

## Gall midges (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) of Russia

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**Abstract.** This study summarizes the results of investigations of the family Cecidomyiidae carried out in Russia from the end of nineteenth century up to the year 2015. The present fauna of Cecidomyiidae in Russia includes 795 species. Of them, the subfamily Cecidomyiinae includes 424 species, the subfamily Porricondylinae 201 species, and the subfamily Lestremiinae 170 species. Russia with 795 species of gall midges is the species richest country in the Palaearctic Region, including Europe and Asia. The genus *Dasineura* Rondani, 1840 with 65 species, *Contarinia* Rondani, 1860 with 46 species, and *Winnertzia* Rondani, 1860 with 57 species are the species richest genera. From the point of view of geographical distribution, 380 species (49%) are European, 197 species (24%) Asian, 99 species (13%) Euro-Siberian, 56 species (7%) Euro-Asian, 40 species (5%) Holarctic, and 18 species (2%) Palaearctic. Most species occurring in Russia are phytophagous. They are associated with 194 host plant species. *Aphidoletes abietis* (Kieffer, 1896), *A. aphidimyza* (Rondani, 1847), *A. urticaria* (Kieffer, 1895), *Endaphis perfidus* Kieffer, 1896, *Feltiella acarisuga* (Vallot, 1827), and *Silvestriola mescheryakovi* Fedotova, 2004 are predators of other arthropods. *Mycodiplosis plasmoparae* Rübsaamen, 1906 and *M. pucciniae* (Rübsaamen, 1889) are mycophagous species associated with various rust species. Biology of many species is unknown. Many species of gall midges, mainly of subfamilies Porricondylinae and Lestremiinae, were described on the basis of material collected in Russia. An annotated list of all gall midge species registered in Russia is presented. Each species is characterized by its biology, occurrence in Russia and geographic distribution. A list of host plants and associated gall midges is given.

**Key words.** Faunistics, zoogeography, geographic distribution, economic importance, plant-animal relations, Diptera, Cecidomyiinae, Russia, Europe, Asia, Palaearctic Region.

### INTRODUCTION

Russia is the largest country of the world. It is spread between the latitudes of 41° N and 82° N, and longitudes 19° E and 169° W. It is a transcontinental country located in eastern Europe and northern Asia and covers an area of 17.125,200 square kilometres. The territory of Russia extends from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, and from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Black Sea and the Caucasus in the south. From the biogeographical point of view, Russia is usually divided into two parts – the European part and the Asian part. Both parts are divided by the mountains of Urals. European Russia is in eastern Europe, it covers up to 39% of Europe's total land area. The Asian part of Russia, called usually as Siberia, consists of the Ural Mountains, Siberia and the Russian Far East. It is bordered to the north by the Arctic Ocean, to the west by eastern Europe, to the south by Turkestan and China and to the east by the Pacific Ocean and North America. It covers an area of approximately 13.100,000 square kilometres, it is 8.8% of the earth's land area. The main biogeographical zones include Arctic tundra, coniferous forest (taiga), mixed and broad-leaf forests, grassland (steppe), and semi-desert. The European part of Russia has a rich vegetation with many species of plants which may be host plants of gall midges.

## HISTORY

Three entomologists – K. E. Lindemann (1844–1929), A. P. Fedčenko (1844–1873) and E. H. Rübсаamen (1857–1919) – may be considered to be the pioneers of the study of gall midges occurring in the territory of the European part of Russia. Rübсаamen (1895) identified galls that were collected by Olga Fedčenko and her son Boris Fedčenko on their expeditions in various parts of Russia. They gathered galls of 120 species belonging to various groups of insects and mites. Fourteen galls were caused by gall midge (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae). Later Toepffer (1912) identified 31 galls caused by various insects and mites that were collected by several researchers in the arctic zone of Russia. Among them were galls of three species of the genus *Rabdophaga* (*R. salicis*, *R. iteobia*, and *R. heterobia*), the most northern occurring species of gall midges. Trusova (1915) collected galls in the Tula District and found there one hundred galls of various insects and mites. Sixteen of them were caused by the gall midges (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae).

Two Russian entomologists, Vanin & Vanin (1927) collected galls at Voronež and found 119 galls of various insects and mites, of them 28 were caused by gall midges. In the same year Belizin (1927) mentioned galls of seven gall midge species in the most southern part of Russia. Barnes (1932) identified ten species sent him by I. Filipev, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology in Russia.

Dombrovská published a list where she listed several gall midge species occurring in the area of Leningrad (now Saint Petersburg) (Dombrovská 1934). She described two gall midge species – *Silvestriola tyrophagi*, larvae of which are predators of various mites (Dombrovská 1940), and *Lasioptera artemisiae*, larvae of which cause large galls on stems of *Artemisia vulgaris*. Later she collected gall midge galls in the Central Forest Reserve in Nelidov Region, situated in the western part of European part of Russia. She gathered galls of sixty gall midge species of which many were new records for the territory of Russia.

Bej-Bienko et al (1955) found three species of gall midges – *Contarinia medicaginis*, *Mayetiola destructor*, and *Stenodiplosis panici* – which were serious pests in the territory of European part of Russia excluding the most northern parts. Marikovskij (1956) described three species of gall midges – *Trilobomyia insolita*, *Hiastatus concinnus*, and *Resseliella ribis*.

Agafonova (1962) studied the biology of *Stenodiplosis bromicola* at Kursk in the period 1956–1961. Rodendorf (1964) in his book devoted to the historical development of the Diptera gave a short characteristics of the supertribe Cecidomyiidea (= Itonididea) in which he included three families, Lestremiidae, Cecidomyiidae, and Heteropezidae. Yakovlev (1994) listed fifty one species of gall midges reared from various fungi and myxomycetes.

Boris Mamaev (1932–2003) is the most important entomologist who contributed to the studies of gall midges in Russia. He started his rich professional life in the year 1960 with the description of three new gall midge species – *Ulmomyia rossica*, *Cassidoides pini*, and *Karschomyia aceri* (Mamaev 1960a, b). In 1962 he published a small book where he summarized knowledge on gall midges, their biology and economic importance (Mamaev 1962). Later he compiled a checklist of Palearctic gall midges of the subfamily Lestremiinae Mamaev (1996). It includes 278 species of 38 genera arranged in ten tribes. Mamaev worked in the Laboratory of Soil Zoology of the Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union in Moscow since 1955. He described many species and genera of gall midges. Since 1982 he worked in the All-Russian Qualification Institute for Forest Managers, Puškino. In 1964 he published his theory of the transition of gall midges from the primary mode of feeding (mycetophagy) to phytophagy (Mamaev 1964a) and a year later he published his book *Ličinki gallic*. This book has been translated into English by J. H. Wieffering and edited by J. C. Roskam in 1993 under the title *The Larvae of the Gall Midges*. H. Mamaeva, the wife of Boris Mamaev, worked in the Department of Zoology and Darwinism of the State Pedagogical Institute in Moscow. She studied the

problems of forest biocoenoses and collected galls of gall midges in the area around Moscow during the years 1952–1962 (Mamaeva 1969). She studied also the aphidophagous gall midges and synonymized genera *Phaenobremia* and *Isobremia* with the genus *Aphidoletes* (Mamaeva 1964a). Later she studied term of flying and frequency of twelve gall midge species occurring in forests of Moscow area (Mamaeva 1970a). She discovered in the Moscow region forty two species of midges developing on trees and shrubs (Mamaeva 1970b). Mamaeva & Mamaev (1971) described interesting gall midge species *Winnertzia pravdini* larvae of which develop in flowers of *Colchicum speciosum*. Later Mamaeva (1977) reported at the VII. International Symposium of Entomofaunistics in Central Europe, held in Saint Petersburg (then Leningrad), on the progress in the study of gall midges in the European part of the Soviet Union. She informed that in the time period from the year 1802 up to 1966 only two hundred of gall midge species has been known, and after eleven years of investigations, in the year 1977, the known fauna of gall midges is formed of three hundred species. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981) summarized knowledge on gall midges injurious to agriculture in European part of Russia.

A. Pržiboro in the course of ecological studies at the lake shore habitats in North-West Russia discovered several interesting gall midge species and contributed to the knowledge of their biology (Przhiboro & Mamaev 2003) and discovered there a new gall midge species *Coniophora semimarina* (Mamaev & Przhiboro 2001).

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

#### ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

##### Subfamily Cecidomyiinae

##### *Acericecis szepligetii* (Kieffer, 1901)

Larvae cause galls on the leaves of *Acer tataricum* (Aceraceae). Only larva has been described. One generation develops in a year. In the autumn larvae leave galls, fall to the ground and hibernate in the soil. Adults emerge in the following spring.

OCCURRENCE. Caucasus; Voronežskaâ Province, Botanical Garden of the Voronež State University.

DISTRIBUTION. European, Pontic-Pannonian geoelement.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1968), Negrobov & Sestopalova (1980).

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

Larvae cause globular stem galls on *Inula britannica* and *I. ensifolia* (Asteraceae).

One or two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936b).

##### *Ametrodiplosis crassinerva* (Kieffer, 1901)

Larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Stachys sylvatica* (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Ametrodiplosis mamajevi* Kovalev, 1972**

Larvae associated with *Abies holophylla* (Pinaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1972).

***Ametrodiplosis medialis* Mamaev, 1961**

Larvae live as inquilines in galls of *Dasineura crataegi* on *Crataegus laevigata* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Kudepsta.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Ametrodiplosis populicola* Kovalev, 1972**

Larvae associated with *Populus maximoviczii* (Salicaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1972).

***Ametrodiplosis primorskii* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2004**

Larvae are associated with *Vicia sorbifolia* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskii Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova & Sidorenko (2004a)

***Ametrodiplosis sorbariaflora* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2004**

Larvae are associated with *Sorbaria sorbifolia* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova & Sidorenko (2004c).

***Ametrodiplosis spiraeaflorea* Fedotova, 2004**

Larvae are associated with *Spiraea salicifolia* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004b).

***Ametrodiplosis thalicticola* (Rübsaamen (1895)**

Larvae develop in fruits of *Thalictrum flavum* (Ranunculaceae). Attacked fruits are swollen. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the spring in the soil.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCE. Dombrovskaa (1936a).

***Ametrodiplosis urticae* Kovalev, 1972**

Larvae develop on *Urtica angustifolia* (Urticaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1972).

***Ametrodiplosis veronicastrum* Fedotova, 2003**

Larvae are associated with *Veronicastrum sibiricum* (Scrophulariaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

***Ametrodiplosis viciae* Mamaev, 1961**

Larvae develop in unopened flower buds of *Vicia cracca* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Sofrino.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1961e), Mamaeva (1969).

***Anabremia viciae* Kieffer, 1913**

Larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Vicia sepium* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Urals.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

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

Larvae cause galls pustule galls on leaves of *Betula pubescens*. Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo, Bykovo; Sankt Peterburg.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Slepân (1960), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969, 1970a).

***Aphidoletes abietis* (Kieffer, 1896)**

Larvae are predators of aphids *Adelges abietis* (Hemiptera: Adelgidae) on *Picea abies* (Pinaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969).

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

Larvae are predators of various species of aphids (Hemiptera: Aphididae).  
OCCURRENCE. Astrahan' (on *Aphis gossypii* on *Cucumeris sativa*), Moskva, Kuncovo, Stavropol'.  
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic, secondarily cosmopolitan.

REFERENCES. Kieffer (1909), Mamaeva (1964b, 1969), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

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

Larvae are predators and feed mainly on *Aphis urticata* Gmelin (Hemiptera: Aphidae) on *Urtica dioica* (Urticaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskva, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1964a, 1969), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

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

Larvae develop in leaf bud galls on *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraeae* (Fagaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Northern Caucasus, Majkop (serious damage).

DISTRIBUTION. European.

***Arnoldiola sambuci* (Kieffer, 1901)**

Larvae cause flower bud galls on *Sambucus nigra* (Caprifoliaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***Artemisiomyia gorovoji* (Kovalev, 1967)**

Larvae are associated with *Artemisia* sp. (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Hasan.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Arthrocnodax galiobiae* Fedotova, 1997**

Larvae are predators of various mites (Eriophyidae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Arthrocnodax peregrina* (Winnertz, 1853)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Arthrocnodax thymiphilus* Fedotova, 1995**

Larvae are predators of various mites (Acarina: Eriophyidae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Asphondylia aceris* Kovalev, 1964**

Larvae cause galls on *Acer mono* (Aceraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskii Province, Okeanskaâ Stanciâ near Vladivostok.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1964).

***Asphondylia baudysi* Vimmer, 1937**

Larvae cause galls on pods of *Coronilla varia* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

***Asphondylia calaminthae* Kieffer, 1909**

Larvae cause flower bud galls on *Acinos arvensis* (*Calamintha arvensis*) (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

***Asphondylia clinopodiiflorae* Fedotova, 2003**

Larvae cause flower bud galls on *Clinopodium vulgare* (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

***Asphondylia cytisi* Frauenfeld, 1873**

Larvae cause bud galls on various species of *Cytisus* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Urals; Volga Region (on *C. ruthenicus*).

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974), Fedotova (2003).

***Asphondylia ervi* Rübsaamen (1895)**

Larvae cause galls on pods of various species of *Vicia* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Urals; Volga Region (on *Vicia tenuifolia*).

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974), Fedotova (2003).

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

Larvae cause galls on pods of *Genista germanica* and *G. tinctoria* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Urals.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Asphondylia hornigi* Wachtl, 1880**

Larvae cause galls on flower buds of *Origanum vulgare* (Lamiaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskva; Volga Region.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969), Fedotova (2003).

***Asphondylia lathyri* Rübсаamen, 1914**

Larvae develop in pods of *Lathyrus pratensis* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Urals; Volga Region.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974), Fedotova (2003).

***Asphondylia ligustrinae* Kovalev, 1964**

Larvae are associated with *Ligustrina amurensis* (Oleaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskii Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1964).

***Asphondylia lycopidiflorae* Fedotova, 2003**

Larvae cause galls on fruits of *Lycopus europaeus* (Lamiaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

***Asphondylia massalongoi* Rübсаamen, 1893**

Larvae cause galls on flower buds of *Ajuga chamaepytis* (Lamiaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

***Asphondylia melanopus* Kieffer, 1890**

Larvae cause swellings on the pods of *Lotus corniculatus* (Fabaceae). Two or more generations develop per year. Adults appear in May. Females lay eggs on flower bud or young pod after mating. Larvae pupate in the galls.  
OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981), Fedotova (2003).

### ***Asphondylia menthae* Kieffer, 1901**

*Gisonobasis ignorata* Rübtsaamen, 1916

Orange coloured larvae develop in flower buds of *Mentha arvensis* (Lamiaceae). Attacked buds are swollen and do not open.

OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

### ***Asphondylia miki* Wachtl, 1880**

Orange coloured larvae cause galls on pods of *Medicago sativa* and *M. falcata* (Fabaceae). Larvae develop in the swollen pods. Each gall contains only a single larva. The attack results in the loss of seed. It is agricultural pest. Several generations develop in a year. Larvae overwinter in the galls where they pupate in the spring or in early summer.

OCCURRENCE. Moskva; Sankt Peterburg; Voronežskaâ Province; Volga Region; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaa (1936b), Kolomoec (1973, 1974), Mamaeva (1969), Fedotova (2003).

### ***Asphondylia nepetaflorae* Fedotova, 2003**

Larvae change into galls flower buds of *Nepeta pannonica*, *N. nuda* and *N. ukrainica* (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

### ***Asphondylia pruniperda* Rondani, 1867**

Reddish yellow larvae cause leaf bud galls on *Prunus spinosa* (Rosaceae). Each gall contains a large cavity with a single larva. Only one generation develops per year. Adults emerge at the end of June and early July. Females lay eggs in the young buds, often on the same twig with the old galls.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Kurskaâ Province, Volga Region.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Vanin & Vanin (1927), Puzanova-Malyševa (1935), Fedotova (2003).

### ***Asphondylia salviaflorae* Fedotova, 2003**

Larvae cause galls from flower buds of *Salvia* spp. (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

### ***Asphondylia stachidiflorae* Fedotova, 2003**

Larvae cause galls on flower buds of *Stachys recta* (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

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

Orange coloured larvae cause flower bud galls on *Verbascum lychnitis* and *V. nigrum* (Scrophulariaceae). The cavity of gall is lined with fungus. Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the galls where they pupate in June and adults emerge in July.

OCCURRENCE. Volga Region, Saratov.

DISTRIBUTION. Submediterranean.

REFERENCES. Rübсаamen (1895), Fedotova (2003).

***Asteralobia asteris* Kovalev, 1964**

Larvae are associated with *Aster tataricus* and *A. scaber* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lânčihe Nature Reserve near Vladivostok.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1964).

***Asteralobia calathidiphaga* Kovalev, 1964**

Larvae are associated with *Cacalia hastata* and *Senecio* sp. (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Šufan.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1964).

***Asteralobia clematidis* Fedotova, 2002**

Larvae develop on *Clematis brevicaudata* (Rosaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2002).

***Asteralobia doellingeriae* Kovalev, 1964**

Larvae are associated with *Aster scaber* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Okeanskaâ Stanciâ, Bogataâ Crest.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1964).

***Asteralobia kovalevi* Skuhrová, 1986**

Larvae are associated with *Patrinia scabiosifolia* and *P. rupestris* (Valerianaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Hapigou.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Skuhrová (1986).

***Asteralobia spiraeae* Fedotova, 2002**

Larvae are associated with *Spiraea salicifolia* (Rosaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2002).

***Asteralobia veronicastrum* Fedotova, 2002**

Larvae are associated with *Veronicastrum sibiricum* (Scrophulariaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2002).

***Baldratia similis* Möhn, 1969**

Larvae cause swellings on the stem of *Anabasis aphylla* (Chenopodiaceae)

OCCURRENCE. Volgograd.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Möhn (1969).

***Berberisomyia sobolevi* (Kovalev, 1967)**

*Diarthronomyia sobolevi* Kovalev, 1967

Larvae are associated with *Berberis amurensis* (Berberidaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Brachinera aberrata* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskva.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Brachinera apicata* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskva.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Brachineura fungicola* Mamaev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with various fungi.

OCCURRENCE. Moskva.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Yakovlev (1994).

***Brachineura. modesta* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Brachineura quercina* Edwards, 1937**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Edwards (1937).

***Brachyneurina angulata* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Brachyneurina xylophila* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Bremia ciliata* Kieffer, 1904**

Larvae are mycophagous.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969), Yakovlev (1994).

***Bremia decorata* (Loew, 1850)**

Biology unknown. Adults fly in coniferous and broad-leaved forests.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969, 1970a).

***Bremiola caraganicola* Fedotova, 1990**

Larvae cause galls on *Caragana arborescens* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1990).

***Bremiola onobrychidis* (Bremi, 1847)**

White larvae produce pod-like galls on leaflets on *Onobrychis viciifolia* ssp. *sativa* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCE. Barnes (1932).

***Verbasciola petioli* (Mamaeva, 1964)**

*Camptoneuromyia petioli* Mamaeva, 1964

Larvae are inquilines in the galls of *Contarinia petioli* on leaves of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Cecidomyia magna* (Möhn, 1955)**

Larvae develop in old resin of *Picea abies* (Pinaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaev (1971).

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

Larvae develop on resin mass of *Pinus* spp. and other coniferous species (Pinaceae).  
One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the white cocoons on resin of needles and pupate there during April or May. Adults emerge from pupae at the end of May.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970).

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

Larvae are phytosaprophagous and are associated with various host plants.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Urals.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1964a), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Skuhrová (1973).

***Coniophora autumnalis* (Mamaev, 1961)**

Larvae develop in flower buds of *Ulmus carpinifolia*.  
OCCURRENCE. Voronež, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961b).

***Coniophora graminicola* Nijveldt, 1959**

Larvae are associated with *Phalaris arundinacea* (Poaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Gagné (2004).

***Coniophora semimarina* Mamaev et Przhiboro, 2001**

Larvae develop in the ground layer of shore marsh.  
OCCURRENCE. Pskovskaâ Province, Anninskoe Lake.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Przhiboro (2001).

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

White larvae cause leaf-fold galls on *Acer pseudoplatanus* and *A. campestre*.  
OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Botanical Garden of Voronež State University.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Negrobov & Šestopalova (1980).

***Contarinia acetosellae* (Rübsaamen, 1891)**

Larvae develop in deformed flower buds of *Rumex acetosella* (Polygonaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Contarinia aequalis* Kieffer, 1898**

Yellow larvae cause galls on leaf buds of *Senecio nemorensis* ssp. *fuchsii* (Asteraceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Tula.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCE. Trusova (1915).

***Contarinia anthonoma* (Kieffer, 1890)**

White jumping larvae develop in deformed flower buds of *Cytisus (Sarothamnus) scoparius* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Urals.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Contarinia anthophthora* (Löw, 1880)**

Whitish larvae live in deformed flower buds of *Verbascum orientale* (Scrophulariaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Contarinia avenae* Kieffer, 1901**

Yellow larvae develop in swollen flowers of *Avena pubescens* (Poaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936b).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Contarinia chrysanthemi* (Kieffer, 1895)**

Yellow larvae live among achenes in flowerheads *Leucanthemum vulgare* (= *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Contarinia cracca* (Loew, 1850)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Contarinia dactylidis* (Loew, 1850)**

Larvae live in inflorescences of *Dactylis glomerata* (Poaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Contarinia dipsacearum* Rübsaamen, 1921**

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969).

***Contarinia floriperda* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Several larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Sorbus aucuparia* (Rosaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskâ (1936a).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Contarinia kurenzovi* Kovalev, 1972**

Larvae are associated with *Phellodendron amurense* (Rutaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1972).

***Contarinia lathyri* Kieffer, 1909**

White or yellow larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Lathyrus pratensis* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Urals.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Contarinia lespedezifolia* Kovalev, 1972**

Larvae are associated with *Lespedeza bicolor* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE., Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1972).

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

Larvae cause flower bud galls on *Lonicera xylosteum*, *L. caerulea* and *L. nigra*.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969).

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

Yellow larvae live in flower buds of *Lotus corniculatus* (Fabaceae). Attacked buds are swollen and remain shut. Two or more generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.  
OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Barnes (1932), Dombrovskaâ (1936b).

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

Yellowish white larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Lysimachia vulgaris* (Primulaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Contarinia medicaginis* Kieffer, 1895**

Yellow larvae induce galls on flower buds of *Medicago sativa* and *M. falcata*. Two or more generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in soil. It is a serious pest of lucerne.

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Volgogradskaâ Province, Moskovskaâ Province; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Barnes (1932), Kolebova (1929), Dombrovskaja (1936b), Bej-Bienko et al. (1955), Mamaeva (1969), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

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

Lemon-yellow larvae cause several types of damage on *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*, *Sinapis* sp. and other species of the genus *Brassica* (Brassicaceae). Larvae live in swollen flower buds that remain closed, in crinkled and crumpled heart leaves and in swollen young shoots. Several generations develop per year. Pupation takes place in the soil. It is a serious pest.

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Turkey; immigrant in Canada.

REFERENCES. Barnes (1932), Dombrovskaja (1936b), Mamaeva (1969).

***Contarinia onobrychidis* Kieffer, 1895**

Yellow larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Onobrychis sativa* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Barnes (1932), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Contarinia oxytropiflora* Fedotova, 1984**

Larvae develop in flower buds of *Oxytropis* sp. (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Murmanskkaâ Province, Apatity.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1987).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Treparevo, Nelidovo, Pavlovskaa Sloboda; Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Rübсаamen (1895), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovskaja (1936a), Mamaev & Krivošcina (1965), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Contarinia phellodendrobia* Kovalev, 1972**

Larvae are associated with *Phellodendron amurense* (Rutaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Petra Velikogo Bay, Popova Island.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1972).

***Contarinia picridis* (Kieffer, 1894)**

Larvae develop in galls formed by haired leaves of *Picris hieracioides* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***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. *C. pisi* is the agricultural pest.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Contarinia populi* (Rübsaamen, 1917)**

Yellow-whitish larvae cause small globular galls on the leaves of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae). Each gall projects on both sides of the leaf and has a small circular opening on the upper or on the lower side. One generation develops per year. Hibernation takes place in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969, 1970).

***Contarinia pulchripes* (Kieffer, 1890)**

White larvae develop in deformed pods of *Cytisus (Sarothamnus) scoparius* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian (Holarctic).

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1962).

***Contarinia rhamni* (Rübsaamen, 1892)**

Larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Frangula alnus* (Rhamnaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaa (1936a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970).

***Contarinia rhodendorfi* Fedotova, 1991**

Larvae develop in green pods of *Caragana arborescens*.

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Contarinia rubicola* Kieffer, 1909**

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Savzdarg (1947), Mamaeva (1970b).

***Contarinia salatica* Fedotova, 1996**

White, jumping larvae develop in shortened and swollen peduncles of the inflorescences of *Lactuca* sp. (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCES. Fedotova (1999).

***Contarinia schlehtendaliana* (Rübsaamen, 1893)**

Yellow larvae live in swollen flower heads of *Sonchus arvensis* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936b).

***Contarinia shelahovi* Kolomoec, 1986**

Larvae develop in flower heads of *Trifolium montanum*, *T. strepens* and *T. lupinaster* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Sverdlovkaâ Province, Beloârskij; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1986).

***Contarinia solani* (Rübsaamen, 1891)**

Whitish larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Solanum dulcamara* (Solanaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Dombrovkaâ (1940), Fedotova (1999).

***Contarinia soongarica* Fedotova, 1994**

Larvae develop in galls on *Barbarea vulgaris* (Brassicaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCES. Fedotova (1994, 1999).

### ***Contarinia spiraeaphaga* Fedotova, 1988**

Larvae cause galls on *Spiraea hypericifolia* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Region.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCES. Fedotova (1988, 1999).

### ***Contarinia stackelbergi* Kovalev, 1972**

Larvae are associated with *Sorbaria sorbifolia* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Mount Oblačnaâ.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1972).

### ***Contarinia tanacetii* Rübsaamen, 1921**

Orange-yellow larvae live in flower heads of *Tanacetum vulgare* (Asteraceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969, 1970).

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

Yellow larvae cause conspicuous globular swellings on flower stalks, leaf petioles and young twigs of *Tilia cordata* Mil and *T. platyphyllos* (Tiliaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo and Pavlovskaa Slovoda; Tula, Voronež.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Trusova (1915), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Âroslavcev (1928), Dombrovskaa (1936a), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969, 1970).

### ***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.  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

### ***Contarinia tritici* (Kirby, 1797)**

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. *C. tritici* is a serious pest of wheat in Europe.  
OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic, cosmopolitan.  
REFERENCES. Âroslavcev (1928), Dombrovskaa (1936b).

***Coquilletomyia dentata* Felt, 1908**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1970b), Kolomoec (1973, 1974), Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

***Coquilletomyia divergens* Mamaev, 1973**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1973).

***Coquilletomyia elongata* Bu et Zheng, 1994**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught.

OCCURRENCE. North-western Russia, Bol'soe Rakovoe Lake.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

***Coquilletomyia extensa* Mamaev, 1973**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1973).

***Coquilletomyia lobata* (Felt, 1907)**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. North-western Russia, Pionerskoe, Anninskoe, Bol'soe Rakovoe, and Ohotnicke Lakes.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

***Coquilletomyia mirifica* (Marikovskij, 1953)**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. European part of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1972).

***Coquilletomyia nigricornis* Mamaev, 1973**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Kurskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1973).

***Coquillettomyia regionalis* Mamaev, 1998**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Lugovaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998).

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

Larvae live freely among fallen leaves of *Populus* and *Quercus*.

OCCURRENCE. European part of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Voronež.

DISTRIBUTION. European, Sub-Mediterranean.

REFERENCE. Vanin & Vanin (1927).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

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

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Dasineura acerobia* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Acer mono* (Aceraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Okeanskaâ near Vladivostok.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1940), Fedotova (1999).

***Dasineura adenophorae* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Adenophora* sp. (Campanulaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Bogataâ Griva near Vladivostok.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Africa.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Dasineura angelicae* Rùbsaamen, 1915**

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Dasineura asperulae* (Loew, 1850)**

Orange red larvae produce spongy galls on stems of *Asperula tinctoria* and *A. cynanchica* (Rubiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Dasineura auritae* Rùbsaamen, 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 summer generation pupate in the galls, larvae of hibernating generation pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Tula.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

Red larvae cause flower bud galls on *Cardamine pratensis* (Brassicaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***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 galls, some larvae leave galls and pupate in the soil. Two generations develop per year.  
OCCURRENCE. Stavropol'.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Belizin (1927).

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

White larvae live in the gall on vegetation tip of non-flowering shoots of *Cytisus* sp. (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Urals.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Dasineura dactylidis* Metcalfe, 1933**

Pink larva develops in flower head of *Dactylis glomerata* (Poaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

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

Larvae develop among elongated and thickened leaves at the top of a shoot on *Daphne mezereum* (Thymelaeaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***Dasineura dombrovskae* Fedotova, 1985**

Larvae cause galls on *Lonicera tatarica* (Caprifoliaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Dasineura dryophila* Rübсаamen, 1917**

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

OCCURRENCE. Caucasus, Majkop.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Šutâev (1966).

