



ARQUIVOS DO MUSEU BOCAGE

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NEW DATA ON SOME FUNGUS GNATS (DIPTERA, SCIAROIDEA) IN PORTUGAL

EUGÉNIA RIBEIRO^(1,2)

INTRODUCTION

The fungus gnats are a large and diverse group of Diptera Nematocera which can be found in many distinct habitats. The immature stages are very often found in the fruiting bodies of the fungi and also in decaying wood. The adults are mainly found in wet places in forests and woodlands and can be easily recognised by their curved shape, long coxae and developed tibial spurs.

In this work the specimens were obtained with a Malaise trap, placed in Vilar de Mouros in the North of Portugal from 17 August to 23 November 2002. Twenty five species are presented as new for that area and nine other mycetophilid species are recorded as new for Portugal (Fig. 1). A total of 398 specimens from 34 different species are the material of this study (Tab. 1).

For each genus some generic data are given and for each species data are listed according to the type-locality, date of collection and number of males and females collected. A sign (*) is given to the new records and their distribution is referred according to the catalogue of Sóos & Papp (1988). The site for each species is not listed since it is always Vilar de Mouros.

(¹) Departamento de Biologia Animal, Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, Campo Grande, Bloco C2, 1749-016 Lisboa - PORTUGAL.

(²) Centro de Biologia Ambiental, Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, Campo Grande, Bloco C2, 1749-016 Lisboa - PORTUGAL.

STUDIED MATERIAL

***Acnemia* Winnertz**

Acnemia Winnertz, 1863 : 798.

Type species: *Leia nitidicollis* Meigen, 1818: 255 (designation by Johannsen, 1909: 63).

Recognised mainly as Holarctic, the genus was revised by Zaitzev (1982a, 1982b). It is a widespread genus in that Region even if with few species. Adults can be found at flowers (Hutson *et al.*, 1980). In this study specimens of *Acnemia nitidicollis* (Meigen) were collected.

***Acnemia nitidicollis* (Meigen, 1818)**

Leia nitidicollis. *Syst. Besch.*, 1: 255.

Type-locality: not given (? Stolberg) [D].

Material examined: 17-VIII to 24-VIII-2002, 3 ♂♂; 24-VIII to 31-VIII-2002, 2 ♂♂; 31-VIII to 7-IX-2002, 1 ♀; 21-IX to 28-IX-2002, 1 ♂; 28-IX to 5-X-2002, 5 ♂♂; 5-X to 12-X-2002, 1 ♂ + 1 ♀; 26-X to 2-XI-2002, 1 ♂ + 1 ♀.

***Allodia* Winnertz**

Allodia Winnertz, 1863: 826.

Type species: *Mycetophila ornaticollis*: Winnertz, 1863: 830 (designation Johannsen, 1909: 104) [= *Mycetophila lugens* (Wiedemann, 1817)], misidentification.

According to Tuomikoski (1966), the genus comprises two subgenera: *Allodia sensu stricto* and *Brachycampta*. The specimens found are from *Allodia (Allodia) ornaticollis* (Meigen).

***Allodia (Allodia) ornaticollis* (Meigen, 1818)**

Mycetophila ornaticollis. *Syst. Besch.*, 1: 269.

Type-locality: not given (Germany)

Material examined: 9-XI to 16-XI-2002, 2 ♂♂ + 2 ♀♀; 16-XI to 23-XI-2002, 7 ♂♂ + 7 ♀♀.

***Anatella* Winnertz**

Anatella Winnertz, 1863: 855.

Type species: *Anatella gibba* Winnertz, 1863: 855 (designated by Johannsen, 1909: 90).

It is a genus with flies of very small size and dark colours and which presents the Costa distinct beyond the tip of vein R5. The genus has mainly a Holarctic distribution, but over thirty species are recorded as Palaearctic. Authors as Johannsen (1909), Edwards (1925), Landrock (1927), Tuomikoski (1966) and Chandler (1977) have contributed to the knowledge of this genus. Most species have few external characters that allow to separate them, being for this reason mainly distinguished by the male genital structure. Males are found usually in dark and wet places and little is known on the immature stages. Nevertheless it was possible to recognise the female though the rearing of specimens from *Heliotum aciculare* Persoon, a small lignicolous Ascomycete (Chandler, 1977). *Anatella flavomaculata* Edwards is a new record for Portugal.

