

Gall midges (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) of Sweden

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Abstract. This study summarizes the results of investigations of the family Cecidomyiidae carried out in Sweden from the end of eighteenth century up to the year 2015. The present fauna of Cecidomyiidae in Sweden includes 654 species. Of them, the subfamily Cecidomyiinae includes 257 species, the subfamily Lestremiinae 202 species and the subfamily Porricondylinae 195 species. Sweden with its 654 species of gall midges belongs among the species richest countries of Europe. The genus *Dasineura* Rondani, 1840 with 76 species, the genus *Contarinia* Rondani, 1860 with 49 species, *Winnertzia* Rondani, 1860 with 20 species and the genus *Rabdophaga* Westwood, 1847 with 16 species are the species richest genera. The name of the family Cecidomyiidae is based on the name of the species *Cecidomyia pini* (De Geer, 1776), found in Sweden. The majority of species (66%) are European, smaller part (30%) are Euro-Siberian, ten species (4%) are Holarctic, and a small number of species (8.5%) occur also in the Nearctic Region. Biology. most species of gall midges occurring in Sweden are phytophagous. They are associated with 162 host plant species. A small number of species is zoophagous. *Aphidoletes aphidimyza* (Rondani, 1847), *Aphidoletes urticae* (Kieffer, 1895), *Arthrocnodax peregrinus* (Winnertz, 1853), *Lestodiplosis anthemidis* (Loew, 1850), *L. pallidicornis* Kieffer, 1898 and *L. tarsonemi* Rübsaamen, 1895 are predators of various arthropods. *Mycodiplosis coniofaga* (Winnertz, 1853), *M. melamporae* (Rübsaamen, 1889), and *M. plasmoparae* Rübsaamen, 1906 are mycophagous. Their larvae feed sucking on various rusts. An annotated list of all gall midge species registered in Sweden is presented. Each species is characterized by its biology, occurrence in Sweden and by geographic distribution. In the table all species of gall midges are arranged according to their host plants.

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

INTRODUCTION

Sweden is a country in northern Europe in eastern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It is a part of the geographical area of Fennoscandia with mild climate. Sweden is bordered by Norway to the west and north, by Finland to the east, and is connected to Denmark in the southwest by a bridge-tunnel across the Öresund Strait. It occupies an area of 450,295 square kilometres. The climate and environment vary significantly from the south and north due to the vast latitudinal difference.

The southern part of Sweden is predominantly agricultural, the northern part is heavily forested and includes a portion of the Scandinavian Mountains. The highest point is the mount Kebnekaise at 2,111 m a. s. l., about 15% of Sweden lies north of the Arctic Circle. Around 65% of Sweden's total land area is covered with forests. Sweden is divided into five major vegetation zones; the southern deciduous forest zone, the southern coniferous forest zone, the northern coniferous forest zone, the alpine-birch zone and the bare mountain zone.

Several naturalists contributed to the knowledge of Swedish fauna of gall midges. The first of them was Carolus Linnaeus (1707–1778), who is usually known under the name Linné. He was the not only outstanding botanist, but also zoologist and physician. He described many species of plants and animals and is well known as the “father of modern taxonomy”. He introduced binomial nomenclature for plants and animals. In his important and extensive publication *Systema naturæ*, published in 1758, he described among other plants and animals also two gall midge species – *Tipula juniperina* (now *Oligotrophus juniperinus*) causing galls on *Juniperus communis* and several years later (Linnaeus 1767), the gall midge *Tipula persicariae* (now *Wachtliella persicariae*) inducing galls on *Polygonum amphibium*.

Johann Wilhelm Zetterstedt (1785–1874), Swedish naturalist, described three gall midges; *Cecidomyza minuta* (now *Lauthia minuta*) in 1838, *Cecidomyza gibba* (now *Planetella gibba*) and *Cecidomyza nigratarsis* (now *Xylodiplosis nigratarsis*), both in 1850.

Olof Ahlberg (1893–1967) described in the year 1939 the species *Diarthronomyia chrysanthemi* (now *Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi*) developing in small galls on various parts of *Chrysanthemum* plants. Eric Kjellander (1915–1967) in his paper published in 1945 took attention to a new pest of Papaver – *Carpodiplosis papaveris* (later synonymized under the name *Clinodiplosis cilicrus*), see Kjellander (1945). Einar Wahlgren (1874–1963) published a series of papers devoted to the occurrence of gall-causing insects in various parts of Sweden. In 1944 he published his first paper, which involved 177 species of gall midges causing galls on various plants in Sweden. Subsequently Wahlgren published a series of contributions. In the course of eighteen years, from 1944 to 1962, he published together fourteen contributions.

Edvard Sylvén (1920–2001) contributed importantly to the Swedish fauna in several ways. In 1975 he published his first study on the relationships between habits and external structures in Oligotrophidi larvae and in 1981 he published, together with U. Carlbäck, a similar study on the adults of gall midges of this taxonomical group. Later Sylvén described six new species of gall midges (Sylvén & Tastás-Duque 1993, Sylvén & Lindberg 1998, Sylvén & Löwgren 1995) and one genus – *Epicalamus*, larvae of which cause galls on the grass *Phalaris arundinacea* (Sylvén, 1998).

Fedotova (1992) described the species *Lepidiomyia sylveni* and named it to the honour of Edvard Sylvén. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998) established the genus *Sylvenomyia* and devoted it to the honour of Edvard Sylvén as an evaluation of his great contribution to the knowledge of gall midges in Sweden and in Europe. In 1977 and 1978, Sylvén investigated gall midges in the island Öland situated in the southern Baltic and found there 45 galls caused by gall midges (Sylvén 1983).

Hugo Andersson (1955, 1958) contributed to the knowledge of Swedish fauna with his two papers on zooecidia and enriched the Swedish fauna for twenty gall midge species which were not known to occur there. Mathias and Catrin Jaschhof contributed exceptionally to the knowledge of Swedish fauna by their two monographs the first of which is devoted to the subfamily Lestremiinae (Jaschhof & Jaschhof 2009) and the second to the subfamily Porricondylinae (Jaschhof & Jaschhof 2013).

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 Sweden, type of distribution area and references.

ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

Subfamily Cecidomyiinae

***Acericecis vitrina* (Kieffer, 1909)**

White larvae cause round pustule galls on leaves of *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Aceraceae). One generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, France, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Acodiplosis inulae* (Loew, 1847)**

Larvae cause galls on stem, leaf buds and flower heads of *Inula britannica* (Asteraceae). One or two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Lundberg (1963), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

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

Yellow larvae induce fruit galls on *Thalictrum flavum* (Ranunculaceae). Two generations develop per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia; Russia (European part); Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986), Wahlgren (1944).

***Anisostephus betulinus* (Kieffer, 1889)**

Larvae cause parenchymous galls on leaves of *Betula pubescens* and *B. pendula* (Betulaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Siberia, Far East.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1953), Andersson (1955, 1958), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Aphidoletes aphidimyza* (Rondani, 1847)**

Larvae feed predaciously on many species of aphids (Hemiptera. Aphididae) on various host plants. Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in cocoons. This species is used for biological control of aphids.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; widespread in Europe and Asia; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

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

Larvae are predators of *Aphis urticata* and other genera and species of aphids (Hemiptera. Aphididae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; widespread in Europe and Asia; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Arnoldiola gemmae* (Giraud, 1868)**

Larvae live as inquilines in galls of *Andricus fecundatrix* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae) on *Quercus petraea* (Fagaceae) and pupate there in white cocoon.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Arnoldiola libera* (Kieffer, 1909)**

White larvae produce very small, rounded leaf galls on *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* (Fagaceae). Only one larva develops in a gall.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1958), Skuhrová (1986).

***Arnoldiola quercus* (Binnie, 1877)**

White larvae live as inquilines in the galls of *Contarinia quercina* on *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* (Fagaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Spain; Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Sylvén & Carlbäcker (1981), Skuhrová (1986).

***Arthrocnodax peregrinus* (Winnertz, 1853)**

Red-yellow larvae live in galls caused by eriophyid mites (Acarina: Eriophyidae) on leaves of *Prunus spinosa* (Rosaceae) and *Salix aurita* (Salicaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic, Austria; Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Asphondylia lathyri* Rübsaamen, 1914**

Larvae produce swellings of the pods of *Lathyrus pratensis* (Fabaceae). Usually two generations develop per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Latvia, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Asphondylia melanopus* Kieffer, 1890**

Yellow larvae cause swellings on the pods of *Lotus corniculatus* (Fabaceae). Usually two generations develop per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Russia (European part); western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Sylvén & Carlbäcker (1981), Skuhrová (1986).

***Asphondylia sarothamni* (Loew, 1850)**

Larvae cause bud or pod galls on *Cytisus (Sarothamnus) scoparius* (Fabaceae). Two generations develop per year. Hibernating generation pupates in the buds, summer generation in the pods.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia; Algeria.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Andersson (1958), Skuhrová (1986).

***Asphondylia serpylli* Kieffer, 1898**

Reddish larvae cause flower bud galls on *Thymus serpyllum* (Fabaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Austria, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Sylvén & Carlbäcker (1981), Skuhrová (1986).

***Bayeriola salicariae* (Kieffer, 1888)**

Orange coloured larvae induce leaf or flower bud galls on *Lythrum salicaria* (Lythraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Bayeriola thymicola* (Kieffer, 1888)**

Red larvae produce terminal or axillary rosette galls on *Thymus serpyllum* and *T. chamaedrys* (Fabaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Lithuania; Morocco, Tunisia.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1958), Skuhrová (1986).

***Buhriella rubicola* Stelter, 1960**

Yellowish larvae cause galls on leaves of *Rubus idaeus* (Rosaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic, Austria, Greece.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1962), Skuhrová (1986).

***Cecidomyia pini* (De Geer, 1776)**

Larvae are associated with resin masses on branches of *Pinus sylvestris* and *Picea abies* (Pinaceae). Larvae form white cocoons out on needles. Two generations develop per year.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Latvia, Russia (European part), Ukraine.

REFERENCES. De Geer (1776), Skuhrová (1986).

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

Pink larvae are phytosaprophagous and live mainly in flower heads of various plant species of the family Asteraceae, in galls caused by other gall midges and gall wasps, in decaying plant matter and in cones of coniferous trees. Two generations develop per year. Many species of the genus *Clinodiplosis* Kieffer, 1894 were described. Skuhrová (1973) on the basis of morphological studies synonymized 34 species names under *Clinodiplosis cilicrus*.

DISTRIBUTION. This species is distributed over the whole territory of Europe and in Western Siberia. Larvae of *C. cilicrus* were found in the following countries. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Latvia, Russia (European part), Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia; Western Siberia; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1973, 1986).

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

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

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1952), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia anthobia* (Löw, 1877)**

Yellow larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Crataegus laevigata* (Rosaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia baeri* (Prell, 1931)**

Yellow larvae live free between a pair of needles of *Pinus sylvestris* (Pinaceae). Damaged needles of full length are sharply bent at the base and hanging down obliquely. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1952), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia baggendorfi* Stelter, 1982**

Larvae cause flower bud galls on *Angelica sylvestris* (Apiaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1958), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia brizae* Kieffer, 1896**

Red larvae develop in inflorescence of *Briza media* (Poaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, France, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

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

White larvae live in deformed flower buds of *Campanula rapunculoides* and *C. trachelium* (Campanulaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Yugoslavia; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia carpini* Kieffer, 1897**

White larvae produce leaf galls on *Carpinus betulus* (Corylaceae). One generation develop per year. Hibernation in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1958), Skuhrová (1986).

