Separatabdruck der Seiten 245–293 aus:

Studia dipterologica. Supplement ISSN 1433-4968
Band **16** (2008)

Diptera Stelviana

A dipterological perspective on a changing alpine landscape

Results from a survey of the biodiversity
of Diptera (Insecta) in
the Stilfserjoch National Park (Italy)

Volume 1

edited
by
Joachim Ziegler

Erschienen am 22. Dezember 2008

AMPYX-VERLAG, Dr. Andreas Stark, Halle (Saale)

4.3.23 Sciaroidea excl. Sciaridae

Olavi Kurina

Abstract
Fungus gnats in the alpine landscape of Stilfserjoch National Park in northern Italy were studied on the basis of the material collected by five Malaise traps throughout the season of 2005 and a few Yellow-tray traps in 2003 and 2004. Collecting localities were selected gradually along the altitude types, viz. submontane (940 m), montane (1,220 m), oreal (high montane – 1,630 m), subalpine (2,030 m), and alpine (2,315 m). The trapping yielded 7,225 specimens from which 290 species were recorded including 117 species new to Italy and 281 species new to South Tyrol. Four genera – *Drepanocercus* Vockeroth, *Novakia* Strobl, *Rondaniella* Johannsen, *Pseudobrachypeza* Tuomikoski – were recorded as new to Italy. *Sciophila quadratula* Loew was recorded from the Palaearctic region for the first time. Five new species – *Docosia pseudogilvipes* **spec. nov.,** *Leia stelviana* **spec. nov.,** *Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *vasculiforma* **spec. nov.,** *Mycetophila ziegleri* **spec. nov.,** *Phronia montana* **spec. nov.** – are described, discussed and provided with detailed figures of male terminalia and colour photographs of habitus. The fauna of fungus gnats in the oreal and montane zones is found to be most speciose and abundant.

Introduction

The fungus gnats are small to medium-sized nematocerous Diptera with characteristic hump-backed habitus. They are a typical dendrophilous insect-group, common and diverse in forest environments, while very few species have been recorded in open landscapes (Økland 1994, Matile 1996). Adults occur in the forest undergrowth, especially in shaded places like small cavities, under root-systems, along stream banks, etc. The larval habitats of fungus gnats are diverse but most of the species are considered to be associated with fruit bodies or mycelium of different fungi (Jakovlev 1994, Matile 1997).

The general classification of Sciaroidea has been an object of discussion and there are still several viewpoints on the issue (e.g. Hippa & Vilkamaa 2006, Amorim & Rindal 2006). I am following the system proposed by Matile (1997) and Søli et al. (2000) with Cecidomyiidae as a sister-group of Sciaroidea. Six families of Sciaroidea are represented in Europe: five families of true fungus gnats, viz. Bolitophilidae, Ditomyiidae, Diadocidiidae, Keroplatidae, Mycetophilidae and the family Sciaridae – black-winged fungus gnats.

Fungus gnats are distributed all over the world with about 4,500 known species, more than 1,450 of them from the Palaearctic region (Søli et al. 2000). According to Chandler (2005), 1,098 species of fungus gnats had then been recorded from Europe, viz. 36 species of Bolitophilidae, 7 species of Diadocidiidae, 4 species of Ditomyiidae, 109 species of Keroplatidae and 942 species of Mycetophilidae. In the European perspective, fungus gnats are very diverse in the boreal zone (Kjærandsen et al. 2007) while the Mediterranean area is characterized by a number of endemic species (Chandler et al. 2006). The best-studied area in Europe is undoubtedly Scandinavia. 699 species have been found in Finland (Jakovlev et al. 2006) and 722 species in Sweden, while about 36 Swedish species await descriptions (Kjærandsen et al. 2007).

In recent years, the study of fungus gnats has shown a relevant increase. A small but an active community of students studying fungus gnats have produced more than ten papers per year. Many descriptions of new species (e. g. POLEVOI & HEDMARK 2004, KURINA 2005), several reviews of the genera (e. g. POLEVOI 2003, KJÆRANDSEN 2006, LAŠTOVKA & ŠEVČIK 2006) and intrageneric species groups (e. g. ZAITZEV et al. 2006) as well as phylogenetic treatments (e. g. HIPPA & VILKAMAA 2006, RINDAL et al. 2007), annotated checklists (e. g. KJÆRANDSEN et al. 2007) and monographs or catalogues (e. g. ZAITZEV 2003, EVENHUIS 2006) have been published.

The study of fungus gnats in Italy was already started in the 19th century by C. RONDANI (e. g. 1856), A. COSTA (e. g. 1857) and M. BEZZI (e. g. 1892). In the second half of the 20th century it was continued mainly by L. SANTINI (e. g. 1982, 1986) and L. MATILE (e. g. 1983). Nevertheless, the Italian checklist (DAHL et al. 1995) included data on 145 species only. Today, the most comprehensive information on Italian fungus gnats is that by P. CHANDLER in the Fauna Europaea database (CHANDLER 2005) listing 335 species in Italy, of which 324 are known in the Italian mainland. In addition, CHANDLER (2004) described two new *Leia* MEIGEN species from the northern Apennines not listed in the database. K. HELLRIGL (1996) summarized the data on fungus gnats in South Tyrol, referring to 69 species (one of Bolitophilidae, six Keroplatidae (as Macroceridae) and 62 of Mycetophilidae). But it is noteworthy, that one of the listed Keroplatidae and the most of the Mycetophilidae are not known from South Tyrol in strict sense. All species with "W" in the column "S+T" have been collected near Obergurgl in the Ötztal in Austria by STOCKNER and TROGER (see HELLRIGL 1996: 621, 625). Therefore only 20 species in HELLRIGL's list have been found in the South Tyrol in the borders of the present province Bolzano.

Material and methods

The material discussed here is from the collections made by C. LANGE and J. ZIEGLER in the Stilfserjoch National Park (Italian Alps). This report deals with the Bolitophilidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplatidae, and Mycetophilidae, which were collected in Malaise traps and in Yellow-tray traps. The Malaise traps were set up during the summer of 2005 along a transect at five different altitudes, whilst the yellow-tray traps were installed in the same area during 2002, 2003 and 2004. The locations of the traps are representative of all the essential habitats of the South Tyrol section of the National Park, from the lowest, submontane, region up to the alpine region, at altitudes between 940 and 2,315 m. The study area is described in chapter 2, and a detailed description of the material and methods is given in chapter 3 of this volume.

The collected Dipterans were sorted out into the families or family-groups by the staff in ZMHB and afterwards sent out to specialists. The fungus gnat material from Malaise trap samples was very abundant and diverse, containing 7,225 specimens. All males were identified to the species level but most of the females to the genus level only. The majority of the material was identified and preserved in 70 % alcohol using 2 ml plastic tubes with screw caps. For a number of species a detailed observation of terminalia was unavoidable. They were separated from the abdomen and heated in a solution of KOH for maceration, then the remaining chitinous parts were washed with acetic acid and distilled water for neutralization, and inserted into glycerine. The rest of the specimen was mounted from alcohol, using the chemical method described by VOCKEROTH (1966), and pinned. After examination, terminalia were stored in the glycerine medium in a special plastic microvial on the same pin. In a few cases permanent mounts were prepared using DMHF (dimethyl hydantoin formaldehyde) or the Euparal medium. Each mounted specimen or a tube with several specimens of one species from the same sample were equipped with a determination as well as collecting labels. Illustrations were made by the author with the U-DA drawing tube attached to a Olympus SX31 compound microscope. The colour photos were made using the Canon 350D camera in combi-

nation with EX Sigma (DG Macro, 105 mm 1:2.8) lens. All primary types, half of the paratypes and about half of the remaining material are deposited in ZMHB (Museum für Naturkunde Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), whereas half of the paratypes and about half of the remaining material are deposited in IZBE (Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences Tartu – former Institute of Zoology and Botany.

In the following species list, the locality data are arranged in the order of the collecting sites, from the lowest, submontane locality (Schmelz) to the highest, alpine study site (Glurnser Alm). The Malaise trap material was all collected in 2005, but for the yellow-tray material the actual years of capture are given. The lowest and the highest altitudinal belts (i. e. distribution range) from which material from the "Diptera Stelviana" project is available are given in square brackets. Precise data on the Malaise trap sites are given in chapter 3.4 and on the yellow-tray sites in chapter 5.3. A detailed explanation of the schemata of the arrangement is given in chapter 4.1.

Data on five species, viz. *Orfelia nigricornis* (Fabricius, 1805), *Allodia* (*B.*) *alternans* (Zetterstedt, 1838), *Allodia* (*B.*) *grata* (Meigen, 1830), *Allodia* (*B.*) *triangularis* (Strobl, 1895), *Allodiopsis korolevi* Zaitzev, 1982 collected by yellow-tray traps in 2003 and 2004 have been included because they were not found in the Malaise trap samples of 2005. Moreover, three of them were found in the Italian mainland for the first time. These data are, however, not included in the quantitative analysis, which includes data from 2005 only. All in all 290 species of fungus gnats were determined from the material, viz. 3 species of Bolitophilidae, 3 species of Diadocidiidae, 2 species of Ditomyiidae, 17 species of Keroplatidae and 265 species of Mycetophilidae including five new species. In addition, ten morpho-species were recognized: the genus *Phthinia* Winnertz was represented by a female specimen only and nine apparently new species were found. New *Cordyla* Meigen species will be described elsewhere. Other species are represented by singletons, hence, the descriptions pending more material to be collected.

In the chapter "Species list and collecting data" genera and species are listed in an alphabetical order within families, whereas within subfamilies and tribes in "Results and discussion". Symbols that follow the species name give relevant faunistic information. Two asterisks ** indicate that the species in question is newly recorded from Italy (and therefore also from the South Tyrol). Species with two asterisks in brackets (**) are not included in the "Checklist delle specie della fauna Italiana" of Dahl et al. (1995), although, they are recorded from Italian mainland afterwards by Chandler (2005). All these species are also new to South Tyrol. One asterisk * or a cross [+] indicates a first record from the South Tyrol. A complete listing of the abbreviations and symbols used is given in chapter 4.2. For species new to Italy and species otherwise remarkable, some comments on their taxonomy and distribution have been added in the section "Results and discussion"; those species have been highlighted in the section "Species list and collecting data". In the descriptions of new species, all measurements are taken in alcohol and are given as the range of measured specimens, followed by the mean value. The measurements from holotypes are given in square brackets. Higher systematics follows Chandler (2005), while morphological terminology follows that of Søli (1997) and Kjærandsen (2006).

Species list and collecting data

BOLITOPHILIDAE

Bolitophila* (*Cliopisa*) *glabrata* Loew, 1869: Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 2♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 6♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 7♂♂ 1♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ 1♀ [oreal].

***Bolitophila* (*Cliopisa*) *hybrida* (Meigen, 1804)** (**): Gomagoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 2♀♀. [montane].

Bolitophila* (*Cliopisa*) *modesta* Lackschewitz, 1937*: Trafoi 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

DIADOCIDIIDAE

Diadocidia* (*Adidocidia*) *valida* MIK, 1874* [See remarks]: Trafoi 4.–13.VII. 1♀ [oreal].

Diadocidia* (*Diadocidia*) *ferruginosa* (MEIGEN, 1830): Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

***Diadocidia* (*Diadocidia*) *spinosula* TOLLET, 1948** (**): Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [montane-subalpine].

***Diadocidia* (*Diadocidia*) spec.**: Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 2♀♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 2♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 3♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♀♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♀. Although, the figures of female terminalia are published by LAŠTOVKA & MATILE (1972) and subsequently by HUTSON et al. (1980), apparent differences between the species are minute and affected by the position of the specimens.

DITOMYIIDAE

Ditomyia macroptera* WINNERTZ, 1852: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♀ [montane].

Symmerus annulatus* (MEIGEN, 1830): Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [montane].

KEROPLATIDAE

***Antlemon* (*Antlemonopsis*) *servulum* (WALKER, 1836)** (**): Schmelz 5.–19.IX. 1♀. Trafoi 24.–30.VIII. 3♀♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂ 3♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

***Macrocera fasciata* MEIGEN, 1804**: Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [subalpine-alpine]

Macrocera phalerata* MEIGEN, 1818: Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 1♀ [submontane].

***Macrocera stigma* CURTIS, 1837**: Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 1♀. Weisser Knott 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

***Macrocera* spec.**: Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 1♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀. Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀. Absence of the key for females of the genus with very similar species and the poor condition of specimens do not allow the identification to the species level. However, all the specimens seem to represent a species not listed above. The specimen from Schmelz (4.–13.VII.) is extremely remarkable with the small size of the body and very short antennae (about half of the body length). Nevertheless, for identification of these specimens additional material, preferably males, from the area is needed.

***Macrorrhyncha collarti* (TOLLET, 1955)** (**): Gomagoi 5.–19.IX. 22♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 9♂♂ 1♀, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 30.VIII.–5.IX. 2♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 5♂♂ 1♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂ [montane-oreal].

Macrorrhyncha rostrata* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1851)* [See remarks]: Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 2♀♀ [submontane].