* *Anatella flavomaculata* Edwards, 1925

Anatella flavomaculata. *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1924: 590.

Type-locality: Sheviock, Cornwall (Great Britain).

Material examined: 12-X to 19-X-2002, 1 ♀; 19-X to 26-X-2002, 1 ♂; 2-XI to 9-XI-2002, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Some countries in Europe.

Boletina Staeger

Boletina Staeger, 1840: 233.

Type species: *Leia trivittata* Meigen, 1818: 258 (designation Johannsen, 1909: 73).

It is the largest genus of the tribe Gnoristini, with over sixty Palaearctic species. It is a genus with a high distribution and a big number of habitats. The specimens found belong to *Boletina gripha* Dziedzicki.

Boletina gripha Dziedzicki, 1885

Boletina gripha. *Pam. fizyogr.*, 5: 9.

Type-locality: "Zaczernie v Bialorussii" (USSR)

Material examined: 24-VIII to 31-VIII-2002, 9 ♂♂; 5-X to 12-X-2002, 3 ♂♂; 12-X to 19-X-2002, 1 ♀; 19-X to 26-X-2002, 2 ♂♂ + 6 ♀♀; 26-X to 2-XI-2002, 7 ♀♀; 2-XI to 9-XI-2002, 1 ♀; 9-XI to 16-XI-2002, 3 ♂♂; 16-XI to 23-XI-2002, 7 ♂♂ + 10 ♀♀.

Bolitophila Meigen

Bolitophila Meigen, 1818: 220.

Type species: *Bolitophila cinerea* Meigen, 1818:221 (designation Westwood, 1840:127).

The flies are of medium size and have a slender shape. Landrock (1925) separated the genus in the two subgenera *Bolitophila* and *Cliopisa*, in spite of not being two natural groups. The male collected belongs to *Bolitophila (Bolitophila) saundersi* (Curtis).

Bolitophila (Bolitophila) saundersi (Curtis, 1836)

Messala saundersi. *Brit. Ent.*, **13**: 581.

Type-locality: Great Britain.

Material examined: 16-XI to 23-XI-2002, 1 ♂.

Brevicornu Marshall

Brevicornu Marshall, 1896: 306.

Type species: *Brevicornu flavum* Marshall, 1896: 307 (designation Tuomikoski, 1966: 185).

About forty Palaearctic species are recorded and this genus is divided in two subgenera, *Brevicornu sensu stricto* and *Stigmatomeria*, the latter established by Tuomikoski (1966). Only the male genitalic characters allow the correct separation of the species, so females can only be identified if they are associated with males. Males of *Brevicornu nigrofuscum* (Lundstrom) were collected and because females did not appear at the same time as the males the former are just considered as *Brevicornu* sp.

Brevicornu (Brevicornu) nigrofuscum (Lundstrom, 1909)

Brachycampta nigrofuscum. *Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn.*, **32** (2): 27.

Type-locality: Karislojo (Finland).

Material examined: 17-VIII to 24-VIII-2002, 1 ♂; 5-X to 12-X-2002, 1 ♂; 19-X to 26-X-2002, 1 ♂.

Brevicornu sp.

Material examined: 31-VIII to 7-IX-2002, 1 ♀; 12-X to 19-X-2002, 1 ♀.

Cordyla Meigen

Cordyla Meigen, 1803: 263.

Type species: *Cordyla fusca* Meigen, 1804: 93 (subsequent mon.).

The genus presents an exclusive characteristic : the antennae are formed by a lower number of flagellar segments than in other genera of fungus gnats. The flies are

rather small, the wings present microtrichia, Costa does not extend beyond the tip of the radial sector and ends from some distance to the tip of the wing. The Subcosta is very short and curved toward R1. Adults are known to attack fungi from the base of the stipe up (Hackman & Meinander, 1979), which was also observed in some fungi families by the author (Ribeiro, 1990). Eight different species were found in the material from Vilar de Mouros, one of them being a new record for Portugal: *Cordyla flaviceps* (Staeger). Some females are indicated as *Cordyla* sp., because association with males was not possible.