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

White larvae, usually three or four in number, live in catkins of *Corylus avellana* (Corylaceae). Attacked catkins are swollen and deformed. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Lithuania, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1953b), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia craccae* Loew, 1850**

Yellowish orange larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Vicia cracca* (Fabaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia cybelae* Gagné, 1972**

Larvae develop in folded leaves of *Corylus avellana* (Corylaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Poland, Latvia, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1953b), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia dipsacearum* Rübsaamen, 1921**

Larvae develop in deformed flower heads of *Knautia arvensis* and *Succisa pratensis* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia fagi* Rübsaamen, 1921**

Whitish yellow larvae live among young deformed leaves of *Fagus sylvatica* (Fagaceae). Larvae feed on very young leaves that are just expanding. Attacked leaves are heavily damaged. Several generations develop per year. It is evaluated as a minor pest that may cause serious harm in nurseries.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia festucae* Jones, 1940**

Larvae live in inflorescences of *Festuca rubra* (Poaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Bulgaria.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1964), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia floricola* (Oettingen, 1927)**

Several yellow larvae develop in inflorescences of *Poa pratensis* (Poaceae). Only one generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1964), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia floriperda* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Several larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Sorbus aucuparia* (Rosaceae). One generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Latvia, Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia gei* Kieffer, 1909**

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

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia hypochoeridis* (Rübsaamen, 1891)**

Larvae develop in flower heads of *Hypochoeris radicata* and *H. glabra* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia inquilina* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Orange-yellow larvae live as inquilines in fruit galls caused by *Kiefferia pericarpiicola* on *Pimpinella saxifraga* (Apiaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia kanervoi* Barnes, 1958**

Larvae develop in inflorescences of *Phleum pratense* (Poaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCES. Barnes (1958), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia lathyri* Kieffer, 1909**

White or yellow larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Lathyrus pratensis* (Apiaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Hungary; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia liliacea* Wahlgren, 1957**

Red larvae live gregariously in swollen flower bud of *Lilium candidum* (Liliaceae). Only gall and larva were described.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1957), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia lonicerearum* (Löw, 1877)**

Larvae cause flower bud galls on *Lonicera xylosteum* and other *Lonicera* species (Loniceraeae). Only one generation develops per year. Larvae leave the galls, fall to the ground and hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, France, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Russia (European part), Czech Republic, Slovakia; Georgia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (2009).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France, Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia; Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1954, 1957, 1958, 1962), Lundberg (1963), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia lysimachiae* (Rübsaamen, 1893)**

Yellowish white larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Lysimachia vulgaris* (Primulaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia martagonis* Kieffer, 1909**

Yellow larvae live inside swollen deformed flower buds of *Lilium martagon* (Liliaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Hungary.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1953a), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia medicaginis* Kieffer, 1895**

Yellow larvae live inside swollen deformed flower buds of *Medicago sativa* and *M. falcata* (Fabaceae). The attacked buds remain closed and are swollen. *C. medicaginis* is a serious pest in lucerne-growing countries in central, southern and southeastern Europe. Two or three generations

develop per year, in southern Europe four up five generations may develop. Adults of the first generation fly in June. Females lay eggs on the upper flowers of lucerne; a single female may lay 50–60 eggs. The embryonic development lasts four up to six days, the postembryonic development ten up fourteen days. Pupation takes place in the soil.

It is an Euro-Siberian species and it is known to occur also in South America (Peru) where it has been probably introduced with its host plant species. Flower buds remaining shut and swollen. Inside the bud the calyx is split opposite the standard, the corolla is swollen at the base, the stamens are hypertrophied and the ovary remains short and thickened. Yield (seed) is strongly decreased. It is a serious pest in lucerne-growing countries in central, southern and southeastern Europe.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951), Skuhrová (1986).

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

Lemon-yellow larvae cause several types of damage on *Nasturtium palustre*, *Brassica* and many other genera and species of Brassicaceae. Larvae develop in 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Turkey.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria; Kazakhstan; Siberia; Far East.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953a, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1963), Andersson (1955, 1958), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia pilosellae* Kieffer, 1896**

Lemon yellow larvae live in swollen flower heads of *Hieracium pilosella* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia polygonati* Rübssaamen, 1921**

Whitish larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Polygonatum multiflorum* (Polygonaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Poland.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

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

Many yellowish-white larvae live inside the misshapen and enlarged fruitlets of *Pyrus communis* (Rosaceae). One generation develops per year. It is a major pest of pear.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Ukraine; Turkey; Japan; Nearctic and Australian Regions.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1957), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia quercina* (Rübssaamen, 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. Larvae hibernate in the soil. *C. quercina* is a pest of young oak trees in forest nurseries.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia quinquenotata* (Löw, 1888)**

Dirty orange-yellow larvae live in swollen, deformed and unopened flower buds of *Hemerocallis fulva* (Hemerocallidaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the spring.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Latvia, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia; Canada; New Zealand.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951, 1953b, 1954), Sylvé (1952), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986), Gagné & Jaschhof (2017).

***Contarinia rubicola* Kieffer, 1909**

White larvae live in unopened flower buds of *Rubus caesius* (Rosaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Latvia, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia sambuci* (Kaltenbach, 1873)**

Red-yellow larvae develop in flower buds of *Sambucus nigra* (Sambucaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy.
REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia scabiosae* Kieffer, 1898**

Larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Scabiosa columbaria* (Dipsacaceae).
DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany.
REFERENCES. Sylvén (1975), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia scrophulariae* Kieffer, 1896**

Yellow larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Scrophularia nodosa* (Scrophulariaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.
DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Yugoslavia.
REFERENCES. Sylvén (1964), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia silvestris* Kieffer, 1897**

White to lemon yellow larvae develop in slightly deformed pods of *Lathyrus silvestris* (Fabaceae).
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Czech Republic, Hungary.
REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia sorbi* Kieffer, 1896**

White larvae develop in pod-like folded leaflets of *Sorbus aucuparia* (Rosaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.
DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Latvia, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia, Ukraine.
REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia steini* (Karsch, 1881)**

Whitish-yellow larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Silene pratensis* (= *Silene alba*, *Melandrium album*) (Caryophyllaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the soil.
DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia; Western Asia.
REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1957), Skuhrová (1986), Gagné & Jaschhof (2017).

***Contarinia thlaspeos* Rübsaamen, 1910**

White larvae develop in slightly swollen fruits of *Thlaspi arvense* (Brassicaceae).
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany.
REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia; Far East; Japan; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953a, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia tragopogonis* Kieffer, 1909**

Whitish yellow larvae live free among the achenes of the faded basically lightly swollen flower heads of *Tragopogon pratensis* (Asteraceae). Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia tremulae* Kieffer, 1909**

White jumping larvae develop in rolled leaf margin of *Populus tremola* (Salicaceae). Attacked part of leaf is smooth and brilliant.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953b, 1954, 1958), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***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. *Contarinia tritici* is a serious pest of wheat in many countries of Europe.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Russia (European part), Ukraine; East Siberia; Japan, Israel; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia viburnorum* Kieffer, 1913**

Yellow larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Viburnum lantana* and *V. opulus* (Caprifoliaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany, Romania, Yugoslavia, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia vincetoxici* Kieffer, 1909**

White larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Vincetoxicum officinale* (Asclepiadaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Contarinia violicola* (Coquillett, 1900)**

Larvae develop in rolled, deformed leaves of *Viola cornuta* (Violaceae). It is a Nearctic species introduced into Europe probably with international trade.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Netherlands; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1958), Skuhrová (1986).

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

Orange-yellow larvae produce galls on the leaves of *Cornus sanguinea* (Cornaceae). Galls are hard, up to 12 mm high, each gall appears on the upper surface as a rounded swelling, on the lower surface as a flask-shaped projection. Each gall has one or several cavities, each cavity with a single larva. Full-grown larvae leave galls and hibernate in the soil. One generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Russia (European part), Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Cystiphora sanguinea* (Bremi, 1847)**

Whitish yellow larvae cause pustule galls on leaves of *Hieracium murorum*, *H. umbellatum*, and *H. pilosella* (Asteraceae). Several generations develop per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1962), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

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

Yellowish larvae cause pustule galls on leaves of *Sonchus oleraceus* and *S. arvensis* (Asteraceae). Several generations develop per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1953a, 1958, 1960), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

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

White larvae live gregariously in folded leaflets of *Fraxinus excelsior* (Oleaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Ukraine; Algeria.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1960), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura affinis* (Kieffer, 1886)**

At first white, later pale orange coloured larvae produce galls on the young leaves of *Viola reichenbachiana* (= *V. sylvestris*, *V. sylvatica*) (Violaceae). Leaf margins are rolled up and thickened. Several larvae develop in one roll where they pupate in white cocoon. Two or more generations develop per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy; Russia (European part); Turkey; Algeria.
REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura alopecuri* (Reuter, 1895)**

Solitary orange to brick-red larvae live in the florets of *Alopecurus pratensis* (Poaceae). Larvae feed on developing seed. Only one larva develops in the floret. Usually one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the florets where they pupate in the spring of the next year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Poland, Czech Republic, Bulgaria; immigrant in North America (Canada) and New Zealand.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1964), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura alpestris* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Red larvae cause leaf bud galls on *Arabis alpina* and *A. hirsuta* (Brassicaceae). The leaves remain small and are deformed, densely covered with whitish hair. Larvae pupate in white cocoon in the gall. Three or four generations occur per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953b, 1957), Sylvén (1952), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura angelicae* Rübsaamen, 1916**

Orange-yellow larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Angelica sylvestris* (Apiaceae). One generation per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura aparines* (Kieffer, 1889)**

Yellow larvae live gregariously in large galls on growing tip of *Galium aparine* (Rubiaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Yugoslavia; Algeria.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1975), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura auritae* Rübsaamen, 1916**

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

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1960), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasyneura capsulae* Kieffer, 1901**

Orange coloured larvae produce hard galls on the growing points of *Euphorbia cyparissias* (Euphorbiaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Netherlands, France, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic. Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Ukraine; Algeria, Tunisia

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura cardaminis* (Winnertz, 1853)**

Red larvae cause flower bud galls on *Cardamine pratensis* (Brassicaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura corylina* (Kieffer, 1913)**

Larvae live asinquilines in swollen catkins of *Corylus avellana* (Corylaceae). This gall is caused by the gall midge *Contarinia coryli*.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

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

First whitish, 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 the galls, some larvae leave galls and pupate in the soil. Two generations per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Turkey.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1958), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura daphnes* (Kieffer, 1901)**

White larvae develop in galls at the vegetative tip of *Daphne cneorum* (Thymelaeaceae). The gall is formed of several leaves which are inrolled.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Czech Republic, Austria, Italy; Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1957), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura dryophila* RübSaamen, 1917**

Slightly red larvae live asinquilines in leaf bud galls of *Contarinia quercina* on *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* (Fagaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany; Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura engstfeldi* (Rübsaamen, 1889)**

First white, later slightly red-coloured larvae produce elongate swellings like wrinkles on the upper surface of the leaf blade on *Filipendula ulmaria* (Rosaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part); Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1955), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura epilobii* (Löw, 1889)**

Pale red larvae cause flower bud galls on *Epilobium angustifolium* (Onagraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic; Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1962), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura filipendulae* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Larvae develop in swollen unopened flower buds of *Filipendula vulgaris* (= *Spiraea filipendulae*) (Rosaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, France, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura frangulae* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Red-yellow larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Rhamnus frangula* (Rhamnaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura fraxinea* (Kieffer, 1907)**

White larvae produce pustule galls on the leaflets of *Fraxinus excelsior* (Oleaceae). Only one larva develops in each gall. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1960, 1962), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura fraxini* (Bremi, 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia; Russia (European part), Ukraine; Georgia; Algeria.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1957, 1958, 1960), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura galiicola* (Löw, 1880)**

Orange yellow larvae form an artichoke-shaped, spongy gall at the growing tip of *Galium uliginosum* (Rubiaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1957), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura gentneri* Pritchard, 1953**

Solitary larvae develop in flower buds in the flower heads of *Trifolium repens* and *T. hybridum* (Fabaceae). This species may cause a considerable reduction in seed production. Full-grown larvae drop to the soil where they spin cocoon. Several generations occur per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Germany, Russia (European part); Western Siberia; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1975), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura geranii* (Kieffer, 1907)**

Larvae develop gregariously in flowers and fruits of *Geranium sanguineum* (Geraniaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil. Adults fly in June.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Czech Republic, Hungary; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1975), Skuhrová (1986), Sylvén & Tastás-Duque (1993).