***Macrorrhyncha* spec.**: Gomagoi 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀. A yellow specimen which runs according to the key by CHANDLER et al. (2006) to *M. laconica*, but has proboscis even slightly longer than head. The studied specimen could belong to an unknown species but also to *M. laconica* without associated females. However, male specimens are necessary to draw a correct decision. According to CHANDLER et al. (*op. cit.*) *Macrorrhyncha* is mainly a Mediterranean genus in Europe, with a high proportion of apparently endemic species.

Neoplatyura flava* (MACQUART, 1826): Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 1♀. Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-montane].

***Neoplatyura nigricauda* (STROBL, 1893)** (**): Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 5♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂ [submontane].

***Orfelia fasciata* (MEIGEN, 1804)** (**): Glurnser Alm 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [alpine]

Orfelia nemoralis* (MEIGEN, 1818): Schmelz 21.–31.V. 3♂♂ 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 25♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 10♂♂ 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 5♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [submontane].

***Orfelia nigricornis* (FABRICIUS, 1805)** (**): Yellow-tray trap: Trafoierbach (30) 8.–10.VII.2003 1♂ [montane].

Orfelia unicolor* (STAEGER, 1840) [See remarks]: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ 3♀♀. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂ [montane-oreal].

***Orfelia* spec.**: Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 4♀♀. Gomagoi 13.–25.VII. 1♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀.

***Platyura marginata* Meigen, 1804** (**): Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♀ [montane].

Pyratula alpicola* Chandler, 2001* [See remarks]: Schmelz 15.–24.VIII. 4♂♂ 1♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 9♂♂ 3♀♀, 1.–5.IX. 2♂♂ 3♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 2♂♂ 2♀♀ [submontane].

Pyratula oracula* Chandler, 1994* [See remarks]: Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 7♂♂ 4♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 7♂♂ 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂ [subalpine-alpine].

***Pyratula zonata* (Zetterstedt, 1855)** (**): Schmelz 21.–31.V. 3♂♂ 3♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 46♂♂ 40♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 20♂♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ 1♀. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 10♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 6♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂ 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 1♂ 2♀♀ [submontane-oreal].

***Pyratula* spec.**: Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 45♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 3♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 3♀♀. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♀.

Urytalpa ochracea* (Meigen, 1818): Trafoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀ [oreal].

MYCETOPHILIDAE

Acnemia angusta* Zaitzev, 1982* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ 1♀ [montane].

***Acnemia nitidicollis* (Meigen, 1818)** (**): Schmelz 17.–21.V. 1♀, 21.–31.V. 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂ 1♀, 3.–14.X. 2♂♂ 1♀. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 4♂♂, 21.–31.V. 3♂♂ 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 4♂♂ 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 3♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 11♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ 3♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 9♂♂ 2♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 4♂♂ 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ 2♀♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 2♂♂ 2♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ 1♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 3♀♀, 3.–14.X. 1♀. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 8♂♂ 2♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ 1♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 5♂♂ 3♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 2♂♂ 1♀. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 8.–15.VIII. 1♀ [submontane–alpine].

Allodia* (*Allodia*) *lugens* (Wiedemann, 1817): Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 2♂♂. Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

Allodia* (*Allodia*) *ornaticollis* (Meigen, 1818): Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂ [submontane-montane].

***Allodia* (*Allodia*) *septentrionalis* Hackman, 1971** (**): Gomagoi 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [montane].

***Allodia* (*Allodia*) *truncata* Edwards, 1921** (**): Gomagoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [montane].

Allodia* (*Allodia*) *zaitzevi* Kurina, 1998* [See remarks]: Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 3♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

***Allodia* (*Brachycampta*) *alternans* (Zetterstedt, 1838)** (**): Yellow-tray trap: Trafoierbach (30) 8.–9.IX.2004 1♂ [montane].

Allodia* (*Brachycampta*) *czernyi* (Landrock, 1912)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

Allodia* (*Brachycampta*) *grata* (Meigen, 1830)* [See remarks]: Yellow-tray trap: Trafoierbach (30) 10.–13.VII.2003 1♂ [montane].

Allodia* (*Brachycampta*) *protenta* Laštovka & Matile, 1974* [See remarks]: Trafoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [oreal].

Allodia* (*Brachycampta*) *triangularis* (Strobl, 1895)* [See remarks]: Yellow-tray trap: Trafoierbach (30) 8.–9.IX.2004 1♂ [montane].

***Allodia* spec.**: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 2♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 3.–14.X. 1♀. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 2♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 6♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 7♀♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♀.

***Allodiopsis domestica* (Meigen, 1830)** (**): Trafoi 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂ 1♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [oreal-alpine].

Allodiopsis korolevi* Zaitzev, 1982* [See remarks]: Yellow-tray trap: Trafoierbach (30) 8.–9.IX.2004 1♂ [montane].

***Allodiopsis* spec.**: Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♀.

***Anatella ciliata* Winnertz, 1863** (**): Gomagoi 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

Anatella gibba* WINNERTZ, 1863* [See remarks]: Trafoi 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [oreal].

Anatella minuta* (STAEGER, 1840)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 19.IX.–3.X. 3♂♂ [montane].

***Anatella simpatica* DZIEDZICKI, 1923** (**): Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂ [oreal].

Anatella stimulea* PLASSMANN, 1977* [See remarks]: Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [oreal].

Anatella unguigera* EDWARDS, 1921* [See remarks]: Trafoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [oreal].

***Anatella* spec.**: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀.

***Apolephthisa subincana* (CURTIS, 1837)** (**): Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀, 3.–14. X. 2♀♀. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15. VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂ 1♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 3♂♂ 2♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 8♂♂ 8♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 2♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♀ [submontane-oreal].

Azana anomala* (STAEGER, 1840): Schmelz 17.–21.V. 1♂ 1♀. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♀. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 4♂♂ 1♀. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

Boletina basalis* (MEIGEN, 1818): Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 2♂♂. Trafoi18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 10♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 10♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 4♂♂ [montane-oreal].

***Boletina cincticornis* (WALKER, 1848)** (**): Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂ 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [oreal].

***Boletina digitata* LUNDSTRÖM, 1914** (**): Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂ [oreal-alpine].

Boletina dispectoides* JAKOVLEV & PENTINEN, 2007* [See remarks]: Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 2♂♂ [oreal].

Boletina dubia* (MEIGEN, 1804): Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [alpine].

***Boletina gripha* DZIEDZICKI, 1885** (**): Schmelz 15.–24.VIII. 1♂. Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 9♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 121♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 233♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 17♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 5♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 7♂♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 15♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 24♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 23♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 11♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 4♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 6♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 10♂♂ [submontane-alpine].

Boletina jamalensis* ZAITZEV, 1994* [See remarks]: Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂ [oreal].

Boletina kivachiana* POLEVOI & HEDMARK, 2004* [See remarks]: Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, Weisser Knott 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ [oreal-subalpine].

***Boletina lundstroemi* LANDROCK, 1912** (**): Trafoi 21.–31.V. 3♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 4♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 11♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 2♂♂ [oreal].

***Boletina moravica* LANDROCK, 1912** (**): Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 8♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [oreal].

***Boletina nasuta* (HALIDAY, 1839)** (**) [See remarks]: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂, 3.–14.X. 1♀ [montane].

Boletina nigricans* DZIEDZICKI, 1885*: Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [oreal].

***Boletina nitida* GRZEGORZEK, 1885** (**): Schmelz 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂. Trafoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂ [submontane-alpine].

Boletina pectinunguis* EDWARDS, 1932* [See remarks]: Trafoi 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

***Boletina plana* (WALKER, 1856)** (**): Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 16♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 8♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 9♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 12♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 9♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 3♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 5♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 5♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 5♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 3♂♂ [montane-alpine].

Boletina polaris* LUNDSTRÖM, 1915* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [montane-alpine].

Boletina populina* POLEVOI in ZAITZEV & POLEVOI, 1995*: Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂ [oreal-subalpine].

***Boletina sciarina* STAEGER, 1840** [See remarks]: Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 12♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 17♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 4♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂,

5.–19.IX. 3♂♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine].

***Boletina trivittata* (Meigen, 1818) [+]**: Schmelz 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂ 2♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 3♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 3♂♂. Glurnser Alm 4.–13.VII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine].

***Boletina* spec.**: Schmelz 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 2♀♀, 21.–31.V. 3♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 3♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 6♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 2♀♀, 1.–5.IX. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 15♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 19♀♀, 3.–14.X. 5♀♀. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♀, 21.–31.V. 3♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 33♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 91♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 11♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 3♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 5♀♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 6♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 14♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 35♀♀. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 7♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 18♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 20♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 35♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 8♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 5♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 2♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 7♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 9♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 2♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 4♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 4♀♀.

Brevicornu arcticum* (Lundström in Lundström & Frey, 1913)*: Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 4♂♂, 21.–31.V. 3♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 2♂♂ [montane-subalpine].

***Brevicornu auriculatum* (Edwards, 1925)** (**): Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 2♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂. Trafoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

Brevicornu bellum* (Johannsen, 1912)* [See remarks]: Schmelz 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 3♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 5♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 9♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 15♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 6♂♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine].

***Brevicornu canescens* (Zetterstedt, 1852)** (**) [See remarks]: Gomagoi 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂ [montane-alpine].

Brevicornu fasciculatum* (Lackschewitz, 1937)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 3.–14.X. 2♂♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [montane-subalpine].

Brevicornu fennicum* (Landrock, 1927)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 2♂♂. Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 2♂♂. Weisser Knott 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [montane-subalpine].

Brevicornu fissicauda* (Lundström, 1911)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂ Glurnser Alm 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [montane-alpine].

***Brevicornu fuscipenne* (Staeger, 1840)** (**): Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂ [montane-alpine].

***Brevicornu griseicolle* (Staeger, 1840)** (**): Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂.Trafoi 18.–21.V. 2♂♂, 21.–31.V. 6♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 4♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 2♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 4♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 5♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 11♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 7♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 12♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 7♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 5♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 8♂♂ [montane-alpine].

***Brevicornu griseolum* (Zetterstedt, 1852)** (**) [See remarks]: Trafoi 18.–21.V. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [oreal-alpine].

Brevicornu improvisum* Zaitzev, 1992* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [montane- subalpine].

Brevicornu intermedium* (Santos Abreu, 1920)* [See remarks]: Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [alpine].

Brevicornu nigrofuscum* (Lundström, 1909)*: Schmelz 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 9♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 5♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 3♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 3♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 9♂♂ [submontane-alpine].

Brevicornu parafennicum* ZAITZEV in ZAITZEV & POLEVOI, 1995* [See remarks]: Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [subalpine].

***Brevicornu proximum* (STAEGER, 1840)** (**): Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 3♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 3♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 4♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 3♂♂ [montane-alpine].

Brevicornu rosmellitum* CHANDLER, 2001* [See remarks]: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 3♂♂. Gomagoi 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂. Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 29. VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VII. 1♂, 24.–30.8. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 24.–30.VIII. 3♂♂ [submontane-alpine].

***Brevicornu ruficorne* (MEIGEN, 1838)** (**): Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 2♂♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 3♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 3♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 3♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 9♂♂. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 4.–13.VII. 3♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 5♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 14♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 14♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 11♂♂, 24.VIII.–30.VIII. 5♂♂ [montane–alpine].

***Brevicornu sericoma* (MEIGEN, 1830)** (**): Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂. Weisser Knott 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂. [montane-alpine].

Brevicornu spathulatum* (LUNDSTRÖM, 1911)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂ [montane].

***Brevicornu subfissicauda* ZAITZEV, 1985** (**) [See remarks]: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. [montane-oreal].

***Brevicornu verralli* (EDWARDS, 1925)** (**): Glurnser Alm 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 7♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 9♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 6♂♂ [alpine].

***Brevicornu* spec.**: Schmelz 17.–21.V. 2♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 2♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 3♀♀, 3.–14.X. 1♀. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 8♀♀; 21.–31.V. 2♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 5♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 13♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 5♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 6♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 2♀♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 6♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 3♀♀, 3.–14.X. 10♀♀. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 11♀♀, 21.–31.V. 13♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 11♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 13♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 7♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 6♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 6♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 17♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 32♀♀. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 6♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 4♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 5♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 4♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 3♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 4♀♀, 15. –24.VIII. 7♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♀♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 9♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 10♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 14♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 7♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 16♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 18♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 14♀♀.

***Brevicornu* spec. 1.**: Glurnser Alm 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [alpine]. Apparently a new species belonging to the *B. fissicauda* species–group but the description pending additional material.

***Clastobasis alternans* (WINNERTZ, 1863)** (**): Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 11♂♂ 7♀♀. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♂ [submontane-montane].

***Coelophthinia thoracica* (WINNERTZ, 1863)** (**): Gomagoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

***Coelosia flava* (STAEGER, 1840)** (**): Schmelz 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ 1♀ [submontane-montane].

***Coelosia fusca* BEZZI, 1892** (**): Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♀ [montane-oreal].

***Coelosia truncata* LUNDSTRÖM, 1909** [+]: Trafoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [oreal].

Cordyla bomloensis* KJÆRANDSEN & KURINA, 2004* [See remarks]: Trafoi 18.–21.V. 2♂♂, 21.–31.V. 18♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 5♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [oreal-alpine].

***Cordyla brevicornis* (STAEGER, 1840)** (**): Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 23♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 14♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 3♂♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 3♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 9♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 18♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 9♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 12♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 37♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 6♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 9♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 10♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 7♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 3♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 2♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 6♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 6♂♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂ [submontane-alpine].