Cordyla brevicornis (Staeger, 1840)

Pachypalpus brevicornis. *Naturh. Tidsskr.*, **3**: 269.

Type-locality: "Fredriksbergs Slothave" (Denmark).

Material examined: 31-VIII to 7-IX-2002, 1 ♂; 16-XI to 23-XI-2002, 1 ♂ + 1 ♀.

Cordyla crassicornis Meigen, 1818

Cordyla crassicornis. *Syst. Besch.*, **1**: 275.

Type-locality: Austria.

Material examined: 29-IX to 5-X-2002, 1 ♂.

Cordyla fasciata Meigen, 1830

Cordyla fasciata. *Syst. Besch.*, **6**: 304.

Type-locality: "Gegend von Berlin".

Material examined: 5-X to 12-X-2002, 1 ♂; 2-XI to 9-XI-2002, 1 ♂.

* ***Cordyla flaviceps*** (Staeger, 1840)

Pachypalpus flaviceps. *Naturh. Tidsskr.*, **3**: 268.

Type-locality: Copenhagen (Denmark)

Material examined: 7-IX to 14-IX-2002, 1 ♀; 9-XI to 16-XI-2002, 1 ♂ + 1 ♀; 16-XI to 23-XI-2002, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Widely distributed in Europe.

Cordyla fusca Meigen, 1804

Cordyla fusca. *Klass. Besch.*, **1**: 93.

Type-locality: Aachen [D].

Material examined: 28-IX to 5-X-2002, 1 ♂ + 1 ♀.

Cordyla nitidula Edwards, 1925

Cordyla nitidula. *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1924**: 616.

Type-locality: Shefford, Beds. (Great Britain).

Material examined: 19-X to 26-X-2002, 1 ♂; 26-X to 2-XI-2002, 1 ♂.

Cordyla pusilla Edwards, 1925

Cordyla pusilla. *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1924**: 615.

Type-locality: Shefford, Beds. (Great Britain).

Material examined: 5-X to 12-X-2002, 1 ♂.

Cordyla styliforceps (Bukowski, 1934)

Polyxena styliforceps. *Konowia*, **13**: 186.

Type-locality: "Naturschutzgebiet von Krim unweit Aloschta" (Crimea, USSR).

Material examined: 17-VIII to 24-VIII-2002, 1 ♂; 14-IX to 21-IX-2002, 1 ♂; 26-X to 2-XI-2002, 1 ♂; 2-XI to 9-XI-2002, 1 ♂.

***Cordyla* sp.**

Material examined: 12-X to 19-X-2002, 1 ♀; 26-X to 2-XI-2002, 1 ♀; 2-XI to 9-XI-2002, 2 ♀♀.

Ectrepesthoneura Enderlein

Ectrepesthoneura Enderlein, 1911: 115.

Type species: *Tetragoneura hirta* Winnertz, 1846: 19 (original designation).

It is a small genus of the Holarctic region related with the large *Tetragoneura* Winnertz. Some authors as Vockeroth (1980) suggested that the genus was not independent from *Tetragoneura* Winnertz, but Chandler (1980) showed that in the Palaearctic region the genus *Ectrepesthoneura* Enderlein shows characteristics that allow to separate the two genera.

Ectrepesthoneura hirta (Winnertz, 1846)

Tetragoneura hirta. *Stettin. ent. Ztg.*, **7**: 19.

Type-locality: not given (?Krefeld, lectotype designation).

Material examined: 28-IX to 5-X-2002, 1 ♂.

***Exechia* Winnertz**

Exechia Winnertz, 1863: 879.

Type species: *Tipula fungorum*: Winnertz, 1863: 886, misidentified as *Exechia fungorum* (De Geer) (designated Johannsen, 1909: 106) [= *fusca* (Meigen, 1804)].

A genus with a large distribution in the World and can be separated, in most cases, from other genera of *Exechiini* because they present the cubital fork shorter, having its base situated distinctly beyond that of the medial fork. Many authors treated this genus and Tuomikoski (1966) divided it into several genera. The specimens here studied belong to three different species, one of them being a new record for Portugal.

***Exechia dentata* Lundstrom, 1916**

Exechia dentata. *Annl. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.*, **14**: 75.