***Dasineura glechomae* (Kieffer, 1889)**

White larvae cause leaf bud galls on the growing points of *Glechoma hederacea* (Lamiaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Latvia, Czech Republic, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria; immigrant in USA.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura helenae* Sylvén, 1993**

White larvae develop gregariously inside the fruits of *Fraxinus excelsior* (Oleaceae) and may be inquiline in galls caused by the gall midge *Contarinia marchali*.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, European.

REFERENCE. Sylvén & Tastás-Duque (1993).

***Dasineura hygrophila* (Mik, 1883)**

Pale yellow larvae produce globular leaf galls on the growing points of *Galium palustre* (Rubiaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Andersson (1955), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986),

***Dasineura hyperici* (Bremsi, 1847)**

Orange-yellow larvae cause leaf bud galls on *Hypericum perforatum* (Hypericaceae). Two or three generations develop per year. Larvae of the summer generation pupate in the galls, larvae of the

autumn generation leave galls, fall to the ground and hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the spring.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Netherland, Belgium, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Russia (European part), Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1953a), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura ingeris* Sylvén et Lovgren, 1995**

Larvae cause gall on terminal leaf buds of *Salix viminalis* (Salicaceae). Side shoots develop as a result of damage. Several generations develop per year. Usually only one egg is laid per bud but up to four have been observed. The larva pupates in a cocoon inside the bud.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, European.

REFERENCE. Sylvén & Lövgren (1995).

***Dasineura interbractea* Roskam, 1979**

Pink larvae develop on *Betula pendula* and *B. pubescens* (Betulaceae) among scales of catkins attacked by the gall midge *Semudobia betulae*.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Netherlands.

REFERENCES. Roskam (1979), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura kiefferiana* (Rübsaamen, 1891)**

Pale yellow larvae live in rolled leaf margin of *Epilobium angustifolium* (Onagraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura lathyri* (Kieffer, 1909)**

White larvae live in folded slightly hypertrophied leaflets of *Lathyrus pratensis* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Italy, Czech Republic, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura lathyricola* (Rübsaamen, 1890)**

Reddish larvae live in leaf bud galls on stems of *Lathyrus pratensis* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Yugoslavia; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura leguminicola* (Lintner, 1879)**

Salmon yellow or pink larvae feed within the flowers of *Trifolium pratense* (Fabaceae) and prevent the development of seed. Full-grown larvae drop to the ground and pupate in the soil. Two or three generations develop per year. It is a pest of clover in central and northern Europe.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania; Russia (European part); Western Siberia; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1964), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura loewiana* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Pale reddish larvae live in pod-like malformations of the leaflets on stems of *Vicia cracca*, *V. tetrasperma*, and *V. tenuifolia* (Fabaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura lotharingiae* (Kieffer, 1888)**

Larvae cause galls at the top of stems and in swollen flower buds of *Cerastium glomeratum* (Caryophyllaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Sylvén & Carlbäcker (1981), Skuhrová (1986).

***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. *Dasineura mali* may be a serious pest of young apple trees and scions in orchards and in nurseries.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Russia (European part); Georgia; Western Siberia; Far East; immigrant in North America, Argentina and New Zealand.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura myosotidis* (Kieffer, 1902)**

Larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Myosotis palustris* (Boraginaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura napi* (Loew 1850)**

Whitish orange coloured larvae live gregariously in swollen and prematurely ripening and yellowing siliques of *Brassica napus* ssp. *napus*, *B. oleracea* and other host plant species of the family Brassicaceae. Normal development of seed is disturbed. Several generations develop per year. Pupation takes place in the soil. It is a serious pest. The females usually use for egg-lying the puncture holes made by the weevils *Ceutorhynchus obstrictus* (= *C. assimilis*) (Coleoptera. Curculionidae). Sylvén (1949) published a monograph on *Dasineura napi*. He summarized results of investigations carried out near Svalöv where *D. napi* caused serious damage on rape. Later Sylvén (1950) in detail described results of experiments on rape attacked by *Dasineura napi* which were done near Fredriksberg.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Russia (European part), Moldova, Ukraine.
REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvéen (1949, 1950), Skuhrová (1986).

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

Red larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Crataegus laevigata* (= *C. oxyacantha*) (Rosaceae). Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Hungary, Spain, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Ukraine.
REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951), Sylvéen (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura periclymeni* (Rübsaamen, 1889)**

Yellow-red larvae live in fleshy, thickened leaf rolled margins on *Lonicera periclymenum* (Caprifoliaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, European.

REFERENCES. Sylvéen & Carlbäcker (1981), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura plicatrix* (Loew, 1850)**

White larvae live in contorted and twisted leaves on growing shoots of *Rubus caesius* and *R. fruticosus* (Rosaceae). Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil. It is evaluated as a minor pest of blackberry, loganberry and raspberry in northern Europe.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Algeria; immigrant in Canada.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Andersson (1955), Sylvéen (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura poae* Mühle, 1957**

Larvae develop in the inflorescences of *Poa pratensis* (Poaceae). This species occurred in large amount in southern Sweden in 1962.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Poland.

REFERENCES. Sylvéen (1964), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura populeti* (Rübsaamen, 1889)**

White larvae develop in rolled leaf margins on shoots of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae). Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Ltvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura praticola* (Kieffer, 1892)**

First whitish, later yellow and in the end red larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Silene flos-cuculi* (= *Lychnis flos-cuculi*) (Caryophyllaceae). Usually only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura pseudococcus* (Thomas, 1890)**

Larvae develop in parenchyma under the epidermis of leaves of *Salix aurita* and *S. cinerea* (Salicaceae). Larvae hibernate in galls where they also pupate in the spring of the next year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Romania, Latvia.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1958), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura pteridicola* (Kieffer, 1901)**

White larvae develop in inconspicuous galls on leaflet margin of *Pteridium aquilinum* (Dennstaedtiaceae). The leaf margin is bent, not rolled. Larvae hibernate in the soil. One generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Sylvén & Carlbäcker (1981), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura pteridis* (Müller, 1871)**

Orange yellow larvae develop in swollen rolled leaflet margin on *Pteridium aquilinum* (Dennstaedtiaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria; Western Siberia; Japan.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura pulsatillae* (Kieffer, 1894)**

Red larvae develop inside fruits of *Pulsatilla vernalis* and *P. vulgaris* (Ranunculaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Romania, Latvia; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

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

White larvae live in small depressions on the leaves of *Filipendula ulmaria* (Rosaceae). Fully grown larvae leave the galls and fall to the soil. They hibernate in the upper layer of the soil where they pupate in the spring. Usually only one generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part); Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1958, 1960, 1962), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

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

REFERENCE. Wahlgren (1944).

***Dasineura ranunculi* (Bremi, 1847)**

Orange yellow larvae cause cornet-shaped leaf galls of *Ranunculus bulbosus* and *R. acris* (Ranunculaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part); Siberia; Far East.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura ribis* Barnes, 1940**

Orange larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Ribes nigrum* (Grossulariaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Sylvén & Carlbäcker (1981), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura rosae* (Bremi, 1847)**

Orange coloured larvae cause galls on leaflets of *Rosa canina* and some other species of *Rosa* (Rosaceae). Attacked leaflets are 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Kazakhstan; Siberia; Far East; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1957), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura saussureae* Fedotova, 1996**

Larvae develop in flower head of *Saussurea latifolia* and *S. alpina* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Kazakhstan.

REFERENCE. Sylvén & Lindberg (1998).

***Dasineura saxifragae* (Kieffer, 1891)**

Yellow larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Saxifraga granulata* (Saxifragaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura serotina* (Winnertz, 1853)**

White larvae cause leaf bud galls on *Hypericum humifusum* (Hypericaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1956), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura schulzei* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Red larvae develop in deformed vegetative tips of *Euphorbia palustris* (Euphorbiaceae). A part of larvae pupate in the galls, other part of larvae leave galls and pupate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania.

REFERENCES. Sylvén & Carlbäcker (1981), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura similis* (Löw, 1888)**

Orange-yellow larvae cause terminal leaf bud galls on *Veronica scutellata* (Scrophulariaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Romania.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Sylvén & Lindberg (1998).

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

Orange coloured larvae cause spongy galls on stems and inflorescences of *Rorippa palustris*, 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part, Ukraine); Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura socialis* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Only gall and larva have been described. Red larvae develop in swollen flower heads of *Erigeron acer* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Latvia, France, Poland.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura spadicea* Rübsaamen, 1917**

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

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Ukraine; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura spiraeae* (Loiselle 1912)**

Red larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Filipendula ulmaria* (= *Spiraea ulmaria*) (Rosaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura strumosa* (Bremer, 1847)**

Whitish larvae cause swollen leaf buds on young shoots of *Lamium galeobdolon* (Lamiaceae). Galls are situated usually under the ground.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura tetensi* (Rübsaamen, 1892)**

At first white, later yellowish larvae live in folded and twisted leaves on terminal shoots of *Ribes nigrum* (Grossulariaceae). Three or four generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil. Occasionally *D. tetensi* may be a serious pest of black currant.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Russia (European part); Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1952), Wahlgren (1953a), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura thomasiana* (Kieffer, 1888)**

Orange-reddish larvae develop in young terminal leaves or inside leaf buds of *Tilia platyphyllos* and *T. cordata* (Tiliaceae). Attacked leaves are deformed and crinkled with hypertrophied veins. Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1958, 1960, 1962), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura tiliae* (Schrank, 1803)**

Red-yellow or orange coloured larvae cause galls on leaves of *Tilia platyphyllos* and *T. cordata* (Tiliaceae). The gall is formed of a rolled leaf margin that is fresh and swollen. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Far East.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1956, 1957, 1960), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963).

***Dasineura tortilis* (Bremer, 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1957, 1958, 1962), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***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, terminal leaves are massed together and the leaf margins are loosely rolled. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil. It is evaluated as a minor pest of young plum trees, mainly in fruit-grower nurseries.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura traili* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Ranunculus acris* (Ranunculaceae). Only the gall was described.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Romania.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1963), Andersson (1955, 1958), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part); Western Siberia; Algeria; immigrant in the Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1957, 1958), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura ulmaria* (Brems, 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part); Siberia; Far East.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953b, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962), Andersson (1955, 1958), Lundberg (1963), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura ulmicola* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Only gall has been described. It is a small elevation on the upper side of the leaf of *Ulmus minor* (Ulmaceae) which is surrounded by a little lighter zone. White larva leaves the gall by opening on the lower side.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1962), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Siberia; Far East.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953a, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

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

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

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Far East; Japan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1956, 1958), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura virgaeaureae* (Liebel, 1889)**

First white, later yellowish larvae develop in leaf bud galls on growing tip of *Solidago virgaurea* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1975), Skuhrová (1986).

***Dasineura vulgatiformiae* Sylvén, 1998**

Larvae develop in flower heads of *Hieracium* sp. (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Sylvén & Lindberg (1998).