***Dasineura engstfeldi* (Rübсаamen, 1889)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***Dasineura epilobii* (Löw, 1889)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

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

Larvae cause galls on *Lathyrus sylvestris* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

Orange larvae cause swellings of the mid-vein on the leaflets of *Fraxinus excelsior* (Oleaceae). Usually one generation, rarely two generations develop per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the soil. It is a forest pest.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo; Voronež, Sankt Peterburg.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Slepân (1960),

***Dasineura galiicola* (Löw, 1880)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Dasineura gentneri* Pritchard, 1853**

Solitary larvae develop in flower buds in the flower heads of *Trifolium pratense*. It is a pest of clover. Larvae cause a considerable reduction in seed production. Full-grown larvae drop to the soil where they spin a cocoon. Several generations occur per year.

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic; primarily European, immigrant in North America.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974), Mamaeva (1969).

***Dasineura glycyphylli* (Rübsaamen, 1912)**

Yellow-white larvae live in swollen folded leaflets of *Astragalus glycyphyllos* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Dasineura hyperici* (Brems, 1847)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo; Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a, b), Mamaeva (1969).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Barnes (1932).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***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 and is widespread in North America.

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. European, secondarily Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Dasineura lithospermi* (Loew, 1850)**

Reddish larvae cause rosette leaf galls on *Lithospermum officinale* (Boraginaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936b).

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

Red larvae develop in rolled leaf margins of *Malus sylvestris* (Rosaceae). Infested leaves drop prematurely. Two or more generations develop per year. One part of larvae pupates in galls, other part drops to the ground and pupate in the soil. It is a serious pest of young apple trees and scions in orchards and in nurseries.

OCCURRENCE. Russia.

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

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Dasineura medicaginis* (Brems, 1847)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936b), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Dasineura myrtylli* Rübtsaamen, 1915**

Larvae develop in galls on *Vaccinium myrtillus* (Ericaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Murmanskâ Province, Apatity.

DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1987).

***Dasineura peinei* (Rübsaamen, 1890)**

Yellow larvae live as inquilines in leaf galls caused by *Dasineura sanguisorbae* on *Sanguisorba officinalis* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Barnes (1932).

***Dasyneura phlomicola* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Phlomis maximoviczii* (Lamiaceae).  
Occurrence. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Dasineura plectranthi* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Plectranthus excisus* (Lamiaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Štokovskoe.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

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

White larvae live gregariously in contorted and twisted leaves on growing shoots of *Rubus caesius*, *R. fruticosus* and other *Rubus*-species (Rosaceae). Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil. It is a minor pest of blackberry, loganberry and raspberry.  
OCCURRENCE. European part of Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Africa; immigrant in Canada.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***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.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Dasineura potentillae* (Wachtl, 1885)**

Orange red larvae develop gregariously in deformed flower buds of *Potentilla argentea* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Voronež.

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

REFERENCE. Vanin & Vanin (1927).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, spread till Far East.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***Dasineura ribis* Barnes, 1940**

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969, 1970b), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

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

*Wachtliella rosarum* Hardy, 1850

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

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, up to Kazakhstan.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936b).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

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

Red larvae live in swollen flower buds of *Salvia pratensis* (Lamiaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Dasineura sanguisorbae* (Rübsaamen, 1890)**

Red larvae develop gregariously in pod-like folded leaflets of *Sanguisorba officinalis* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCE. Barnes (1932).

***Dasyneura sedicola* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Sedum aizoon* (Crassulaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Island Popova, Petra Velikogo Bay near Vladivostok.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Dasineura sibirica* Marikovskij, 1962**

Larvae develop in folded leaflets of *Caragana arborescens* (Lamiaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Skuhrová & Skuhrový (1993), Fedotova (1999).

***Dasineura silvestris* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Red larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Lathyrus silvestris* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Urals.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

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

Orange coloured larvae cause spongy galls on stems and inflorescences of *Rorippa palustris* and other species of the genus *Rorippa* and also of *Barbarea* and *Sisymbrium* (Brassicaceae). Two or three generations develop in one year. Larvae pupate in the galls.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo, Treperevo; Voronež.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Fedtschenko (1891), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovskaa (1936a), Mamaev (1969).

***Dasineura soongarica* Fedotova, 1994**

Larvae cause galls on *Barbarea vulgaris* (Brassicaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Dasineura spadicea* Rübсаamen, 1917**

Yellow larvae live in pod-like swollen leaflets of *Vicia cracca* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Urals.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Dasineura tetensi* (Rübсаamen, 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.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCE. Gončarova (1963).

***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.  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Fedotova (1999).

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

Red-yellow or orange coloured larvae cause galls on the leaves of *Tilia platyphyllos* and *T. cordata* (Tiliaceae). The gall is formed of rolled leaf margin that is freshy and swollen. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.  
OCCURRENCE. Voronež; Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Dasineura tortilis* (Bremer, 1847)**

First yellow, then orange red larvae cause galls on *Alnus glutinosa* Gaertn. and *A. incana* Moench. (Betulaceae). Attacked leaf is folded upwards and the midvein and bases of lateral veins are thickened. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.  
OCCURRENCE. European part of Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. European part of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Dasineura trifolii* (Löw, 1874)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Tula; Voronežská Province; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, immigrant in USA.

REFERENCES. Dombrovská (1936b), Mamaeva (1964a), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Dasineura ulmaria* (Bremi, 1847)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Voronež; Tula; Moskovská Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Trusova (1915), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovská (1936a).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovská Province, Moskva, Nelidovo; Tula; Voronež; Stavropol'; Sankt Peterburg.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Rübсаamen (1895), Trusova (1915), Belizin (1927), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovská (1936a, b), Slepân (1960), Mamaeva (1969).

***Dasineura verbasci* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Red larvae live gregariously in flower buds of *Verbascum lychnidis* (Scrophulariaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarská Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskva.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Dasineura vitisidaea* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Whitish larvae cause galls on vegetative tips of *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* (Ericaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Murmanskâ Province, Apatity.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1987).

***Dasineura weigelaefolia* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Weigela praecox* (Caprifoliaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Dichaetia pusilla* Mamaev, 1965**

Larvae develop in mycelium covered a surface of trunk of *Tilia* sp. (Tiliaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Didactylomyia longimana* (Felt, 1907)**

Biology unknown. Larvae are probably mycophagous.

OCCURRENCE. European part of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1967), Gagné (1994).

***Didymomyia tiliacea* (Bremer, 1847)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Tula; Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Trusova (1915), Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Diodaulus linariae* (Winnertz, 1853)**

White larvae cause leaf rosette galls on the vegetative tips of the stem of *Linaria vulgaris* (Scrophulariaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae of the summer generation pupate in the gall. In autumn larvae leave galls, fall to the soil and hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Tula.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Trusova (1915).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Drisina glutinosa* Giard, 1893**

A solitary white larva lives in a small depression on the lower surface of the leaf of *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Aceraceae). The larva is surrounded by a drop of liquid. Full-grown larvae leave the gall and drop to the soil where they hibernate. Only one generation develops per year.

OCCURRENCE. Voronež, Botanical Garden of Voronež State University.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Negrobov & Šestopalova (1980).

***Echinella albiventris* Mamaev, 1965**

Larvae develop on surface of small branches covered with white mycelium.

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Echinella polypori* Mamaev, 1965**

Larvae develop in the body of *Fomes marginatus* on the trunk of *Betula* sp. (Betulaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Endaphis perfidus* Kieffer, 1896**

Larvae develop as endoparasites of aphids *Drepanosiphum platanoides* on *Acer pseudoplatanus* (Aceraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Svoboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969).

***Epidiplosis reflexa* Mamaev, 1969**

Biology is unknown. The single male was caught.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1969).

***Epimiella palustris* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology is unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

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

Larvae are predators. They feed by sucking on various species of spider mites (Acarina: Tetranychidae).

OCCURRENCE. Sankt Peterburg.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1965).

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

Reddish-yellow larvae cause round bladder swellings on stems and flower stalks of *Galium mollugo*, *G. verum* and other species (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.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Gephyraulus sisymbrii* Fedotova, 1992**

Larvae cause galls on *Sisymbrium loeselii* (Brassicaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCES. Fedotova (1992, 1999).

***Giardomyia britannica* Milne, 1960**

Biology unknown. Adults were reared from the sample of white clover *Trifolium repens* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Sankt Peterburg.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Przhiboro & Skuhrová (2003).

***Giraudiella scirpicola* Mamaeva, 1964**

Pink coloured larvae develop in leaf sheaths at the base of the stem of *Scirpus silvaticus* (Cyperaceae) where they also pupate.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Krasnodarskij Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1964a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Gynandrobremia salicicola* Mamaev, 1965**

Larvae develop in small rolled leaves of *Salix caprea* (Salicaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Åroslavskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1965).

***Gynandrobremia viciae* Mamaev, 1965**

Larvae develop in flowers of *Vicia* sp. (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Åroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1965).

***Hadrobremia longiventris* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Larvae develop in swollen flower bud of *Trifolium medium* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Urals; Åroslavskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

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

Red larvae develop in saddle-shaped depressions on stems of *Triticum aestivum* (= *T. vulgare*), *Hordeum vulgare*, *Secale cereale*, *Avena sativa* and also on some other species and genera of wild

Poaceae. Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the spring. It is a pest of cereals.

OCCURRENCE. Sankt Peterburg.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovská (1934).

#### ***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.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovská Province, Nelidovo; Voronež.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovská (1936a), Mamaeva (1969).

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

A solitary reddish-yellow larva produces a small unilocular, globular, hard but thin walled gall on the upper surface of the leaf of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae). The slit-like opening is on the lower surface. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovská Province, Nelidovo; Tula; Voronež.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Trusova (1915), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovská (1936a), Mamaeva (1969).

#### ***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.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovská Province, Kunccevo.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Rübsaamen (1895).

#### ***Harmandiola tremulae* Winnertz, 1853**

Solitary red larvae cause large, unilocular, globular, very hard and thick-walled galls on the upper surface of the leaf of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae). The opening is on the lower side. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovská Province, Nelidovo and Vladimir; Treperevo; Tula; Uralsk; Voronež.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Fedtschenko (1891), Rübsaamen (1895), Trusova (1915), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovská (1936a), Slepân (1960), Mamaeva (1969).

#### ***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 gal In the spring the larva pupates inside the gall and then the adult gall midge emerges.

OCCURRENCE. Stavropol'.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Belizin (1927).

#### ***Holobremia fallacicornis* (Kieffer, 1904)**

Biology unknown. A single male was caught on old oak wood.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1965).

#### ***Holobremia lignicola* Kieffer, 1913**

Biology unknown. A single male was caught on wood of an old oak tree.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1965).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Sankt Peterburg, Voronež.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Vanin & Vanin (1927), Slepân (1960), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

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

Pale orange coloured larvae produce large irregular, plurilocular swellings of leaf veins on *Salix caprea* and *S. cinerea* (Salicaceae). The gall has many chambers with openings on the lower side. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Jaapiella cirsicola* Rübsaamen, 1915**

Red larvae live in poorly developed flower heads of *Cirsium acaule* and *C. arvense* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Jaapiella cucubali* (Kieffer, 1909)**

White larvae live gregariously in swollen, inopened flower buds of *Cucubalus baccifer* (Caryophyllaceae) which are covered with white hair.

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Submediterranean.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Voronež, Caucasus, Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1895), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovskaâ (1936b), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Jaapiella knautiae* Rübsaamen, 1917**

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Jaapiella lactucicola* Fedotova, 1996**

Larvae develop in flower heads of *Lactuca tatarica* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Volga Region, Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936b), Kolomoec (1973, 1974), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Jaapiella rubicundula* (Rübsaamen, 1891)**

Red larvae live in deformed flower buds of *Rumex acetosella* (Polygonaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Jaapiella thalictri* (Rübsaamen, 1895)**

Red larvae develop among small leaves in bud galls at shoot tips of *Thalictrum flavum* (Ranunculaceae) or in swollen flower buds that remain closed.

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

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

Several orange coloured larvae develop in galls on growing top of *Veronica chamaedrys* (Scrophulariaceae). The two terminal leaves are shell-like thickened, densely covered with white hair, pressed

together, forming a cavity in which the larvae live and pupate in white cocoons. Several overlapping generations develop per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the spring.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo; Stavropol'; Tula; Ufa; Voronež.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936b), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

#### ***Jaapiella volvens* Rùbsaamen, 1917**

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

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936b), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

#### ***Janetiella glechomae* Tavares, 1930**

Larvae develop in swollen flower buds of *Glechoma hederacea* (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

#### ***Janetiella foliicola* Marikovskij, 1956**

Larvae develop in leaf galls on *Onobrychis* sp. (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Voronež.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Vanin & Vanin (1927).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b), Stadnickij (1971a).

***Karshomyia abnormis* (Mamaev, 1961)**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Glubokoe Lake.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1961e), Mamaeva (1969).

***Karshomyia apiculata* Mamaev et Krivošeina, 1998**

Larvae develop under the bark of *Ulmus* sp. (Ulmaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Kurskaâ Province, Kurskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1998).

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

*Hiastatus concinnus* Marikovskij, 1956

Biology unknown. In the description is given only. "Obtained from *Brassica* sp." (Mamaeva 1969).

OCCURRENCE. Leningradskaâ Province; Moskovskaâ Province, Danki; Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1997).

***Karshomyia ciliata* Mamaev et Krivošeina, 1998**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Vologodskaâ Province, Kadnikovskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1998).

***Karshomyia curvidentata* (Mamaev, 1961)**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Karshomyia marikovskii* (Mamaev, 1961)**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Bykovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961f).

***Karshomyia producta* Mamaev et Krivošeina, 1998**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1998).

***Karshomyia ramosa* Kieffer, 1904**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961b).

***Karshomyia setosa* Mamaev et Krivošeina, 1998**

Biology unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda; Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

OCCURRENCE. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1998).

***Karshomyia spinulifera* Mamaev et Krivošeina, 1998**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1998).

***Karshomyia spungisi* Mamaev et Krivošeina, 1998**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1998).

***Karshomyia viburni* (Felt, 1907)**

Larvae develop in mycelium under the bark of *Acer* sp. and *Ulmus* sp.

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman; Vologodskaâ Province, Kadnikovskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965, 1997).

***Karshomyia xylophila* (Mamaev, 1961)**

Larvae develop under the rotten bark of trees.

OCCURRENCE. Caucasus, Kudepsta.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961d).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province: "Steppen im Districte Kuban, leg. Poltowski, VIII. 1889".

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mik (1897).

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

Red larvae develop inside swollen fruits of many species and genera of the family Apiaceae (Umbelliferae). *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *P. magna*, *Carum carvi*, *Daucus carota*, *Foeniculum*, *Heracleum*, *Pastinaca*, *Petroselinum*, *Peucedanum*, *Pimpinella*, *Silaum silaus* (= *S. pratense*) and others. Only one generation develops per year. Fully grown larvae leave galls, fall to the ground and hibernate in the soil. Pupation takes place in the soil in the spring. No seed is formed as a result of infestation. This species is agricultural pest of cultivated carrot and parsnip.