Type-locality: Kovácspatak (Czechoslovakia).

Material examined: 21-IX to 28-IX-2002, 1 ♂; 12-X to 19-X-2002, 2 ♂♂; 19-X to 26-X-2002, 1 ♂; 16-XI to 23-XI-2002, 1 ♂.

* ***Exechia parvula* (Zetterstedt, 1852)**

Mycetophila nana. *Dipt. Scand.*, **11**: 4244.

Type-locality: not given (Denmark).

Material examined: 9-XI to 16-XI-2002, 1 ♂ + 1 ♀.

Distribution: Widely distributed in Europe.

***Exechia repandoides* Caspers, 1984**

Exechia repandoides. *Zeitsch. fur Ent.*, **5**: 173-205.

Type-locality: Teichbach (Lunz)

Material examined: 17-VIII to 24-VIII-2002, 1 ♂; 24-VIII to 31-VIII-2002, 1 ♂; 31-VIII to 7-IX-2002, 1 ♀; 7-IX to 14-IX-2002, 1 ♂; 14-IX to 21-IX-2002, 2 ♀♀; 21-IX to 28-IX-2002, 1 ♂; 28-IX to 5-X-2002, 2 ♂♂; 5-X to 12-X-2002, 2 ♂♂ + 2 ♀♀; 12-X to 19-X-2002, 4 ♂♂ + 1 ♀; 19-X to 26-X-2002, 11 ♂♂ + 16 ♀♀; 26-X to 2-XI-2002, 3 ♂♂ + 3 ♀♀; 2-XI to 9-XI-2002, 5 ♂♂ + 2 ♀♀; 9-XI to 16-XI-2002, 6 ♂♂ + 11 ♀♀; 16-XI to 23-XI-2002, 2 ♂♂ + 1 ♀.

***Greenomyia* Brunetti**

Greenomyia Brunetti, 1912: 87.

Type species: *Greenomyia nigricoxa* Brunetti, 1912: 87 (orig. des.); not Palearctic.

Mainly a Holarctic genus with a small number of known species (Matile, 2002). *Greenomyia mongolica* Lastovka & Matile is a new record for Portugal.

* *Greenomyia mongolica* Lastovka & Matile, 1974

Greenomyia mongolica. *Acta zool. hung.*, **20**: 99

Type-locality: "Central aimak: Tosgoni oovoo" (Mongolia).

Material examined: 31-VIII to 7-IX-2002, 1 ♀; 28-IX to 5-X-2002, 6 ♂♂ + 1 ♀; 19-X to 26-X-2002, 3 ♀♀; 2-XI to 9-XI-2002, 1 ♂; 16-XI to 23-XI-2002, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Known from some European countries and from Mongolia in Asia.

Macrocera Meigen

Macrocera Meigen, 1803: 261.

Type species: *Macrocera lutea* Meigen, 1804: 46 (designation Curtis, 1837: 637).

Slender flies with very long antennae, much longer than the body, reaching sometimes five or six times the length of the body. The genus is very well represented in all biogeographical regions.

Macrocera phalerata Meigen, 1818

Macrocera phalerata. *Syst. Besch.*, **1**: 223.

Type-localities: Berlin u. Halle (DDR).

Material examined: 12-X to 19-X-2002, 1 ♀.

Monoclona Mik

Monoclona Mik, 1886: 279.

Type species: *Sciophila halterata* Staeger, 1840: 275 (aut.) [= *rufilatera* (Walker, 1837)].

A very small genus in the World. Hutson *et al.* (1980) refer that four species are known from Europe but it is likely that they all belong to a single species, *Monoclona rufilatera* (Walker). They appear to live in rotten wood and the larva lives in a mucilaginous tube.

Monoclona rufilatera (Walker, 1837)

Sciophila rufilatera. *Ent. Mag.*, **4**: 115.

Type-locality: "Near London" (Great Britain).

Material examined: 21-IX to 28-IX-2002, 1 ♂; 28-IX to 5-X-2002, 1 ♂; 26-X to 2-XI-2002, 1 ♀.

***Mycetophila* Meigen**

Mycetophila Meigen, 1803: 263.

