor* (= *U. campestris*) and *U. glabra* (Ulmaceae). The gall is a small, rounded swelling on the vein on one side of the leaf and a short tubular or cylindrical outgrowth on the other side. Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European, up to Turkey.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Janetiella thymi* (Kieffer, 1888)**

Yellow-red larvae develop in small, smooth galls at the shoot tips of *Thymus serpyllum* and *T. pulegioides* (= *T. chamaedrys*) (Lamiaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Karshomyia caulicola* (Coquillett, 1895)**

Adults were caught.

Larvae develop in the stem of *Papaver* sp.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Skuhřavá et al. (2014).

***Karshomyia producta* Mamaev et Krivošćina, 1998**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Skuhřavá et al. (2014).

***Kiefferia pericarpiicola* (Brems, 1847)**

Red larvae develop inside swollen fruits of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *P. magna*, *Daucus carota*, *Silaum silaus* (= *S. pratense*) and some other species and genera of Apiaceae. Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil. No seed is formed as a result of infestation.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Kochiomyia kochiae* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Larvae cause globular bud galls on *Bassia prostrata* (= *Kochia prostrata*) Chenopodiaceae). Galls are densely covered with white hairs.

OCCURRENCE. Krym, Odesa.

DISTRIBUTION. European, Pontic-Pannonian.

REFERENCE. Rûbsaamen (1896).

***Lasioptera calamagrostidis* Rûbsaamen, 1893**

Orange coloured larvae live under the leaf sheaths of *Calamagrostis epigeios* and other species of Poaceae.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kriřtal (1959).

***Lasioptera carophila* L w, 1874**

A solitary orange coloured larva causes a swelling at the point of insertion of umbellules in inflorescences of many species and genera of Apiaceae. Two generations develop per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Krym, Donec'k (*Foeniculum officinale*).

DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Africa.

REFERENCES. Rûbsaamen (1895), Vanin (1941), Kolomoec (1977).

***Lasioptera eryngii* Vallot, 1829**

Orange coloured larvae cause plurilocular swellings of stems and leaf petioles of *Eryngium campestre* (Apiaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. European, sub-Mediterranean.

REFERENCES. Rûbsaamen (1895), Vanin (1941).

***Lasioptera kosarzewskella* Marikovskij, 1958**

Larvae develop in the fruits of *Rhamnus cathartica* (Rhamnaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Derkul.

DISTRIBUTION. European, known to occur only in Ukraine and in the Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Kozarřevskaâ (1957), Skuhrová (1987).

***Lasioptera populnea* Wachtl, 1883**

Orange larvae live asinquilines in galls of *Contarinia populi* on leaves of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Lasioptera rubi* (Schrank, 1803)**

Orange larvae develop gregariously in hard woody swellings on stems of *Rubus idaeus*, *R. caesius*, and other species of *Rubus* (Rosaceae). One generation develops per year. Pupation takes place in the gall. It is a minor but widespread pest of *Rubus*.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Vanin & Vanin (1927), Vanin (1941), Szulczewski (1932), Krištál (1959).

***Lauthia spilota* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Lauthia spinigerella* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Macrodiplosis pustularis* (Brems, 1847)**

First white, later red-yellow larvae cause galls on leaf margins of *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* (Fagaceae). The marginal leaf lobe is a little thickened and folded downwards forming a cavity for development of larvae. Only one generation develops per year. Larvae leave the galls, hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the spring of the next year.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Prut.

DISTRIBUTION. European, up to Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kapuscinski (1936).

***Macrolabis lamii* Rübsaamen, 1915**

Whitish larvae live in leaf galls at stem tips of *Lamium album* (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Macrolabis lonicerae* Rübсаamen, 1912**

White or yellowish-white larvae produce galls in the form of rolled leaf margins on *Lonicera periclymenum* (Caprifoliaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Prut.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kapuscinski (1936).

***Massalugia rubra* (Kieffer, 1895)**

First white, later red larvae cause swellings on the midrib of the leaf of *Betula pendula* and *B. pubescens* (Betulaceae). Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Kazakhstan.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Mayetiola avenae* (Marchal, 1895)**

Whitish larvae develop in onion-shaped galls on stem of *Avena sativa* (Poaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Europe; Algeria.

REFERENCE. Kordûmov (1913).

***Mayetiola dactylidis* Kieffer, 1896**

White larvae develop in slight swellings at the stem base of *Dactylis glomerata* (Poaceae). Only one generation develops a year.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kriřtal (1959).

***Mayetiola destructor* (Say, 1817)**

Larvae cause swellings of the stems of various cereals just above the node or at the base of the stem. White larvae or brown-coloured puparia occur inside of the swellings. At present *M. destructor* is a minor pest of cereals in Europe, but the main pest of cereals in North America. In the past, it was a serious pest in Ukraine.

OCCURRENCE. Poltava, Klov, Kyiv, Odesa.

DISTRIBUTION. *Mayetiola destructor* was widely distributed in the Palaearctic in the past. At present it may cause local damage of cereals.

REFERENCES. Znamenskij (1926), Zhukovskij (1957), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Mayetiola hierochloae* (Lindemann, 1888)**

Larvae develop on young stems of *Hierochloa repens*. Larvae pupate in a dark cocoon.

OCCURRENCE. Poltava.

DISTRIBUTION. Ukraine; *M. hierochloae* occurred in Ukraine in the past – before the end of the 19th century. Since that time the occurrence of this species has not been observed.

REFERENCES. Lindemann (1888), Kriřtal (1959).

***Mayetiola hordei* Kieffer, 1909**

Larvae develop in saddle-formed gall under the sheath of *Hordeum vulgare* (Poaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Halicz.

DISTRIBUTION. European up to North Africa – Morocco, Algeria. This species occurred in Galicia (Galyčyna) in the past (1874) and since that time has not been once more observed.

***Mikiola fagi* (Hartig, 1839)**

A solitary white larva produces a large, smooth hard gall, pointed at the tip, on the leaf of *Fagus sylvatica* (Fagaceae). Inside the gall is one large chamber. One generation occurs per year. Full-grown larvae shut the opening at the base of the gall by a spinned lid. In autumn the galls separate from leaves and drop to the ground where they remain in the litter up to the spring of the next year. Larvae hibernate inside galls and pupate there. Occasionally it is a serious pest of young trees in submountain and mountain zones of Central Europe.