Cordyla crassicornis* Meigen, 1818: Schmelz 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 8♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 3♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 3♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 5♂♂, 21.–31.V. 6♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 4♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 7♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 10♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 5♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 3♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 7♂♂, 24.VIII.–30.VIII. 3♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 6♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 39♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 30♂♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 7♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 11♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 20♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 5♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 11♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 6♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 7♂♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 4♂♂ [submontane-alpine].

***Cordyla fissa* Edwards, 1925** (**): Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 2♂♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

Cordyla flaviceps* (Staeger, 1840)*: Gomagoi 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [montane].

Cordyla fusca* Meigen, 1804: Schmelz 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

***Cordyla insons* Laštovka & Matile, 1974** (**): Schmelz 18.–21.V. 2♂♂, 21.–31.V. 6♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 4♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 9♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 17♂♂, 3.–14.X. 17♂♂. Gomagoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

***Cordyla murina* Winnertz, 1863** (**): Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 1.–5.IX. 1♂. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 4♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂. Glurnser Alm 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine].

***Cordyla nitens* Winnertz, 1863** (**): Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂. Trafoi 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 5♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 8♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 7♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 7♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 5♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 5♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 4♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 9♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

***Cordyla nitidula* Edwards, 1925** (**): Schmelz 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 5♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 3♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 5♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 5♂♂, 1.–5.IX. 2♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 5♂♂, 3.–14.X. 2♂♂. Gomagoi 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 7♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 3♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 5♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 3♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 5♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 5♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 4♂♂ [submontane-oreal].

***Cordyla pusilla* Edwards, 1925** (**): Schmelz 18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 2♂♂. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 2♂♂, 21.–31.V. 9♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 8♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 14♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 4♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 4♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 2♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 4♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–30.VIII. 1♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 4.–13.VII. 3♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 9♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 4♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine].

Cordyla semiflava* (Staeger, 1840)* [See remarks]: Weisser Knott 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [subalpine].

***Cordyla styliforceps* (Bukowski, 1934)** (**): Schmelz 17.–21.V. 3♂♂, 21.–31.V. 21♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 8♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 10♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 1.–5.IX. 2♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 10♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 15♂♂, 3.–14.X. 2♂♂. Trafoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

***Cordyla* spec.**: Schmelz 17.–21.V. 1♀, 21.–31.V. 4♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 7♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 5♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 3♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♀, 1.–5.IX. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 4♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 17♀♀, 3.–14.X. 3♀♀. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 6♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 12♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 3.–14.X. 1♀. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 3♀♀, 21.–31.V. 2♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 9♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 3♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 5♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 4♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 3♀♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 2♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 4♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 5♂♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 2♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 2♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♀♀.

***Cordyla* spec. 1.**: Schmelz 18.–21.V. 1♂. Gomagoi 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

***Cordyla* spec. 2.**: Trafoi 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

***Cordyla* spec. 3.**: Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine].

***Cordyla* spec. 4.**: Trafoi 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [oreal-subalpine].

***Cordyla* spec. 5.**: Weisser Knott 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ [subalpine].

The new *Cordyla* species 1 till 5 are close to *C. murina* and will be described elsewhere.

Docosia flavicoxa* STROBL, 1900* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 2♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 13♂♂ 2♀♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 2♂♂, 1.IX.–5.IX. 2♂♂, 5.IX.–19.IX. 5♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [montane].

Docosia gilvipes* (WALKER, 1856) [See remarks]: Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 1♂ 1♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ 2♀♀. Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 3♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀ [submontane-oreal].

Docosia landrocki* LAŠTOVKA & ŠEVČIK, 2006* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂ [montane].

Docosia lastovkai* CHANDLER, 1994* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 12♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 7♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂. Trafoi 4.–13.VII. 1♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂ [montane-subalpine].

Docosia montana* LAŠTOVKA & ŠEVČIK, 2006* [See remarks]: Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ [oreal-subalpine].

Docosia pseudogilvipes* spec. nov.* [Description in the section "Results and discussion"]: Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 5♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

***Docosia* spec.**: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 8♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 3♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 2♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 3♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 5♀♀, 3.–14.X. 3♀♀. Trafoi 19.IX.–10.X. 1♀. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀.

Drepanocercus spinistylus* SØLI, 1993* [See remarks]: Trafoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [oreal].

Dynatosoma fuscicorne* (MEIGEN, 1818): Schmelz 5.–19.IX. 1♀. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂ 1♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♀ [submontane-oreal].

Dynatosoma reciprocum* (WALKER, 1848)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [montane].

Dynatosoma thoracicum* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838) [See remarks]: Gomagoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [montane].

***Dynatosoma* spec.**: Schmelz 15.–24.VIII. 1♀. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 1♀. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀.

***Ectrepesthoneura colyeri* CHANDLER, 1980** (**): Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂ [montane].

***Ectrepesthoneura hirta* (WINNERTZ, 1846)** (**): Schmelz 13.–25.VII. 1♂. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂ [submontane-montane].

Ectrepesthoneura referta* PLASSMANN, 1976: Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [subalpine-alpine].

***Ectrepesthoneura tori* ZAITZEV et OKLAND, 1994** (**): Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [subalpine].

***Ectrepesthoneura* spec.**: Schmelz 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 3♀♀. Weiser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♀.

Epicypta aterrima* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1852): Gomagoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [montane].

Exechia borealis* LUNDSTRÖM, 1912* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 2♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂. Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 2♂♂. Glurnser Alm 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [montane-alpine].

Exechia chandleri* CASPERS, 1987* [See remarks]: Schmelz 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Trafoi 1.–5.IX. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

Exechia cincta* WINNERTZ, 1863* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 3.–14.X. 1♂ [montane].

Exechia confinis* WINNERTZ, 1863: Gomagoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 1.–5.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂ [montane].

Exechia dizona* EDWARDS, 1924*: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [submontane].

***Exechia exigua* LUNDSTRÖM, 1909** (**): Weisser Knott 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [subalpine].

***Exechia fusca* (MEIGEN, 1804)**: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

***Exechia lundstroemi* LANDROCK, 1923** (**): Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♂. Gomagoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [submontane-montane].

Exechia nigra* Edwards, 1925* [See remarks]: Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [oreal].

***Exechia nitidicollis* Lundström, 1913** (**): Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Trafoi 24.–30.VIII. 1♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂ [submontane-alpine].

Exechia pectinivalva* Stackelberg, 1948*: Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [oreal].

***Exechia pseudocincta* Strobl, 1910** (**): Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 3♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

***Exechia repanda* Johannsen, 1912** (**): Schmelz 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 4♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂. Weisser Knott 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

Exechia spinigera* Winnertz, 1863* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

***Exechia* spec.**: Schmelz 17.–21.V. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 1♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 4♀♀, 3.–14.X. 1♀. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 2♀♀, 1.–5.IX. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀, 3.–14.X. 1♀. Trafoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 2♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 7♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 7♀♀. Weisser Knott 24.–30.VIII. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 4.–13.VII. 2♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 2♀♀.

Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *dryaspagensis* Chandler, 1977* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 3.–14.X. 1♂ [montane].

***Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *pseudindecisa* Laštovka & Matile, 1974** (**): Schmelz 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂. Gomagoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 1.–5.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *subulata* (Winnertz, 1863)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [montane].

Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *unguiculata* (Lundström, 1911)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 3.–14.X. 1♂ [montane].

Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *leptura* (Meigen, 1830)* [See remarks]: Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [subalpine].

Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *membranacea* (Lundström, 1912)* [See remarks]: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [submontane].

Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *vasculiforma* spec. nov.* [Description in the section „Results and discussion"]: Gomagoi 1.–5.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [montane-subalpine].

***Exechiopsis* spec.**: Gomagoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♀. Trafoi 24.–30.VIII. 1♀.Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀.

***Gnoriste bilineata* Zetterstedt, 1852**: Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 3♂♂ 2♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂ 4♀♀. Trafoi 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

***Greenomyia theresae* Matile, 2002** (**) [See remarks]: Schmelz 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂ [submontane].

***Grzegorzekia collaris* (Meigen, 1818)** (**): Gomagoi 13.–25.VII. 1♀. Trafoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

Leia cylindrica* (Winnertz, 1863)* [See remarks]: Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♀, 1.–5.IX. 1♂ [submontane-montane].

***Leia picta* Meigen, 1830** (**): Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂ 2♀♀. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ 1♀.Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂ 4♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ 3♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂ 4♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♂♂ 2♀♀. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♀ [submontane-subalpine].

Leia stelviana* spec. nov.* [Description in the section „Results and discussion"]: Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 4♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♀ [alpine].

***Leia subfasciata* (Meigen, 1818)** [+]: Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [subalpine].

Leia winthemi* Lehman, 1822* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 13.–25.VII. 1♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♀ [montane-oreal].

***Leia* spec.**: Gomagoi 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀. Both specimens have thorax completely yellow and wings with preapical faint band. The coloration of abdomens is variable: from uniformly brownish yellow to brownish yellow with dispersed darker bands. According to Chandler & Ribeiro (1995), colour variation is common in *Leia* species. The terminalia of studied specimens are identical with each

other, but not conspecific with those figured by earlier authors, hence, they have been determined to the genus level only.

Leptomorphus* (*Leptomorphus*) *walkeri* CURTIS, 1831: Trafoi 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ [oreal].

***Megalopelma nigroclavatum* (STROBL, 1910)** (**): Gomagoi 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂1♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♀ [montane-oreal].

***Monoclona rufilatera* (WALKER, 1837)** (**): Gomagoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂ 4♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂ 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂ 5♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♀ [montane-oreal].

Mycetophila alea* LAFFOON, 1965: Schmelz 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 4♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 5♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 7♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 7♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 7♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 5♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 7♂♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

Mycetophila attonsa* (LAFFOON, 1957)* [See remarks]: Schmelz 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [submontane].

Mycetophila autumnalis* LUNDSTRÖM, 1909* [See remarks]: Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂ [oreal].

Mycetophila bartaki* ŠEVČIK, 2004* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 3♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 3♂♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 1.–5.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [montane].

Mycetophila bialorussica* DZIEDZICKI, 1884: Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 3♂♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♂ [montane-subalpine].

Mycetophila blanda* WINNERTZ, 1863*: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂. Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 4♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 27♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 10♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 9♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 13♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 18♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 36♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 43♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 82♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 13♂♂. Weisser Knott 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

***Mycetophila bohemica* (LAŠTOVKA, 1963)** (**): Gomagoi 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [montane].

***Mycetophila confluens* DZIEDZICKI, 1884** (**): Trafoi 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [oreal-subalpine].

Mycetophila dziedzickii* CHANDLER, 1977* [See remarks]: Schmelz 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–5.IX. 1♂ [submontane].

***Mycetophila edwardsi* LUNDSTRÖM, 1913** (**): Gomagoi 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂ [montane].

Mycetophila estonica* KURINA, 1992* [See remarks]: Trafoi 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 9♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 5♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 3♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

***Mycetophila evanida* LAŠTOVKA, 1972** (**): Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂ [subalpine-alpine].

***Mycetophila formosa* LUNDSTRÖM, 1911** (**) [See remarks]: Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♂ [submontane].

Mycetophila hyrcania* LAŠTOVKA et MATILE, 1969* [See remarks]: Schmelz 18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂. Gomagoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂ [submontane-montane].

***Mycetophila ichneumonea* SAY, 1823** (**) [See remarks]: Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♂ [submontane].

Mycetophila laeta* WALKER, 1848* [See remarks]: Schmelz 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

Mycetophila lubomirskii* DZIEDZICKI, 1884* [See remarks]: Trafoi 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [oreal].

Mycetophila luctuosa* MEIGEN, 1830: Schmelz 15.–24.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂ [submontane-oreal].

Mycetophila marginata* WINNERTZ, 1863: Gomagoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 2♂♂. Weisser Knott 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ [montane-subalpine].

Mycetophila morosa* WINNERTZ, 1863* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂ [montane].

Mycetophila occultans* LUNDSTRÖM, 1913* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [montane].

Mycetophila ocellus* Walker, 1848: Schmelz 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 3♂♂. Weisser Knott 1.–8.VIII. 3♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂. [submontane-subalpine].

Mycetophila ornata* Stephens, 1829: Trafoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [oreal].

***Mycetophila paracruciator* Laštovka et Matile, 1974** (**)[See remarks]: Schmelz 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 3♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine].

***Mycetophila perpallida* Chandler, 1993** (**): Schmelz 17.–21.V. 2♂♂, 21.–31.V. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 5♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ 1♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂ 1♀, 1.–5.IX. 1♂ 2♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 2♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 6♂♂ 5♀♀. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 4♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ 3♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ 3♀♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂ 2♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 4♂♂ 4♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 3♂♂ 2♀♀. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 4♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 5♂♂ 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 14♂♂ 5♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂ 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 8♂♂ 6♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 20♂♂ 12♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 7♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 9♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 13♂♂ 27♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 6♂♂ 8♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 11♂♂ 15♀♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 22♂♂ 19♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 19♂♂ 21♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 12♂♂ 9♀♀. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 10♂♂ 7♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 14♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 4♂♂ 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ 2♀♀. Glurnser Alm 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀ [submontane-alpine].