Type species: *Tipula agarici* Villers, 1789: 393 (designation Johannsen, 1909: 116).

It is an enormous Worldwide genus with over one hundred fifty species. Laffoon (1957) published a revision of the Nearctic species and in what refers to the Palearctic species, the works from Lastovka (1972) and Lastovka & Kidd (1975) are helpful contributions. Specimens from thirteen species were collected, five of them being new records for Portugal.

***Mycetophila alea* Laffoon, 1965**

Mycetophila alea. *Mycetophilidae*, in Stone & al.: *A catalog of the Diptera of America North of Mexico*: 210.

Type-locality: not given (Europe).

Material examined: 12-X to 19-X-2002, 1 ♂; 26-X to 2-XI-2002, 1 ♀.

***Mycetophila britannica* Lastovka & Kidd, 1975**

Mycetophila britannica. *Entomologist's mon. Mag.*, **110**: 203.

Type-localities: Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. and many other localities in England (Great Britain).

Material examined: 17-VIII to 24-VIII-2002, 1 ♂; 24-VIII to 31-VIII-2002, 1 ♂ + 7 ♂♂; 31-VIII to 7-IX-2002, 2 ♂♂; 7-IX to 14-IX-2002, 1 ♂; 14-IX to 21-IX-2002, 2 ♂♂ + 1 ♀; 5-X to 12-X-2002, 1 ♂ + 4 ♀♀; 12-X to 19-X-2002, 5 ♂♂ + 6 ♀♀.

***Mycetophila caudata* Staeger, 1840**

Mycetophila caudata. *Naturh. Tidsskr.*, **3**: 243.

Type-locality: not given (Denmark).

Material examined: 12-X to 19-X-2002, 1 ♀; 16-XI to 23-XI-2002, 1 ♀.

* ***Mycetophila dentata* Lundstrom, 1913**

Mycetophila dentata. *Annl. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.*, **11**: 319.

Type-locality: Felsobánya (=Baia Sprie) (Roumania).

Material examined: 14-IX to 21-IX-2002, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Most countries of Europe, from Iran in Asia and in the Nearctic Region.

* *Mycetophila exstincta* Loew, 1869

Mycetophila exstincta. *Berl. ent. Z.*, **13**: 152.

Type-locality: "Middle States" (USA).

Material examined: 12-X to 19-X-2002, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Some countries in Europe, from Iran in Asia and in the Nearctic Region.

* *Mycetophila ichneumonea* Say, 1823

Mycetophila ichneumonea. *J. Acad. nat. sci. Philad.*, **3**: 16.

Type-locality: Pennsylvania (USA).

Material examined: 7-IX to 14-IX-2002, 1 ♀; 19-X to 26-X-2002, 5 ♂♂ + 23 ♀♀.

Distribution: Widely distributed in Europe and known from Algeria in North Africa, from Japan and Mongolia in Asia and also in the Nearctic Region.

Mycetophila luctuosa Meigen, 1830

Mycetophila luctuosa. *Syst. Besch.*, **6**: 299.

Type-locality: not given (Europe).

Material examined: 2-XI to 9-XI-2002, 1 ♂ + 2 ♀♀.

Mycetophila perpallida Chandler, 1993

Mycetophila perpallida. *Br. J. Ent. Nat. Hist.*, **6**: 6.

Type-locality: Montenegro, Kolasin.

Material examined: 24-VIII to 31-VIII-2002, 1 ♀; 31-VIII to 7-IX-2002, 1 ♀; 7-IX to 14-IX-2002, 2 ♀♀; 14-IX to 21-IX-2002, 2 ♂♂ + 2 ♀♀; 21-IX to 28-IX-2002, 2 ♂♂ + 2 ♀♀; 5-X to 12-X-2002, 3 ♀♀; 12-X to 19-X-2002, 4 ♂♂ + 4 ♀♀; 19-X to 26-X-2002, 1 ♂ + 5 ♀♀; 26-X to 2-XI-2002, 9 ♂♂ + 9 ♀♀; 2-XI to 9-XI-2002, 4 ♂♂ + 10 ♀♀; 9-XI to 16-XI-2002, 2 ♂♂ + 6 ♀♀; 16-XI to 23-XI-2002, 29 ♀♀.