OCCURRENCE. Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to the Caucasus.

REFERENCES. Vanin (1941), Dmitriev (1977).

***Mikomya coryli* (Kieffer, 1901)**

A solitary hyaline larva develops in a small circular depression on the lower part of the leaf of *Corylus avellana* (Corylaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Southern Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Turkey.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Monarthropalpus flavus* (Schrank, 1803)**

A solitary yellow-green larva develops in blister leaf gall on *Buxus sempervirens* (Buxaceae). As a result of the larval feeding on leaf tissue, the leaves drop off prematurely. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in galls where they pupate in the spring. This species is sometimes a serious pest of ornamental boxwood shrubs in parks and gardens.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Turkey, immigrant in North America (USA. California).

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Neomikiella lychnidis* (Vallot, 1827)**

Whitish larvae develop in large, densely haired leaf bud galls on stems of *Silene pratensis* (= *Melandrium album*) (Caryophyllaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European, sub-Mediterranean.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Odontodiplosis bulbiformis* Mamaev, 1998**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Hust.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1968).

***Odontodiplosis longiuscula* Mamaev, 1998**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.
OCCURRENCE. Hust.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1968).

***Oligotrophus juniperinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Single orange-coloured larvae cause galls on *Juniperus communis* (Cupressaceae). The galls are slender, about 12 mm long, involving more than two verticils of needles. Outer needles of the gall have recurved tips. One generation develops per year. Larvae pupate in the gall.
OCCURRENCE. Prut.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Kapuscinski (1936).

***Oligotrophus valerii* (Tavares, 1904)**

Oligotrophus oxycedri Rübssaamen, 1916

A single larva causes an ovoid, pointed bud gall on *Juniperus oxycedrus* (Cupressaceae). The gall is 10–12 mm high, 6 mm broad. Larvae hibernate in the galls where they pupate in the spring. Only one generation develops per year.
OCCURRENCE. Krym.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Vanin (1941).

***Ozirhincus millefolii* (Wachtl, 1884)**

Solitary orange larva develops in the achene in the flower head of *Achillea millefolium* (Asteraceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the galls.
OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, immigrant in the Nearctic.
REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Ozirhincus tanacetii* (Kieffer, 1889)**

Solitary orange larva develops in the achene in the flower head of *Tanacetum vulgare* (Asteraceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the galls.
OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.
REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Putoniella pruni* (Kaltenbach, 1872)**

Orange-yellow larvae produce pouch or pocket-shaped swellings, usually along the mid veins, on the leaves of *Prunus spinosa* and other *Prunus* species (Rosaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k, Donec'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Krištal (1959), Kolomoec (1975), Kolomoec et al. (1989), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Rabdophaga dubiosa* (Kieffer, 1913)**

Yellowish-red larvae cause swellings on twigs of *Salix aurita*, *S. cinerea*, and *S. alba* (Salicaceae). The gall is 15–20 mm long, 8–12 mm broad, inside with many lengthwise chambers each containing one larva. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Prut.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kapuscinski (1936).

***Rabdophaga heterobia* (Loew, 1850)**

Several orange-red larvae cause galls on *Salix triandra* (Salicaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae of hibernating generation develop in deformed and swollen male catkins where they also pupate. Larvae of summer generation develop in small rosettes of haired leaves at the extremities of the shoots or in swollen lateral buds or lateral rosettes.

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, up to Kazakhstan.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Rabdophaga jaapi* (Rübsaamen, 1915)**

Solitary red-yellow larva causes a small fusiform leaf bud gall at the vegetative tip of *Salix repens* (Salicaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Prut.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kapuscinski (1936).

***Rabdophaga karschi* (Kieffer, 1891)**

Orange larvae cause slender, cylindrical or fusiform, swellings on thin branches of *Salix aurita* and *S. cinerea* (Salicaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the galls where they pupate in the spring.

OCCURRENCE. Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Rabdophaga rosaria* (Loew, 1850)**

A single orange red larva causes a large rosette leaf gall on terminal or lateral buds of *Salix alba* and related species of *Salix* (Salicaceae).

One generation develops per year. Hibernation and pupation take place in the gall.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Prut, Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kapuscinski (1936), Vanin (1941).

***Rabdophaga saliciperda* (Dufour, 1841)**

Greenish-yellow or whitish orange-coloured larvae develop under the bark of the twigs of *Salix alba* and *S. fragilis* (Salicaceae). Each larva lies in a separate cavity parallel to the long axis of the shoot. Attached branches are irregularly swollen, the bark cracks and falls away. Minute circular holes ("shot holes") remain after emergence of adults. One generation develops per year. Larvae pupate in their chambers.

OCCURRENCE. Prut.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Kapuscinski (1936).

***Rabdophaga salicis* (Schrank, 1803)**

Orange coloured larvae cause obvious, woody, fusiform or spherical, plurilocular swelling on the branches of *Salix cinerea*, *S. aurita*, and *S. caprea* (Salicaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the gall.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Prut.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kapuscinski (1936).

***Rabdophaga terminalis* (Loew, 1850)**

Orange or reddish larvae live gregariously in galls formed by terminal leaves of *Salix fragilis* and *S. alba* (Salicaceae). Terminal leaves remain curled, folded and crinkled. The growth of the shoot is stopped and side shoots develop. Terminal part of the shoot turns black and dies. Two or more generations develop per year. Larvae pupate partly in the galls, partly in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Lugans'k, Donec'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec (1975), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Resseliella betulicola* (Kieffer, 1889)**

Yellowish-white larvae develop among youngest terminal leaves on the vegetative tip of *Betula pubescens* Ehrh. and *B. pendula* Roth. (Betulaceae). Usually, one generation develops per year.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Resseliella oculiperda* (Rübsaamen, 1893)**

Pink to red larvae live between bud grafts and the stock of cultivated *Rosa* species and fruit trees, above all of *Pyrus communis*, and *Malus sylvestris* (Rosaceae). The larvae feed on the sap between the two layers of cambium. Two or three generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Resseliella ribis* (Marikovskij, 1956)**

Larvae live gregariously under the bark of *Ribes nigrum* (Grossulariaceae). The bark is peeling off, sometimes accompanied by a dying back of the top shoots. The attack results in dying out of the bark and the shoots. Larvae pupate in the soil. Two or three generations may develop per year.