***Didymomyia tiliacea* (Bremi, 1847)**

Larvae produce hard woody galls on the leaves of *Tilia platyphyllos* and *T. cordata* (Tiliaceae). The gall is conical on the upper side, hemispherical on the lower leaf side. In summer a cylindrical inner part containing yellow larva separates from the rest swelling on the leaf and falls to ground where it remains until the spring of the following year. Only one generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Georgia; Far East.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1953b, 1960), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Epicalamus phalaridis* Sylvén, 1997**

Larvae live beneath a leaf sheath on *Phalaris arundinacea* (Poaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, European.

REFERENCE. Sylvén et al. (1997).

***Geocrypta campanulae* (Müller, 1871)**

Red larvae cause onion-shaped galls on terminal or axillary buds of *Campanula rotundifolia* (Campanulaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Geocrypta galii* (Loew, 1850)**

Reddish-yellow larvae cause round bladder swellings on stems and flower stalks of *Galium mollugo*, *G. verum* and other species of the genus *Galium* (Rubiaceae). The galls are solitary or gregarious and coalescent, their walls are fleshy, glossy, with a lateral opening. Inside each gall is one chamber. Several generations develop per year. Pupation and hibernation takes place in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Russia (European part), Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine; Siberia; Far East.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953a, 1957), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Giraudiella inclusa* (Frauenfeld, 1862)**

Solitary whitish or slightly pink coloured larvae produce corn-like, hard woody galls inside the stem of *Phragmites australis* (Poaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and also hibernate in the galls.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Latvia; Iraq.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1957), Skuhrová (1986).

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

Red larvae develop in saddle-shaped depressions (galls) on stems of *Triticum aestivum* (= *T. vulgare*) and *Hordeum vulgare* (Poaceae). It is a serious pest in agriculture. Only one generation develop per year. Adults emerge towards the end of May and at the beginning of June, sometimes the fly of adults may be prolonged up to the end of June. The females after mating lay eggs on the leaves and the adults die. The life of an individual is very short, only one up four days. Larvae hatch after several days and move to the stem where feed under the leaf sheaths and cause

saddle-shaped galls. Only a single larva develops in each gall. Usually two or three galls develop on one stem, but in the time of outbreaks up to sixty larvae develop on one stem. Larvae quickly develop in galls from June to mid-July and the full-grown larvae leave galls, drop to the soil where they spend the majority of their life from July to April of the next year. At the end of April larvae move up from deeper layers to the surface of soil where they pupate. Pupation lasts from 14 to 25 days and then adults emerge.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Russia (European part), Ukraine, Moldova.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1957), Skuhrová (1986), Darvas et al. (2000).

***Harmandiola cavernosa* (Rübsaamen, 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953b, 1954, 1958, 1962), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Harmandiola globuli* (Rübsaamen, 1889)**

A solitary red 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953a, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962), Andersson (1955, 1958), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Harmandiola populi* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Solitary yellow larvae produce small, unilocular, globular, hard but thin-walled galls on the lower surface of the leaf of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae) with the opening on the upper side. One generation develops per year. Hibernation takes place in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Ukraine; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951, 1957, 1958), Andersson (1958), Skuhrová (1986).

***Harmandia pustulans* Kieffer, 1909**

Larvae cause minute, pustule-like galls with thin walls on the leaves of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae) which have a circular opening on the lower leaf surface.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Germany, Sweden, France, Yugoslavia, Czech Republic, Poland, Italy.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953b, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962), Andersson (1955, 1958), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Georgia; Turkey; Japan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Hygrodiplosis vaccinii* (Kieffer, 1897)**

Yellow or reddish larvae cause galls on *Vaccinium uliginosum* (Vacciniaceae). The leaf margin is rolled downwards and thickened.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Netherlands, France, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Italy.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***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 its hybrids (Salicaceae). The circular opening is on the lower surface of the leaf. Each gall includes only one larva. When full-grown, larvae leave galls, drop to the soil where they hibernate. One generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Turkey; China; Japan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953a, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1963), Andersson (1955, 1958), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Jaapiella cirsiiicola* Rübsaamen, 1916**

Red larvae live in poorly developed flower heads of *Cirsium acaule* and *C. arvense* (Asteraceae). Two generations develop per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Yugoslavia; Kazakhstan. This species was introduced for biological control in North America.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986), Sylvén & Lindberg (1998), Gagné & Jaschhof (2017).

***Jaapiella hypochoeridis* Sylvén, 1998**

Orange coloured larvae develop in the flower heads of *Hypochoeris radicata* (Asteraceae). More than one generation develops per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic, Turkey.

REFERENCES. Sylvén & Lindberg (1998), Gagné & Jaschhof (2017).

***Jaapiella inulicola* Fedotova, 1993**

Larvae develop in flower heads of *Inula salicina* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Denmark; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Sylvén & Lindberg (1998), Gagné & Jaschhof (2017).

***Jaapiella jaapiana* (Rübsaamen, 1914)**

White or pale-yellow larvae develop in pod-like folded leaflets of *Medicago lupulina* (Fabaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Jaapiella knautiae* Rübsaamen, 1917**

White larvae live in leaf bud galls of *Knautia arvensis* (Dipsacaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic, Romania, Latvia,

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

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

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

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Ukraine; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Ukraine; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Jaapiella pilosellae* Sylvén, 1998**

Cadmium orange coloured larvae develop in flower heads of *Hieracium pilosella* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Sylvén & Lindberg (1998).

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

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

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Russia (European part), Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Jaapiella vacciniorum* (Kieffer, 1913)**

Red larvae develop among deformed leaves at the shoot tips of *Vaccinium myrtillus* (Vacciniaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Italy, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Georgia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953b, 1956, 1958, 1960), Andersson (1955, 1958), Lundberg (1963), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Turkey.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1958, 1960), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1955), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Kaltenbachiola strobi* (Winnertz, 1853)**

Solitary orange larva develops in slight swelling on the scale in the cones of *Picea abies* (Pinaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae pupate in a white cocoon in the cones in the spring.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Latvia, Russia (European part), Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Kiefferia pericarpicola* (Brems, 1847)**

Red larvae develop inside swollen fruits of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *P. magna*, *Daucus carota*, *Silaum silaus* (= *Silaum 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Far East.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1956, 1957), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Lasioptera carophila* Löw, 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Georgia; Algeria, Morocco.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1956, 1957), Skuhrová (1986).

***Lasioptera hungarica* Möhn, 1968**

Orange larvae develop in black mass of mycelium inside internodes of undamaged stems of *Phragmites australis* (= *P. communis*) (Poaceae). Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the stems.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Lasioptera populnea* Wachtl, 1883**

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

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1958, 1963), Andersson (1955, 1958), Skuhrová (1986).

***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). Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the galls where they pupate in the spring of the following year. *Lasioptera rubi* is a minor but widespread pest of various species of the genus *Rubus*.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden,

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1953a, 1954, 1957, 1958), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Lathyromyza schlechtendali* (Kieffer, 1886)**

White larvae live gregariously in rolled but not swollen leaves of *Lathyrus linifolius* (= *Orobus montanus*) (Fabaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Russia (European part); Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1960), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Lauthia minuta* (Zetterstedt, 1838)**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in the nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden. This species was found only in Sweden.

REFERENCE. Zetterstedt (1838).

***Lestodiplosis anthemidis* (Loew, 1850)**

Larvae are zoophagous and develop in flower heads of *Anthemis arvensis* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Poland.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Lestodiplosis pallidicornis* Kieffer, 1898**

Larvae are zoophagous and develop in galls of *Dasineura leguminicola* on *Trifolium medium* (Fabaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part); Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Lestodiplosis tarsonemi* Rübsaamen, 1895**

Red larvae are predators of eriophyid mites *Steneotarsonemus phragmitidis* (Acari: Tarsonemidae) in the galls on *Phragmites australis* (Poaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Netherlands, Germany.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Loewiola centaureae* (Löw, 1875)**

Yellow larvae cause blister-like galls on leaves of *Centaurea scabiosa* and *C. jacea* (Asteraceae). Galls are situated on the midrib or side vein and are surrounded with yellow or purple margin. Two or three generations may develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Russia (European part); Georgia.
REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Macrodiplosis pustularis* (Bremer, 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Turkey, Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953b, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Macrodiplosis roboris* (Hardy, 1854)**

First white, later orange-yellow larvae cause galls on leaf margins of *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* (Fagaceae). The part of the leaf between two lobes is rolled upwards forming inside a chamber for development of larvae. Only one generation develops per year. In the autumn larvae leave the galls, hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the spring of the next year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Turkey, Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1954, 1960), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Macrolabis cirsii* (Rübsaamen, 1890)**

Yellow larvae develop in flower heads of *Cirsium arvense* (Asteraceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Macrolabis heraclei* Kaltenbach, 1862**

White larvae live gregariously in crinkled, remaining folded and unopened leaves of *Heracleum sphondylium* (Apiaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Macrolabis incolens* Rübsaamen, 1895**

Whitish-yellow larva lives as inquiline in the gall of *Jaapiella veronicae* on *Veronica chamaedrys* (Scrophulariaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Macrolabis laserpitii* Rübsaamen, 1917**

White larvae cause malformation of inflorescences of *Laserpitium latifolium* (Apiaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Skuhrová (1986).

***Macrolabis luceti* Kieffer, 1899**

White larvae are inquilines in the leaf galls of *Dasineura rosae* on *Rosa canina* and related *Rosa* species (Rosaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Sylvéen (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Macrolabis stellariae* (Liebel, 1889)**

Bright lemon-yellow larvae develop gregariously between thickened leaves of terminal pair on *Stellaria media* (Caryophyllaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Yugoslavia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Massalongia 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Georgia; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1954, 1963), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

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

White larvae cause swellings of the stems just above the node or at the base of the stem. It is a polyphagous species developing on various species of Poaceae, mainly on cereals (*Hordeum*, *Secale*, *Triticum*). It may develop also on weed grasses, mainly on *Agropyron repens*. In the past this species was a serious pest of cereals.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Latvia, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Turkey; Iraq; Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia; North America; Australia; New Zealand.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

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

A solitary white larva produces a large, smooth (hairless) 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 spined 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1953a, 1957, 1960), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Ukraine; Turkey.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Monarthropalpus flavus* (Schrank, 1776)**

A solitary yellow-green larva develops in blister leaf gall on *Buxus sempervirens* (Buxaceae). Attacked leaves drop off prematurely. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in galls where they pupate in the spring. It is a pest of ornamental boxwood shrubs in parks and gardens.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Ukraine; Georgia; Turkey; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Monodiplosis liebeli* (Kieffer, 1889)**

Pale orange-coloured larvae live asinquilines in leaf galls caused by *Macrodiplosis pustularis* and *Macrodiplosis roboris* on *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* (Fagaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Mycodiplosis coniphaga* (Winnertz, 1853)**

Larvae live in colonies of various rusts, mainly *Phragmidium* sp. (Uredinales) associated with various host plants.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Austria.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Mycodiplosis melamporae* (Rübsaamen, 1889)**

Larvae live in colonies of *Melampsora salicina* (Uredinales) on leaves of *Salix* sp. (Salicaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Mycodiplosis plasmoparae* Rübsaamen, 1906**

Larvae feed on *Plasmopara viticola* (*Perenospora viticola*) (Perenosporales) on leaves of *Vitis vinifera*.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Oligotrophus gemmarum* (Rübsaamen, 1914)**

Larvae cause small un conspicuous bud galls on branches of *Juniperus communis* (Cupressaceae). The gall is only 3 mm long and consists of one whorl of needles.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria; Russia (European part), Ukraine; Turkey

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953b, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Oligotrophus panteli* Kieffer, 1898**

Orange larva lives solitary in a gall on *Juniperus communis* (Cupressaceae). The gall has a bulbous base and pointed apex. One generation develops per year. Larvae pupate in the gall.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Turkey; Algeria.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953a, 1957), Andersson (1955), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Oligotrophus schmidtii* Rübsaamen, 1914**

Larvae cause small galls on *Juniperus communis* (Cupressaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae pupate in the gall.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Parallelodiplosis galliperda* (Löw, 1889)**

Larvae live as inquilines under the galls of *Neuroterus quercusbaccarum* (Hymenoptera, Cynipidae) on lower side of leaves of *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* (Fagaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Portugal, Spain.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1953b, 1960), Skuhrová (1986).