Mycetophila pumila Winnertz, 1863

Mycetophila pumila. *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, **13**: 922.

Type-locality: not given ("In der Sammlung des Herrn Baron von Osten-Sacken in St. Petersburg") (USSR).

Material examined: 5-X to 12-X-2002, 1 ♂.

Mycetophila ruficollis Meigen, 1818 group

Material examined: 21-IX to 28-IX-2002, 3 ♀♀; 28-IX to 5-X-2002, 2 ♀♀.

Mycetophila signatoides Dziedzicki, 1884

Mycetophila signatoides. Pam. fizyogr., 4: 310.

Type-locality: not given (probably district of Krefeld, D).

Material examined: 12-X to 19-X-2002, 1 ♂; 19-X to 26-X-2002, 1 ♂ + 1 ♀.

* ***Mycetophila sordida*** Van der Wulp, 1874

Mycetophila sordida. Tijdschr. Ent., 17: 125.

Type-localities: Haag, Amsterdam (Netherland).

Material examined: 7-IX to 14-IX-2002, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Widespread in Western and North Europe; known from Morocco in North Africa and in Iran, Asia.

Mycetophila stolidia Walker, 1856

Mycetophila stolidia. Ins. Brit. Dipt., 3: 15.

Type-locality: England (Great Britain).

Material examined: 26-X to 2-XI-2002, 1 ♂.

* ***Mycetophila unicolor*** Stannius, 1831

Mycetophila unicolor. Observ. Mycetoph.: 15.

Type-locality: not given.

Material examined: 7-IX to 14-IX-2002, 1 ♀; 5-X to 12-X-2002, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Common in Europe. Also known from the Atlantic islands (Chandler & Ribeiro, 1995).

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ABSTRACT

This study is based on several specimens of fungus gnats collected at Vilar de Mouros (North of Portugal) using a Malaise trap. Data for thirty-four mycetophilid

species are given. Nine of these species are new records for Portugal. For twenty five species, the collecting site is a new distribution record. The new species records for Portugal are: *Anatella flavomaculata* Edwards, 1925; *Cordyla flaviceps* (Staeger, 1840); *Exechia parvula* (Zetterstedt, 1852); *Greenomyia mongolica* Lastovka & Matile, 1974; *Mycetophila dentata* Lundstrom, 1913; *Mycetophila extincta* Loew, 1869; *Mycetophila ichneumonea* Say, 1823; *Mycetophila sordida* Van der Wulp, 1874; and *Mycetophila unicolor* Stannius, 1831.

RESUMO

Este estudo é baseado em espécimens de micetofílídeos colhidos em Vilar de Mouros (Norte de Portugal) com armadilha Malaise. São fornecidos elementos para trinta e quatro espécies de micetofílídeos. Nove destas espécies são novas para Portugal. Uma nova área de distribuição é dada para as outras vinte e cinco. As espécies novas para Portugal são: *Anatella flavomaculata* Edwards, 1925; *Cordyla flaviceps* (Staeger, 1840); *Exechia parvula* (Zetterstedt, 1852); *Greenomyia mongolica* Lastovka & Matile, 1974; *Mycetophila dentata* Ludstrom, 1913; *Mycetophila extincta* Loew, 1869; *Mycetophila ichneumonea* Say, 1823; *Mycetophila sordida* Van der Wulp, 1874; e *Mycetophila unicolor* Stannius, 1831.