OCCURRENCE. Hmel'nic'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Boldyrev (1963), Krištal (1959).

***Rhopalomyia artemisiae* (Bouché, 1834)**

Orange coloured larvae cause large globular galls at the tip or in axils of *Artemisia campestris* and *A. scoparia* (Asteraceae). One or several chambers are inside one gall, each with only one larva. Pupation takes place in the gall. Several generations develop per year.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Donec'k, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Rhopalomyia campestris* (Rübsaamen, 1915)**

Larvae cause leaf bud galls on *Artemisia campestris* (Asteraceae) that are similar to *Rhopalomyia artemisiae*.

OCCURRENCE. Donec'k, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Rhopalomyia millefolii* (Loew, 1850)**

Yellow larvae produce unilocular galls in flower heads and leaves, and axillary bud galls on stems of *Achillea millefolium* (Asteraceae). The galls are oval, fleshy, first green, then brown and glossy. Larvae pupate in the galls and hibernate in the soil. Several generations develop per year.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Donec'k, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, immigrant in Egypt and India.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Rhopalomyia syngenesiae* (Loew, 1850)**

Larvae develop in the flower heads of *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (= *Chrysanthemum inodorum*) and *Anthemis arvensis* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Rhopalomyia tanaceticola* (Karsch, 1879)**

Orange coloured larvae cause galls on axillary buds, on leaves, in axils of leaves and in flower heads of *Tanacetum vulgare* (Asteraceae). Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Donec'k, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Rondaniola bursaria* (Bremsi, 1847)**

White larvae cause cylindrical galls on the upper surface of the leaves of *Glechoma hederacea* (Lamiaceae). The gall is densely covered with white hairs and contains only one larva. Two or more generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls or in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Sackenomyia reaumurii* (Bremsi, 1847)**

Larvae develop in blister galls on leaves of *Viburnum lantana* (Caprifoliaceae). One generation develops per year. Larva pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dmitriev (1977).

***Schizomyia galiorum* Kieffer, 1889**

Dirty yellow larvae change into galls the flower buds of *Galium mollugo*, *G. verum*, and other *Galium* species (Rubiaceae). Inside galled flower bud is a chamber with one, two or three larvae. Full-grown larvae leave the gall and pupate in the soil. Two generations develop per year.

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k, Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Silvestriola tyrophagi* Dombrowskaâ, 1940**

Larvae are predators of mites *Tyrophagus noxius* (Acarina: Acaridae). Material for description originated from Ukraine.

OCCURRENCE. Gluhiv, the type locality.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrowskaâ (1940).

***Sitodiplosis mosellana* (Géhin, 1857)**

One or several orange larvae feed on the developing grains in the ears of *Triticum vulgare* and *Hordeum vulgare* (Poaceae). They cause a loss of seed. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the soil. At present it is an insignificant pest, but in the past it was a serious pest in Germany, England and Sweden.

OCCURRENCE. Poltava.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic, up to China and Japan, and the Nearctic.

REFERENCES. Znamenskij (1926), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Spurgia euphorbiae* (Vallot, 1827)**

Orange coloured larvae live gregariously in globular, usually reddish coloured galls on vegetative tips of *Euphorbia cyparissias* (Euphorbiaceae). The gall consists of many deformed and shortened leaves. Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in cocoons in the galls and hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Donec'k, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European; immigrant with introduced stock of *Spurgia esulae* Gagné in Canada and USA.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Stenodiplosis bromicola* Marikovskij et Agafonova, 1961**

Larvae develop in flower buds of *Bromus inermis* (Poaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Kursk, Bila Cerkva, Donec'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European, immigrant in Canada and USA.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1977), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Stenodiplosis panici* Plotnikov, 1926**

Orange colored larvae develop gregariously in inflorescence of *Panicum miliaceum* and *P. crus galli* (Poaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Krištal (1959).

***Thecodiplosis brachyntera* (Schwägrichen, 1835)**

One to five orange red larvae cause galls at the base of the pair of needles of *Pinus sylvestris* and other species of the genus *Pinus* (Pinaceae). Attacked pine needles are abnormally short and discoloured. One generation develops per year. Pupation takes place either in the galls or in the soil. It is a major pest of pine in Central Europe.

OCCURRENCE. Poltava, Polissâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Szulczewski (1932).

***Tricholaba similis* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Yellow-red larvae live as inquilines in leaf galls of *Dasineura viciae* on *Vicia* sp. (Fabaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1973).

***Tricholaba trifolii* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Whitish-yellow larvae live as inquilines in the galls of *Dasineura trifolii* on *Trifolium repens* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Donec'k, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1977), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Vitisiella oenophila* (Haimhoffen, 1875)**

Solitary orange to salmon pink larvae cause galls on leaves of *Vitis vinifera* (Vitaceae). The gall is round or oval, hard and visible on both surfaces of the leaf. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Odesa, Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. Mediterranean.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Mamaev (1981).

***Wachtliella dalmatica* Rübсаamen, 1915**

Yellow larvae develop in pod-like folded leaflets of *Medicago falcata* and *M. prostrata* (Fabaceae). Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Wachtliella niebleri* Rübсаamen, 1915**

Orange-yellow larvae develop in folded leaflets of *Cytisus nigricans* (Fabaceae). Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Wachtliella stachydis* (Bremer, 1847)**

Orange coloured larvae live gregariously in swollen leaf and flower buds of *Stachys sylvatica* (Lamiaceae). Two generations per year. Larvae of the summer generation pupate in the galls; larvae of hibernating generation pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Lugans'k.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Xerephedromyia ustjurtensis* Fedotova, 1992**

Larvae develop inside swollen internodes on the stem of *Ephedra distachya* (Gnetaceae).

OCCURRENCE. The galls of *X. ustjurtensis* were discovered in the Karadag Nature Reserve, Krym, by S. Molčanov in July 2005 and were identified by M. Skuhravá.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1992).

***Zygiobia carpini* (Löw, 1874)**

White larvae produce swellings along the median vein and side veins of the leaves of *Carpinus betulus* (Corylaceae). Each swelling contains one larva. Only one generation develops per year.