OCCURRENCE. Moskva; Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. *Kiefferia pericarpicola* is an Euro-Siberian species widely distributed in Europe and spread across the territory of Russia up to the Far East (Vladivostok).

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1895), Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Lasioptera artemisiae* Dombrovskaâ, 1940**

Larvae cause swellings on the stem of *Artemisia vulgaris* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Samarskaâ Province, Borovogo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1940).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Caucasus.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1895), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Lasioptera cimicifugae* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Cimicifuga simplex* (Ranunculaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Lasioptera clinopodii* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Clinopodium chinense* (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Petra Velikogo Bay near Vladivostok.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Lasioptera dioscoreae* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Dioscorea polystachya* (Dioscoreaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Lasioptera dombrovskajae* Fedotova et Kovalev, 2005**

Larvae are associated with *Artemisia rubripes* (Asteraceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Sedanka near Vladivostok.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2005).

***Lasioptera hygrophila* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Senecio cannabifolius* (Asteraceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Lasioptera koreana* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Sambucus coreana* (Caprifoliaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Hasan, Golubinnjy Rocks.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Lasioptera lonicericola* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Lonicera* sp. (Caprifoliaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Hualaza, southern Sihotè-Alin' Mountains.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Lasioptera populnea* Wachtl, 1883**

Orange larvae live as inquilines in galls of *Contarinia populi* and *Harmandiola tremulae* on the leaves of *Populus tremula* (Salicaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Kuncovo; Tula.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Rûbsaamen (1895), Trusova (1915).

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

Orange larvae develop gregariously in hard woody swellings on stems of *Rubus idaeus*, *R. caesius* and other *Rubus* species (Rosaceae). Only one generation develops per year. Adults emerge in May. Females lay eggs at the base of buds and on new lateral shoots. Larvae hatch from the eggs after about ten days, penetrate into young shoots and feed on the plant tissue. Infected shoots

swell and new galls are visible after about six weeks. Up to fifty larvae may develop in a single gall. Full-grown larvae spin cocoons in which they overwinter. Pupation takes place in the galls in the spring and lasts about three weeks.

OCCURRENCE. Stavropol'; Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo; Voroněž, Sankt Peterburg.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Vanin & Vanin (1927), Slepân (1960), Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

#### ***Lasioptera tiliarum* Mamaeva, 1964**

Larvae are associated with *Tilia* sp. (Tiliaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1964a).

#### ***Lasioptera umbelliferarum* Kieffer, 1909**

Larvae are associated with *Seseli* sp., *Hippomarathrum* spp., and *Bilacunaria boissieri* (Apiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Dagestan Province, Petrovsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1895), Möhn (1968).

#### ***Lasioptera ussurica* Mamaev et Kritskaâ, 1980**

Larvae are associated with *Plectrantsus incisus* (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kritskaâ & Mamaev (1981).

#### ***Lathyromyza florum* Rübsaamen, 1915**

Red larvae live in deformed flower buds of *Lythyrus sylvestris* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

#### ***Lathyromyza schlehtendali* (Kieffer, 1886)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

#### ***Lauthia obscuripennis* (Kieffer, 1904)**

Larvae are xylophilous. Adults were caught on wood.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Lauthia spilota* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Lauthia spinigerella* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Ledomyia aestiva* (Mamaev, 1967)**

Larvae develop in woody mass.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Ledomyia alternata* (Mamaev, 1967)**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Abramcevo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Ledomyia lepida* (Mamaev, 1967)**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Lestodiplosis longifilis* (Kieffer, 1901)**

Larvae feed predaciously on larvae of gall midges *Camptodiplosis boleti* on fungi.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Lestodiplosis pallidicornis* Kieffer, 1898**

Larvae are predators of gall midge larvae *Dasineura legumincola* on *Trifolium medium* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošcina (1965), Mamaeva (1969), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Lestodiplosis phlomicoliphaga* Kovalev, 1972**

Larvae are predators of *Dasineura phlomicola* (Diptera. Cecidomyiidae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1972).

***Lestodiplosis polypori* (Loew, 1850)**

Larvae prey on insect larvae developing in *Polyporus* spp. (Fungi).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969).

***Lestodiplosis verbasci* Fedotova, 2004**

Larvae are predators of insects developing in flower buds of *Verbascum orientale* (Scrophulariaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Samara.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004a).

***Loewiola centaureae* (Löw, 1875)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Dagestan Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Macrodiplosis flexa* Kovalev, 1972**

Larvae cause galls on *Quercus mongolica* (Fagaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Sihotè-Alin' Mts., Pidan Range, Mount Handolaz.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1972).

***Macrodiplosis pustularis* (Bremi, 1847)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Sankt Peterburg; Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo, Pavlovskaa Sloboda; Voroněž; Tula; Uralsk.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Trusova (1915), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovskaa (1936a), Slepân (1960), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

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

First whitish, later orange-yellow larvae cause galls on leaf margins of *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* (Matt.) Liebel (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. Larvae leave the galls, hibernate in the soil where they pupate in the spring of the next year.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo; Sverdlovsk.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaa (1936a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Macrolabis achilleae* Rùbsaamen, 1893**

Yellow larvae develop in flower heads of *Achillea millefolium* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Macrolabis brunellae* Tavares, 1907**

Solitary slightly yellow larva develops between deformed leaves at shoot tip of *Prunella grandiflora* and *P. vulgaris* (Lamiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Macrolabis chamaecytisicola* Fedotova, 2004**

Larvae develop in galls on stem of *Chamaecytisus ruthenicus* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004b).

***Macrolabis cirsii* (Rùbsaamen, 1890)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Macrolabis delphinii* Fedotova, 1987**

Larvae develop in galls on *Delphinium elatum*.

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1934).

***Macrolabis incolens* Rûbsaamen, 1895**

Whitish-yellow larvae live as inquilines in the galls of *Jaapiella veronicae* on *Veronica chamaedrys* (Scrophulariaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Macrolabis laserpitii* Rûbsaamen, 1917**

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Macrolabis orobi* (Lôw, 1877)**

Yellow larvae cause galls on *Lathyrus vernus* (Fabaceae). The gall is formed of rolled leaf margins.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***Macrolabis pilosellae* (Binnie, 1877)**

Yellowish larvae develop gregariously in rosette leaf bud gall on *Hieracium pilosella* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Macrolabis rubiae* Fedotova et Kovalev, 2001**

Larvae are associated with *Rubia* sp. (Rubiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2005).

***Macrolabis saliceti* (Loew, 1850)**

Reddish-yellow larvae live as inquilines in galls of *Rabdophaga terminalis* on *Salix fragilis* (Salicaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Macrolabis sorbariae* Fedotova et Kovalev, 2001**

Larvae are associated with *Sorbaria sorbifolia* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Arsen'evka River Valley.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2005).

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

Bright lemon-yellow larvae develop gregariously between thickened leaves of terminal pair on *Stellaria media* (Caryophyllaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936).

***Macrolabis thalictrii* Fedotova, 2000**

Larvae develop on *Thalictrum collinum* and *T. minus* (Ranunculaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Macrolabis viciae* Fedotova et Kovalev, 2001**

Larvae are associated with *Vicia unijuga* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad'.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2005).

***Massalongia rubra* (Kieffer, 1890)**

First white, later red larvae cause swellings on the midrib of the leaf of *Betula pendula* and *B. pubescens* (Betulaceae). Only one generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the soil.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Vanin (1941), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

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

White larvae cause swellings on the lower part of the stem on *Triticum aestivum* (= *T. vulgare*), *Secale cereale*, *Hordeum vulgare* and occasionally also on various species of weed grasses (Poaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae overwinter in puparia on plants and pupate there in the next spring. It is a pest.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Voronëž.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, western Asia and northern Africa; immigrant in North America and New Zealand

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936b), Bej-Bienko et al. (1955), Mamaeva (1969).

***Mirabilidiplosis alutaceus* Fedotova, 2003**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kamenuška, Ussurijsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2003).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Caucasus.

DISTRIBUTION. European, occurring up to Turkey; immigrant in North America.

REFERENCE. Kolomoec et al. (1989).

***Monobremia longicornis* Kovalev et Mamaev, 1966**

Larvae are predators of various aphids (Hemiptera: Aphidiae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev & Mamaev (1966).

***Monobremia subterranea* (Kieffer, 1898)**

Larvae prey on various species and genera of aphids (Hemiptera: Aphidiae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Mycodiplosis padi* Mamaeva, 1964**

Larvae develop in galls of *Eriophyes padi* on *Prunus padus* (Rosaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda (Krasnogorskij kraj).

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1964a, 1969).

### ***Mycodiplosis plasmoparae* Rübсаamen, 1906**

Adults from mycophagous larvae feed on *Plasmopara viticola* (= *Perenospora viticola*) (Perenosporales) on leaves of *Vitis vinifera* (Vitaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

### ***Mycodiplosis pucciniae* (Rübсаamen, 1889)**

Pink larvae live in colonies of *Puccinia compositarum* (Uredinales) on leaves of *Leontodon autumnalis* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki, Zavety Iljica.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošcina (1965), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b), Stadnickij (1971a).

### ***Neomikiella kolomoetzae* Fedotova, 1992**

Larvae cause galls on *Inula salicina* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Voronež.

DISTRIBUTION. European, Sub-Mediterranean.

REFERENCE. Vanin & Vanin (1927).

### ***Odontodiplosis producta* Mamaev, 1998**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998b).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***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 gal

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***Ollaediplosis ramosa* Fedotova, 2004**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004a).

***Ozirhincus longicollis* Rondani, 1840**

Solitary orange coloured larva develops in the achene in the flower head of *Leucanthemum vulgare* (= *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) (Asteraceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

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

Solitary orange larva develops in the achene in the flower head of *Achillea millefolium* (Asteraceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

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

Solitary orange larva develops in the achene in the flower head of *Tanacetum vulgare* (Asteraceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate and hibernate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Moskva.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Rûbsaamen (1895).

***Planetella grandis* (Meigen, 1804)**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Planetella lambertoni* (Kieffer, 1901)**

Biology unknown. A male was caught on window of Kieffer's laboratory in Bitch.

OCCURRENCE. Moskva.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1965).

***Plemeliella abietina* Seitner, 1908**

Yellow or pink-yellow larvae live in developing seed in the cones of *Picea abies* (= *P. excelsa* (Pinaceae). Infested seeds are slightly sunken, deformed and discoloured. The development lasts three years. Larvae feed sucking sap from the seed. Larvae hibernate in the seed. It is a forest pest.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo; Lenigragskaâ Province; Archangelskaâ Province, Permskaâ Province, Kostromskaâ Province, Permskaâ Province, Novgorodskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Stadnickij (1971b).

***Plesiolauthia crassicornis* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Polystepha quercus* Kieffer, 1897**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1964b, 1969).

***Polystepha rossica* Mamaeva, 1981**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Sofrino.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Kritskaâ & Mamaeva (1981).

***Pseudasphondylia philadelphi* Kovalev, 1964**

Larvae are associated with *Philadelphus tenuifolius* (Hydrangeaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Okeanskaâ Stanciâ, near Vladivostok.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1964).

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

Orange-yellow larvae produce pouch or pocket-shaped swellings, usually along the mid veins, on the leaves of *Prunus spinosa* and other *Prunus*-species (Rosaceae). One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the soil. It is a minor pest of plum trees.  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***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.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***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. Larvae pupate in the galls.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***Rabdophaga giraudiana* (Kieffer, 1898)**

Larvae cause elongated swellings on the branches of *Populus alba* and *P. tremula* (Salicaceae). Larvae live in the wood. The subcortical layer is weakened and made rotten by the numerous larvae.  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

Several orange-red larvae cause galls on *Salix triandra* (= *S. amygdalina*) (Salicaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae of hibernating generation develop in deformed and swollen male catkins where they also pupate. Larvae of summer generation develop in small rosettes of haired leaves at the extremities of the shoots or in swollen lateral buds or lateral rosettes.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Tula; Voronež.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Toepffer (1912), Trusova (1915), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b)

***Rabdophaga iteobia* (Kieffer, 1890)**

Orange larvae live gregariously among the leaves, densely covered with white hairs, forming a loose rosette gall at the top of the branch of *Salix caprea* (Salicaceae). The leaves of the shortened internodium are clustered, abnormally white haired. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate in the galls.  
OCCURRENCE. Kola, Imandra Lake (on *Salix glauca*).  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCE. Toepffer (1912).

***Rabdophaga jaapi* (Rübsaamen, 1916)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936a).

***Rabdophaga marginemtorquens* (Bremer, 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.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Sankt Peterburg.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Slepân (1960), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

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

Larvae develop in the swelling of the bud base and bud petiole of *Salix cinerea* (Salicaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Vladimirskaâ Province, Nikulskoe.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Rübsaamen (1895).

***Rabdophaga rosaeformis* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae cause galls on *Salix nipponica* (Salicaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Hasan.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo; Tula; Ufa; Voronež.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1895), Trusova (1915), Vanin (1926) Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***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. If it occurs abundantly it may be a pest.

OCCURRENCE. Volga Region.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Sankt Peterburg; Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo; Voronež; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Rûbсаamen (1895), Toepffer (1912), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Slepân (1960), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Sankt Peterburg; Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Slepân (1960), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Resseliella crataegi* (Barnes, 1939)**

Larvae develop under the bark of branches of *Crataegus laevigata* (= *C. oxyacantha*) (Rosaceae). Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Resseliella ingrlica* (Mamaev, 1971)**

Larvae develop in growing cones of *Picea abies* (Pinaceae) and damage the base of scales where resin flow.

OCCURRENCE. Sankt Peterburg.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Stadnickij (1971b).

***Resseliella meridionalis* (Mamaev, 1965)**

Larvae develop in slots of not long-ago felled *Alnus* tree (Betulaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Kudepsta.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Resseliella quercivora* (Mamaev, 1965)**

Larvae cause cambium necroses and bark or timber damage to trunks of young oak trees and upper branches of older trees of oaks *Quercus robur*, *Q. petraea* (Fagaceae).

Females search for fresh bark injuries caused mainly by the woodpeckers *Dendrocopos major* (Picidae, Piciformes, Aves), less by the dormouses *Glis glis* (Gliridae, Rodentia, Mammalia) and lay eggs in injured places. Larvae of *R. quercivora* feed off cambium sap. Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the soil.

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Majkop.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1965).

***Resseliella resinophaga* (Mamaev, 1971)**

Larvae develop in resin of *Abies alba* (Pinaceae) that forms on damaged branches.

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna; Caucasus.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1971).

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

Larvae develop under the bark of *Ribes nigrum* (Grossulariaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Sankt Peterburg, Kursk, Moskva, Tula, Tambov, Râzan, Perm, up to the Urals and Siberia.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Samojlovič (1955), Boldyrev (1963).