***Mycetophila pumila* Winnertz, 1863** (**): Schmelz 3.–14.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 1.–5.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

Mycetophila pyrenaica* Matile, 1967* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 4.–13.VII. 1♂ [montane].

***Mycetophila signatoides* Dziedzicki, 1884** (**): Schmelz 5.–19.IX. 2♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂, 1.–5.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 3♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂ [submontane-montane].

Mycetophila stolida* Walker, 1856: Schmelz 17.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 9♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 5♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 5♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 6♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 4♂♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 5♂♂. Trafoi 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [submontane–oreal].

Mycetophila stricklandi* (Laffoon, 1957)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 3♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 5♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 4♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 11♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 5♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 4♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 7♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 4.–13.VII. 1♂ [montane-alpine].

Mycetophila strigata* Staeger, 1840* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [montane].

Mycetophila strigatoides* (Landrock, 1927)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 3♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 3♂♂ [montane-oreal].

Mycetophila strobli* Laštovka, 1972* [See remarks]: Schmelz 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 2♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 3♂♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 5♂♂, 1.–5.IX. 3♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 3♂♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 4♂♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 7♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 17♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 15♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 17♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 11♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 28♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 15♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 13♂♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

Mycetophila subsigillata* Zaitzev, 1999* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

Mycetophila sumavica* (Laštovka, 1963)* [See remarks]: Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [oreal-subalpine].

Mycetophila trinotata* Staeger, 1840: Gomagoi 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [montane].

Mycetophila unipunctata* Meigen, 1818: Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [subalpine].

Mycetophila ziegleri* spec. nov.* [Description in the section „Results and discussion“]: Trafoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 18.–21.V. 1♂. Holzplatz (Yellow–tray trap) 6.–9.IX. 2004 1♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 2005 1♂ [oreal-alpine].

***Mycetophila* spec.**: Schmelz 17.–21.V. 2♀♀, 21.–31.V. 7♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 3♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 3♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 4♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 3♀♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♀, 1.–5.IX. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 8♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 5♀♀, 3.–14.X. 1♀. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 2♀♀, 21.–31.V. 4♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 3♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 13♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 7♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 7♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 11♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 5♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 6♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 13♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 11♀♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 7♀♀, 1.–5.IX. 2♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 5♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 3♀♀, 3.–14.X. 1♀. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 5♀♀, 21.–31.V. 10♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 11♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 12♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 5♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 7♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 45♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 36♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 54♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 59♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 39♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 36♀♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 51♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 61♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 13♀♀. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 2♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 9♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 21♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 2♀♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 4♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 4♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀.

Mycomya* (*Cymomya*) *circumdata* (STAEGER, 1840): Weisser Knott 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [subalpine].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *alpina* MATILE, 1972: Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 7♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [oreal-subalpine].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *annulata* (MEIGEN, 1818)*: Schmelz 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [submontane].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *bicolor* (DZIEDZICKI, 1885): Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [subalpine].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *cinerascens* (MACQUART, 1826): Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *danielae* MATILE, 1972*: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 2♂♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂ [submontane-montane].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *fissa* (LUNDSTRÖM, 1911): Trafoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [oreal].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *griseovittata* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1852): Trafoi 21.–31.V. 2♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 4♂♂ [oreal].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *insignis* (WINNERTZ, 1863)*: Gomagoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [montane].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *marginata* (MEIGEN, 1818): Gomagoi 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂ [montane].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *ornata* (MEIGEN, 1818)*: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂. Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 2♂♂. Glurnser Alm 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [montane-alpine].

***Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *rosalba* HUTSON, 1979** (**): Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [montane].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *ruficollis* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1852): Schmelz 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂. Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 18♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 9♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *shermani* GARRET, 1924: Trafoi 15.–24.VIII. 6♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 12♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 23♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 10♂♂ [oreal].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *sigma* JOHANNSEN, 1910: Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂ [oreal].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *tenuis* (WALKER, 1856): Schmelz 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *trivittata* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838)* [See remarks]: Trafoi 4.–13.VII. 1♂ [oreal].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *vittiventris* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1852): Gomagoi 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [montane].

***Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *wankowiczii* (DZIEDZICKI, 1885)** (**): Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [oreal].

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *winnertzi* (DZIEDZICKI, 1885): Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂. 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [montane].

Mycomya* (*Neomycomya*) *fimbriata* (MEIGEN, 1818): Gomagoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 8♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 7♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂ [montane-oreal].

***Mycomya* spec.**: Schmelz 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 3♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 9♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 4♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 2♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 3♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 28♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 5♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 2♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 10♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 2♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 4♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 9♀♀. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 3♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 4♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 3♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 3♀♀.

Neoempheria striata* (Meigen, 1818): Schmelz 5.–19.IX. 1♀ [submontane].

Neuratelia nemoralis* (Meigen, 1818): Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♀. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♀ [oreal-subalpine].

Novakia scatopsiformis* Strobl, 1893* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 1.–5.IX. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 3♂♂ [montane].

***Phronia biarcuata* (Becker, 1908)** (**): Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

Phronia caliginosa* Dziedzicki, 1889* [See remarks]: Schmelz 15.–24.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

Phronia cinerascens* Winnertz, 1863* [See remarks]: Trafoi 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 17♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 10♂♂. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♂ [oreal-subalpine].

Phronia conformis* (Walker, 1856)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [montane].

Phronia crassitarsus* Hackman, 1970* [See remarks]: Trafoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [oreal-subalpine].

Phronia disgrega* Dziedzicki, 1889* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [montane].

Phronia electa* Dziedzicki, 1889* [See remarks]: Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [oreal].

***Phronia flavipes* Winnertz, 1863** (**): Glurnser Alm 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ [alpine].

Phronia forcipata* Winnertz, 1863* [See remarks]: Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 5♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 2♂♂ [oreal].

Phronia montana* spec. nov.* [Description in the section "Results and discussion"]: Trafoi 19.IX.–10.X. 2♂♂ [oreal].

***Phronia mutabilis* Dziedzicki, 1889** (**) [See remarks]: Trafoi 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

Phronia nigricornis* (Zetterstedt, 1852)* [See remarks]: Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [oreal].

***Phronia strenua* Winnertz, 1863** (**): Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 4♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 2♂♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [montane-subalpine].

***Phronia taczanowskyi* Dziedzicki, 1889** (**) [See remarks]: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [submontane].

Phronia tenuis* Winnertz, 1863: Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

***Phronia willistoni* Dziedzicki, 1889** (**): Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [oreal].

***Phronia* spec.**: Schmelz 17.–21.V. 1♀, 21.–31.V. 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 1♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♀♀. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 2♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 2♀♀, 1.–5.IX. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 2♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 3♀♀, 3.–14.X. 2♀♀. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 5♀♀, 21.–31.V. 2♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 9♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 5♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 2♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 2♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 4♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 3♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 3♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 10♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 5♀♀. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 1♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 4♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♀♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀.

***Phthinia* spec.**: Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♀ [alpine].

***Platurocypta punctum* (Stannius, 1831)** (**): Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂ 1♀, 1.–5.IX. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 1.–5.IX. 1♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ 1♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂ 1♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♂ 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [submontane–subalpine].

Platurocypta testata* (Edwards, 1925)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♀. Trafoi 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

Pseudobrachypeza helvetica* (Walker, 1856)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀ [montane].

Rondaniella dimidiata* (Meigen, 1804)* [See remarks]: Trafoi 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀ [oreal].

Rymosia britteni* Edwards, 1925* [See remarks]: Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂ [oreal].

***Rymosia fasciata* (Meigen, 1804)**: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

***Rymosia virens* DZIEDZICKI, 1910** (**): Trafoi 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

***Rymosia* spec.**: Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♀. Trafoi 15.–24.VIII. 1♀.

***Rymosia* spec. 1**: Trafoi 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [oreal]. This is apparently an undescribed species close to *R. fraudatrix* DZIEDZICKI. Description pending more material to be collected as well as a revision of Nordic *Rymosia* species by Jostein KJÆRANDSEN (Lund).

Sceptonia cryptocauda* CHANDLER, 1991* [See remarks]: Schmelz 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 4.–13.VII. 6♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂ [submontane-montane].

Sceptonia demeijerei* BECHEV, 1997*: Trafoi 18.–21.V. 2♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 4♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 2♂♂ [oreal].

***Sceptonia flavipuncta* EDWARDS, 1925** (**): Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 2♂♂ [montane].

***Sceptonia fumipes* EDWARDS, 1925** (**): Trafoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

***Sceptonia membranacea* EDWARDS, 1925** (**): Gomagoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [montane-alpine].

Sceptonia nigra* (MEIGEN, 1804): Schmelz 15.–24.VIII. 5♂♂, 1.–5.IX. 3♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 5♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 4♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 3♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 4.–13.VII. 3♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 3♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine].

Sceptonia pughi* CHANDLER, 1991* [See remarks]: Schmelz 1.–8.VIII. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-montane].

Sceptonia regni* CHANDLER, 1991* [See remarks]: Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [subalpine].

Sceptonia tenuis* EDWARDS, 1925* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [montane].

Sceptonia thaya* ŠEVČIK, 2004* [See remarks]: Trafoi 30.VIII.–5.IX. 1♂ [oreal].

***Sceptonia* spec.**: Schmelz 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 2♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀, 3.–14.X. 1♀. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 2♀♀, 21.–31.V. 1♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 4♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 4♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 2♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 3♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 2♀, 5.–19.IX. 3♀♀. Weisser Knott 15.–24.VIII. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 1♀.

Sciophila buxtoni* FREEMAN, 1956* [See remarks]: Trafoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [oreal].

***Sciophila fenestella* CURTIS, 1837** (**): Schmelz 1.–8.VIII. 1♂. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂ 1♀, 21.–31.V. 5♂♂ 1♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 3♂♂ 2♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂ 8♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ 2♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂ 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 3♂♂ 2♀♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [submontane-montane].

***Sciophila geniculata* ZETTERSTEDT, 1838** (**): Trafoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♂♂ [oreal].

***Sciophila hirta* MEIGEN, 1818** [See remarks]: Schmelz 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂. Glurnser Alm 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine].

Sciophila krysheni* POLEVOI, 2001* [See remarks]: Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [oreal].

Sciophila lutea* MACQUART, 1826: Schmelz 17.–21.V. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

***Sciophila nigronitida* LANDROCK, 1925** (**): Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂. Gomagoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

Sciophila nitens* WINNERTZ, 1863* [See remarks]: Trafoi 18.–21.V. 2♂♂, 21.–31.V. 3♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [oreal].

Sciophila nonnisilva* HUTSON, 1979* [See remarks]: Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [oreal].

Sciophila quadratula* (LOEW, 1869)* [See remarks]: Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [subalpine].

***Sciophila salassea* MATILE, 1983** (**): Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [oreal].

***Sciophila thoracica* Staeger, 1840** (**): Schmelz 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-subalpine].

***Sciophila* spec. 1**: Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [oreal]. This is probably a new species related to *S. cliftoni* Edwards, but description of the species pending more material to be collected.

***Sciophila* spec.**: Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀, 3.–14.X. 5♀♀. Gomagoi; 11.–27.VI. 2♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 2♀♀, 21.–31.V. 5♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 5♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 18♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 2♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂ (terminalia lost), 8.–15.VIII. 3♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 7♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♀♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 5♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 5♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 10♀♀. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 3♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 3♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 2♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀.

***Speolepta leptogaster* (Winnertz, 1863)** (**): Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♀ [subalpine].

***Stigmatomeria crassicornis* (Stannius, 1831)** (**): Schmelz 5.–19.IX. 1♀. Gomagoi 8.–15.VIII. 1♀. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

***Synapha vitripennis* (Meigen, 1818)** (**): Schmelz 17.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 1♂ 1♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂ 2♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀. Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 3♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 2♂♂ 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀ [submontane-subalpine].

Syntemna daisetsuzana* Okada, 1938* [See remarks]: Trafoi 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [oreal].

Syntemna elegantia* Plassmann, 1978* [See remarks]: Weisser Knott 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂ [subalpine].

***Syntemna hungarica* (Lundström, 1912)** (**): Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂ [subalpine].

Synplasta gracilis* (Winnertz, 1863)* [See remarks]: Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [submontane].

Synplasta rufilatera* (Edwards, 1941)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [montane].

***Tarnania tarnanii* (Dziedzicki, 1910)** (**): Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂ [oreal].

Trichonta atricauda* (Zetterstedt, 1852)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂ [montane].

Trichonta conjungens* Lundström, 1909: Trafoi 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂ [oreal].

Trichonta generosa* Gagné, 1981* [See remarks]: Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂ [oreal].

Trichonta hamata* Mik, 1880: Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂ [oreal].

***Trichonta melanura* (Staeger, 1840)** (**): Gomagoi 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Weisser Knott 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [montane-subalpine].

***Trichonta subfusca* Lundström, 1909** (**): Trafoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 2♂♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 3♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 6♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 5♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 5♂♂ [oreal–alpine].

Trichonta submaculata* (Staeger, 1840)* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 4.–13.VII. 1♂. Trafoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 3♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 24.–30.VIII. 1♂ [montane-subalpine].

Trichonta subterminalis* Zaitzev & Menzel, 1996* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 2♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [montane-oreal].

Trichonta terminalis* (Walker, 1856): Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 4♂♂ [oreal].

***Trichonta venosa* (Staeger, 1840)** (**): Trafoi 21.–31.V. 2♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂ [oreal].