Adults emerge in the spring. Female after mating search for young leaves and lay eggs. Larvae hatch from eggs after several days and immediately start to suck liquid from young tissue of leaves. In autumn the larvae leave galls and hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Polissâ, Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. European, up to Turkey.

REFERENCES. Szulczewski (1932), Vanin (1941).

Subfamily Lestremiinae

Acoenonia europaea Mamaev, 1964

Larvae develop in cracks on the lower side of a beech log in an advanced state of decay.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

Acoenonia parvolobata Mamaev et Berest, 1992

Larvae develop in woody matter of *Fagus sylvatica* (Fagaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1992).

Anarete coronata Mamaev, 1964

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.

OCCURRENCE. Ivano-Frankivs'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Berest (2004a).

Anarete mamajevi Berest, 1987

Biology unknown. A single male was caught at the field of alfalfa.

OCCURRENCE. Odesa.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Berest (2004a).

Anarete perplexia Gagné, 2004

The biology of this species is unknown. A single male was caught.

OCCURRENCE. Černigivs'ka Province, Nižyn, Krasnye Partizany.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Berest (2000).

Anarete serena Berest, 2000

The biology of this species is unknown. A single male was caught in the nature.

OCCURRENCE. Dnipro; Poltavs'ka Province, Dykan'ka, Mihajlivka.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Berest (2000).

***Anarete triarthra* Edwards, 1938**

The biology of this species is unknown. A single male was caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Berest (2004a).

***Anaretella defecta* (Winnertz, 1870)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Malûtanka, Kyivs'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Berest (1987).

***Aprionus acutus* Edwards, 1938**

A single male was caught in deciduous forest.

OCCURRENCE. Zvirove, Volyns'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998, 2016).

***Aprionus aequatus* Mamaev, 1963**

Biology unknown. Berest & Mamaev (1996b) gave a detail description of this species which according to them differs from *Aprionus flavidus* Winnertz, 1870 (some authors consider these two species to be identical (Jaschhof 1998, Gagné 2004) and gave its distribution in Ukraine.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province; Prystailove, Lebedyn, Sums'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963).

***Aprionus aviarius* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

Adults were reared from the wood of *Fagus sylvatica*.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus bicuspidatus* Mamaev, 1998**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998).

***Aprionus bispinosus* Edwards, 1938**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus bostrichus* Brest, 1997**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Zvirove, Volyns'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Berest (1997).

***Aprionus brachypterus* Edwards, 1938**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus cardiophorus* Mamaev, 1963**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in the forest.
OCCURRENCE. Byškin', Sums'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Berest (1991), Jaschhof (1998, 2016).

***Aprionus carinatus* Jaschhof, 1996**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus carpathicus* Mamaev et Berest, 1992**

Larvae develop in woody matter.
OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1992).

***Aprionus complicatus* Mamaev et Berest, 1996**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus cornutus* Berest, 1986**

A single male was caught between roots of *Betula* and *Picea*.
OCCURRENCE. Sil'ce, Volyns'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus denticulus* Berest, 1986**

Adults were caught in the forest.
OCCURRENCE. Ušomyr, Motovylyvka.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus dissectus* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Mt. Menčul, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus flavidus* (Winnertz, 1870)**

Adults were caught in deciduous and in mixed forests.
OCCURRENCE. Ušomyr, Žytomyrs'ka Province; Zvireve, Volyns'ka Province; Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Berest (1986).

***Aprionus halteratus* (Zetterstedt, 1852)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in a forest.
OCCURRENCE. Bila Cerkva.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998, 2016).

***Aprionus insignis* Mamaev, 1963**

Larvae develop under the bark of small branch of *Ulmus* (Ulmaceae).
OCCURRENCE. Motovylyvka, Kyivs'ka Province; Ušomyr and Petra, Žytomyrs'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Berest (1987), Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus latens* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Mt. Menčul, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus miki* Kieffer, 1895**

Larvae develop in the bark of rotten wood of *Picea*, *Fagus* and other trees.
OCCURRENCE. Krym.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Berest (1988a), Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus pommeranicus* Jaschhof et Mamaev, 1997**

Biology unknown. A male was caught.
OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus similis* Mamaev, 1963**

Larvae develop under the bark of *Pinus*.
OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošcina (1965), Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus spiniferus* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

Biology unknown. A male was caught in nature.
OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus spiniger* (Kieffer, 1894)**

Larvae develop in rotten wood of *Carpinus* and *Fagus*.
OCCURRENCE. Kyivs'ka, Žytomyrs'ka, Rivens'ka, Volyns'ka, and Černigivs'ka Provinces. Adults were relatively abundant in deciduous and mixed forests from May to August.
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.
REFERENCES. Berest (1987), Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus styloideus* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

Biology unknown. A male was caught in June.
OCCURRENCE. Mt. Minčul near Kvasy.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus umbrellus* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

A single male was obtained from wet *Fagus sylvatica* (Fagaceae).
OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Bryomyia bergrothi* Kieffer, 1895**

Larvae develop among various species of musci and in old beech stems.
OCCURRENCE. Kyiv; Volyns'ka Province (Kivercivs'kij Rajon); Rivnens'ka Province (Kostopil's'kij District); Žytomyrs'ka Province (Korostens'kij District); Hersons'ka Province (Černomorskij

Biosphere Reserve); Ěčki-Dag (Sudakskij District); Dunajskij Biosphere Reserve; Vostočno girlo, Dunaj; Vil'kovo, Žebrânovs'ka grâda; Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. Europe; Western Siberia; Near East; China; Japan.

REFERENCES. Berest (1988b, 2004), Jaschhof (1998).

***Bryomyia gibbosa* Felt, 1907**

Biology unknown. Males were caught in various forests.

OCCURRENCE. Feofaniâ, Kyivs'ka Province; Volyns'ka, Rivens'ka, Žytomyrs'ka, Kyivs'ka, and Ćernigivs'ka Provinces.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Berest (1988b), Jaschhof (1998).