***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. Occasionally it may be a serious pest of raspberry.

OCCURRENCE. Tula, Moskva.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Rhizomyia detrita* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Vologda; Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Rhizomyia fasciata* Kieffer, 1904**

Larvae are xylophilous. Only male was described by Kieffer (1909). Mamaev (1967) designated a neotype.

OCCURRENCE. Pavlovskaa Svoboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Rhizomyia ornata* Mamaev, 1967**

Larvae develop in rotten wood.

OCCURRENCE. Zavety Iljiča.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Rhizomyia perplexa* Kieffer, 1898**

Larvae develop on roots of *Carex glauca* (Cyperaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaa Province, Glubokoe Lake; Vologodskaa Province, Kadnikovskaa; Aroslavskaa Province, Volkovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Möhn (1955), Mamaev (1967).

***Rhizomyia selecta* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaa Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Rhizomyia silvicola* Kieffer, 1906**

Larvae are xylophilous. Adults were caught in the forest.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaa Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Rhizomyia vittata* Mamaev, 1967**

Biology unknown. Adults were caught in the forest.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaa Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European, Sub-Mediterranean.  
REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936b).

***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.  
OCCURRENCE. Stavropol'; Voronežskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.  
REFERENCES. Belizin (1927), Dombrovskaâ (1936b).

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

Larvae cause leaf bud galls on *Artemisia campestris* (Asteraceae) that are similar to galls of *Rhopalomyia artemisiae*.  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Rhopalomyia disciformans* Kovalev (1967)**

Larvae are associated with *Artemisia gmelinii* (Asteraceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Hasan.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Rhopalomyia hypogaea* (Löw, 1885)**

Larvae produce unregularly rounded and fleshy galls on stems of *Leucanthemum atratum* (= *Chrysanthemum atratum*) (Asteraceae). The galls are usually situated on the boundary between the underground and overground parts of the stem. Several chambers are in one gall and only one larva develops in each chamber.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Rhopalomyia integrifoliae* Fedotova et Kovalev, 2001**

Larvae are associated with *Artemisia princeps* (Asteraceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Golubinnj near Tumyncân Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2005).

***Rhopalomyia kovalevi* Fedotova, 2005**

Larvae are associated with *Artemisia rubripes* (Asteraceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2005).

***Rhopalomyia kuznetzovi* Fedotova, 2005**

Larvae are associated with *Artemisia rubripes* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2005).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Tula; Moskovskaâ Province, Nelidovo; Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Trusova (1915), Dombrovskaâ (1936a, b).

***Rhopalomyia paratubifex* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Artemisia desertorum* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Vladivostok.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Rhopalomyia saissanica* (Fedotova, 1999)**

Larvae cause large galls covered with whitish hairs on vegetative tips of *Artemisia austriaca* Jacq. (Asteraceae). Rübsaamen (1895) found these galls at Petrowsk and described them in detail but did not give the name to the causer. After more than hundred years Fedotova (1999) gave the name and described the causer.

OCCURRENCE. Petrovsk.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Rübsaamen (1895), Fedotova (1999).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

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

OCCURRENCE. Tula; Moskovskaâ Province; Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Rübсаamen (1895), Trusova (1915), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Dombrovskaa (1936b), Mamaeva (1969).

### ***Rhopalomyia tripleurospermi* Skuhrová, 2000**

Larvae cause galls on *Tripleurospermum perforatum* (Asteraceae). It is a multivoltine species with potential for rapid population increase. It induces galls on all plant organs and all phenological stages of its host plant. It develops exclusively on species of the genus *Tripleurospermum*, and was therefore selected as a biological control agent of *T. perforatum* in North America.

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2007).

### ***Rhopalomyia tubifex* (Bouché, 1847)**

White larvae produce tubular galls on leaf axils, stems and change into tubular galls the flower heads of *Artemisia campestris* (Asteraceae). Galls are 10–15 mm long and each gall contains one larva. Two generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in the galls.

OCCURRENCE. Stavropol', Tula.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, Sub-Mediterranean.

REFERENCES. Trusova (1915), Belizin (1927).

### ***Rosomyia spiraeae* Fedotova, 1987**

Larvae cause galls on *Spiraea hypericifolia* (Rosaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

### ***Schizandrobia accidentalis* Kovalev, 1964**

Larvae are associated with *Schisandra chinensis* (Schisandraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1964).

### ***Schizandrobia arsenjevi* (Marikovskij et Kovalev, 1962)**

Larvae are associated with *Schisandra chinensis* (Schisandraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1972).

### ***Schizomyia galiorum* Kieffer, 1889**

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Voronež.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Vanin & Vanin (1927), Mamaeva (1969), Kritskaâ & Mamaeva (1981).

***Schizomyia samaralukensis* Fedotova, 2007**

Larvae cause galls on flower buds of *Tripleurospermum perforatum* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2007).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian, immigrant in North America.

REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Silvestriola mescheryakovi* Fedotova, 2004**

Larvae are predators of scale insects *Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli* (Homoptera. Diaspididae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Vladivostok.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004a).

***Sitodiplosis mosellana* (Géhin, 1856)**

One or several orange larvae feed on the developing grains in the ears of *Triticum vulgare* and *Hordeum vulgare* (Poaceae). They cause a loss of seed. One generation develops per year. Larvae hibernate and pupate in the soil. It is a pest of cereals.

OCCURRENCE. Moskva.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Âroslavcev (1928).

***Spilodiplosis occidentalis* Kovalev et Mamaev, 1966**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev & Mamaev (1966).

***Spiromyia cystiphorae* (Fedotova, 1985)**

Larvae cause galls on *Spiraea hypericifolia* (Rosaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

***Spurgia gagnei* Fedotova, 1994**

Larvae cause galls on *Euphorbia soongarica* (Euphorbiaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

Orange coloured larvae live gregariously in globular, usually reddish coloured galls on vegetative tips of *Euphorbia cyparissias* (Euphorbiaceae). The gall consists of many deformed and shortened leaves. Several generations develop per year. Larvae pupate in cocoons in the galls and hibernate in the soil.  
OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European, immigrant with introduced stock Canada and USA.  
REFERENCE. Dombrovskaâ (1936b).

***Stefaniella hilversidae* Mamaev, 1972**

Larvae cause galls on *Atriplex salina* and *A. tatarica* (Chenopodiaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1972).

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

Larvae develop in flowers of *Bromus inermis* (Poaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Kursk; Moskovskaâ Province; Sankt Peterburg.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian. Immigrant in Canada and USA.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969), Mamaeva et al. (1981).

***Stenodiplosis panici* (Plotnikov, 1926)**

Larvae develop on *Panicum miliaceum* and *P. crus-galli* (Poaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCES. Dombrovskaâ (1936b), Bej-Bienko et al. (1955).

***Sterrhaulus corneolus* (Rübsaamen, 1899)**

Larvae live among leaf sheaths of *Carex* sp. (Cyperaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Stomatosema brevicorne* (Mamaev, 1967)**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Vologda.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Stomatosema nemorum* Kieffer, 1904**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1967), Mamaeva (1969).

***Stomatosema obscura* (Mamaev, 1967)**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1967).

***Talequala bonata* Fedotova, 2012**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a).

***Talequala bria* Fedotova, 2012**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a).

***Talequala bucina* Fedotova, 2012**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Amerika Kordon.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a).

***Talequala calamistrata* Fedotova, 2012**

Biology unknown.  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a).

***Talequala gaza* Fedotova, 2012**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Amerika Kordon.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a).

***Talequala haruspica* Fedotova, 2012**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a).

***Talequala infanda* Fedotova, 2012**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a).

***Talequala instantia* Fedotova, 2012**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Amerika Kordon.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a).

***Talequala laqueata* Fedotova, 2003**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a)

***Talequala marikovskii* Fedotova, 2006**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2007).

***Talequala turba* Fedotova, 2012**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Amerika Kordon.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a).

***Tavolgomysia karelini* (Fedotova, 1982)**

Larvae cause galls on leaves at the stem top of *Spiraea hypericifolia* (Rosaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

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

One to five orange red larvae cause galls at the base of the pair of needles of *Pinus sylvestris* and other species of the genus *Pinus* (Pinaceae). Attacked pine needles are abnormally short and discoloured. One generation develops per year. Pupation takes place either in galls or in the soil. It is a major pest of pine in Central Europe. Several outbreaks were observed during the 19th and 20th centuries.

OCCURRENCE. Moskva, Sankt Peterburg (Boris Mamaev, pers. comm.).

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012a).

***Tricholaba aquatica* Rübsaamen, 1899**

Orange red larvae develop under the leaf sheaths of *Carex appropinquata* (Cyperaceae), partially submerged in water. Larvae spin cocoon where they hibernate and pupate in the spring. One generation develops per year.

OCCURRENCE. North-western Russia, Bol'shoe Rakovoe and Ohotnič'e Lakes.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

***Tricholaba similis* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Larvae develop as inquilines in the galls of *Dasineura viciae* on *Vicia* sp. (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE., Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Tricholaba trifolii* Rübsaamen, 1917**

Larvae develop as inquilines in the galls of *Dasineura trifolii* on *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo; Moskovskaâ Province; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Tricholaba viciarum* Stelter, 1963**

Yellow or yellow-orange coloured larvae develop in folded leaflets of *Vicia cracca* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981)

***Trilobomyia insolita* Marikovskij, 1956**

Adults were reared from *Padus racemosa* (Rosaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Leningradskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Marikovskij (1956).

***Triommatomyia barnesi* Mamaev, 1961**

Larvae are mycetophagous; they develop in wood of the trunk of *Fagus sylvatica* (Fagaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Novo-Prohladnoe.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Triommatomyia papillata* Mamaev, 1998**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Trisopsis abdominalis* Mamaev, 1961**

Larvae develop in rotten woody-matter produced by *Polyporus sulphureus* (Fungi) on *Quercus* sp. (Fagaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Tulskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Trisopsis acicularis* Mamaev, 1961**

Biology unknown; adults were caught.

OCCURRENCE. Glubokoe Ozero Biological Station near Moskva.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Trisopsis globularis* Mamaev, 1961**

Biology unknown; a single male was caught.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Bykovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Trisopsis longitarsis* Mamaev, 1961**

Biology unknown; males were caught.

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Ubinskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961c).

***Trisopsis macrolobis* Mamaev, 1961**

Biology unknown; adults were caught.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Bykovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Trisopsis punctiventris* Mamaev, 1961**

Biology unknown; adults were caught.  
OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Trisopsis tyroglyphi* Barnes, 1951**

Larvae develop among *Tyroglyphus farinae* (= *Acarus siro*) (Acarina).  
OCCURRENCE. Sankt Peterburg.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Barnes (1951).

***Trisopsis vulgaris* Mamaev, 1961**

Biology unknown; adults were caught.  
OCCURRENCE. Glubokoe Ozero Biological Station near Moskva.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Trotteria asterolobiphila* Fedotova, 2002**

Larvae are associated with *Spiraea salicifolia* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian (Far East).  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2002).

***Trotteria bochkarevi* Fedotova, 2004**

Larvae develop in flowers of *Verbascum orientale* (Scrophulariaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Samarskaâ Province, Ust'-Sinelskij.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004b).

***Trotteria clematicola* Fedotova, 2002**

Larvae are associated with *Clematis brevicaudata* (Rosaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kamenuška.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2002).

***Trotteria coronillacola* Fedotova, 2007**

Larvae are associated with *Coronilla varia* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Žigulevskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2007).

***Trotteria cytisiphila* Fedotova, 2007**

Larvae are associated with *Cytisus ruthenicus* (Fabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Žigulevskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2007).

***Trotteria humulopsidis* Fedotova, 2002**

Larvae are associated with *Humulopsis scandens* (Cannabaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kamenuška, Ussurijsk.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2002).

***Trotteria jigulensis* Fedotova, 2007**

Larvae are associated with *Tripleurospermum perforatum* (Asteraceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Žigulevskij Nature Reserve, Bahilova Polâna.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2007).

***Trotteria kalininae* Fedotova, 2007**

Larvae are associated with *Stachys recta* (Lamiaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Ust'-Kinelskij.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2007).

***Trotteria obtusa* (Loew, 1845)**

Larvae live as inquilines in galls caused by various species of the genus *Asphondylia* on host plant species and genera of the family Fabaceae.  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Fedotova (2007),

***Trotteria perkovskii* Fedotova, 2007**

Larvae are associated with *Nepeta pannonica* (Lamiaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Kamennyj.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2007).

***Trotteria umbelliferarum* Kieffer, 1902**

Larvae live as inquilines in the fruit galls of *Kiefferia pericarpiicola* on *Pimpinella saxifraga* (Apiaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Hapigou, Šufan.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Möhn (1966), Kovalev (1967), Fedotova (2007).

***Trotteria ussuriana* Kovalev, 1967**

Larvae are associated with *Cacalia hastata* (Asteraceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Hapigou, Šufan.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev (1967).

***Trotteria veronicastricola* Fedotova, 2002**

Larvae are associated with *Veronicastrum sibiricum* (Scrophulariaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kamenuška, Ussurijsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2002).

***Tuguridiplosis abdita* Fedotova, 2005**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2005).

***Tuguridiplosis aspectabilis* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2009**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Tuguridiplosis brochata* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2009**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Tuguridiplosis flammosa* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2009**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Tuguridiplosis pallida* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2009**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Tuguridiplosis pergrata* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2009**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Proseločnaâ Bay.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Tuguridiplosis phaseoliformis* Fedotova, 2005**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova 2005.

***Tuguridiplosis turris* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2009**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Tuguridiplosis vafra* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2009**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Tuguridiplosis vespertina* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2009**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Uberivera tufa* Fedotova, 2012**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2012b).

***Ussurdiplosis pallida* Kovalev et Mamaev, 1966**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Kovalev & Mamaev (1966).

***Verbasciola mamaevae* Fedotova, 2004**

Larvae develop in flowers of *Verbascum orientale* (Scrophulariaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Samara.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004a).

***Verbasciola volgensis* Fedotova, 2007**

Larvae develop in flowers of *Veronica chamaedrys* (Scrophulariaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2007).

***Versuspandara ducalis* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2010**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Versuspandara ferta* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2010**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2015).

***Vitisiella vesicula* Fedotova et Kovalev, 2003**

Larvae are associated with *Vitis amurensis* (Vitaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kamenuška, Ussurijsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2005).

***Volsatiola aequa* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2006**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Lazovskij Nature Reserve, Korejskaâ Pad'.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova & Sidorenko (2006).

***Wachtliella dalmatica* Rübсаamen, 1916**

Yellow larvae develop in folded leaflets of *Medicago falcata* and *M. prostrata* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974), Mamaeva & Mamaev (1981).

***Wachtliella niebleri* Rübсаamen, 1915**

Larvae develop in folded leaflets of *Cytisus nigricans* (Fabaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCES. Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***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.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Voronež; Caucasus.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Rübсаamen (1895), Vanin & Vanin (1927), Mamaeva (1969).