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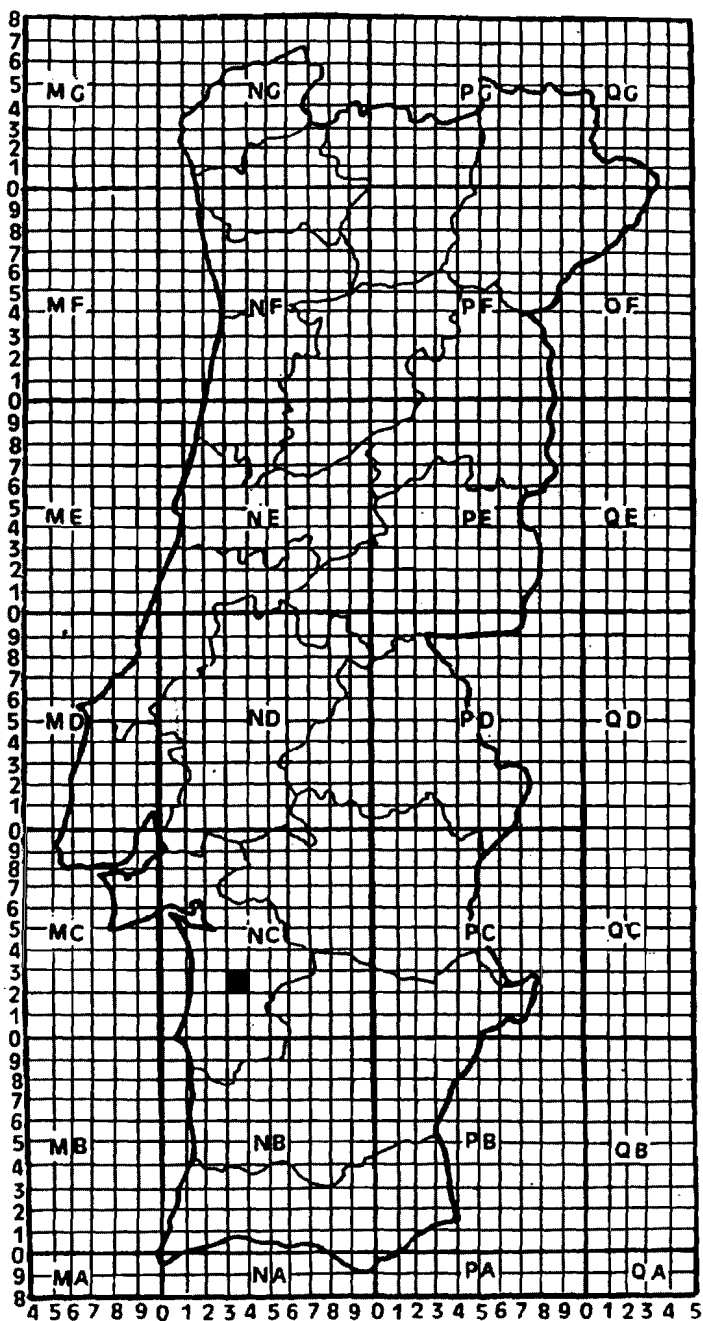


Figure 1 - Collecting site: Vilar de Mouros (29TNG 23).

Table 1 - Mycetophilid species, number of males and females and their respective total number.

| Species | Number of males | Number of females | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| <i>Acnemia nitidicollis</i> | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| <i>Allodia ornaticollis</i> | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| <i>Anatella flavomaculata</i> | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Boletina gripha</i> | 24 | 25 | 49 |
| <i>Bolitophila saundersi</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Brevicornu nigrofuscum</i> | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| <i>Brevicornu</i> sp. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Cordyla brevicornis</i> | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Cordyla crassicornis</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Cordyla fasciata</i> | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Cordyla flaviceps</i> | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| <i>Cordyla fusca</i> | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Cordyla nitidula</i> | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Cordyla pusilla</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Cordyla styliforceps</i> | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| <i>Cordyla</i> sp. | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Ectrepesthoneura hirta</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Exechia dentata</i> | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| <i>Exechia parvula</i> | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Exechia repandoides</i> | 39 | 39 | 78 |
| <i>Greenomyia mongolica</i> | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| <i>Macrocera phalerata</i> | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Monoclona rufilatera</i> | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Mycetophila alea</i> | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Mycetophila britannica</i> | 13 | 18 | 31 |
| <i>Mycetophila caudata</i> | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Mycetophila dentata</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Mycetophila extincta</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Mycetophila ichneumonea</i> | 5 | 24 | 29 |
| <i>Mycetophila luctuosa</i> | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Mycetophila perpallida</i> | 24 | 74 | 98 |
| <i>Mycetophila pumila</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Mycetophila ruficollis</i> group | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| <i>Mycetophila signatoides</i> | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Mycetophila sordida</i> | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Mycetophila stolidia</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Mycetophila unicolor</i> | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 173 | 225 | 398 |