***Bryomyia producta* (Felt, 1908)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in the forest.

OCCURRENCE. Kiev; Rivens'ka Province, Kostopil'; Kyievs'ka Province, Vasilkiv, Svâtošyn, Borodani; Golosejevskij les; Volyns'ka Province, Kiverci; Ćerkas'ka Province, Kanivs'kyj Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Berest (1988b).

***Campylomyza bicolor* Meigen, 1818**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught between shrubs in the spring and autumn.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Europe; China.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998).

***Campylomyza flavipes* Meigen, 1818**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in forests, on meadows, fields from lowlands up to mountains.

OCCURRENCE. Krym. Kanaka, Krasnolissâ, Ćatyr-Dag.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in Holarctic; New Zealand.

REFERENCES. Berest (1988a), Jaschhof (1998).

***Campylomyza fusca* Winnertz, 1870**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in forests and on meadows.

OCCURRENCE. Krymea, Azovs'ke.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in Holarctic; New Zealand.

REFERENCES. Berest (1988a), Jaschhof (1998).

***Catocha latipes* Haliday, 1833**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Berest (2004a).

***Monardia obsoleta* Edwards, 1938**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Ivano-Frankivs'ka Province, Âremče, Mykulyčyn, Karpats'kij Nature Park.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Europe; Germany; Italy; Russia (European part); Far East.

REFERENCES. Berest (2001, 2004a), Jaschhof (2016).

***Excrescentia mutuata* Mamaev et Berest, 1991**

Biology unknown. A male was caught in the nature.

OCCURRENCE. Mt. Menčul, Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway; Sweden; Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Gongromastix angustipennis* (Strobl, 1902)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Groveriella carpathica* Mamaev, 1978**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.

OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1978).

***Heterogenella bigibbata* Mamaev et Berest, 1991**

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Mt. Menčul, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1991a).

***Heterogenella biradiata* Mamaev et Berest, 2005**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.

OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (2005).

***Heterogenella cambrica* (Edwards, 1938)**

Biology unknown. A single male was caught in the forest.

OCCURRENCE. Krym, Alma River.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Berest (1989), Jaschhof (2016).

***Heterogenella linearis* Yukawa, 1971**

Biology unknown. A single male was caught.
OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. Palearctic.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Heterogenella monteviva* Mamaev & Berest, 1991**

Biology unknown. A single male was caught.
OCCURRENCE. Mt. Menčul, Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1991b).

***Lestremia cinerea* Macquart, 1826**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in meadows in May and also in deciduous forest.
OCCURRENCE. Zakarpats'ka, Žytomirs'ka, and Kyievs'ka Provinces; Krym: Karabi-âjla, Čatyr-Dag, Krasnolissâ.
DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in Holarctic; Chile; Hawaiian Islands; New Zealand.
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973), Mamaev & Berest (1984), Berest (1988a).

***Lestremia leucophaea* (Meigen, 1818)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in the Holarctic; Hawaiian Islands; New Zealand.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Micromya lucorum* Rondani, 1840**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.
OCCURRENCE. Krym.
DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in Palearctic and Nearctic; Mexico, Costa Rica, Dominica.
REFERENCE. Berest (1988a).

***Monardia atra* Meigen, 1804**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.
OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province; Krym.
DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in Palearct; North America (California).
REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivoščina (1965), Berest (1988a), Jaschhof (1998).

***Monardia furcifera* Mamaev, 1963**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Monardia modesta* Williston, 1896**

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Berest (1988a).

***Monardia stirpium* Kieffer, 1895**

Larvae develop in stump of rotten *Pinus sylvestris* (Pinaceae). Among adults of *M. stirpium* which have fully developed wings may occur also adults with stunted wings or quite wingless adults.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European; Russia (Far East); Uzbekistan, Japan, New Zealand.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Monardia toxicodendri* (Felt, 1907)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature. Felt (1907) caught adults on the deciduous shrub *Rhus toxicodendron* (Anacardiaceae) in North America and gave the species name *toxicodendri* to a new gall midge species after this plant.

OCCURRENCE. Kalinivka, Marina gora, Vinnyč'ka Province; Odesa; Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Berest (1988a), Berest & Mamaev (1996a), Jaschhof (1998).

***Monardia ulmaria* Edwards, 1938**

Biology unknown. Adults were reared from larvae emerging from the old log of *Ulmus* sp. (Ulmaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Monardia unguifera* Berest et Mamaev, 1997**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in mixed forest.

OCCURRENCE. Korosten', Ušomyr, Žytomyrs'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Neurolyga bifida* (Edwards, 1938)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in the nature.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European; Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Neurolyga bilobata* (Mamaev et Rožnova, 1982)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Rožnova (1982).

***Neurolyga fenestralis* Rondani, 1840**

OCCURRENCE. Dnipro.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998, 2016).

***Neurolyga hastagera* (Mamaev et Rožnova, 1982)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Rožnova (1982).

***Peromyia abnormis* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1990b).

***Peromyia aeratipennis* (Skuse, 1888)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread Palearctic, Australia, New Zealand.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (2016).

***Peromyia anatina* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in a broad-leaved forest.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Mt. Menčul, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European. Adults were caught also in Japan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Peromyia bidentata* Berest, 1988**

Males were caught in forests.

OCCURRENCE. Korosten', Pugačivka, Žytomyrs'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European. Adults were caught also in Japan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Peromyia caricis* (Kieffer, 1901)**

Peromyia almensis Berest, 1989

Adults were caught in a forest.

OCCURRENCE. Krym: Alma River.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Berest (1994a), Jaschhof (1998, 2016).

***Peromyia concitata* Mamaev et Berest, 1994**

Peromyia decurvata Mamaev, 1998

Adults were caught in a forest.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Mt. Menčul, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1994).

***Peromyia cornuta* (Edwards, 1938)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in the forest.

OCCURRENCE. Uman', Čerkas'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Berest (1991).

***Peromyia directa* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

Adults were caught in a forest.

OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European. This species is known to occur only in Ukraine.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1990b).

***Peromyia edwardsi* Berest, 1994**

Adults were caught in forest.

OCCURRENCE. Uhol'ka, Tâčiv District, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1968).

***Peromyia extensa* Berest, 1991**

Biology unknown. A male was caught in the forest.

OCCURRENCE. Bila Cerkva.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (2016).