***Wachtliella stachydis* (Bremi, 1847)**

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

OCCURRENCE. Middle Volga Region, Samarskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (1999).

Subfamily Lestremiinae

***Acoenonia europaea* Mamaev, 1964**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Volga Region, Rybinsk.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964c).

***Acoenonia sidorenkoi* Fedotova, 2004**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004b).

***Allarete nigra* Mamaev, 1994**

Biology unknown.

OCCURRENCE. Kamčatskaâ Province, Kozyrevsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Anarete candidata* Haliday, 1833**

Biology unknown. Adults fly on swamp meadows.

OCCURRENCE. Åroslavskaâ Province; Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1964), Mamaeva (1969).

***Anarete corni* (Felt, 1907)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1964d), Mamaeva (1969).

***Anarete coronata* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Bykovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Anarete flavitarsis* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Dagestan Province, Arani.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964d).

***Anarete johnsoni* (Felt, 1908)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1964d), Mamaeva (1969).

***Anarete lacteipennis* Kieffer, 1906**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964d), Mamaeva (1969).

***Anarete taimyrensis* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Tajmyr, Tareâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Anaretella acutissima* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998b).

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Krasnodarskij Province, Novo Prohladnoe; Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964d).

***Anaretella glacialis* Mamaev et Økland, 1995**

OCCURRENCE. Âmal Peninsula.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Økland (1996).

***Anaretella iola* Pritchard, 1851**

OCCURRENCE. Âmal Peninsula.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Matmaev (1996).

***Anaretella supermagma* Mamaev et Økland, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Økland (1996).

***Anodontoceras saigusai* Yukawa, 1967**

OCCURRENCE. Far East of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Yukawa (1967).

***Aprionus aberrantis* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Aprionus aciculatus* Mamaev, 1996**

Occurence. Hasan Region, Zanadvornaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Aprionus aequatus* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodar, Novo-Prohladnoe, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Aprionus angulatus* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Glubokoe Ozero.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Aprionus arcticus* Mamaev, 2001**

OCCURRENCE. Northern Urals, Denezkin Kamen.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2001a).

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

OCCURRENCE. Kuril'skie Islands, Kunašir Island.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Berest (1990).

***Aprionus barbatus* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Vologodskaâ Province, Kadnikovskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Aprionus berestae* Fedotova, 2004**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004a).

***Aprionus bicorniger* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998d).

***Aprionus bifidus* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Aprionus bifurcatus* Mamaev, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, upper reaches of Bol'šoj Šufen.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Aprionus bisectus* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Lugovaâ.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Aprionus blanditus* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Aprionus brachypterus* Edwards, 1938**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Aprionus cardiophorus* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Rybinskoe Reservoir.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Aprionus caucasicus* Mamaev et Jaschhof, 1997**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna, Medvezi Vorota.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Jaschhof (1997).

***Aprionus confusus* Mamaev, 1969**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1969).

***Aprionus congenericus* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998a).

***Aprionus corniculatus* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Aprionus delectabilis* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998d).

***Aprionus demonstrativus* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Vologodskaâ Province, Kalnikovskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998d).

***Aprionus dentifer* Mamaev, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Aprionus dispar* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Aprionus ellipticus* Mamaev, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Bol'shoj Šufan.

Distribution. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Aprionus gracilipennis* Mamaev, 2001**

OCCURRENCE. Northern Urals, Denezkin Kamen.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2001).

***Aprionus halteratus* Zetterstedt, 1852**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province; Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Aprionus indictus* Mamaev et Jaschhof, 1997**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

Distribution. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Jaschhof (1997).

***Aprionus inquisitor* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo; Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Aprionus insignis* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman; Âroslavskaâ Province; Tulskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Aprionus laricis* Mamaev et Jaschhof, 1997**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.

Distribution. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Jaschhof (1997).

***Aprionus longicollis* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province; Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Aprionus marginatus* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Zavety Iljica.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Aprionus miki* Kieffer, 1895**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province; Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969).

***Aprionus miniusculus* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Aprionus miserandus* Mamaev, 2001**

OCCURRENCE. Northern Urals, Denezkin Kamen.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2001b).

***Aprionus paludosus* Jaschhof et Mamaev, 1997**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Jaschhof & Mamaev (1997).

***Aprionus pigmentalis* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Altai Mountains, Teletskoe.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Aprionus separatus* Mamaev et Jaschhof, 1997**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij District, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Jaschhof (1997).

***Aprionus similis* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Levinskaâ.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Aprionus smirnovi* Mamaev, 1961**

Larvae develop in decaying woody matter of broad-leaved trees.  
OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Novo-Prohladnoe.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961a).

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Vologodskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963b), Mamaeva (1969).

***Aprionus stylatus* Mamaev et Jaschhof, 1997**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij District, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Jaschhof (1997).

***Aprionus stylifer* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Lugovaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998d).

***Aprionus subacutus* Jaschhof, 1997**

OCCURRENCE. Far East of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Aprionus terrestris* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Aprionus tiliamcorticis* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Aprionus transitivus* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Aprionus transmutatus* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Aprionus trunculus* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Novo-Prohladnoe.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Bryomyia amurensis* Mamaev et Økland, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Byčiha, Khehzir Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Økland (1996).

***Bryomyia apsectra* Edwards, 1938**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kamenuška, Ussurijsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004a).

***Bryomyia bergrothi* Kieffer, 1895**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Âroslavskaâ Province; northern Urals, Denežkin Kamen'.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a, 2001b), Mamaeva (1969).

***Bryomyia gibbosa* (Felt, 1907)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki; Âroslavskaâ Province; northern Urals, Denežkin Kamen'.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a, 2001), Mamaeva (1969).

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

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province; Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Bryomyia uralensis* Mamaev, 2001**

OCCURRENCE. Northern Urals, Denežkin Kamen'.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2001a).

***Campylomyza abjecta* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Spasska.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian (Far East).

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Campylomyza aborigena* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Campylomyza aemula* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Campylomyza alpina* Siebke, 1863**

OCCURRENCE. Vologodskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Campylomyza armata* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Campylomyza bicolor* Meigen, 1818**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Campylomyza cavitata* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Lugovaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Campylomyza cruciata* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Campylomyza dilatata* Felt, 1907**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Campylomyza flavipes* Meigen, 1818**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province; Moskovskaâ Province; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1970a), Kolomoec (1973, 1974),

***Campylomyza furva* Edwards, 1938**

OCCURRENCE. Rostovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Campylomyza fusca* Winnertz, 1870**

OCCURRENCE. Rostovskaâ Province; Dagestan Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Campylomyza nigroliminata* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Campylomyza ormerodi* (Kieffer, 1913)**

OCCURRENCE. Urals.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Kolomoec (1973).

***Campylomyza spinata* Jaschhof, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Habarovskij Province, Bolcovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Catocha latipes* Haliday, 1833**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Catotricha marinae* Mamaev, 1985**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1985).

***Catotricha subterranea* Mamaev, 1985**

OCCURRENCE. Far East of Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Corinthomyia brevicornis* Felt, 1907**

OCCURRENCE. Far East of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Felt (1907).

***Gongromastix angustipennis* Strobl, 1902**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Heterogeneella finitima* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian (Far East).

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998b).

***Heterogenella hybrida* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Vologodskaâ Province, Kadnikovskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Lestremia cinerea* Macquart, 1826**

OCCURRENCE. Moskva; Tulskie Zaseki; Voronež; Vologda; Âroslavl'; Kurskaâ Province; Dagestan Province; Rostovskaâ Province; Krasnodarskij Province; Anninskoe Lake; Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1964b), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b), Kolomoec (1973, 1974), Mamaev & Berest (1984), Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskva, Vologda.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1964a), Mamaeva (1969), Mamaev & Berest (1984).

***Micromya lucorum* Rondani, 1840**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavl'skaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Micropteromyi ghilarovi* Mamaev, 1960**

Larvae develop in decaying woody matter of broad-leaved trees that are damaged by *Fomes fomentarius* (Fungi).

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki; Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Monardia abnormis* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavlskaâ Province, Volkovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Monardia absurda* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia atra* (Meigen, 1804)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Voronež; Rostov.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Monardia caucasica* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Dahavskoj State Farm.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Monardia denticauda* Gagné, 1985**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Novo Prohladnoe.  
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.  
REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Monardia dissecta* (Fedotova, 2004)**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kamenuška, Ussurijsk.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Fedotova (2004a).

***Monardia galiicola* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia furcifera* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavlskaâ Province, Volkovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Monardia gracilis* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia kamtshatica* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Kamčatskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia lignivora* (Felt, 1907)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Malinki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia longicornis* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Monardia magnifica* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Monardia misella* (Mamaev, 1993)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia modesta* (Williston, 1896)**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia nigrita* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia obsoleta* Edwards, 1938**

OCCURRENCE. Kareliâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Yakovlev (1994).

***Monardia pediculata* (Mamaev, 1993)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia plicans* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia radiella* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia recta* (Mamaev, 1993)**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia sejuncta* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia separata* (Mamaev, 1993)**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia stürpium* Kieffer, 1895**

OCCURRENCE. Moskva.  
DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaja Province, Rudinka River; Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Monardia vividula* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Monardia yasumatsui* Yukawa, 1967**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.

REFERENCE. Yukawa (1967).

***Mycophila fungicola* Felt, 1911**

OCCURRENCE. Far East of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Edwards (1937).

***Neocatocha marilandica* Felt, 1912**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Neurolyga acuminata* Jaschhof, 2008**

OCCURRENCE. Kareliâ Province, Kondopoga, Kivač Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (2008).

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

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Rožnova (1982).

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

OCCURRENCE. Âmal Peninsula, Hadyta.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Rožnova (1982), Mamaev (1996).

***Neurolyga collaris* (Mamaev, 1963)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Neurolyga excavata* (Yukawa, 1967)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Zavety Il'icha; Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread Europe; Far East.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Rožnova (1982).

***Neurolyga fenestralis* Rondani, 1840**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Âroslavskaa Province; Krasnodarskij Province, Novo-Prohladnoe.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

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

OCCURRENCE. Southern Siberia, Far East of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Rožnova (1982).

***Neurolyga hyperborea* (Mamaev, 1990)**

OCCURRENCE. Âmal Peninsula, Hadyta.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Neurolyga subbifida* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaa Province, Rybinskoe Reservoir.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Neurolyga sylvestris* Felt, 1907**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Rožnova (1982).

***Neurolyga truncata* (Felt, 1912)**

OCCURRENCE. Jaroslavl Oblast.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

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

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Rožnova (1982)

***Neurolyga verna* (Mamaev, 1963)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Peromyia aberrans* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Peromyia anisotoma* Mamaev, 1994**

OCCURRENCE. Kamčatskaâ Province, Kozyrevsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Peromyia baccha* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Lugovaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Peromyia bihamata* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1997**

OCCURRENCE. Amurskaâ Province, Zeâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Peromyia borealis* (Felt, 1919)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

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

Larvae develop under the leaf sheath of various *Carex* (Cyperaceae).

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province; Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

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

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaeartic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Peromyia decurvata* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Zavety Iljica.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998d).

***Peromyia diadema* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Vologodskaâ Province, Kadnikovskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Peromyia fungicola* (Kieffer, 1898)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Peromyia minutissima* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Peromyia modesta* (Felt, 1907)**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Gornaâ Legendâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Peromyia monilis* Mamaev, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1965).

***Peromyia muscorum* (Kieffer, 1895)**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavl'; Tulskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

***Peromyia paliformia* Berest, 1994**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Zanadvorovka, Hasanskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Berest (1994).

***Peromyia palustris* (Kieffer, 1895)**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province; Urals.  
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Kolomoec (1973, 1974).

***Peromyia peninsulae* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Kamčatskaâ Province, Kozyrevsk.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Peromyia perpusilla* (Winnertz, 1870)**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodar; Moskva; Krasnodarskij Province, Novo-Prohladnoe.  
DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969).

***Peromyia photophila* (Felt, 1907)**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Peromyia ramosa* Edwards, 1938**

OCCURRENCE. Moskva, Tula.  
DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaeva (1969).

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

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963a), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Peromyia scutellata* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Âmal Peninsula, Hadyta.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Peromyia truncata* Yukawa, 1967**

OCCURRENCE. Southern Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Peromyia tundrae* Jaschhof, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Zavety Iljiča.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

***Polyardis adela* Pritchard, 1947**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Majkop; Moskovskaâ Province, Danki, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Jaschhof (1998).

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Abramcevo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a).

***Polyardis brevis* Mamaev, 1993**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

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

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavl'; Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1963), Mamaeva (1969).

***Polyardis silvalis* (Rondani, 1840)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda; Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963a, 1996).

***Skuhraviana triangulifera* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Novo Prohladnoe; Kamčatskaâ Province, Kozyrevsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

Subfamily Porricondylinae

***Arctepidosis jamalensis* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Ämal Peninsula, Hadyta.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian (Western Siberia).

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Asynapta brachycera* (Marikovskij, 1958)**

OCCURRENCE. Saratovskaâ Province, Selekcenr CCO (leg. E. V. Dombrovskaa).

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1988).

***Asynapta breviata* Spungis, 1988**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1988).

***Asynapta saliciperda* Felt, 1908**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Kratovo.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1988).

***Asynapta strobi* (Kieffer, 1920)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Moskva, Pavlovskaa Sloboda; Orelskaâ Province; Kareliä Province.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCES. Marikovskij (1958), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969, 1970b), Skrzy-pczyńska (1977).

***Bryocrypta angustata* Mamaev, 1966**

OCCURRENCE. Rostovskaâ Province, Nižnaâ Kundrūčeskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Bryocrypta dubia* Kieffer, 1896**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Zavety Il'iča.

DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Bryocrypta indubitata* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Bykovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1964e), Mamaeva (1969).

***Camptomyia abnormis* Mamaev, 1961**

OCCURRENCE. Voronezhskaâ Province, Tellerman; Pskovskaâ Province, Anninskoe Lake.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

***Camptomyia accepta* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Camptomyia albidula* Mamaev, 1975**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Camptomyia antennata* Felt, 1920**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1961f), Mamaeva (1969).

***Camptomyia calcarata* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964d).

***Camptomyia cognata* Mamaev, 1975**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Camptomyia conformis* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Camptomyia corticalis* (Loew, 1851)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969).

***Camptomyia denticuligera* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Camptomyia derivata* Mamaev et Zaitzev 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Camptomyia drymophila* Mamaev et Zaitzev 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Camptomyia flavocinerea* Panelius, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province; Krasnodarskij Province; Kareliâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Yakovlev (1994).

***Camptomyia fulva* Mamaev, 1961**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Krapivenskij State Farm.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1961a), Spungis (1989).

***Camptomyia furcellata* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Camptomyia heterobia* Mamaev, 1961**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961c).