***Trichonta vitta* (Meigen, 1830)** (**): Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂ [oreal].

Trichonta vulgaris* Loew, 1869* [See remarks]: Schmelz 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI.1♂ [submontane-oreal].

***Trichonta* spec.**: Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀, 3.–14.X. 2♀♀. Gomagoi 18.–21.V. 4♀♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 5♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 5♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 4♀♀, 3.–14.X. 3♀♀. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 10♀♀, 21.–31.V. 6♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 10♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 4♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 4♀♀, 13.–25.VII.

2♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 3♀♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 3♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 3♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 9♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 22♀♀. Weisser Knott 4.–13.VII. 2♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 4♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 2♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀.

***Trichonta* spec. 1**: Trafoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂ [oreal]. Considered to be a new species but description pending an additional material.

Zygomyia angusta* PLASSMANN, 1977* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂ [montane].

***Zygomyia humeralis* (WIEDEMANN, 1817)** (**): Schmelz 13.–25.VII. 1♂. Gomagoi 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂ [submontane-montane].

Zygomyia kiddi* CHANDLER, 1991* [See remarks]: Gomagoi 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♂ [montane].

Zygomyia notata* (STANNIUS, 1831): Schmelz 17.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 4♂♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 6♂♂, 1.–5.IX. 3♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 7♂♂, 3.–14.X. 4♂♂. Gomagoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 10♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 9♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 5♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 5♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 3♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 3♂♂. Glurnser Alm 13.–25.VII. 3♂♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂ [submontane-alpine].

***Zygomyia pictipennis* (STAEGER, 1840)** (**): Schmelz 8.–15.VIII. 1♂. Trafoi 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂ [submontane-oreal].

Zygomyia pseudohumeralis* CASPERS, 1980* [See remarks]: Schmelz 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 3♂♂, 3.–14.X. 2♂♂. Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 3♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 2♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂, 19.IX.–3.X. 4♂♂, 3.–14.X. 5♂♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 3♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 4♂♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 2♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 8♂♂, 15.–24.VIII. 2♂♂, 24.–30.VIII. 3♂♂, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 3♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 16♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 6♂♂. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 13.–25.VII. 5♂♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 2♂♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 15.–24.VIII. 1♂, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂ [submontane-subalpine].

***Zygomyia semifusca* (MEIGEN, 1818)** (**): Schmelz 11.–27.VI. 1♀, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 1♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 1♀, 3.–14.X. 1♂ 2♀♀. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 21.–31.V. 1♂ 1♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 3♂♂ 1♀, 11.–27.VI. 2♂♂ 2♀♀, 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♀♀, 30.VIII.–5.IX. 5♂♂, 5.–19.IX. 4♂♂ 3♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Weisser Knott 13.–25.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 2♂♂ 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♂♂ 1♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine]

***Zygomyia valeriae* CHANDLER, 1991** (**): Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂ [alpine].

***Zygomyia valida* WINNERTZ, 1863** [+]: Schmelz 1.–5.IX. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♂, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♂.Trafoi 21.–31.V. 3♂♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 5♂♂, 11.–27.VI. 3♂♂, 4.–13.VII. 1♂, 1.–8.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 2♂♂, 19.IX.–10.X. 1♂. Glurnser Alm 4.–13.VII. 1♂ [submontane-alpine].

***Zygomyia vara* (STAEGER, 1840)** (**): Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 1♂. Gomagoi 11.–27.VI. 1♂, 3.–14.X. 1♂. Trafoi 18.–21.V. 1♂, 31.V.–11.VI. 1♂, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♂, 8.–15.VIII. 1♂, 5.–19.IX. 3♂♂ [submontane-oreal].

***Zygomyia* spec.**: Schmelz 21.–31.V. 1♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 3♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 3♀♀, 4.–13.VII. 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 2♀♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 3♀♀, 1.–5.IX. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 5♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♀♀, 3.–14.X. 2♀♀. Gomagoi 31.V.–11.VI. 2♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 4♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 6♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 2♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.VIII.–1.IX. 1♀, 1.–5.IX. 2♀♀, 5.–19.IX. 4♀♀, 19.IX.–3.X. 2♀♀, 3.–14.X. 5♀♀. Trafoi 21.–31.V. 2♀♀, 31.V.–11.VI. 2♀♀, 11.–27.VI. 5♀♀, 27.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 4.–13.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 1♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 1.–8.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 15.–24.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀, 5.–19.IX. 8♀♀, 19.IX.–10.X. 4♀♀. Weisser Knott 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 13.–25.VII. 4♀♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 5♀♀, 8.–15.VIII. 3♀♀, 15.–24.VIII. 2♀♀, 24.–30.VIII. 2♀♀. Glurnser Alm 29.VI.–4.VII. 1♀, 25.VII.–1.VIII. 1♀, 8.–15.VIII. 1♀, 24.–30.VIII. 1♀.

Results and discussion

a) Distribution

Most of the 290 species determined are widely distributed (see Table 1) and many currently recognized European species could actually have a wider distribution due to the great impediment of limited data from eastern Palaearctic as well as from Nearctic region.

Three Holarctic (*Mycomya* (*N.*) *fimbriata, Leia winthemi, Phronia tenuis*), one Palaearctic (*Mycomya* (*M.*) *winnertzi*) and one European species (*Mycomya* (*M.*) *rosalba*) are of wider distribution that extends also to the Oriental region. Two Holarctic *Sciophila* species: *S. nitens* and *S. quadratula* are recorded only from the alpine areas in Europe, while the latter was found for first time outside the Nearctic. Three Holarctic species (*Brevicornu bellum*, *Mycetophila attonsa* and *Trichonta generosa*) and three Palaearctic species (*Boletina jamalensis*, *B. polaris* and *Syntemna daisetsuzana*) have an apparently boreo-montane distribution in Europe, i.e. occurring in the boreal areas of northern Europe and in the mountainous areas in central Europe and/or Pyrenees (see also Kjærandsen et al. 2007). Among the species occurring in the Western Palaearctic, three species (*Pyratula oracula*, *Docosia lastovkai* and *Mycetophila hyrcania*) are found to be more southern, while *Drepanocercus spinistylus* is a boreo-montane species in Europe. Among the European species, 45 are rather widely distributed, four (*Mycomya fissa, Docosia montana, Anatella stimulea, Mycetophila bartaki*) are found in central European mountains only, one species (*Pyratula alpicola*) from Central Europe and Andorra, and 15 species (*Acnemia angusta, Sciophila krysheni, S. salassea, Boletina dispectoides, B. kivachiana. B. pectinunguis, Syntemna elegantia, Ectrepesthoneura tori, Brevicornu arcticum, B. griseolum, B. parafennicum, Cordyla bomloensis, Exechia borealis, Sceptonia thaya, Zygomyia angusta*) are claimed to be boreo-montane. Five species, described hereby as new to science, are so far known from South Tyrol only.

Table 1: The known distribution of recorded species.

Distribution type	Number of species	%
extends to Oriental	5	1.7
Holarctic	89	30.7
Palaearctic	107	36.9
Western-Palaearctic	17	5.9
European	67	23.1
South Tyrol	5	1.7
Total	**290**	**100**

Among 59 genera, 27 were represented by one species, while 12 genera were represented by ten or more species (see Table 2). The most speciose and abundant genus was *Mycetophila* with 38 species and 1,789 specimens.

Within the altitude zones, the most speciose was the oreale (high montane) zone with 173 recorded species, followed by the montane, submontane, subalpine and alpine zones with 151, 90, 81 and 50 species, respectively. The distribution of 290 determined species within altitude zones is given in Table 3. The table summarizes information on distribution types, given for each species in square brackets after collecting data or in the biology subdivision of new species. 16 species were collected only from submontane zone, while 14, 21, 19 and 20 species were with submontane-montane, submontane-oreale, submontane-subalpine and submontane-alpine distribution type, respectively. 50 species were collected only from montane zone, while 24, 12, and 13 species were with montane-oreale, montane-subalpine and montane-alpine distribution type, respectively. 61 species were collected only from oreale zone, while 9 species were with oreale-subalpine and 6 species with oreale-alpine distribution type. 14 species were collected only from subalpine zone, while 4 species were with subalpine-alpine distribution type. 7 species were collected from alpine zone only.

The similarity of the species composition in the altitude zones was measured using the Sörensen index (see Table 4): Is=2c\a+b*100, where c = number of species in common for both

Table 2: Number of determined species and collected specimens within the fungus gnats' genera in Stilfserjoch National Park, with regard to published data from Europe, Italy and South Tyrol. Information on ten morpho-species is added in brackets. Two currently unrecognised species are indicated by asterisk.

1 according to Fauna Europaea database (CHANDLER 2005) and recent literature published subsequently
2 according to Fauna Europaea database (CHANDLER 2005), CHANDLER (2004) and HELLRIGL (1996)
3 according to HELLRIGL (1996), without the species from Austria in column "T+S"; for unrecognised *Cordyla* and *Mycetophila* species see comments in the subdivision d)
4 one *Orfelia*, three *Allodia* and one *Allodiopsis* species collected in 2003 and 2004 but not found in 2005 have been included in the species, but not in the specimens subdivision

Literature data Number of species in			Taxa	Original data Species			Specimens			
Europe [1]	Italy [2]	South Tyrol [3]		No. of species in Diptera Stelviana	New species to Italy	New species to South Tyrol	No. of specimens	Singletons	doubletons	Individuals per species
			Bolitophilidae							
36	12	1	*Bolitophila*	3	1	3	24	1	–	8
			Diadocidiidae							
5	2	–	*Diadocidia*	3	1	3	27	1	1	9
1	1	–	*Heterotricha*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Ditomyiidae							
2	2	–	*Ditomyia*	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
2	1	–	*Symmerus*	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
			Keroplatidae							
3	4	–	*Antlemon*	1	–	1	9	–	–	9
2	10	–	*Cerotelion*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	1	–	*Isoneuromyia*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	3	–	*Keroplatus*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	3	–	*Macrorrhyncha*	2	1	2	46	1	–	23
3	1	–	*Monocentrota*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	3	–	*Neoplatyura*	2	–	2	12	–	1	6
14	9	1	*Orfelia*[4]	4	–	3	66	2	–	16.5
1	1	–	*Platyura*	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
8	2	–	*Pyratula*	3	2	3	244	–	–	81.3
5	2	–	*Urytalpa*	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
48	18	4	*Macrocera*	3	–	1	13	–	2	4.3
			Mycetophilidae							
90	32	1	*Mycomya*	21	5	21	267	9	1	12.7
8	4	–	*Neoempheria*	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
6	2	–	*Acnemia*	2	1	2	115	–	1	57.5
5	1	–	*Azana*	1	–	1	10	–	–	10
1	1	–	*Coelophthinia*	1	–	1	4	–	–	4
4	1	–	*Leptomorphus*	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
1	1	–	*Megalopelma*	1	–	1	8	–	–	8
5	1	–	*Monoclona*	1	–	1	27	–	–	27
6	1	–	*Neuratelia*	1	–	1	3	–	–	3
1	1	–	*Paratina*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	3	–	*Phthinia*	(+1)	–	(+1)	1	(+1)	–	1
3	1	–	*Polylepta*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49	10	1	*Sciophila*	12(+1)	5(+1)	11(+1)	185	3(+1)	1	14.2
1	1	–	*Speolepta*	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
1	1	–	*Apolephthisa*	1	–	1	44	–	–	44
70	19	1	*Boletina*	19	6	18	1152	2	4	64
6	3	1	*Coelosia*	3	–	2	9	1	–	3
1	–	–	*Drepanocercus*	1	1	1	1	1	–	1
10	5	–	*Ectrepesthoneura*	4	–	4	25	1	2	6.3
5	2	1	*Gnoriste*	1	–	–	13	–	–	13

Literature data Number of species in			Taxa	Original data Species				Specimens		
Europe [1]	Italy [2]	South Tyrol [3]		No. of species in Diptera Stelviana	New species to Italy	New species to South Tyrol	No. of specimens	Singletons	doubletons	Individuals per species
			Mycetophilidae (continuation)							
1	1	–	*Grzegorzekia*	1	–	1	2	–	1	2
1	1	–	*Saigusaia*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	2	–	*Synapha*	1	–	1	26	–	–	26
11	4	–	*Syntemna*	3	2	3	3	3	–	1
3	1	–	*Tetragoneura*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1	–	*Clastobasis*	1	–	1	20	–	–	20
26	3	–	*Docosia*	6	5	6	115	1	1	19.2
4	1	–	*Greenomyia*	1	–	1	4	–	–	4
21	8	–	*Leia*	5	3	5	48	1	–	9.6
8	1	–	*Megophthalmidia*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	*Novakia*	1	1	1	7	–	–	7
1	–	–	*Rondaniella*	1	1	1	2	–	1	2
34	8	–	*Allodia*[4]	10	5	10	45	2	3	6.4
6	3	–	*Allodiopsis*[4]	2	1	2	9	–	–	9
29	6	–	*Anatella*	6	4	6	11	3	2	1.8
38	11	–	*Brevicornu*	21(+1)	11(+1)	21(+1)	738	1(+1)	1	33.5
16	11	*	*Cordyla*	13(+5)	3(+5)	13(+5)	1,021	2(+1)	(+1)	56.7
44	12	3	*Exechia*	14	7	13	95	4	2	6.8
42	8	1	*Exechiopsis*	7	6	7	17	5	–	2.4
1	1	–	*Myrosia*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	2	–	*Pseudexechia*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	*Pseudobrachypeza*	1	1	1	1	1	–	1
2	1	–	*Pseudorymosia*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	11	1	*Rymosia*	3(+1)	1(+1)	2(+1)	9	2(+1)	–	2.3
13	1	–	*Synplasta*	2	2	2	3	1	1	1,5
1	1	–	*Stigmatomeria*	1	–	1	4	–	–	4
4	3	–	*Tarnania*	1	–	1	1	1	–	4
13	3	–	*Dynatosoma*	3	1	3	13	2	–	4,3
7	1	–	*Epicypta*	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
131	38	2*	*Mycetophila*	38	17	38	1,789	11	3	47.1
65	15	–	*Phronia*	16	18	16	174	6	2	10.9
2	1	–	*Platurocypta*	2	1	2	37	–	–	18.5
18	6	–	*Sceptonia*	10	6	10	126	3	1	12.6
51	11	–	*Trichonta*	12(+1)	5(+1)	12(+1)	203	3(+1)	1	15.6
13	7	–	*Zygomyia*	10	3	10	389	–	3	38.9
1,098	**341**	**18**	**Total**	**290 (+10)**	**117**	**281**	**7,225**	**82 (+6)**	**35 (+1)**	**24.4**

Table 3: Distribution of 290 fungus gnats' species within the altitude zones.