***Peromyia fungicola* (Kieffer, 1901)**

Larvae are mycophagous. They develop in various mushrooms (Fungi).

OCCURRENCE. Krym, Krasnolissâ (Simferopol' District); Kalinivka, Uladovo, Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Peromyia minutissima* Mamaev, 1963**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in the forest. They are very small, their body is only 1 mm long. Mamaev (1963) named this species as *P. minutissima*, it means the smallest.

OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.
REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Jaschhof (1998).

***Peromyia monilis* Mamaev, 1965**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in the forest.
OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Peromyia neomexicana* (Felt, 1913)**

Peromyia carpathica Mamaev et Berest, 1990

Adults were caught on a wet trunk of *Fagus sylvatica* (Fagaceae) in a forest.
OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.
REFERENCES. Mamaev & Berest (1990b), Jaschhof (1998).

***Peromyia ovalis* (Edwards, 1938)**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.
REFERENCE. Berest (1994a).

***Peromyia ramosa* (Edwards, 1938)**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Korosten', Žytomyrs'ka Province; Kanivs'kyj Nature Reserve, Čerkas'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.
REFERENCES. Berest (1988b, 1994a).

***Peromyia revelata* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1990b).

***Peromyia sacculiformia* Mamaev et Berest, 1990**

A single male was caught.
OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1990b).

***Peromyia sanguinea* (Kieffer, 1894)**

Larvae develop in rotten wood of broad-leaved trees in forests.
OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.
REFERENCES. Berest (1994a).

***Polyardis adela* Pritchard, 1947**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.
REFERENCES. Berest (1988b), Mamaev (1993).

***Polyardis bispinosa* (Mamaev, 1963)**

Adults were caught in nature.
OCCURRENCE. Krym, Krasnolissâ.
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.
REFERENCES. Berest (1988a), Jaschhof (1998).

***Polyardis monothea* (Edwards, 1938)**

Adults were caught in forests.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.
REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998).

***Skuhraviana triangulifera* Mamaev, 1963**

Larvae develop in rotten wood of broad-leaved trees
OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.
REFERENCES. Berest (1994b).

Subfamily Porricondylinae

***Asynapta baltica* Spungis, 1988**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Mala Vil'sanka, Kyievs'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Spungis (1988).

***Asynapta breviata* Spungis, 1988**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Krym, Krymskyj Nature Reserve.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Spungis (1988).

***Asynapta vasiljevae* Spungis, 1988**

Adults were reared from cones of *Pinus sylvestris*.

OCCURRENCE. Krym: Ālta, Botanical Garden.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1988).

***Bryocrypta lobata* Mamaev, 1966**

Biology unknown. A male was caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Bulbepidosis tarsalis* Mamaev, 1990**

Biology unknown. A male was caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1990a).

***Camptomyia fulva* Mamaev, 1961**

Larvae develop under the bark of felled *Quercus* (Fagaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Ivano-Frankivs'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Panelius (1965), Spungis (1989).

***Camptomyia piceae* Panelius, 1965**

Larvae develop under the bark of *Picea abies* (*Picea excelsa*) (Pinaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European; Eastern Siberia, Far East.

REFERENCE. Gagné (2004).

***Camptomyia pinicola* Mamaev, 1961**

Larvae develop under the bark of *Pinus sylvestris*.

OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province; Ivano-Frankivs'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1989).

***Holoneurus fulviventris* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Menčul, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European; Far East.

REFERENCE. Panelius (1965).

***Claspettomyia carpatica* Mamaev, 1998**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998).

***Claspettomyia hamata* (Felt, 1907)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Claspettomyia paneliusi* Mamaev, 1998**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998).

***Clinorhytis flavitarsis* (Kieffer, 1895)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1992).

***Colomyia caudata* Spungis, 1991**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Gagné (2004).

***Colomyia clavata* Kieffer, 1891**

Larvae develop under the bark of dead *Fagus* and under the fungal mycelium of dead tree branches.

OCCURRENCE. Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1991).

***Diallactia fulvus* (Mamaev, 1966)**

Larvae develop in mouldering wood.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Diallactia subcroceus* (Mamaev, 1968)**

Larvae develop in mouldering wood of *Fagus*.

OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1968).

***Dicerura barbata* Mamaev, 1966**

Biology unknown. A male was caught in forest.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Dicerura furculata* Mamaev, 1968**

Larvae develop in mouldering wood of *Fagus*.

OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Skuhrová (1987).

***Dicerura triangularis* Mamaev, 1966**

Biology unknown. A male was caught.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Spungis (2002).

***Dicerura xylophila* Mamaev, 1966**

A male was caught in beech forest.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Skuhrová (1987).

***Gynapteromyia carpatica* Mamaev, 1965**

Larvae develop on rotten wood of *Fagus* covered with mycelium.

OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Kronomyia ovalis* (Mamaev, 1964)**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Hust, Zakarpats'ka Province; Krym, Krymskyj Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Spungis (1992).

***Lamellepidosis spungisi* Mamaev, 1990**

Biology unknown. A male was caught in nature.
OCCURRENCE. Krym, Krymskyj Nature Reserve.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Spungis (1992).

***Parepidosis arcuata* Mamaev, 1964**

Biology unknown. A male was caught in nature.
OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Parepidosis venusta* (Kieffer, 1898)**

Larvae develop in old stump of rotten *Carpinus*.
OCCURRENCE. Kvasy, Zakarpats'ka Province.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Porricondyla hypoxantha* Panelius, 1965**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Gagné (2004).

***Porricondyla pubescens* (Walker, 1856)**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Gagné (2004).

***Tetraneuromyia hirticornis* (Zetterstedt, 1850)**

Biology unknown.
OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Skuhrová (1987).

***Winnertzia brachypalpa* Mamaev, 1975**

Larvae develop in woody mass of *Betula*.
OCCURRENCE. Horoševo, Dniprovskyj District.
DISTRIBUTION. European.
REFERENCE. Spungis (1992).

***Winnertzia feralis* Mamaev, 2002**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in nature.

OCCURRENCE. Rahiv, Zakarpats'ka Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (2005).

***Winnertzia globifera* Mamaev, 1963**

Larvae develop under the bark of *Ulmus* and in rotten wood.

OCCURRENCE. Ukraine.