***Camptomyia incognita* Mamaev et Zaitzev 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Kuril'skie Islands, Kunašir Island.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Camptomyia mamaevi* Spungis, 1989**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1989).

***Camptomyia maritima* Mamaev, 1972**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij District, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1972).

***Camptomyia maxima* Mamaev, 1961**

OCCURRENCE. Tulaskaâ Province, Krapivenskij State Farm.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961d).

***Camptomyia multinoda* (Felt, 1908)**

OCCURRENCE. Tulaskaâ Province, Krapivenskij State Farm.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961d).

***Camptomyia piceae* Panelius, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. Eastern Siberia, Far East of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Gagné & Jaschhof (2017).

***Camptomyia pinicola* Mamaev, 1961**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Levinskaâ; Dagestan Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961d, 1966), Mamaeva (1969).

***Camptomyia sajanorum* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Camptomyia spinifera* Mamaev, 1961**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Krapivenskij State Farm.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961a).

***Camptomyia stylosa* Mamaev, 1994**

OCCURRENCE. Kamčatskaâ Province, Kozyrevsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Camptomyia subepidermalis* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Camptomyia ulmicola* Mamaev, 1961**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1961d).

***Cassidoides corticalis* (Mamaev, 1964)**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Krapivenskij Forest, Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Cassidoides fulviventris* (Mamaev, 1964)**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo-Rassohino.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1954, 2001d), Gagné & Jaschhof (2017).

***Cassidoides fulvus* Kieffer, 1896**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Levinskaâ; Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo-Rassohino; Middle Volga Region, Ust'-Kinelskij; Samara; Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna; Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCES. Kieffer (1909), Mamaev (1960a, 1964a, 1966, 2001a), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Fedotova (2004a), Gagné & Jaschhof (2017).

***Claspettomyia corniculata* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998a).

***Claspettomyia formosa* (Bremer, 1847)**

OCCURRENCE. Far East of Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Gagné & Jaschhof (2017).

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

OCCURRENCE. North-western Russia, Bol'soe Rakovoe Lake.  
DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.  
REFERENCE. Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

***Claspettomyia niveitarsis* (Zetterstedt, 1850)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.  
REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Claspettomyia rossica* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Kurskaâ Province, Kurskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Claspettomyia ussuriensis* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

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

OCCURRENCE. Far East of Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCES. Gagné (2004).

***Coccopsilis formosa* (Mamaev, 2001)**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2001c).

***Coccopsilis obscura* (Mamaev, 1964)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964b).

***Coccopsilis paneliusi* (Yukawa, 1971)**

OCCURRENCE. North-western Russia, Bol'šoe Rakovoe Lake.  
DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.  
REFERENCE. Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

***Coccopsis positiva* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Colomyia clavata* Kieffer, 1891**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaev (1966).

***Cryptoneurus muscicola* (Kieffer, 1896)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964a).

***Cryptoneurus nigridentis* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964a).

***Dendrepidosis bifidula* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Dendrepidosis longipennis* (Spungis, 1981)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Spungis (1981).

***Dentepidosis ussuriensis* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1990).

***Diallactia crocea* (Kieffer 1894)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Lugovaja; Krasnodarskij Province, Novo-Prohladnoe.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964b, 1998c).

***Dicerula foliicola* Mamaev, 1968**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij District, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1968a).

***Dicerula formosa* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998b).

***Dicerula fungicola* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Glubokoe Ozero.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Dicerula iridis* (Kaltenbach, 1873)**

OCCURRENCE. Kaliningradskaâ Province; North-western Russia, Anninskoe Lake.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1976), Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

***Dicerula padi* Mamaev, 1975**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Dicerula rossica* (Mamaev, 1960)**

Larvae develop in rotten wood of *Ulmus* sp. (Ulmaceae).  
OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1960a).

***Dicerula stipator* Mamaev (1972)**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij District, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1972).

***Dicerula xylophila* Mamaev, 1966**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Dirhiza lateritia* (Loew, 1850)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1966), Mamaeva (1969).

***Ferovisenda pigrum* Mamaev, 1972**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1972).

***Furcepidosis gamma* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Grisepidosis bilobata* Mamaev, 1968**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij District, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1968a).

***Grisepidosis transmarina* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Kuril'skie Islands, Kunašir Island.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Haplusia brevipalpis* (Mamaev, 1964)**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo-Rassohino.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964d).

***Haplusia longipalpis* (Mamaev, 1964)**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964e).

***Haplusia obscuripes* (Mamaev, 1968)**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1968a).

***Haplusia pallida* (Mamaev, 1966)**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Haplusia palpata* (Mamaev, 1966)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Heteropeza pygmaea* Winnertz, 1846**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Sankt Peterburg; Tulaskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki; Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman; Åroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo; Caucasus.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1964b), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965), Mamaeva (1969).

***Hilversidia autumnalis* Mamaev, 1966**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Holoneurus fulvus* Kieffer, 1896**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1964b), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Holoneurus paneliusi* Yukawa, 1967**

OCCURRENCE. European part of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Palaearctic.

REFERENCE. Yukawa (1967).

***Jamalepidosis alienigena* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1997**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Jamalepidosis longipes* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Âmal Peninsula, Hadyta.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964b).

***Kronomyia melanura* Mamaev, 1966**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Kronomyia pilosa* (Mamaev, 1964)**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Leptosyna edwardsi* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964b).

***Miastor metraloas* Meinert, 1864**

Larvae feed on fungal mycelium under the decaying bark of broad-leaved trees. Larvae may reproduce pedogenetically.

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province; Arhangel'sk; Sankt Peterburg; Âroslavl'; Voronež; Tulskie Zaseki; Krasnodarskij Province, Novo-Prohladnoe; Caucasus.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic.

REFERENCES. Mamaev (1964b), Mamaeva (1964b), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Monepidosis duplicis* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Monepidosis furcata* Mamaev, 1966**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Monepidosis pectinata* Mamaev, 1966**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Monocolpodia spiniformis* (Mamaev, 1964)**

OCCURRENCE. Aroslavskaa Province, Volkovo-Rassohino; north-western Russia, Bol'soe Rakovoe Lake.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

***Neocolpodia gukasiani* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Neocolpodia dubitabila* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Kamčatskaâ Province, Kozyrevsk.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Neocolpodia paradoxa* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Abramcevo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964e).

***Nikandria brevitarsis* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964e).

***Pallidepidosis pallida* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1996a).

***Pallidepidosis pilosa* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1996a).

***Paracolpodia furcata* Mamaev, 2001**

OCCURRENCE. Northern Urals, Denižkin Kamen'.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2001c).

***Paracolpodia lunularis* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Amurskaâ Province, Segâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Parepidosis arcuata* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Vologodskaâ Province, Kadnikovskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964e).

***Parepidosis peculiaris* Mamaev, 1966**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province, Volkovo; Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Parepidosis ulmicorticis* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Porricondyla albimana* (Winnertz, 1853)**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Porricondyla amurensis* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Amurskaâ Province, Zeâ.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1996a).

***Porricondyla armata* Spungis, 1981**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Ramon.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1981).

***Porricondyla aurantiaca* Panelius, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1970b).

***Porricondyla caucasicola* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Ubinskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1996b).

***Porricondyla colpodiioides* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. European part of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

***Porricondyla ermakovi* Mamaev, 2001**

OCCURRENCE. Northern Urals, Denižkin Kamen'.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2001c).

***Porricondyla errabunda* Mamaev, 2001**

OCCURRENCE. Northern Urals, Denižkin Kamen'.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Siberian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2001c).

***Porricondyla hyalinata* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Âmal Peninsula, Hadyta.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Porricondyla lata* Mamaev, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Porricondyla lobifera* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1996b).

***Porricondyla modesta* Spungis, 1981**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Ramon.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Spungis (1981).

***Porricondyla neglecta* Mamaev, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Zavety Il'ica.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Porricondyla rufescens* Panelius, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. Far East of Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Panelius (1965).

***Porricondyla tetraschistica* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Ubinskaâ.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998d).

***Porricondyla ussuriorum* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1996c).

***Pseudepidosis armilla* Mamaev, 1994**

OCCURRENCE. Kamčatskaâ Province, Kozyrevsk.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Pseudepidosis lunaris* Mamaev, 1966**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaâ Sloboda.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Pseudepidosis trifida* Mamaev, 1966**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaeva (1969, 1970b).

***Pseudepidosis zonata* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Tajmyr Peninsula, Tareâ.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Rhipidoxylomyia brevicornis* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Krapivenskij State Farm.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964b).

***Rhipidoxylomyia minor* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Voronež Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964b).

***Rhipidoxylomyia excavata* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Vologodskaâ Province, Kadnikovskaâ.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964b).

***Rhipidoxylomyia perfecta* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Ubinskaâ.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998d).

***Rhipidoxylomyia rubella* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki, Krapivenskij State Farm.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCES. Mamaev (1964e), Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Sclerepidosis bulbosa* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Schistoneurus impressus* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Kratovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964e).

***Schistoneurus irregularis* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964e).

***Soltsevia nigripes* Mamaev, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Soltsevia nigripsecta* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Kuril'skie Islands.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Spungisomyia media* (Spungis, 1981)**

OCCURRENCE. European part of Russia.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1981).

***Stomatocolpodia iridis* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. North-western Russia, Anninskoe Lake.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Przhiboro & Mamaev (2003).

***Stomatocolpodia sinuosa* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1998).

***Stomatocolpodia gracilis* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2005**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova & Sidorenko (2005a).

***Synepidosis longiventris* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Krivošeina (1965).

***Tetraneuromyia bulbifera* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964d).

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

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964d).

***Tetraneuromyia multipartita* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Lugovaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998c).

***Tetraneuromyia similis* Mamaev, 1964**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1964d).

***Trichepidosis petiolata* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Pavlovskaa Sloboda.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Ubinomyia cardinalis* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Ubinskaâ.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Winnertzia alba* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002a).

***Winnertzia amoena* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Amurskaâ Province, Hinganskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998b).

***Winnertzia assimilata* Mamaev, 1972**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij District, Suputinskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Winnertzia betulicola* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963b).

***Winnertzia blanda* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002b).

***Winnertzia brachypalpa* Mamaev, 1975**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Winnertzia bulbifera* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Kropotovo.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva (1969).

***Winnertzia carinata* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Habarovskij Province, Hehcyrskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia cauta* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Stavropol'.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia centralis* Mamaev, 2001**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2001c).

***Winnertzia colubriferâ* Mamaev, 1975**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Winnertzia cornigera* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Glubokoe Ozero.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia curvata* Panelius, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. European part of Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Panelius (1965).

***Winnertzia detrita* Mamaev, 1975**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Winnertzia dispar* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia discretella* Spungis, 1992**

OCCURRENCE. Habarovskij Province, Byčiha; Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Spungis (1992).

***Winnertzia equestris* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Dagestan Province, Tlârata.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963b).

***Winnertzia finitima* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Habarovskij Province, Hehejnskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia flaveola* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia fumosa* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij (Suputinskij) Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia fungorum* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Kudepsta.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia fusca* Kieffer, 1901**

OCCURRENCE. Far East of Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.  
REFERENCE. Spungis (1992).

***Winnertzia globifera* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963b).

***Winnertzia iridis* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Kaliningradskaâ Province, Ribačij.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia kamchatica* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Kamčatskaâ Province, Kozyrevsk.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia kovalevi* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia maacki* Mamaev, 1975**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Winnertzia maxima* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963b).

***Winnertzia monarthra* Mamaev, 1990**

OCCURRENCE. Âmal Peninsula, Hadyta.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Winnertzia mycetaula* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia nigra* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963b).

***Winnertzia nigricolor* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Danki.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia nigripennis* Kieffer, 1896**

OCCURRENCE. Âroslavskaâ Province.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963b).

***Winnertzia obscurella* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij (Suputinskij) Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia obscuricornis* Mamaev, 2001**

OCCURRENCE. Voronežskaâ Province, Tellerman.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2001d).

***Winnertzia pallidicauda* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Krasnaâ Polâna.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia pallidula* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Ubinskaâ.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia palpina* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998d).

***Winnertzia pectinulata* Mamaev, 1975**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Winnertzia pellucida* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia peramoena* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998d).

***Winnertzia pinicola* Kieffer, 1913**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskie Zaseki.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963b), Panelius (1965).

***Winnertzia plagiata* Mamaev, 1975**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

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

Larvae live in old flowers of *Colchicum speciosum* (Liliaceae) and feed on mycelium developing inside flowers.

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Adlerskij District, Psečoko Mts.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaeva & Mamaev (1971).

***Winnertzia pulla* Fedotova et Sidorenko, 2005**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijsk, Kamenuška.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Fedotova & Sidorenko (2005b).

***Winnertzia rara* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Krasnodarskij Province, Novo-Prohladnoe.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002a).

***Winnertzia regia* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Tyva Province, Ištii-hem.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002a).

***Winnertzia rubricola* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Krapiven Forest.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963b).

***Winnertzia solidaginis* Felt, 1907**

OCCURRENCE. Kareliâ Province.

DISTRIBUTION. European.

REFERENCE. Spungis (1992, 2002).

***Winnertzia speciosa* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij (Suputinskij) Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002c).

***Winnertzia subglobifera* Mamaev, 1998**

OCCURRENCE. Kuril'skie Islands, Kunašir Island.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1998d).

***Winnertzia superna* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij (Suputinskij) Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002b).

***Winnertzia tarsata* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Moskovskaâ Province, Glubokoe Ozero.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002b).

***Winnertzia tergata* Mamaev, 2002**

OCCURRENCE. Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (2002b).

***Winnertzia tridens* Panelius, 1965**

OCCURRENCE. Northern Russia.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Spungis (1992).

***Winnertzia ussurica* Mamaev, 1975**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Ussurijskij Nature Reserve.  
DISTRIBUTION. Asian.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

***Winnertzia xylostei* Mamaev, 1963**

OCCURRENCE. Tulskaâ Province, Krapiven.  
DISTRIBUTION. European.  
REFERENCE. Mamaev (1963b).