Zone	altitude in m a.s.l.	Range Alpine	Subalpine	Oreal	Montane	Submontane
Alpine	2,315	7	–	–	–	–
Subalpine	2,030	4	14	–	–	–
Oreal	1,630	6	9	61	–	–
Montane	1,220	13	12	24	50	–
Submontane	940	20	19	21	14	16

Table 4: The similarity in species composition between altitude zones. Measured using SÖRENSEN index.

Zone	Alpine	Subalpine	Oreal	Montane
Subalpine	41.2	–	–	–
Oreal	29.6	43.4	–	–
Montane	28.8	38.0	50.6	–
Submontane	28.6	38.4	40.9	45.5

zones being compared, a = number of species of the first altitude, b = number of species of the second altitude. According to the analysis the similarity is the highest between the zones next to each other, while submontane and alpine, and montane and alpine zones are relatively different with indexes of 28.6 and 28.8, respectively.

b) Notes on species of special interest

DIADOCIDIIDAE

***Diadocidia* (*Adidocidia*) *valida* MIK, 1874**. A Western Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005). Terminalia fit with those figured by LAŠTOVKA and MATILE (1972). However, the other species – *D.* (*A.*) *trispinosa* POLEVOI – with undescribed females is known from Finland (POLEVOI 1996) and Czech Republic (ŠEVČIK 2004).

KEROPLATIDAE

***Macrorrhyncha rostrata* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1851**. An uncommon but rather widely distributed European species. The studied specimens are large, with wing lengths 5.6 and 6.4 mm. Three dark stripes on the thorax are more distinct in the larger specimen while proboscis is subequal to eye height in both specimens. Terminalia fit with those figured by MATILE (1975: Fig. 25) and subsequently by CHANDLER (1992: Fig. 9).

***Orfelia unicolor* (STAEGER, 1840).** Studied specimens vary in coloration: thorax yellow to brown, abdomen yellow with brown posterior margins on tergites to entirely brown, dark preapical band on wings faint to absent. However, male terminalia of studied specimens show no differences as compared to each other. The dorsal appendage of gonostylus is evenly widening, having apical bristles which is one of the main characters distinguishing *O. discoloria* (MEIGEN) from *O. unicolor*.

***Pyratula alpicola* CHANDLER, 2001**. A European species, previously recorded from the Swiss Alps and Andorra (CHANDLER & BLASCO-ZUMETA 2001). Belongs to the *Pyratula perpusilla* (EDWARDS) species group, which has at least seven species in the Mediterranean region, distinguishable mainly by small differences in the structure of male terminalia (CHANDLER & BLASCO-ZUMETA 2001). External characters, like coloration, are considered to be variable (*op. cit.*). Studied specimens differ from the original description by coloration: head brown, palpus yellow, antenna with scape and pedicel yellow and flagellomeres brown, thoracic parts entirely yellow, abdominal segments I–IV yellow, with brown caudal bands, abdominal segments V–VIII entirely brown. However, male terminalia fit perfectly with original figures (*op. cit.*). According to CHANDLER (1994), the species of the *P. perpusilla* group mainly occur in scrub and grassland habitats.

***Pyratula oracula* CHANDLER, 1994**. Another species in the *P. perpusilla* group. Described from Greek and Cyprus material, it has also been recorded from Israel, Switzerland and Andorra (CHANDLER 1994, CHANDLER & BLASCO-ZUMETA 2001).

MYCETOPHILIDAE

Mycomyinae

***Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *annulata* (Meigen, 1818)**. A widespread and common species in the Palaearctic.

***Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *danielae* Matile, 1972**. A widespread Holarctic species.

***Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *insignis* (Winnertz, 1863)**. A widespread species in Europe.

***Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *ornata* (Meigen, 1818)**. A widespread species in the Palaearctic. According to Hellrigl (1996) recorded from Obergurgl in the Ötztal (Austria).

Sciophilinae

***Acnemia angusta* Zaitzev, 1982**. So far recorded from northern Europe and Bulgaria (Chandler 2005, Kurina et al. 2005). A female is associated only with the same collecting data and because of a small difference in female terminalia of *A. nitidicollis*.

***Sciophila buxtoni* Freeman, 1956**. A Palaearctic species, in addition to European records also reported from the Altai Mountains (Zaitzev 1994). In Central Europe found in Germany (Chandler 2005).

***Sciophila hirta* Meigen, 1818**. Reported from South Tyrol as *Lasiosoma hirta* Meig. by Hellrigl (1996).

***Sciophila krysheni* Polevoi, 2001**. A recently described European species, so far known from Scandinavia: Finland and Sweden (Polevoi 2001, Kjærandsen et al. 2007), Scotland (Chandler 2006) and Czech Republic (Ševčik 2005). The previous Central European record is from Bohemia at the altitude of 420 meters (Ševčik 2005).

***Sciophila nitens* Winnertz, 1863**. The species was recently reinstated by Kurina (2004). Recorded from its type locality in the Swiss Alps and from several localities of North and West Canada (*op. cit.*).

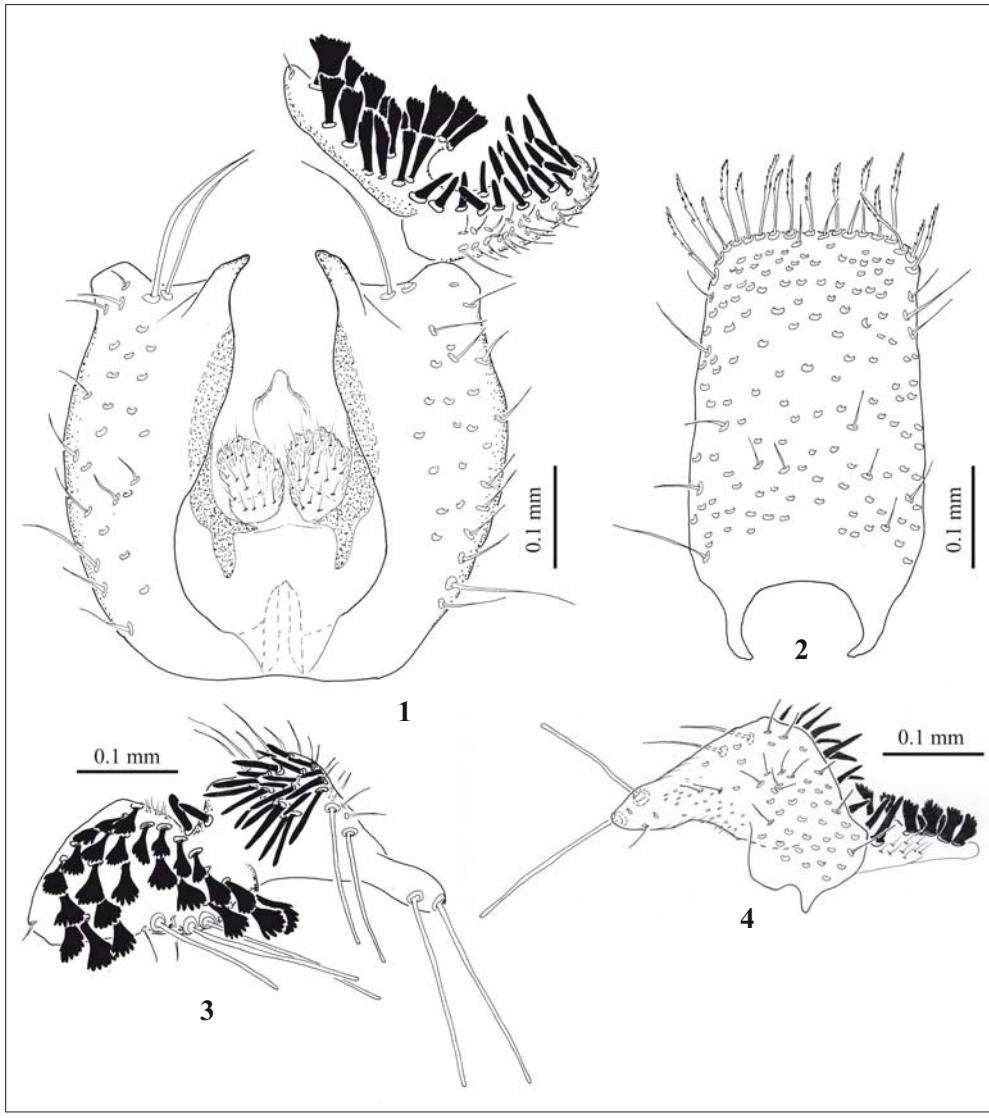
***Sciophila nonnisilva* Hutson, 1979**. A Holarctic species, widely distributed, but not common in Europe.

***Sciophila quadratula* (Loew, 1869)**. First record from the Palaearctic region. Described and recorded so far only from the Nearctic region (Loew 1869, Zaitzev 1982). According to Zaitzev's key, the specimen runs perfectly to *S. quadratula*. Gonostylus has, in addition to 25 megasetae with forked apices, also about the same number of spines. Ninth tergite equal to height of gonocoxite, with row of plumose setae apically. As Zaitzev (1982) figured only the lateral view of the gonostylus, male terminalia are figured once again for presenting the structure of gonocoxite, tergite IX and characters on the internal surface of gonostylus (see Figs 1–4).

Gnoristinae

***Boletina dispectoides* Jakovlev & Pentinen, 2007**. Having been recently described from Finland, the species has not been recorded in other areas. As stated by Jakovlev & Pentinen (2007), it differs from the other species in the *B. nitida*-group by details of male terminalia.

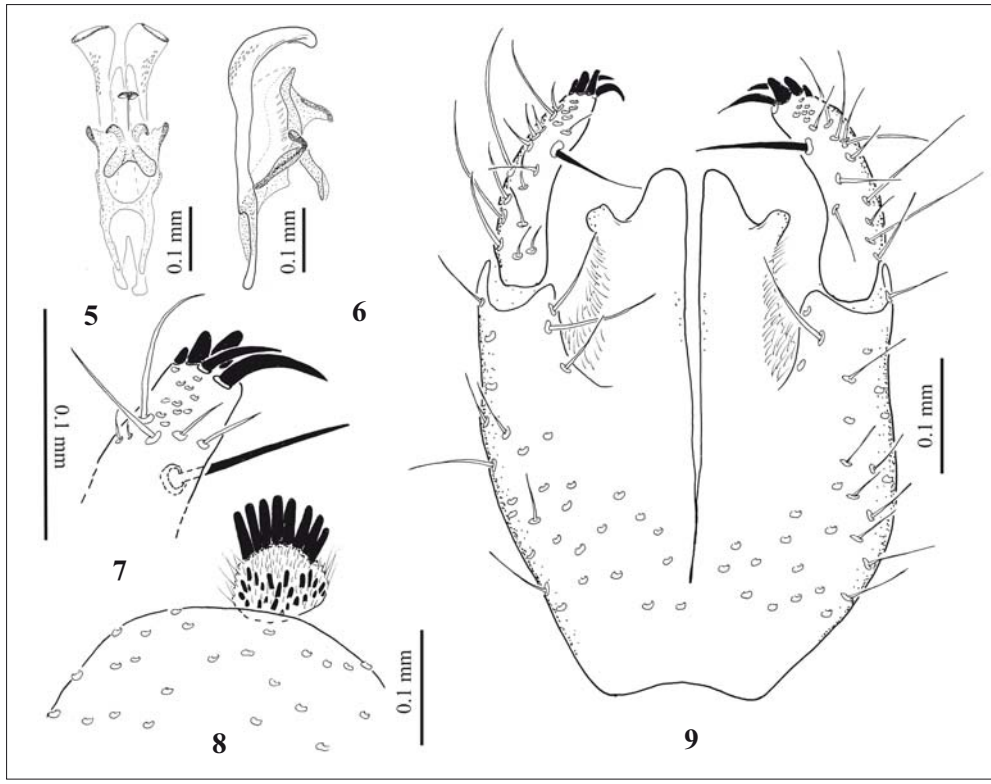
***Boletina jamalensis* Zaitzev, 1994**. A Palaearctic species with known northern distribution but obviously a boreo-montane species. Described from the Yamal peninsula (Russia, Siberia) and subsequently found in Russian Karelia, Finland, Sweden and Norway (Zaitzev 1994, Chandler 2005). According to the structure of gonostylus, close to *B. sciarina* Staeger. To show the unique structure of the aedeagal complex and the details of gonostylus, the species is newly figured here (see Figs 5–9).