***Phegomyia fagicola* (Kieffer, 1901)**

Reddish larvae cause galls in form of leaf fold along lateral veins on *Fagus sylvatica* L. (Fagaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Physemocecis hartigi* (Liebel, 1892)**

White larva develops in rounded parenchymous gall on the leaves of *Tilia platyphyllos* and *T. cordata* (Tiliaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Latvia, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Ukraine; Turkey.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1962), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Physemocecis ulmi* (Kieffer, 1909)**

White larvae develop in small blisters on the leaf of *Ulmus minor* and *U. glabra* (Ulmaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Placochela nigripes* (Löw, 1877)**

Orange-red larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Sambucus nigra* and *S. ebulus* (Sambucaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1957, 1958), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Planetella arenariae* (Rübsaamen, 1899)**

Larvae cause small plurilocular galls on leaves and stems of *Carex arenaria* (Cyperaceae). Usually two generations develop per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the galls.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Plemeliella abietina* Seitner, 1908**

Larvae live in developing seed in the cones of *Picea abies* (Pinaceae) and feed sucking sap from the seed. Infested seeds are slightly sunken, deformed and discoloured. The development lasts three years.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Russia (European part), Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Polystepha malpighii* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Larvae cause circular blisters on the leaf of *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* (Fagaceae).

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1954), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rabdophaga albipennis* (Loew, 1850)**

Larvae cause slight swellings of young twigs of *Salix alba* (Salicaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the gall.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Portugal.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rabdophaga clavifex* (Kieffer, 1891)**

Larvae cause club-like swelling at the branch tip of *Salix aurita*, *S. caprea* and *S. cinerea* (Salicaceae). The gall is densely covered with white hairs, usually with 4–12 deformed buds. Each bud contains only one orange larva. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the gall.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Western Siberia; Japan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1953a, 1954), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rabdophaga degeerii* (Bremi, 1847)**

Red-yellow larvae cause swelling on young, one-year twig of *Salix purpurea* (Salicaceae). The gall is lengthwise-rounded, strongly standing, rugged and encircles the twig. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the gall.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Poland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Italy.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rabdophaga dubiosa* Kieffer, 1913**

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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Lithuania.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1953b, 1960), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rabdophaga gemmicola* (Kieffer, 1896)**

Yellow-red larva develops in strongly swollen bud on the branch of *Salix aurita* and *S. cinerea* (Salicaceae). One generation develops per year. Larva pupates in the gall.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Romania, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Russia (European part), Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine; Kazakhstan, Turkey; Japan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1957, 1958, 1962), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Austria.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Latvia, France, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rabdophaga marginemtorquens* (Bremi, 1847)**

Orange-yellow larvae live in tightly rolled leaf margins of *Salix viminalis* (Salicaceae). The rolled part is usually continuous, swollen and discoloured white or red. Two or three generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls and hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia, Romania, Russia (European part), Latvia, Lithuania; Armenia; Western Siberia; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rabdophaga nervorum* (Kieffer, 1895)**

Red-yellow larva develops in spindle-shaped swelling of the midvein on the leaf of *Salix caprea* and *S. aurita* (Salicaceae). Each swelling contains only one larva. It pupates in the gall.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Lithuania, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia, Portugal; Iran; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1953a, 1962), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rabdophaga pierreana* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Red larvae develop gregariously in a large chamber inside the gall at the top of the branch of *Salix aurita* (Salicaceae). Up to twenty two larvae live together in one chamber. Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Poland, Latvia, Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rabdophaga pulvini* (Kieffer, 1891)**

Solitary orange coloured larva develops in slightly swollen axillary bud on the branch of *Salix aurita* and *S. cinerea* (Salicaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the galls.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Latvia, Austria, Poland, Czech Republic, Yugoslavia, Romania, Italy, Portugal.

REFERENCES. Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

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

A single orange red larva causes a large rosette leaf gall on terminal or lateral buds of *Salix alba* (Salicaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the gall.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Portugal, Denmark, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Armenia; Western Siberia; Far East; Japan; Korea; China.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953b, 1958, 1962), Andersson (1958), Lundberg (1963), Sylvéen (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine; Armenia; Turkey, Japan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine; Russia (European part); Algeria; Kazakhstan; Turkey, Japan, Korea, China; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1953a, 1956, 1962), Andersson (1955), Lundberg (1963), Skuhrová (1986).

***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 develops per year. Larvae pupate partly in the galls, partly in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine; Russia (European part); Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan; Turkey, Iran.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951), Skuhrová (1986).

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

Larvae develop among youngest terminal leaves on the vegetative tip of *Betula pubescens* and *B. pendula* (Betulaceae). Usually only one generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Czech Republic, Poland, Latvia, Russia (European part); Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***Resseliella theobaldi* (Barnes, 1927)**

Salmon-pink to red larvae live under the rind of stem of *Rubus idaeus* (Rosaceae). The rind of attacked parts is peeling off. Several generations develop per year. Full-grown larvae leave attacked parts and drop to the soil where they pupate.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1952), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rhopalomyia baccarum* (Wachtl, 1883)**

Orange coloured larvae produce berry-shaped fleshy galls on the stem of *Artemisia vulgaris* and *A. scoparia* (Asteraceae). Galls are situated usually at the base on the stem.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Lithuania, Russia (European part); Turkey; Armenia; Georgia; Russia (Western Siberia).

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi* (Ahlberg, 1939)**

A single larva develops inside a small gall occurring on leaves, stems, buds or flowerheads of autumn commercial chrysanthemums (*Chrysanthemum*) from the family Asteraceae. Several overlapping generations develop in one year. Larvae pupate in the galls. It is a pest of plants grown in glasshouses. DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland; Nearctic and Australian Regions.

REFERENCES. Ahlberg (1939), Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rhopalomyia foliorum* (Loew, 1850)**

Dirty white larva produces a very small ovoid gall on the upper surface of the leaf of *Artemisia vulgaris* (Asteraceae). Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the gall and hibernate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia; Western Siberia; Japan.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Armenia; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Egypt; India.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rhopalomyia ptarmicae* (Vallot, 1849)**

Whitish to orange-coloured larvae cause galls in flower heads of *Achillea ptarmica* (Asteraceae). The inflorescence is changed into a spongy, irregular, round gall with many larval chambers, each chamber with only one larva. Two or three generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951, 1957), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Rondaniola bursaria* (Bremer, 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1951), Andersson (1955), Skuhrová (1986).

***Schizomyia galiorum* Kieffer, 1889**

Dirty yellow larvae change into galls the flower buds of *Galium mollugo*, *Galium 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.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Algeria; Kazakhstan; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Semudobia betulae* (Winnertz, 1853)**

A single orange coloured larva develops in swollen fruit in catkin of *Betula pubescens* and *B. pendula* (Betulaceae). The attacked seed is swollen, with a small window-pit (for future emergence), and the wings of fruit are reduced. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the gall where they pupate in the spring.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Russia (European part), Latvia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Japan; immigrant in North America.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986).

***Stenodiplosis geniculati* Reuter, 1895**

Solitary pink coloured larvae develop in inflorescences of *Alopecurus geniculatus* (Poaceae). Larvae prevent seed formation. Usually only one generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Bulgaria; immigrant in North America and New Zealand.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1964, 1983), Skuhrová (1986).

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

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

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Latvia, Ukraine; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944), Skuhrová (1986), Skuhrový (1991).

***Tricholaba trifolii* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Larvae develop in galls of *Dasineura trifolii* (Fabaceae) and pupate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Western Siberia.

REFERENCES. Sylvén (1964), Skuhrová (1986).

***Trotteria galii* Rübsaamen, 1912**

Pink larvae live as inquilines in the galls of *Schizomyia galiorum* on *Galium mollugo* and other species of *Galium* (Rubiaceae). Usually two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1958), Skuhrová (1986).

***Wachtliella caricis* (Loew, 1850)**

A solitary orange coloured larva develops in swollen fruits in the inflorescences of *Carex riparia* and *C. muricata* (Cyperaceae). Larvae pupate in white cocoon in the gall. One generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Portugal, Yugoslavia; Algeria.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1960), Skuhrová (1986).

***Wachtliella persicariae* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Whitish-orange larvae produce galls in the form of rolled leaf margin on *Polygonum amphibium* (Polygonaceae). Each gall contains several larvae that pupate here in a white cocoon. Several generations develop per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part); Georgia; Armenia.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1944, 1953b, 1954), Lundberg (1963), Sylvén (1983), Skuhrová (1986).

***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. In autumn the larvae leave galls and hibernate in the soil. One generation develops per year.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Ukraine; Georgia; Armenia; Turkey; Iran.

REFERENCES. Wahlgren (1951), Skuhrová (1986).

Subfamily Lestremiinae

***Acoenonia europaea* Mamaev, 1964**

Adults occur in taiga and alder swamp forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Latvia, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Allarete nigra* Mamaev, 1994**

A male was found in July in coniferous forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Finland, Austria.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Anarete candidata* Haliday, 1833**

Adults occur on swamp meadows.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic; UK, Sweden, Germany, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Edwards (1938), Kleesattel (1979), Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan; UK, Germany, Russia (European part); Japan; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Anaretella iola* Pritchard, 1951**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic; Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Netherlands, Germany, Austria.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus abiskoensis* Jaschhof, 1996**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus accipitris* Jaschhof, 1997**

Only a male was described. A female is unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Germany,

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus acutus* Edwards, 1938**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus adventitius* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus angeloides* Jaschhof, 1997**

Only male was described. Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus angulatus* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus arcticus* Mamaev, 2001**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus asemus* Pritchard, 1947**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur usually in moist places, in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus betulae* Jaschhof, 1996**

Adults occur usually in moist places, in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus bidentatus* (Kieffer, 1894)**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, France, Germany, Netherlands,

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus bifidus* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur usually in moist places.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Germany, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus bispinosus* Edwards, 1938**

Adults usually occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Germany, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus brachypterus* Edwards, 1938**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus brevitegminis* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults were caught in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus cardiophorus* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia (European part)

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus carinatus* Jaschhof, 1996**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Germany, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus confusus* Mamaev, 1969**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine, Russia (European part), Germany.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany, Ukraine.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus corniculatus* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Estonia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus cornutus* Berest, 1986**

Adults occur in swamp forests of alder and birch.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus dalarnensis* Mamaev, 1998**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus demonstrativus* Mamaev, 1998**

Only a male was described. Adults occur in the nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus dentifer* Mamaev, 1965**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus dispar* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009)

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

Adults occur in the forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part), Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus duplicatus* Mamaev, 1998**

Only male was described. Adults occur in moist places, swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus ensiferus* Jaschhof, 1996**

Only male was described. Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, France, Germany, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus foliosus* Jaschhof, 2009**

Only male was described. Adults occur in coniferous forests.
DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus forshagei* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015a).

***Aprionus gustavssoni* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015a).

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

Adults occur in coniferous forests and in swamp forests of birch and alder.
DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Russia (European part).
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus hintelmannonum* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in nature.
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus hybridus* Jaschhof, 2009**

Only male was described. Female is unknown. Adults occur in coniferous forests.
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus inquisitor* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in forests.
DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Switzerland, Latvia, Estonia, Russia (European part).
REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus insignis* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in swamp coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Ukraine, Russia (European part).
REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus karlssonorum* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015a).

***Aprionus karsios* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in coniferous forest.
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus kivachensis* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forest.
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus laevis* Mohrig, 1967**

Adults occur in forest.
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria, Latvia, Russia (European part).
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus lapponicus* Jaschhof et Mamaev 1997**

Adults occur in forests.
DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Russia (European part).
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus laricis* Mamaev et Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus latitegminis* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults were caught in forest.
DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland.
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus lindgrenae* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015).