Table 1. Host plants and gall midges occurring in Russia

host plant species	gall midge species
<i>Abies alba</i>	<i>Resseliella resinophaga</i>
<i>Acer campestre</i>	<i>Contarinia acerplicans</i>
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<i>Contarinia acerplicans</i> , <i>Drisina glutinosa</i>
<i>Acer tataricum</i>	<i>Acericecis szepligetii</i>
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	<i>Lasioptera francoisi</i> , <i>Macrolabis achilleae</i> , <i>Ozirhincus millefolii</i> , <i>Rhopalomyia millefolii</i>
<i>Acinos arvensis</i> (= <i>Calamintha arvensis</i> )	<i>Asphondylia calaminthae</i>
<i>Ajuga chamaepytis</i>	<i>Asphondylia massalongoi</i>
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>A. incana</i>	<i>Dasineura tortilis</i> , <i>Resseliella meridionalis</i>
<i>Anabasis aphylla</i>	<i>Baldratia similis</i>
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	<i>Dasineura angelicae</i>
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	<i>Rhopalomyia syngenesiae</i>
<i>Artemisia austriaca</i>	<i>Rhopalomyia saissanica</i>
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	<i>Rhopalomyia artemisiae</i> , <i>R. campestris</i> , <i>R. tubifex</i>
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	<i>Lasioptera artemisiae</i> , <i>Rhopalomyia baccarum</i>
<i>Asperula tinctoria</i>	<i>Dasineura asperulae</i>
<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	<i>Dasineura rossi</i>
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	<i>Dasineura glycyphylli</i>
<i>Atriplex salicina</i> , <i>A. tatarica</i>	<i>Stefaniella hilversidae</i>
<i>Avena pubescens</i>	<i>Contarinia avenae</i>
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	<i>Dasineura sisymbrii</i> , <i>Contarinia soongarica</i> , <i>Dasineura soongarica</i>
<i>Betula pendula</i> , <i>B. pubescens</i>	<i>Anisostephus betulinus</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>Bromus inermis</i>	<i>Stenodiplosis bromicola</i>
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<i>Monarthropalpus flavus</i>
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	<i>Contarinia campanulae</i>
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	<i>Contarinia campanulae</i>
<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	<i>Contarinia rhodendorfi</i> , <i>Dasineura sibirica</i> , <i>Bremiola caraganicola</i>
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	<i>Dasineura cardaminis</i>
<i>Carex appropinquata</i>	<i>Thuraluia aquatica</i>
<i>Carex glauca</i>	<i>Rhizomyia perplexa</i>
<i>Carex sp.</i>	<i>Sterrhaulus corneolus</i>
<i>Centaurea jacea</i> , <i>C. scabiosa</i>	<i>Loewiella centaureae</i>
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<i>Jaapiella cirsicola</i> , <i>Macrolabis cirsii</i>
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	<i>Asphondylia clinopodiiflorae</i>
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	<i>Craneiobia corni</i>
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	<i>Asphondylia baudysi</i>
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (= <i>C. oxyacantha</i> )	<i>Ametrodiplous medialis</i> , <i>Dasineura crataegi</i> , <i>Resseliella crataegi</i>
<i>Cytisus nigricans</i>	<i>Wachtliella niebleri</i>
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (= <i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i> )	<i>Contarinia anthonoma</i> , <i>C. pulchripes</i> , <i>Dasineura cytisi</i>
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<i>Contarinia dactylidis</i> , <i>Dasineura dactylidis</i>
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	<i>Dasineura daphnes</i>
<i>Daucus carota</i>	<i>Kiefferia pericarpiicola</i>
<i>Delphinium elatum</i>	<i>Macrolabis delphinii</i>
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	<i>Dasineura epilobii</i> , <i>D. kiefferiana</i>
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	<i>Dasineura capsulae</i> , <i>Spurgia euphorbiae</i>
<i>Euphorbia soongarica</i>	<i>Spurgia gagnei</i>
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<i>Hartigiola annulipes</i>
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	<i>Dasineura engstfeldi</i> , <i>D. pustulans</i> , <i>Dasineura ulmaria</i>
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	<i>Dasineura filipendulae</i>
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	<i>Contarinia rhamni</i>
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<i>Dasineura acrophila</i> , <i>D. fraxini</i>
<i>Galium mollugo</i> , <i>G. verum</i>	<i>Geocrypta galii</i> , <i>Schizomyia galiorum</i>
<i>Galium uliginosum</i>	<i>Dasineura galiicola</i>

host plant species	gall midge species
<i>Genista germanica</i>	<i>Asphondylia genistae</i>
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	<i>Jaapiella genisticola</i>
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	<i>Janetiella glechomae</i> , <i>Rondaniola bursaria</i>
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	<i>Lasioptera carophila</i> , <i>Macrolabis heraclei</i>
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	<i>Macrolabis pilosellae</i>
<i>Hordeum sativum</i>	<i>Haplodiplosis marginata</i> , <i>Mayetiola destructor</i> , <i>Sitodiplosis mosellana</i>
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<i>Dasineura hyperici</i>
<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i> , <i>H. radicata</i>	<i>Contarinia hypochoeridis</i>
<i>Chamaecytisus ruthenicus</i>	<i>Macrolabis chymyecytisicola</i>
<i>Inula britannica</i> , <i>I. ensifolia</i>	<i>Acodiplosis inulae</i>
<i>Inula salicina</i>	<i>Neomikiella kolomoetzae</i>
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	<i>Oligotrophus juniperinus</i> , <i>O. panteli</i>
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	<i>Contarinia dipsacearum</i> , <i>Jaapiella knautiae</i>
<i>Kochia prostrata</i>	<i>Kochiomyia kochiae</i>
<i>Lactuca tatarica</i>	<i>Jaapiella lactucicola</i>
<i>Lactuca sp.</i>	<i>Contarinia salatica</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>Jaapiella volvens</i>
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	<i>Dasineura faimairi</i> , <i>Lathyromyza florum</i>
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	<i>Macrolabis orobi</i>
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (= <i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> )	<i>Contarinia chrysanthemi</i> , <i>Ozirhincus longicollis</i>
<i>Leucanthemum atratum</i>	<i>Rhopalomyia hypogaea</i>
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	<i>Diodaulus linariae</i>
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	<i>Dasineura lithospermi</i>
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> , <i>caerulea</i> , <i>nigra</i>	<i>Contarinia lonicerarum</i>
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	<i>Dasineura dombrowskae</i>
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	<i>Asphondylia melanopus</i> , <i>Contarinia loti</i> , <i>Jaapiella loticola</i>
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	<i>Asphondylia lycopodiiflorae</i>
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	<i>Contarinia lysimachiae</i>
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	<i>Dasineura mali</i>
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	<i>Dasineura lupulinae</i>
<i>Medicago sativa</i> , <i>M. falcata</i>	<i>Asphondylia miki</i> , <i>Contarinia medicaginis</i> , <i>Dasineura medicaginis</i> , <i>Jaapiella medicaginis</i> , <i>Wachtliella dalmatica</i>
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	<i>Asphondylia menthae</i>
<i>Nepeta pannonica</i> , <i>N. nuda</i>	<i>Asphondylia nepeteflorae</i> , <i>Trotteria perkovskii</i>
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia ssp. sativa</i>	<i>Bremiola onobrychidis</i> , <i>Contarinia onobrychidis</i>
<i>Onobrychis sp.</i>	<i>Janetiella foliicola</i>
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	<i>Asphondylia hornigi</i>
<i>Oxytropis sp.</i>	<i>Contarinia oxytropiflora</i>
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> , <i>P. crus-galli</i>	<i>Stenodiplosis panicis</i>
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	<i>Coniophora graminicola</i>
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	<i>Giraudiella inclusa</i>
<i>Picea abies</i>	<i>Cecidomyia magna</i> , <i>Cecidomyia pini</i> , <i>Kaltenbachiola strobi</i> , <i>Plemeliella abietina</i> , <i>Resseliella ingrica</i>
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	<i>Contarinia picridis</i>
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> , <i>P. major</i>	<i>Diodaulus traili</i> , <i>Kiefferia pericarpiicola</i> , <i>Lasioptera carophila</i>
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	<i>Thecodiplosis brachyntera</i>
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	<i>Contarinia pisi</i>
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<i>Jaapiella schmidtii</i>
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	<i>Wachtliella persicariae</i>
<i>Populus tremula</i>	<i>Contarinia petioli</i> , <i>C. populi</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>Rabdophaga giraudiana</i> , <i>Verbasciola petioli</i>

host plant species	gall midge species
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	<i>Dasineura potentillae</i>
<i>Prunella grandiflora</i> , <i>P. vulgaris</i>	<i>Macrolabis brunellae</i>
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	<i>Asphondylia pruniperda</i> , <i>Putoniella pruni</i> , <i>Dasineura tortrix</i>
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	<i>Contarinia pyrivora</i> , <i>Dasineura pyri</i>
<i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Q. petraea</i>	<i>Arnoldioli quercus</i> , <i>Contarinia quercina</i> , <i>Dasineura dryophila</i> , <i>Macrodiplosis pustularis</i> , <i>M. roboris</i> , <i>Resseliella quercivora</i>
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> , <i>R. acris</i>	<i>Dasineura ranunculi</i>
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	<i>Gephyraulax raphanistri</i>
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	<i>Dasineura tetensi</i> , <i>Resseliella ribis</i>
<i>Rorippa amphibia</i> , <i>R. sylvestris</i>	<i>Dasineura sisymbrii</i>
<i>Rosa canina</i>	<i>Dasineura rosae</i>
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	<i>Contarinia rubicola</i> , <i>Dasineura plicatrix</i> , <i>Lasioptera rubi</i>
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	<i>Dasineura plicatrix</i>
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> , <i>R. caesius</i>	<i>Dasineura plicatrix</i> , <i>Lasioptera rubi</i> , <i>Resseliella theobaldi</i>
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	<i>Contarinia acetosellae</i> , <i>Jaapiella rubicundula</i>
<i>Salix alba</i>	<i>Rabdophaga rosaria</i> , <i>R. terminalis</i>
<i>Salix aurita</i> , <i>S. cinerea</i>	<i>Dasineura auritae</i> , <i>Iteomyia caprae</i> , <i>Rabdophaga clavifex</i> , <i>R. gemmicola</i> , <i>R. salicis</i>
<i>Salix caprea</i>	<i>Iteomyia caprae</i> , <i>Iteomyia major</i> , <i>Rabdophaga iteobia</i> , <i>R. salicis</i>
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	<i>Rabdophaga pulvini</i> , <i>R. salicis</i>
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	<i>Rabdophaga terminalis</i> , <i>R. saliciperda</i> , <i>Macrolabis saliceti</i>
<i>Salix repens</i>	<i>Rabdophaga jaapi</i>
<i>Salix triandra</i>	<i>Rabdophaga heterobia</i>
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	<i>Rabdophaga marginemtorquens</i>
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	<i>Dasineura salviae</i>
<i>Salvia</i> sp.	<i>Asphondylia salviflorae</i>
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	<i>Arnoldioli sambuci</i>
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	<i>Dasineura peinei</i> , <i>Dasineura sanguisorbae</i>
<i>Scirpus silvaticus</i>	<i>Giraudiella scirpicola</i>
<i>Secale cereale</i>	<i>Haplodiplosis marginata</i> , <i>Hybolasioptera fasciata</i> , <i>Mayetiola destructor</i>
<i>Senecio nemorensis</i> ssp. <i>fuchsii</i>	<i>Contarinia aequalis</i>
<i>Seseli</i> sp.	<i>Lasioptera umbelliferarum</i>
<i>Silene pratensis</i> ( <i>Melandrium album</i> )	<i>Neomikiella lychnitis</i>
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> ( <i>S. inflata</i> )	<i>Jaapiella floriperda</i>
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.	<i>Contarinia nasturtii</i>
<i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i>	<i>Gephyraulax sisymbrii</i>
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	<i>Contarinia solani</i>
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	<i>Dasineura virgaeureae</i>
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	<i>Contarinia schlechtendaliana</i> , <i>Cystiphora sonchi</i>
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	<i>Contarinia floriperda</i> , <i>Contarinia sorbi</i>
<i>Spiraea hypericifolia</i>	<i>Contarinia spiraeophaga</i> , <i>Rosomyia spiraeae</i> , <i>Tavolgomomyia karelini</i> , <i>Spiromyia cystiphorae</i>
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	<i>Ametrodiplosis crassinerva</i> , <i>Wachtliella stachydis</i>
<i>Stachys recta</i>	<i>Asphondylia stachydiflorae</i> , <i>Trotteria kalininae</i>
<i>Stellaria media</i>	<i>Macrolabis stellariae</i>
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	<i>Contarinia tanacetii</i> , <i>Ozihincus tanacetii</i> , <i>Rhopalomyia tanaceticola</i>
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	<i>Ametrodiplosis thalictrocola</i> , <i>Jaapiella thalictri</i>
<i>Thalictrum collinum</i>	<i>Macrolabis thalictri</i>
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> , <i>T. pulegoides</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>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	<i>Contarinia tragopogonis</i>
<i>Trifolium medium</i>	<i>Hadrobremia longiventris</i>
<i>Trifolium montanum</i> , <i>T. strepens</i> , <i>T. lupinaster</i>	<i>Contarinia schlechtendaliana</i> , <i>C. shelakovi</i>
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	<i>Dasineura leguminicola</i> , <i>D. gentneri</i>
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	<i>Dasineura trifolii</i> , <i>Tricholaba trifolii</i>
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	<i>Rhopalomyia syngenesiae</i> , <i>Schizomyia samaralukensis</i> , <i>Trotteria jigulensis</i>

host plant species	gall midge species
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> ( <i>T. vulgare</i> )	<i>Contarinia tritici</i> , <i>Haplodiplosis marginata</i> , <i>Mayetiola destructor</i> , <i>Sitodiplosis mosellana</i>
<i>Ulmus minor</i> , <i>U. glabra</i>	<i>Janetiella lemeei</i>
<i>Ulmus carpinifolia</i>	<i>Coniophora autumnalis</i>
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	<i>Dasineura urticae</i>
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	<i>Jaapiella vacciniorum</i> , <i>Dasineura myrtylli</i>
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	<i>Asphondylia verbasci</i> , <i>Dasineura verbasci</i>
<i>Verbascum orientale</i>	<i>Contarinia anthophthorae</i> , <i>Trotteria bochkarevi</i> , <i>Verbasciola mamaevae</i>
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	<i>Jaapiella veronicae</i> , <i>Macrolabis incolens</i> , <i>Verbasciola volgensis</i>
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	<i>Ametrodiplosis viciae</i> , <i>Contarinia cracciae</i> , <i>Dasineura spadicea</i> , <i>Tricholaba viciarum</i>
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	<i>Ametrodiplosis viciae</i> , <i>Anabremia viciae</i> , <i>Dasineura viciae</i> , <i>Tricholaba similis</i>
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	<i>Asphondylia ervi</i> , <i>Gynandrobremia viciae</i>
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i> , <i>V. sylvestris</i>	<i>Dasineura affinis</i>

### ***Wyattella fungicola* Mamaev, 1976**

OCCURRENCE. Habarovskij Province, Hehcyrskij Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1996).

### ***Wyattella ussuriensis* Mamaev, 1966**

OCCURRENCE. Primorskij Province, Kedrovaâ Pad' Nature Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev (1966).

### ***Yukawamyia gratia* Mamaev et Zaitzev, 1996**

OCCURRENCE. Kuril'skie Islands, Mendeleevo.

DISTRIBUTION. Asian.

REFERENCE. Mamaev & Zaitzev (1996a).

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