DISTRIBUTION. European; western Asia.

REFERENCE. Gagné (2004).

***Winnertzia graduata* Spungis, 1992**

Adults were caught in dry pine forest.

OCCURRENCE. European.

DISTRIBUTION. Ukraine.

REFERENCE. Gagné (2004).

***Winnertzia nigra* Mamaev, 1963**

Larvae develop in mycelium of *Pleurotus* (Fungi) under the bark of *Ulmus*.

OCCURRENCE. Krym, Krymskyj Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1992).

***Winnertzia pravdini* Mamaeva et Mamaev, 1971**

Larvae are mycophagous.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv, Holosiivs'kyj Forest.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1992).

***Winnertzia pustulata* Spungis, 1992**

Larvae develop in humid soil in spruce forest.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv, Holosiivs'kyj Forest.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1992).

***Winnertzia solidaginis* Felt, 1907**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.

OCCURRENCE. Feofaniâ, Motovylivka, Kyivs'ka Province; Sus'k, Rivnens'ka Province; Branica, Černigivs'ka Province; Kanivs'kyj Nature Reserve, Čerkas'ka Province; Horošëvo, Dniprovskyj District; Krym.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic; Far East.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1992).

Table 1. The fauna of gall midges of Ukraine and its host plant association

host plant species	gall midge species	damaged part
<i>Acer campestre</i>	<i>Contarinia acerplicans</i> , <i>Dasineura tympani</i>	leaf
<i>Acer pseudoplatanua</i>	<i>Contarinia acerplicans</i> , <i>Dasineura irregularis</i>	leaf
<i>Acer tataricum</i>	<i>Acericecis szepligetii</i>	leaf
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	<i>Ozirhincus millefolii</i>	achene
	<i>Rhopalomyia millefolii</i>	flower head
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>A. incana</i>	<i>Dasineura tortilis</i> , <i>Jaapiella clethrophila</i>	leaf
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	<i>Rhopalomyia artemisiae</i>	stem
<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	<i>Dasineura rossi</i>	leaf
<i>Avena sativa</i>	<i>Mayetiola avenae</i>	stem
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	<i>Dasineura sisymbrii</i>	stem, inflorescence
<i>Bassia prostrata</i> (= <i>Kochia prostrata</i>)	<i>Kochiomyia kochiae</i>	bud
<i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>B. pubescens</i>	<i>Massalongia rubra</i>	leaf
	<i>Resseliella betulicola</i>	branch
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	<i>Stenodiplosis bromicola</i>	flower bud
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<i>Monarthropalpus flavus</i>	leaf
<i>Calamagrostis epigeios</i>	<i>Lasioptera calamagrostidis</i>	stem
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i> , <i>C. trachelium</i>	<i>Contarinia campanulae</i>	flower bud
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	<i>Zygiobia carpini</i>	leaf
<i>Cornus mas</i> , <i>C. sanguinea</i>	<i>Craneiobia corni</i>	leaf
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	<i>Asphondylia baudysi</i>	pod
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<i>Contarinia coryli</i>	catkin
	<i>Mikomya coryli</i>	leaf
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	<i>Contarinia cotini</i>	flower bud
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	<i>Contarinia anthobia</i>	flower bud
	<i>Dasineura crataegi</i>	shoot tip
	<i>Dasineura oxyacanthae</i>	flower bud
<i>Cytisus nigricans</i>	<i>Wachtliella niebleri</i>	leaf
<i>Cytisus</i> sp.	<i>Asphondylia cytisi</i>	bud
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<i>Mayetiola dactylidis</i>	stem
<i>Daucus carota</i>	<i>Kiefferia pericarpiicola</i>	fruit
<i>Ephedra distachya</i>	<i>Xerephedromyia ustjurtensis</i>	stem
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	<i>Lasioptera eryngii</i>	stem
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	<i>Dasineura capsulae</i> , <i>Spurgia euphorbiae</i>	stem tip
<i>Euphorbia seguierana</i>	<i>Dasineura loewii</i>	leaf
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<i>Mikiola fagi</i> , <i>Hartigiola annulipes</i>	leaf
	<i>Contarinia fagi</i>	bud
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	<i>Dasineura pustulans</i> , <i>D. ulmaria</i>	leaf
<i>Foeniculum officinale</i>	<i>Lasioptera carophila</i>	stem
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<i>Dasineura acrophila</i> , <i>D. fraxinea</i> , <i>D. fraxini</i>	leaf
	<i>Contarinia marchali</i> , <i>Dasineura helenae</i>	fruit
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	<i>Schizomyia galiorum</i>	flower bud
<i>Genista germanica</i> , <i>G. tinctoria</i>	<i>Asphondylia genistae</i>	pod
	<i>Jaapiella genisticola</i>	shoot tip
<i>Genista sagittalis</i>	<i>Dasineura cytisi</i>	shoot tip
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	<i>Contarinia gei</i>	leaf
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	<i>Rondaniola bursaria</i>	leaf
<i>Hierochloa repens</i>	<i>Mayetiola hierochloae</i>	stem
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	<i>Haplodiplosis marginata</i> , <i>Mayetiola hordei</i>	stem
	<i>Sitodiplosis mosellana</i>	fruit
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<i>Dasineura hyperici</i>	leaf
<i>Inula britannica</i> , <i>I. ensifolia</i>	<i>Acodiplosis inulae</i>	stem
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	<i>Oligotrophus juniperinus</i>	shoot tip
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	<i>Oligotrophus valerii</i>	shoot tip
<i>Lamium album</i>	<i>Macrolabis lamii</i>	leaf