***Aprionus longicollis* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus longitegminis* Yukawa, 1967**

Adults occur in forests rich in aspen trees.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria, Russia (European part); Japan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus magnussoni* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015a).

***Aprionus marginatus* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults were caught in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus miki* Kieffer, 1895**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus oligodactylus* Jaschhof, 2009**

Only male was described. Adults occur in coniferous forest and swampy places.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus paludosus* Jaschhof et Mamaev, 1997**

Only male was described.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus piceae* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus pigmentalis* Mamaev, 1998**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus praecipuus* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus pseudispar* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus pyxidiifer* Mamaev, 1998**

Adults occur in moist places.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus separatus* Mamaev et Jaschhof, 1997**

Only male was described. Adults occur in swampy forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus sievertorum* Jaschhof, 2009**

Only male was described. Adults occur in moist places.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus similis* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in swampy places.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in moist places, swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, France, Germany, Austria, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Skuhravá (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus stiktos* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in coniferous forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus stylifer* Mamaev, 1998**

Adults occur in moist places, swamp forests of alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in moist places, swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus subacutus* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus svecicus* Jaschhof, 1996**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus taigaensis* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in boreous coniferous forest (taiga).

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus tiliamcorticis* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus transitivus* Mamaev, 1998**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Aprionus victoriae* Jaschhof, 2009**

Only male was described. Adults occur in swampy forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Bryomyia apsectra* Edwards, 1938**

Adults occur in moist places, swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part); UK, Spain, Netherlands, Germany, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Japan.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009), Skuhrová (1986).

***Bryomyia bergrothi* Kieffer, 1895**

Adults occur in moist places, swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Russia (European part); Japan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Bryomyia gibbosa* (Felt, 1907)**

Adults occur in moist places, swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Italy, Austria, Poland, Ukraine; Russia (European part); Japan; Nearctics.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Lithuania, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza abbreviata* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in coniferous forests and swampy places.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza alnea* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in alder swamp forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza alpina* Siebke, 1863**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza arcuata* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza armata* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in swampy forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Netherlands, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza bicolor* Meigen, 1818**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, UK, Latvia, Netherlands, France, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza borealis* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza cavitata* Mamaev, 1998**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza cingulata* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza coronioidea* Jaschhof, 1998**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza dilatata* Felt, 1907**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic; Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza falcifera* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza flavipes* Meigen, 1818**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. widespread in Europe. UK, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic; Russia (European part); China; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009), Gagné & Jaschhof (2017).

***Campylomyza furva* Edwards, 1938**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany, Austria, Russia (European part); Far East.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza fusca* Winnertz, 1870**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic; UK, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia; north Africa; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza hybrida* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza inornata* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza insolita* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Finland, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza mohrigi* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Italy; North Africa (Morocco); Russia (Far East), Uzbekistan, Turkmenia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza ormerodi* (Kieffer, 1913)**

Adults occur in swampy forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza paenebicolor* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza pubescens* Jaschhof, 2009**

A male was caught in forest in late summer.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza serrata* Jaschhof, 1998**

Adults occur in swampy forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Latvia, Lithuania.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza spatulata* Mamaev, 1998**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza stegetfore* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Campylomyza tridentata* Jaschhof, 1998**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Catarete brevinervis* (Zetterstedt, 1851)**

Adults were caught in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Catarete minuta* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults were caught in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Catocha angulata* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Slovakia, Slovenia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Catocha incisa* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests, bogs and meadows.

DISTRIBUTION. Finland, Norway, Sweden, Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Catocha latipes* Haliday, 1833**

Adults occur in forests, fields and meadows.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread; UK, Latvia, France, Austria, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Czech Republic; Russia (European part); Japan; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Catocha subalpina* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults were caught in the subalpine birch forest in northern Europe.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Corinthomyia brevicornis* (Felt, 1907)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Russia (European part); Nearctic and Neotropical regions.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Eomastix incerta* (Jaschhof, 2002)**

Gongromastix incerta Jaschhof, 2002

This species is exclusively known from forest fire areas.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in swampy forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Russia European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Gongromastix ignigena* Jaschhof, 2001**

Adults occur in forest areas disturbed by wildfires.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Groveriella baltica* Spungis et Jaschhof, 2000**

A single male was found in an old-grown mixed forest

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Estonia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults were caught in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Heterogenella finitima* Mamaev, 1998**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Estonia, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Heterogenella hybrida* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in nature in moist places.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof 2009.

***Heterogenella linearis* Yukawa, 1971**

Adults were caught in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Japan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Lestremia cinerea* Macquart, 1826**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan; widespread in Holarctic; Chile, Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Lestremia solidaginis* (Felt, 1907)**

Adults occur in forests. This species was described on the basis of material found in North America. Adults were caught in Sweden at forest fire sites.

DISTRIBUTION. North America; Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Micromya lucorum* Rondani, 1840**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Spain, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Algeria; Uzbekistan; Far East; North America; Mexico.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Gagné (2004), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia abnormis* Mamaev 1963**

Adults in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia adentis* Jaschhof, 1998**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia armata* Jaschhof, 2003**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia (Xylopriona) atra* (Meigen, 1804)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Greece, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia furcifera* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part);

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia (Trichopterymyia) magnifica* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Russia (European part)

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia malaisei* Jaschhof, 2009**

A male was found in coniferous forest. This species was named to the honour of René Malaise (1892–1978), designer of insect trap now bearing his name.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia (Trichopterymyia) modesta* Williston, 1896**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Latvia, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Nearctic and Afrotropical Regions.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia monilicornis* (Zetterstedt, 1838)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia monothea* Edwards, 1938**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Ukraine; Russia (European part); Japan; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia obsoleta* Edwards, 1938**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany, Italy, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia pediculata* (Mamaev, 1993)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia radiella* Mamaev, 1993**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia recta* Mamaev, 1993**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia stirpium* Kieffer, 1895**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, France, Netherlands, Germany, Latvia, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain; Japan; China; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Monardia truncata* Jaschhof, 2009**

A male was caught in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neocatocha marilandica* Felt, 1912**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; North America.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga acuminata* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga angulosa* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults were caught in swamp forest of alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Latvia, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Russia (European part), Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga constricta* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga excavata* (Yukawa, 1967)**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Russia (European part); Japan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga fenestralis* Rondani, 1840**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Latvia, Italy; Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga interrupta* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga lonsdalensis* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga ovata* Jaschhof, 1996**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga paludosa* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in swampy forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga semicircula* Bu, 1996**

Adults occur in swampy forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; China.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga sylvestris* (Felt, 1907)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Neurolyga truncata* (Felt, 1912)**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Austria, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults usually occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Ukraine.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia albicornis* (Meigen, 1830)**

Adult occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany; Japan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia angellifera* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in swamp forests of alder and birch.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia anisotoma* Mamaev, 1994**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland; Russia (Far East).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia apposita* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia bertviklundi* Jaschhof, 2009**

Only a male was found in moist spruce forest with willow.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia bicolor* (Edwards, 1938)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Czech Republic, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia bidentata* Berest, 1988**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Ukraine;

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia borealis* (Felt, 1920)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Latvia, Germany; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in moist places, swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, France, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia composita* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Ukraine.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia denotata* Jaschhof, 2009**

A male was caught in mixed deciduous coniferous forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia diadema* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in swamp forests of alder and birch.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland,

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia discreta* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in swamp forests with birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia edwardsi* Berest, 1994**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany, Ukraine.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia fagiphila* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Germany, Austria, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia fibyensis* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in old-growth taiga with spruce, aspen and birch.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Poland, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Japan; Nearctics.

REFERENCES. Edwards (1938), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia intermedia* (Kieffer, 1895)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, France, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia menzeli* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in swamp forest dominated by alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia mitrata* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Lithuania, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia modesta* (Felt, 1907)**

Adults occur in swamp forests of alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Japan; Nearctics.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia monilis* Mamaev, 1965**

Adults occur in moist places, including swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany, Hungary, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Nearctic subregion.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia muscorum* (Kieffer, 1895)**

Adults occur in moist places, including swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia nemorum* (Edwards, 1938)**

Adults were caught in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Latvia, Estonia, Sweden, Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in swamp forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany, Russia (European part); Japan, Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia palustris* (Kieffer, 1895)**

Adults occur in swampy forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, France; Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia perpusilla* (Winnertz, 1870)**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder and in other moist places.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia photophila* (Felt, 1907)**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany, Italy; Russia (European part); Japan; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia pumila* Jaschhof, 2001**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland; Japan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in swamp forests of alder.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forests.

Distribution. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part); France, Germany; Japan.

REFERENCE. Skuhrová (1896), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia scirrhosa* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in coniferous forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia scutellata* Mamaev, 1990**

Adults occur in moist forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany, Austria, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia semotoides* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia spinosa* Jaschhof, 2001**

Adults occur in moist forest of spruce and willow.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Japan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia subbicolor* Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in moist places.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia subborealis* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in swamp forests of birch and alder.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Germany; Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998b), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia sylteffjordensis* Jaschhof, 1996**

Adults occur in moist places.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1996).

***Peromyia truncata* Yukawa, 1967**

Adults occur in swampy places.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Spain, Germany; Russia (European part); Japan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia tschirnhausi* Jaschhof, 1996**

Only a male was caught.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia tundrae* Jaschhof, 1996**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Peromyia upupoides* Jaschhof, 1997**

Adults occur in moist places.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Polyardis adela* Pritchard, 1947**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Ukraine, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria; Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

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

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Spain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof (1998a), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Polyardis monothecca* (Edwards, 1938)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part); Japan; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Polyardis silvalis* (Rondani, 1840)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine, Russia (European part), Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain; Japan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Skuhroviana triangulifera* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Tritozyga tyrestaensis* Jaschhof, 2002**

Adults were caught in the coniferous forest at Tyresta in Sweden shortly after fires had ceased.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

Subfamily Porricondylinae

***Asynapta baltica* Spungis, 1988**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Ukraine.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Asynapta breviata* Spungis, 1988**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Asynapta inflata* Spungis, 1988**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Ukraine.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Asynapta magdalini* Panelius, 1965**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Finland, Sweden, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Asynapta panzari* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015a).

***Asynapta pectoralis* Winnertz, 1853**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Latvia, Czech Republic, Austria; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Asynapta phragmitis* (Giraud, 1863)**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Czech Republic, Austria, Latvia; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Asynapta reticulata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Asynapta rufomaculata* Panelius, 1965**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Finland, Sweden, Latvia.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Asynapta saliciperda* Felt, 1908**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Asynapta strobi* (Kieffer, 1920)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania; Russia (European part); Kazakhstan; Turkey.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Asynapta suzuae* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015a).

***Bryocrypta dubia* Kieffer, 1896**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, France, Germany, Yugoslavia,

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Bryocrypta indubitata* Mamaev, 1964**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Poland, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia abnormis* Mamaev, 1961**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Poland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia calcarata* Mamaev, 1964**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia corticalis* (Loew, 1851)**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Poland, Romania; Far East; Korea.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia drymophila* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Russia. Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia erythroma* (Kieffer, 1888)**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. France, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia flavocinerea* Panelius, 1965**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Poland.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia gigantea* Spungis, 1989**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia multinoda* (Felt, 1908)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Austria, Poland, Latvia, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia regia* Spungis, 1989**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia salicicola* Mamaev, 1961**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia spinifera* Mamaev, 1961**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia stenshuvudensis* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia szadziewskii* Spungis, 1989**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Poland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia ulmicola* Mamaev, 1961**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Camptomyia unisaetosa* Spungis, 1989**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Cassidoidea corticalis* (Mamaev, 1964)**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part)

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Cassidoidea fulviventris* (Mamaev, 1964)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part), Ukraine; Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Cassidoidea fulvus* (Kieffer, 1896)**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, France, Russia (European part), Ukraine, Latvia; Far East; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Cedrocrypta montana* Kieffer, 1919**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Algeria; Sweden, Poland, Latvia, Germany, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Claspettomyia formosa* (Bremi, 1847)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Far East; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

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

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, Ukraine; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Claspettomyia niveitarsis* (Zetterstedt, 1850)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Latvia, Russia (European part); Kirgizstan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Claspettomyia toelgi* (Kieffer, 1913)**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Austria.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

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

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, France, Latvia, Ukraine; Far East.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Coccopsilis marginata* (Meijere, 1901)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, France, Germany, Netherlands, Latvia, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Far East; Japan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Coccopsilis obscura* (Mamaev, 1964)**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Coccopsilis paneliusi* (Yukawa, 1971)**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Russia (European part), Latvia; Japan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Colomyia caudata* Spungis, 1991**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Latvia, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Colomyia clavata* Kieffer, 1892**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, France, Latvia, Poland.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Cryptodontomyia elongata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreal zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Cryptodontomyia nigridentis* (Mamaev, 1984)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Cryptodontomyia svecica* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Cryptoneurus muscicola* (Kieffer, 1896)**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, France, Romania, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Cryptoneurus paludicola* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dendrepidosis longipennis* (Spungis, 1981)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Desertepidosis borealis* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Diallactia crocea* (Kieffer, 1894)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. France, Latvia, Sweden; Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dicerura complicata* Spungis, 1987**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Latvia, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dicerura dentata* Spungis, 1979**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Latvia, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dicerura dispersa* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dicerura feminea* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dicerura fungicola* (Mamaev, 1954)**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dicerura mixta* Spungis, 1987**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Finland, Latvia, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dicerura peterssoni* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015).

***Dicerura rossica* (Mamaev, 1960)**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Latvia, Russia (European part), Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dicerura separata* Spungis, 1987**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Latvia, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dicerura triangularis* Mamaev, 1966**

Adults occur in boreal zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dicerura xylophila* Mamaev, 1966**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Ukraine, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Dirhiza lateritia* Loew, 1850**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Poland, Latvia, Czech Republic, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Divellepidosis armilla* (Mamaev, 1994)**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden. Russia. Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Divellepidosis fuscostriata* (Panelius, 1965)**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Divellepidosis hypoxantha* (Panelius, 1965)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Netherlands, Germany, Poland.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Divellepidosis lutescens* (Spungis, 1981)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Germany, Poland; Far East.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Divellepidosis pallescens* (Panelius, 1965)**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania.

REFERENCE. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Divellepidosis taigacola* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in forests of boreal zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Divellepidosis vulgata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Ekmanomyia svecica* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Glemparon sagittifer* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Haplusia heteroptera* (Mamaev et Spungis, 1980)**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Heteropeza pygmaea* Winnertz 1846**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Czech Republic, Poland, Latvia, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Hilversidia autumnalis* Mamaev, 1966**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Holoneurus ciliatus* Kieffer, 1896**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. France, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Holoneurus fibyensis* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Isocolpodia graminis* Felt, 1907**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden. Nearctic Region.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Jamalepidosis spungisi* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

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

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Ukraine, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Leptosyna nervosa* (Winnertz, 1852)**

Adults occur in nature in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, France, Germany.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Leptosyna similis* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nature in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Linnaemyia hortensis* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015b).

***Miastor metraloas* Meinert, 1864**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, France, Germany, Switzerland, Latvia, Russia (European part); Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Monepidosis bulgarica* Mamaev et Dimitrova, 1992**

Adults occur in boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Bulgaria.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Monepidosis furcata* Mamaev, 1966**

Adults in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Monepidosis pectinata* Mamaev, 1966**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Latvia, Russia (European part); Japan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Monepidosis pectinatoides* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Monepidosis scanica* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Monepidosis tinnerti* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015a).

***Neocolpodia gukasiani* (Mamaev, 1990)**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Russia (southern Siberia).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Neocolpodia paradoxa* Mamaev, 1964**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Bulgaria, Germany, Netherlands, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Neurodiplosis conchata* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2008**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Far East. Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Neurodiplosis decorata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Neurodiplosis gracilis* Spungis, 1987**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Neurodiplosis grytsjoenensis* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Neurodiplosis minuta* Spungis, 1987**

Adults occur in nemoral and in boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Neurodiplosis subalpina* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in subalpine zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Panelisia albimanoides* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Estonia, Germany, Latvia; Japan; Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Panelisia aurantiaca* (Panelius, 1965)**

Adults occur in boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria, Poland, Russia (European part); Japan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Panelisia despecta* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Parasynapta intermedia* Panelius, 1965**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Finland, Latvia, Sweden.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Paratetraneuromyia aestiva* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Paratetraneuromyia nobilis* (Felt, 1913)**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Latvia, Sweden; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Parepidosis acridula* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Parepidosis arcuata* Mamaev, 1964**

Adults occur in boreal, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Poland, Russia (European part); Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Parepidosis argentifera* (Meijere, 1906)**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Ukraine.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Parepidosis frontalis* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Parepidosis peculiaris* Mamaev, 1966**

Adults occur in nemoral and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Parepidosis planistylata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Parepidosis venustior* Gagné, 2004**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Parvovirga latostylata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Parvovirga rickebasti* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Paurodyla tyresta* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla armata* Spungis, 1981**

Adults occur in subalpine zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla boreocola* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreal zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla clangula* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla colpodiioides* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Germany, Sweden, Russia (European part); Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla distinguenda* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Poland, Latvia, Russia (European part); Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013), Skuhrová (1986).

***Porricondyla errabunda* Mamaev, 2001**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (western Siberia).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla fibyensis* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla fulvescens* Panelius, 1965**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla lata* Mamaev, 1965**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla leacheana* (Walker, 1856)**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Austria, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla macrodon* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla microgona* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla neglecta* Mamaev, 1965**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Czech Republic, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla nigripennis* (Meigen, 1830)**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, France, Germany, Czech Republic, Poland, Russia (European part); Japan; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Panielius (1965), Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla oelandica* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla petrophila* Mamaev, 1986**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden; Turkmenistan; Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla photophila* Spungis, 1981**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla pilosa* (Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1996)**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden. Caucasus Mts.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla roleks* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla rufescens* Panelius, 1965**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Germany, Yugoslavia; Turkmenistan; Far East.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla serrulata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreal zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Porricondyla tetraschistica* Mamaev, 1998**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Pseudepidosis acuta* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Pseudepidosis bifida* Spungis, 1981**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia; Far East.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Pseudepidosis lunaris* Mamaev, 1966**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Pseudepidosis trifida* Mamaev, 1966**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Poland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Rhipidoxylomyia excavata* Mamaev, 1964**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part); Algeria.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Rhipidoxylomyia perfecta* Mamaev, 1998**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part);Caucasus Mts.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Rostellatyla rostellata* (Panelius, 1965)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Rostellatyla varians* (Parnell, 1971)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden. Nearctic Region.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Rostratyla globosa* (Spungis, 1981)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Rostratyla gracilior* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreal zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Rostratyla simplex* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreal zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Rostratyla subglobosa* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Serratyla furcata* (Mamaev, 2001)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (western Siberia).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Serratyla pubescens* (Walker, 1856)**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Russia (European part); Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Serratyla spinosa* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Schistoneurus impressus* Mamaev, 1964**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Schistoneurus irregularis* Mamaev, 1964**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Solntsevia nigripes* Mamaev, 1968**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Spungisomyia aberrans* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Spungisomyia fenestrata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Spungisomyia media* (Spungis, 1981)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland, Latvia; Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Spungisomyia palifera* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in subalpine zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Spungisomyia similis* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Spungisomyia simillima* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in subalpine zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Spungisomyia tyresta* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Stackelbergiella hordei* (Barnes, 1927)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Germany, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania; Kazakhstan.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Stackelbergiella rickebasti* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Svenartia spungisi* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Stomatocolpodia svecica* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in forest in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Sylvenomyia fennica* Penttinen et Jaschhof, 2009**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Finland, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Sylvenomyia spinigera* (Spungis, 1985)**

Adults occur in forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Finland, Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

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

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Poland, Austria; Russia (European part).

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Tetraneuromyia lamellata* Spungis, 1987**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Tetraneuromyia lenticularis* (Spungis, 1987)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Tetraneuromyia longiventris* (Mamaev, 1964)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Tetraneuromyia moldaviensis* (Spungis, 1987)**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Moldova.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Tetraneuromyia similis* Mamaev, 1964**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Tetraneuromyia wilksae* Jaschhof, 2015**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2015).

***Tritozyga tyrestaensis* Jaschhof, 2002**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009).

***Winnertzia brevipalpata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia bulbifera* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Germany, Latvia, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia curvata* Panelius, 1965**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia discretella* Spungis, 1992**

Adults occur in boreonemoral, boreal and subarctic zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part); Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia globifera* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread Europe, Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia graduata* Spungis, 1992**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Estonia, Finland, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia longiptera* Mamaev, 2002**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia nigra* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Latvia, Russia (European part), Ukraine, Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia nigripennis* Kieffer, 1896**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread Europe, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia padicola* Spungis, 1992**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Latvia, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia parvispina* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia pinicola* Kieffer, 1913**

Adults occur in nemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, France, Russia (European part).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

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

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Ukraine; Caucasus Mts.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia pustulata* Spungic, 1992**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Latvia, Ukraine, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia regia* Mamaev, 2002**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Russia (southern Siberia. Tuva).

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia rotundata* Spungis, 1992**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Estonia, Latvia, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia solidaginis* Felt, 1907**

Adults occur in nemoral, boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Germany, Ukraine, Russia (European part); Far East; Japan; Nearctic Region.

REFERENCES. Skuhrová (1986), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia tumida* Panellius, 1965**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones.