host plant species	gall midge species	damaged part
<i>Larix decidua</i>	<i>Dasineura kellneri</i>	bud
	<i>Resseliella skuhravayorum</i>	seed
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	<i>Contarinia lathyri</i>	flower bud
	<i>Jaapiella volvens</i>	leaf
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i> , <i>L. tuberosus</i>	<i>Dasineura fairmairei</i>	flower bud
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	<i>Contarinia lepidii</i>	stem
<i>Linum bienne</i>	<i>Dasineura sampaina</i>	stem tip
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	<i>Macrolabis lonicerae</i>	leaf
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	<i>Asphondylia melanopus</i>	fruit
	<i>Contarinia loti</i>	flower bud
	<i>Jaapiella loticola</i>	leaf bud
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	<i>Dasineura mali</i>	leaf
<i>Medicago sativa</i> , <i>M. falcata</i>	<i>Asphondylia miki</i>	pod
	<i>Contarinia medicaginis</i>	flower bud
	<i>Dasineura medicaginis</i> , <i>Jaapiella medicaginis</i>	
	<i>Wachtliella dalmatica</i>	leaf
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	<i>Asphondylia lupulinae</i>	bud
	<i>Dasineura lupulinae</i>	stem
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i>	<i>Bremiola onobrychidis</i>	leaf
	<i>Contarinia onobrychidis</i>	flower bud
<i>Onobrychis</i> sp.	<i>Dasineura floralis</i>	flower bud
	<i>Janetiella foliicola</i>	leaf
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	<i>Stenodiplosis panici</i>	inflorescence
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> , <i>P. dubium</i>	<i>Dasineura papaveris</i>	seed capsule
<i>Picea abies</i>	<i>Cecidomyia magna</i>	resin mass
<i>Pimpinella saxifrage</i> , <i>P. magna</i>	<i>Diodaulus traili</i>	flower bud
	<i>Kiefferia pericarpiicola</i>	fruit
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	<i>Thecodiplosis brachyntera</i> , <i>Contarinia baeri</i>	needle
	<i>Resseliella quercivora</i>	stem, branch
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	<i>Contarinia pisi</i>	flower bud
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<i>Jaapiella schmidti</i>	seed capsule
<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>	<i>Dasineura bistortae</i>	leaf
<i>Populus nigra</i>	<i>Dasineura populicola</i>	fruit
<i>Populus tremula</i>	<i>Contarinia petioli</i>	leaf petiole
	<i>Harmandiola cavernosa</i> , <i>H. globuli</i> , <i>H. tremulae</i> ,	
	<i>Lasioptera populnea</i>	leaf
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	<i>Asphondylia pruniperda</i>	flower bud
	<i>Dasineura tortrix</i>	leaf bud
	<i>Putoniella pruni</i>	leaf
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	<i>Contarinia pyrivora</i>	fruit
	<i>Dasineura pyri</i>	leaf
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	<i>Gephyraulus raphanistri</i>	flower bud
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	<i>Lasioptera kosarzewskella</i>	fruit
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	<i>Resseliella ribis</i>	stem
<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	<i>Dasineura sisymbrii</i>	stem, inflorescence
<i>Rosa canina</i>	<i>Dasineura rosae</i>	leaflet
<i>Rosa</i> , cultivated	<i>Resseliella oculiperda</i>	branch
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> , <i>R. caesius</i>	<i>Lasioptera rubi</i>	stem
<i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Q. petraea</i>	<i>Contarinia quercina</i> , <i>Macrodiptosis pustularis</i>	leaf
<i>Salix alba</i>	<i>Rabdophaga rosaria</i>	leaf bud
	<i>Rabdophaga saliciperda</i>	branch
<i>Salix aurita</i> , <i>S. cinerea</i>	<i>Dasineura auritae</i>	leaf
	<i>Rabdophaga dubiosa</i>	twig
	<i>Rabdophaga karschi</i> , <i>R. salicis</i>	branch
<i>Salix caprea</i>	<i>Iteomyia capreae</i> , <i>I. major</i>	leaf
<i>Salix repens</i>	<i>Rabdophaga jaapi</i>	leaf bud

host plant species	gall midge species	damaged part
<i>Salix triandra</i>	<i>Rabdophaga heterobia</i>	male catkins, leaf
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	<i>Dasineura salviae</i>	flower bud
<i>Secale cereale</i>	<i>Haplodiplosis marginata</i> , <i>H. fasciata</i> , <i>Mayetiola destructor</i>	stem
<i>Silene pratensis</i> (= <i>Melandrium album</i>)	<i>Neomikiella lychnidis</i>	stem
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	<i>Jaapiella floriperda</i>	flower bud
<i>Sisymbrium Loeselii</i>	<i>Dasineura bayeri</i> , <i>Gephyraulus sisymbrii</i>	stem
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> , <i>S. oleraceus</i>	<i>Cystiphora sonchi</i>	leaf
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	<i>Wachtliella stachydis</i>	leaf, flower buds
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	<i>Ozirhincus tanaceti</i> <i>Rhopalomyia tanaceticola</i>	achene bud, leaf
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	<i>Cystiphora taraxaci</i>	leaf
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	<i>Taxomyia taxi</i>	bud
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	<i>Ametrodiplosis thalicticola</i>	fruit
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	<i>Janetiella thymi</i>	shoot tip
<i>Tilia cordata</i> , <i>T. platyphyllos</i>	<i>Contarinia tiliarum</i>	twigs
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	<i>Dasineura trifolii</i> <i>Tricholaba trifolii</i>	leaflet inquiline
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	<i>Rhopalomyia syngenesiae</i>	flower head
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (= <i>T. vulgare</i>)	<i>Contarinia tritici</i> <i>Haplodiplosis marginata</i> , <i>Hybolasioptera fasciata</i> <i>Sitodiplosis mosellana</i>	spikelet stem fruit
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	<i>Janetiella lemeei</i>	leaf
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	<i>Dasineura urticae</i>	leaf, stem, flower stalk
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i> , <i>V. lychnitis</i>	<i>Asphondylia verbasci</i>	flower bud
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	<i>Jaapiella veronicae</i>	stem tip
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	<i>Contarinia viburnorum</i> <i>Sackenomyia reaumurii</i>	flower buds leaf
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	<i>Dasineura spadicea</i>	leaf
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	<i>Dasineura viciae</i> , <i>Tricholaba similis</i>	leaf
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	<i>Dasineura violae</i>	leaf
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	<i>Vitisiella oenophila</i>	leaf

***Winnertzia tridens* Panelius, 1965**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in various forests.

OCCURRENCE. Kyiv, Holosiivs'kyj Forest; Luc'k, Zabolottâ, Ćerkas'ka Province; Kanivs'kyj Reserve, Ćernigivs'ka Province; Novo-Boroviĉy, Krasnie Partizany; Krym.

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