DISTRIBUTION. UK, Germany, Latvia, Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia xylostei* Mamaev, 1963**

Adults occur in nemoral and boreonemoral zones

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Europe; Far East.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Winnertzia tridens* Panellius, 1985**

Adults occur in nature.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Zaitzeviola angustistylata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

Table 1. Host plants and associated gall midges occurring in Sweden

host plant species	gall midge species
<i>Acer campestre</i>	<i>Contarinia acerplicans</i>
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<i>Acericecis vitrina</i> , <i>Contarinia acerplicans</i>
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	<i>Rhopalomyia millefolii</i>
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	<i>Rhopalomyia ptarmicae</i>
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>A. incana</i>	<i>Dasineura tortilis</i>
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	<i>Stenodiplosis geniculati</i>
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	<i>Dasineura alopecuri</i>
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	<i>Contarinia baggendorfi</i> , <i>Dasineura angelicae</i>
<i>Arabis alpina</i> , <i>A. hirsuta</i>	<i>Dasineura alpestris</i>
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	<i>Rhopalomyia baccharum</i> , <i>Rhopalomyia foliorum</i>
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	<i>Dasineura sisymbrii</i>
<i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>B. pubescens</i>	<i>Anisostephus betulinus</i> , <i>Dasineura interbracta</i> , <i>Massalongia rubra</i> , <i>Resseliella betulicola</i> , <i>Semudobia betulae</i>
<i>Brassica napus</i> , <i>B. oleracea</i>	<i>Contarinia nasturtii</i> , <i>Dasineura napi</i>
<i>Briza media</i>	<i>Contarinia brizae</i>
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<i>Monarthropalpus flavus</i>
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	<i>Contarinia campanulae</i>
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	<i>Geocrypta campanulae</i>
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	<i>Contarinia campanulae</i>
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	<i>Dasineura cardaminis</i>
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	<i>Planetella arenariae</i>
<i>Carex riparia</i>	<i>Wachtliella caricis</i>
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	<i>Contarinia carpini</i> , <i>Zygiobia carpini</i>
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	<i>Loewiola centaureae</i>
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	<i>Dasineura lotharingiae</i>
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<i>Jaapiella cirsiiicola</i> , <i>Macrolabis cirsii</i>
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	<i>Craneiobia corni</i>
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<i>Contarinia coryli</i> , <i>C. cybelae</i> , <i>Dasineura corylina</i> , <i>Mikomya coryli</i>
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (<i>C. oxyacantha</i>)	<i>Contarinia anthobia</i> , <i>Dasineura crataegi</i> , <i>D. fusca</i> , <i>D. oxyacanthae</i>
<i>Cytisus</i> (<i>Sarothamnus</i>) <i>scoparius</i>	<i>Asphondylia sarothamni</i>
<i>Daphne cneorum</i>	<i>Dasineura daphnes</i>
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	<i>Dasineura epilobii</i> , <i>D. kiefferiana</i>
<i>Erigeron acris</i>	<i>Dasineura socialis</i>
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	<i>Dasineura capsulae</i>
<i>Euphorbia palustris</i>	<i>Dasineura schulzei</i>
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<i>Contarinia fagi</i> , <i>Hartigiola annulipes</i> , <i>Mikiola fagi</i> , <i>Phegomyia fagicola</i>
<i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>F. pratensis</i>	<i>Contarinia festucae</i>
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	<i>Dasineura engstfeldi</i> , <i>D. pustulans</i> , <i>D. ulmaria</i>
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	<i>Dasineura filipendulae</i>
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<i>Dasineura acrophila</i> , <i>D. fraxinea</i> , <i>D. fraxini</i> , <i>D. helenae</i>
<i>Galium aparine</i>	<i>Dasineura aparines</i>
<i>Galium mollugo</i> , <i>G. verum</i>	<i>Geocrypta galii</i> , <i>Schizomyia galiorum</i> , <i>Trotteria galii</i> , <i>inquiline</i>
<i>Galium palustre</i>	<i>Dasineura hygrophila</i>
<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	<i>Dasineura galiicola</i>
<i>Geranium cicutarium</i>	<i>Dasineura geranii</i>
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	<i>Contarinia gei</i>
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	<i>Dasineura glechomae</i> , <i>Rondaniola bursaria</i>
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	<i>Contarinia quinquenotata</i>
<i>Heraclium sphondylium</i>	<i>Macrolabis heraclei</i>
<i>Hieracium sp.</i>	<i>Dasineura vulgatiformiae</i>
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	<i>Contarinia pilosellae</i> , <i>Jaapiella pilosellae</i>
<i>Hieracium murorum</i>	<i>Cystiphora sanguinea</i>
<i>Hordeum sativum</i>	<i>Haplodiplosis marginata</i> , <i>Mayetiola destructor</i>
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	<i>Dasineura serotina</i>

host plant species	gall midge species
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<i>Dasineura hyperici</i>
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	<i>Contarinia hypochoeridis</i> , <i>Jaapiella hypochoeridis</i>
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.	<i>Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi</i>
<i>Inula britannica</i>	<i>Acodiplosis inulae</i>
<i>Inula salicina</i>	<i>Jaapiella inulicola</i>
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	<i>Oligotrophus gemmarum</i> , <i>O. juniperinus</i> , <i>O. panteli</i> , <i>O. schmidtii</i>
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	<i>Contarinia dipsacearum</i> , <i>Jaapiella knautiae</i>
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	<i>Dasineura strumosa</i>
<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>	<i>Macrolabis laserpitii</i>
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	<i>Lathyromyza schlechtendali</i>
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	<i>Asphondylia lathyri</i> , <i>Contarinia lathyri</i> , <i>Dasineura lathyri</i> , <i>D. lathyricola</i>
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	<i>Contarinia silvestris</i>
<i>Lilium candidum</i>	<i>Contarinia lilacea</i>
<i>Lilium martagon</i>	<i>Contarinia martagonis</i>
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	<i>Dasineura periclymeni</i>
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	<i>Contarinia lonicerearum</i>
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	<i>Asphondylia melanopus</i> , <i>Contarinia loti</i> , <i>Jaapiella loticola</i>
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	<i>Contarinia lysimachiae</i>
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	<i>Bayeriola salicariae</i>
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	<i>Dasineura mali</i>
<i>Medicago falcata</i>	<i>Contarinia medicaginis</i>
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	<i>Jaapiella jaapiana</i>
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	<i>Contarinia medicaginis</i> , <i>Jaapiella medicaginis</i>
<i>Myosotis palustris</i>	<i>Dasineura myosotidis</i>
<i>Nasturtium</i> sp.	<i>Contarinia nasturtii</i>
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	<i>Epicalamus phalaridis</i>
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	<i>Contarinia kanerovi</i>
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	<i>Giraudiella inclusa</i> , <i>Lasioptera hungarica</i>
<i>Picea abies</i>	<i>Kaltenbachiola strobi</i> , <i>Plemeliella abietina</i>
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	<i>Contarinia inquilina</i> , <i>Kiefferia pericarpiicola</i> , <i>Lasioptera carophila</i>
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	<i>Cecidomyia pini</i> , <i>Contarinia baeri</i> , <i>Thecodiplosis brachyntera</i>
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	<i>Contarinia pisi</i>
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Plantago maritima</i>	<i>Jaapiella schmidtii</i>
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	<i>Mayetiola graminis</i> (<i>M. poae</i>)
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	<i>Contarinia floricola</i>
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	<i>Contarinia polygonati</i>
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	<i>Wachtliella persicariae</i>
<i>Populus tremula</i>	<i>Contarinia petioli</i> , <i>C. tremulae</i> , <i>Dasineura populeti</i> , <i>Harmandiola cavernosa</i> , <i>H. globuli</i> , <i>H. populi</i> , <i>H. tremulae</i> , <i>Lasioptera populnea</i>
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	<i>Dasineura tortrix</i>
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	<i>Dasineura pteridicola</i> , <i>D. pteridis</i>
<i>Pulsatilla vernalis</i> , <i>P. vulgaris</i>	<i>Dasineura pulsatillae</i>
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	<i>Contarinia pyrivora</i> , <i>Dasineura pyri</i>
<i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Q. petraea</i>	<i>Arnoldiella libera</i> , <i>A. gemmae</i> , inquiline, <i>A. quercus</i> , <i>Clinodiplosis cilicrus</i> , inquiline, <i>Contarinia quercina</i> , <i>Dasineura dryophila</i> , inquiline, <i>Macrodiplosis pustularis</i> (<i>M. dryobia</i>), <i>M. roboris</i> (<i>M. volvens</i>), <i>Monodiplosis liebeli</i> , inquiline, <i>Paradiplosis galliperda</i> , inquiline, <i>Polystepha malpighii</i>
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> , <i>R. acris</i>	<i>Dasineura ranunculi</i> , <i>D. traili</i>
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	<i>Dasineura frangulae</i>
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	<i>Dasineura ribis</i> , <i>Dasineura tetensi</i>
<i>Rorippa amphibia</i> , <i>R. sylvestris</i>	<i>Dasineura sisymbrii</i>
<i>Rosa canina</i>	<i>Dasineura rosae</i> , <i>Macrolabis luceti</i> , inquiline
<i>Rubus caesius</i> , <i>R. idaeus</i>	<i>Dasineura plicatrix</i> , <i>Lasioptera rubi</i>
<i>Salix alba</i>	<i>Rabdophaga albipennis</i> , <i>R. rosaria</i> , <i>R. saliciperda</i>
<i>Salix aurita</i>	<i>Dasineura auritae</i> , <i>D. pseudococcus</i> , <i>Rabdophaga clavifex</i> , <i>R. dubiosa</i> , <i>R. gemmicola</i> , <i>R. karschi</i> , <i>R. nervorum</i> , <i>R. pierreana</i> , <i>R. pulvini</i> , <i>R. salicis</i>

host plant species	gall midge species
<i>Salix caprea</i>	<i>Iteomyia capreae</i> , <i>I. major</i> , <i>Rabdophaga clavifex</i> , <i>R. iteobia</i> , <i>R. pierrei</i> <i>R. rosaria</i> , <i>R. salicis</i>
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	<i>Rabdophaga terminalis</i>
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	<i>Rabdophaga degeeri</i>
<i>Salix repens</i>	<i>Rabdophaga exsiccans</i>
<i>Salix triandra</i>	<i>Rabdophaga heterobia</i>
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	<i>Dasineura ingeris</i> , <i>Rabdophaga marginemtorquens</i>
<i>Saussurea latifolia</i> , <i>S. alpina</i>	<i>Dasineura saussureae</i>
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>S. ebulus</i>	<i>Placochela nigripes</i> , <i>Contarinia sambuci</i>
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	<i>Dasineura saxifragae</i>
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	<i>Contarinia scabiosae</i>
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	<i>Contarinia scrophulariae</i>
<i>Secale cereale</i>	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i>
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	<i>Dasineura praticola</i>
<i>Silene pratensis</i> (<i>Melandrium album</i>)	<i>Contarinia steini</i>
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	<i>Dasineura virgaeaureae</i>
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> , <i>S. oleraceus</i>	<i>Cystiphora sonchi</i>
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	<i>Contarinia floriperda</i> , <i>C. sorbi</i>
<i>Stellaria media</i>	<i>Macrolabis stellariae</i>
<i>Thalictrum angustifolium</i> , <i>T. flavum</i>	<i>Ametrodiplosis thalictricola</i>
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	<i>Contarinia thlaspeos</i>
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	<i>Asphondylia serpylli</i> , <i>Janetiella thymi</i>
<i>Tilia cordata</i> , <i>T. platyphyllos</i>	<i>Contarinia tiliarum</i> , <i>Dasineura thomasiana</i> , <i>D. tiliae</i> , <i>Didymomyia tiliacea</i> , <i>Physemocecis hartigi</i>
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	<i>Contarinia tragopogonis</i>
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	<i>Dasineura leguminicola</i>
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	<i>Dasineura trifolii</i> , <i>D. gentneri</i> , <i>Tricholaba trifolii</i> , inquiline
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (<i>T. vulgare</i>)	<i>Contarinia tritici</i> , <i>Haplodiplosis marginata</i> , <i>Mayetiola destructor</i>
<i>Ulmus minor</i> , <i>U. glabra</i>	<i>Dasineura ulmicola</i> , <i>Janetiella lemeei</i> , <i>Physemocecis ulmi</i>
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	<i>Dasineura urticae</i>
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	<i>Jaapiella vacciniorum</i>
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	<i>Hygrodiplosis vaccinii</i>
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	<i>Jaapiella veronicae</i> , <i>Macrolabis incolens</i> , inquiline
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	<i>Dasineura similis</i>
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> , <i>V. opulus</i>	<i>Contarinia viburnorum</i>
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	<i>Contarinia craccae</i> , <i>Dasineura loewiana</i> , <i>D. spadicea</i>
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	<i>Dasineura viciae</i>
<i>Vincetoxicum officinale</i>	<i>Contarinia vincetoxicis</i>
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i> , <i>V. sylvestris</i>	<i>Dasineura affinis</i>
<i>Viola tricolor</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>	<i>Dasineura violae</i>

***Zaitzeviola curtovirga* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral zone.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Zaitzeviola dentatostylata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Zaitzeviola latistylata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral, boreal and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Zaitzeviola pilosistylata* Jaschhof, 2013**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

***Zaitzeviola rufocinerea* (Panelius, 1965)**

Adults occur in boreonemoral and boreal zones.

DISTRIBUTION. Sweden, Finland.

REFERENCE. Panelius (1965), Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2013).

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