Figs 1–4: Male terminalia of *Sciophila quadratula* (LOEW, 1869). – **1**: gonocoxite and gonostylus, dorsal view, tergite IX removed. – **2**: tergite IX, dorsal view. – **3**: gonostylus, internal view. – **4**: gonostylus, lateral view.

***Boletina kivachiana* POLEVOI & HEDMARK, 2004**. A European species, recorded so far from Nordic regions only, viz. Russian Karelia, Finland, Sweden and Great Britain: Scotland (POLEVOI & HEDMARK 2004, CHANDLER 2006, KJÆRANDSEN et al. 2007). In studied specimens sternal submedian appendages of gonocoxites basally not so wide as figured by POLEVOI & HEDMARK (2004: Fig. 5, a) but analogous to those figured by EDWARDS (1925: Fig. 34). This is, however, considered to be in the limits of intraspecific variation because there are no differences in other characters.

***Boletina nasuta* (HALIDAY, 1839)**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed but rare in Europe. Easily distinguishable by the male facial process as figured by CHANDLER (1987). The studied female specimen is associated because of the similar facial process.



Figs 5–9: Male terminalia of *Boletina jamalensis* Zaitzev, 1994. – **5**: aedeagal complex, ventral view. – **6**: aedeagal complex, lateral view. – **7**: apical part of gonostylus, dorsal view. – **8**: cercus, dorsal view. – **9**: gonocoxite and gonostyli, ventral view.

***Boletina pectinunguis* Edwards, 1932**. A European species with a distinct northwestern distribution (Kjærandsen et al. 2007). The current record indicates a boreo-montane distribution.

***Boletina polaris* Lundström, 1915**. A Palaearctic species. Having been described from arctic Siberia, the species has been recorded from Scandinavia and Germany only (Chandler 2006, Kjærandsen et al. 2007).

***Boletina sciarina* Staeger, 1840**. The species is not included in the Italian list by Chandler (2005), but Hellrigl (1996) reported it from the western part of South Tyrol (Stilfser Joch).

***Drepanocercus spinistylus* Søli, 1993**. A very rare species, found previously in the Czech and Slovak Republics, Norway, Northern Russia, Sweden and the Near East (Chandler 2005).

***Syntemna daisetsuzana* Okada, 1938**. A Palaearctic species, described from the Island of Hokkaido in Japan. In Europe, the species is found in northern and central areas and appears to be possibly boreo-montane (Kjærandsen et al. 2007).

***Syntemna elegantia* Plassmann, 1978**. A European species, possibly also with boreo-montane distribution (Kjærandsen et al. 2007).

Leiinae

***Docosia flavicoxa* Strobl, 1900**. A European species recorded from the central parts, Great Britain, Sweden and Spain (Chandler 2005, Kjærandsen et al. 2007). Was recently found to be a senior primary synonym of *D. similis* Landrock and *D. pallipes* Edwards (Laštovka & Ševčik 2006).

***Docosia gilvipes* (WALKER, 1856)**. Male terminalia are figured for comparison with *D. pseudogilvipes* spec. nov. (Figs 16–21).

***Docosia landrocki* LAŠTOVKA & ŠEVČIK, 2006**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005). All previous records are reported under the name *D. flavicoxa* STROBL (LAŠTOVKA & ŠEVČIK 2006).

***Docosia lastovkai* CHANDLER, 1994**. The species was described from Israel material (CHANDLER 1994) and has been recorded from southern and central Europe (CHANDLER 2005, CHANDLER et al. 2006). According to LAŠTOVKA & ŠEVČIK (2006), it obviously prefers submontane and montane localities in the Czech and Slovak Republics.

***Docosia montana* LAŠTOVKA & ŠEVČIK, 2006**. A recently described species from central Europe: the Czech and Slovak Republics, and Austria. The type material was collected from mountains up to the altitude of 1850 metres (Austrian specimen) and the specific name reflects its mountainous occurrence (LAŠTOVKA & ŠEVČIK 2006).

***Greenomyia theresae* MATILE, 2002**. On the basis of the Italian material recently described as different from *G. mongolica* LAŠTOVKA et MATILE (MATILE 2002) and found subsequently in Switzerland, Germany and Croatia (CHANDLER 2005). Both species are very similar and can be distinguished primarily by the shape of gonostylus as shown by MATILE (2002). *G. mongolica* has been previously recorded also in Europe (e. g. CASPERS 1996, KURINA 1997), but according to P. CHANDLER's comment (in MATILE 2002), at least the central European records are related to *G. theresae*.

***Leia cylindrica* (WINNERTZ, 1863)**. A western Palaearctic species, widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Leia winthemi* LEHMAN, 1822**. A Holarctic species, widely distributed in Europe. Found also in the Oriental region (CHANDLER 2005).

***Novakia scatopsiformis* STROBL, 1893**. So far reported mainly with a southern and central European distribution (CHANDLER 2005) but found surprisingly also in southern Sweden: Smaland (KJÆRANDSEN et al. 2007). There are, however, unpublished records from Eastern Palaearctic too (*pers. obs.*).

***Rondaniella dimidiata* (MEIGEN, 1804)**. A Holarctic species, widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

Mycetophilinae

Exechiini

***Allodia* (*Allodia*) *zaitzevi* KURINA, 1998**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in northern and central Europe (CHANDLER 2005). Belongs to the *A. ornaticollis* species-group and is close to *A. pyxidiiformis* ZAITZEV as shown by KURINA (1998b).

***Allodia* (*Brachycampta*) *czernyi* (LANDROCK, 1912)**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Allodia* (*Brachycampta*) *grata* (MEIGEN, 1830)**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Allodia* (*Brachycampta*) *protenta* LAŠTOVKA & MATILE, 1974**. A Holarctic species described from Mongolia. In Europe found in Austria, Great Britain, Czech Republic, Finland, Sweden, Germany and Russia: central and northern parts (CHANDLER 2005, KJÆRANDSEN et al. 2007).

***Allodia* (*Brachycampta*) *triangularis* (STROBL, 1895)**. A European species with wide but scattered occurrence (CHANDLER 2005). The species identity was determined by KALLWEIT (1998) after the study of STROBL's type material.

***Allodiopsis korolevi* Zaitzev, 1982**. A rare species in Europe. Previously recorded from Russia (Vologda district), Britain, Switzerland and Romania, but also from the East Palaearctic (Chandler 2005). Two closely related species, differing only by the structure of male terminalia, have been recently described from central Europe, viz. *A. gracai* Ševčik & Papp and *A. moravica* Ševčik.

***Anatella gibba* Winnertz, 1863**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005).

***Anatella minuta* (Staeger, 1840)**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005).

***Anatella stimulea* Plassmann, 1977**. Having been described from Germany (Allgäuer Alpen), it has subsequently been recorded from Austria, Switzerland and Czech Republic (Ševčik 2004, Chandler 2005). Chandler (2005) characterized it as an alpine species.

***Anatella unguigera* Edwards, 1921**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005).

***Brevicornu bellum* (Johannsen, 1912)**. A Holarctic species. In Europe recorded from Russia (Karelia and Leningrad district), Estonia, and Switzerland (Polevoi 2000, Zaitzev 2003, Chandler 2005). In the studied material a group of specimens with a slight difference in the sclerotized medial branch of gonostylus was distinguished. However, this was considered to be an intraspecific variation as no other significant differences in respect to figures by Zaitzev (2003: Fig. 14-5) had been found.

***Brevicornu canescens* (Zetterstedt, 1852)**. Reinstated recently as a valid species by Kjærandsen (2005). According to Chandler (2005), *B. griseolum* (Zetterstedt) has been found from the Italian mainland but this record actually may refer to this species (see Kjærandsen 2005 for synonymies).

***Brevicornu fasciculatum* (Lackschewitz, 1937)**. Having been described from Latvia, it has been found in northern and central Europe (Chandler 2005). Close to *B. arcticoides* Caspers, distinguished by the shape of the hypandrial lobe and internal structure of gonostylus (cf. Zaitzev 2003: Figs. 15–1,3;17–1; 18–2).

***Brevicornu fennicum* (Landrock, 1927)**. A European species recorded from Russian Karelia, Finland, Latvia, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain, Switzerland and the Czech Republic (Chandler 2005).

***Brevicornu fissicauda* (Lundström, 1911)**. A Holarctic species, widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005).

***Brevicornu griseolum* (Zetterstedt, 1852)**. Recently found to be a senior synonym of *B. boreale* (Lundström) by Kjærandsen (2005).

***Brevicornu improvisum* Zaitzev, 1992**. Originates from the Nearctic region: Alaska. In Europe recorded from Russian Karelia, Finland, Sweden, Czech Republic, Switzerland and Germany (Chandler 2005).

***Brevicornu intermedium* (Santos Abreu, 1920)**. A widely distributed Palaearctic species, especially common in the Mediterranean region (Chandler 2005, Chandler et al. 2006). Belongs to the *B fissicauda* species-group (cf. Zaitzev 1985, Chandler & Ribeiro 1995) distinguished by the structure of male terminalia and particularly in the form of hypandrial lobe.

***Brevicornu parafennicum* Zaitzev in Zaitzev & Polevoi, 1995**. Originates from Russian Karelia (Zaitzev & Polevoi 1995), later found only from Finland (Jakovlev et al. 2006) and Sweden (Kurina et al. 2005). This record indicates the boreo mountainous distribution of the species which is close to *B. fennicum* distinguishing in male terminalia only.

***Brevicornu rosmellitum* CHANDLER, 2001**. A recently described species found in Great Britain, Switzerland and the Nearctic region (CHANDLER 2005). Close to *B. nigrofuscum* LUNDSTRÖM distinguishable in male terminalia and in the internal structure of gonostylus particularly (cf. CHANDLER 2001: Figs 35–36).

***Brevicornu spathulatum* (LUNDSTRÖM, 1911)**. A Palaearctic species described from Romania and subsequently recorded from Siberia (the Altai Mountains), Bulgaria and Czech Republic (ZAITZEV 2003, CHANDLER 2005).

***Brevicornu subfissicauda* ZAITZEV, 1985**. Having been described from Nearctic material, the species has been recently reported from Britain, Croatia, Germany, the Italian and Spanish mainlands, Switzerland, and former Yugoslavia (CHANDLER 2005). Male terminalia were figured by ZAITZEV (1985: Fig.1–6, Fig. 2–2). In contrast to the original figures the studied material has a row of setae basally of hypandrial lobe.

***Cordyla bomloensis* KJÆRANDSEN & KURINA, 2004**. A recently described species with unique male terminalia. So far known only from the type material from south western Norway. KJÆRANDSEN & KURINA (2004) speculated on a supposedly endemic distribution in association with the theory of glacial refugia in Scandinavia. The current findings indicate a boreo-montane distribution.

***Cordyla semiflava* (STAEGER, 1840)**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005, KURINA in prep.).

***Exechia borealis* LUNDSTRÖM, 1912**. The species was recently reinstated by KJÆRANDSEN, KURINA & OLAFSSON (2007). It belongs to the *E. spinigera/spinuligera* species-group and so far known only from the Nordic region: Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland (*op. cit.*).

***Exechia chandleri* CASPERS, 1987**. A European species, originally described from Germany and subsequently reported from Austria, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Great Britain (also from lowland habitats) and Sweden (CHANDLER 2005, *pers. com.*, KJÆRANDSEN et al. 2007).

***Exechia cincta* WINNERTZ, 1863**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Exechia nigra* EDWARDS, 1925**. A Palaearctic species with northern and central occurrence in Europe. According to KJÆRANDSEN et al. (2007), common in Atlantic areas.

***Exechia spinigera* WINNERTZ, 1863**. The species is shown to have a Palaearctic distribution (CHANDLER 2005), although, some findings may refer to other species in this group with many close species. Pending a revision by KJÆRANDSEN (*in prep.*), the current records follow ZAITZEV (2003).

***Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *dryaspagensis* CHANDLER, 1977**. A European species described from Great Britain, later reported from Austria, Czech and Slovak Republics, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland and Sweden (CHANDLER 2005, KJÆRANDSEN et al. 2007). The current specimen differs in some respects from the original figures (cf. CHANDLER 1977: Figs. 7–8) as well as from the studied comparative material from Austria and Sweden, although, the difference is insufficient for distinguishing a new species.

***Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *subulata* (WINNERTZ, 1863)**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *unguiculata* (LUNDSTRÖM, 1911)**. A western Palaearctic species widely distributed in central Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *leptura* (MEIGEN, 1830)**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *membranacea* (Lundström, 1912)**. A rare species described from Finland and later recorded from Austria, Great Britain, Czech and Slovak Republics, Germany, Hungary and Russian Karelia (Chandler 2005, Polevoi 2000). Caspers (1984), on which the current determination is based, discussed and figured the difference from *E. leptura*.

***Pseudobrachypeza helvetica* (Walker, 1856)**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (Zaitzev 2003, Chandler 2005).

***Rymosia britteni* Edwards, 1925**. An uncommon European species. Described from Great Britain and later recorded from Denmark, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Finland and Estonia (Chandler 2005, Kjærandsen et al. 2007).

***Synplasta gracilis* (Winnertz, 1863)**. A widely distributed European species (Chandler 2005).

***Synplasta rufilatera* (Edwards, 1941)**. A Palaearctic species. In Europe recorded from Great Britain, Germany, Poland, Finland, Sweden, Ukraine and Russian Karelia (Polevoi 2000, Zaitzev 2003, Chandler 2005, Kjærandsen et al. 2007).

Mycetophilini

***Dynatosoma reciprocum* (Walker, 1848)**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005).

***Dynatosoma thoracicum* (Zetterstedt, 1838)**. According to Kjærandsen et al. (2007), found to be a senior synonym of *Dynatosoma norwegiense* Zaitzev & Økland.

***Mycetophila attonsa* (Laffoon, 1957)**. A Holarctic species, uncommon but widely distributed in northern and central Europe (Zaitzev 2003, Chandler 2005, Kurina et al. 2005). According to Ševčik (2001), the species obviously follows the distribution of its fungus host – *Fomitopsis pinicola*.

***Mycetophila autumnalis* Lundström, 1909**. A Palaearctic species. In Europe, previously recorded from Great Britain, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Russia Central, Switzerland and the Netherlands (Zaitzev 2003, Chandler 2005, Kjærandsen et al. 2007).

***Mycetophila bartaki* Ševčik, 2004**. A recently described species, recorded so far from the type locality in Czech Republic only (Ševčik 2004, Chandler 2005). Distinguishable by male terminalia as figured by Ševčik (*op. cit.*).

***Mycetophila dziedzickii* Chandler, 1977**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005).

***Mycetophila estonica* Kurina, 1992**. A Palaearctic species described from Estonia. In Europe, besides the type locality recorded from Sweden, Finland, Russian Karelia and Lithuania (Chandler 2005, Kurina et al. 2005)

***Mycetophila formosa* Lundström, 1911**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005). New to the Italian mainland but found previosely in Sardinia (op. cit.).

***Mycetophila hyrcania* Laštovka & Matile, 1969**. A Western Palaearctic species, described from Iran and subsequently found mainly in the Mediterranean region, otherwise from Switzerland, Germany and Russia: Kaluga district (Matile 1977, Zaitzev 2003, Chandler 2005).

***Mycetophila ichneumonea* Say, 1823**. A member of the *M. ruficollis* group, where species are distinguishable by small details in male terminalia only (cf. Laštovka 1972, Laštovka & Kidd 1975). Recorded previously from the Italian mainland (Chandler 2005). New for South Tyrol, although, Hellrigl (1996) noted *M. lineola* Meigen which is listed by Hackman et al. (1988) as *nomen dubium* and formerly used for several species in this group (see Laštovka 1972).

***Mycetophila laeta* Walker, 1848**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005).

***Mycetophila lubomirskii* DZIEDZICKI, 1884**. A European species recorded mainly from northern and central areas (ZAITZEV 2003, CHANDLER 2005).

***Mycetophila morosa* WINNERTZ, 1863**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Mycetophila occultans* LUNDSTRÖM, 1913**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (ZAITZEV 2003, CHANDLER 2005).

***Mycetophila paracruciator* LAŠTOVKA & MATILE, 1974**. Having been described from Mongolia the species has been recorded from the French and the Italian mainlands, Switzerland (MATILE 1980, CHANDLER 2005) and Russia: the Altai mountains and the Island of Sakhalin (ZAITZEV 2003). Differs from the recently described *M. boreocruciator* ŠEVČIK by small details of the male terminalia. In the studied material, the dorsal part of gonostylus fits perfectly with that figured by LAŠTOVKA & MATILE (1974) and subsequently by ZAITZEV (2003). The ventral part of gonostylus is slightly different, having three stronger setae laterally instead of one as figured by previous authors (cf. LAŠTOVKA & MATILE 1974: Fig. 18, Zaitzev 2003: Fig. 77–1). However, this seems to be in the limits of intraspecific variation as shown by ŠEVČIK for *M. boreocruciator* from different localities (cf. ŠEVČIK 2003: Figs 1, 3).

***Mycetophila pyrenaica* MATILE, 1967**. A Palaearctic species described from France and in Europe recorded from Russia (Moscow and Kaluga districts and Karelia), Germany, Poland, Sweden and Norway (ZAITZEV 2003, CHANDLER 2005, KURINA et al. 2005, GAMMELMO & SØLI 2006, KURINA & ŠEVČIK 2006).

***Mycetophila stricklandi* (LAFFOON, 1957)**. Having been described from North America, this species has been later recorded mainly from northern Europe: Great Britain, Sweden, Finland and Russia: Karelia and Moscow district (ZAITZEV 2003, CHANDLER 2005). There are unpublished findings also from Estonia (*pers. obs.*).

***Mycetophila strigata* STAEGER, 1840**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Mycetophila strigatoides* (LANDROCK, 1927)**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Mycetophila strobli* LAŠTOVKA, 1972**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005). Another member of the *M. ruficollis* group with very close species (see also *M. ichneumonea* for discussion).

***Mycetophila subsigillata* ZAITZEV, 1999**. This recently described species has obviously been overlooked due to the confusion with *M. sigillata* DZIEDZICKI, which is according to earlier authors (e.g. HACKMAN et al. 1988) widely distributed in Europe. Described from Russia: Moscow district, Karelia, Altai, Sakhalin Island and Kuril Islands. Subsequently recorded from Sweden, Great Britain, Switzerland, Czech and Slovak Republics and former Yugoslavia (CHANDLER 2005, KURINA et al. 2005). According to CHANDLER (2001), both species have been examined from Switzerland.

***Mycetophila sumavica* (LAŠTOVKA, 1963)**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).

***Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *trivittata* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838)**. A widespread species in the Holarctic.

***Phronia caliginosa* DZIEDZICKI, 1889**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (GAGNÉ 1975, CHANDLER 2005).

***Phronia cinerascens* WINNERTZ, 1863**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (CHANDLER 2005).New to the Italian mainland but found previously from Sicily (*op. cit.*).

***Phronia conformis* (Walker, 1856)**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (Gagné 1975, Chandler 2005).

***Phronia crassitarsus* Hackman, 1970**. A Palaearctic species with distribution in northern and central Europe (Zaitzev 2003, Chandler 2005).

***Phronia disgrega* Dziedzicki, 1889**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in northern and central Europe (Gagné 1975, Chandler 2005).

***Phronia electa* Dziedzicki, 1889**. A widely distributed but uncommon Palaearctic species. Described from Austria and Czech Republic, later recorded from Great Britain, Finland, northwestern Russia, Slovak Republic and former Yugoslavia (Chandler 2005). Found also in Siberia: Tomsk district (Ostroverkhova 1979) and the Altai Mountains (Zaitzev 2003).

***Phronia forcipata* Winnertz, 1863**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005).

***Phronia mutabilis* Dziedzicki, 1889**. Belongs to a natural group with at least five Holarctic and only three Palaearctic species (Gagné 1975) which are distinguished from each other by details of male terminalia. The studied specimen fits well with the figures by Gagné (1975: Figs 37–41).

***Phronia nigricornis* (Zetterstedt, 1852)**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (Gagné 1975, Chandler 2005).

***Phronia taczanowskyi* Dziedzicki, 1889**. Another Holarctic species close to *P. mutabilis*.

***Platurocypta testata* (Edwards, 1925)**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005).

***Sceptonia cryptocauda* Chandler, 1991**. A Western Palaearctic species, with a scattered distribution in Europe and also found in Israel (Chandler 1994, 2005).

***Sceptonia pughi* Chandler, 1991**. Originates from the British Isles (Chandler 1991) and subsequently recorded from Finland, Sweden, France, Slovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria (Chandler 2005, Kurina et al. 2005, Jakovlev et al. 2006).

***Sceptonia regni* Chandler, 1991**. A Palaearctic species found mainly in northern Europe (Zaitzev 2003, Chandler 2005, Jakovlev et al. 2006, 2007), otherwise also from Czech Republic and from West Siberia (Chandler 2005, Ostroverkhova & Maksimova 2000).

***Sceptonia tenuis* Edwards, 1925**. A widely distributed European species (Chandler 2005).

***Sceptonia thaya* Ševčik, 2004**. A species recently described from Czech Republic (Ševčik, 2004) and subsequently found only in Finland and Sweden (Jakovlev et al. 2006, 2007).

***Trichonta atricauda* (Zetterstedt, 1852)**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (Gagné 1981, Chandler 2005). Could have been mixed up with *T. melanura* by earlier authors (Chandler 2005).

***Trichonta generosa* Gagné, 1981**. A Holarctic species, described from North American material and subsequently recorded only from the Altai Mountains and Norway (Gagné 1981, Zaitzev 2003, Gammelmo & Søli 2006). In Europe possibly with boreo-montane distribution.

***Trichonta submaculata* (Staeger, 1840)**. A Palaearctic species widely distributed in Europe (Gagné 1981, Chandler 2005).

***Trichonta subterminalis* Zaitzev & Menzel, 1996**. A Palaearctic species, in Europe recorded from Central Russia, Ukraine, Estonia, Finland and Sweden (Zaitzev 2003, Chandler 2005, Polevoi et al. 2006).

***Trichonta vulgaris* Loew, 1869**. A Holarctic species widely distributed in Europe (Gagné 1981, Chandler 2005).

***Zygomyia angusta* PLASSMANN, 1977**. Described from Bavarian material and subsequently recorded from Russian Karelia, Finland, Sweden and Estonia (PLASSMANN 1977, KURINA 1998a, POLEVOI 2000, KURINA et al. 2005, JAKOVLEV et al. 2006). Possibly a boreo-montane species.

***Zygomyia kiddi* CHANDLER, 1991**. A European species, found in Britain (also in lowland habitats), throughout Scandinavia and in Switzerland (CHANDLER 2005, *pers. com.*, KURINA et al. 2005).

***Zygomyia pseudohumeralis* CASPERS, 1980**. A Palaearctic species, widely distributed in Europe (ZAITZEV 2003, CHANDLER 2005). Close to other species in the *Z. humeralis* species-group from which it is distinguishable by male terminalia only (cf. CHANDLER 1991).

c) Descriptions of the new species

Docosia pseudogilvipes spec. nov.

Figs 10–15, 46

Type material. **Holotype**. Male, ITALY, Trentino-Alto Adige, Prov. Bolzano, Stilfserjoch National Park, Tartscher Valley south of Trafoi, 1,630 m, 46°32'33.9''N 010°30'17.2''E, Malaise trap, 11.–27.VI. 2005, C. LANGE & J. ZIEGLER leg. [ZMHB] **Paratypes**. 4♂♂, same as holotype; 1♂ same as holotype but 27.VI.–4.VII.; 1♂ same as holotype but 19.IX.–10.X.2005 [3 ♂♂ in ZMHB and 3♂♂ in IZBE].

Description

Male (all measurements were taken from 5 specimens). Length of wing 2.53–3.67, 3.19 [3.28] mm. **Head** blackish brown with short pale setae. Three ocelli, with laterals close to eye margins but not touching them: in distance less than diameter of ocellus. Clypeus blackish brown, with setae pale. Mouthparts light brownish. Palpus with all segments pale, last segment sometimes apically slightly darker and 1.75–2.3, 2,0 [2.04] times as long as antepenultimate. Scape brown, pedicel and base of first flagellomere yellow (sometimes first flagellomere entirely yellow), successive segments brown. Flagellum with short pale setae about one third of flagellomere width. Flagellomeres cylindrical, median flagellomeres 1.67–2.0, 1.85 [1.67] times as long as broad, apical flagellomere elongated, 2.3–3.0, 2.81 [2.3] times as long as broad.

Thorax blackish brown. All bristles and setae yellowish white. Scutellum with marginal bristles without distinct pairs and with numerous setae. Antepronotum and proepisternum with bristles and setae. Upper part of antepronotum with strong bristles crossing the head. Laterotergite with pale bristles on hind margin, other pleural parts bare. Halteres pale yellow. **Legs**. Coxae, femora and tibiae yellow. Tarsi darker due to dense brown setae. Spurs yellow. Ratio of femur to tibia for fore, mid and hind legs: 1.14–1.33, 1.24 [1.27]; 1.0–1.15, 1.10 [1.0]; , 0.80–0.89, 0.83 [0.81]. Ratio of tibia to basitarsus for fore, mid and hind legs: 1.11–1.2, 1.16 [1.13]; 1.18–1.45, 1.37 [1.41]; 1.6–2.03, 1.80 [1.95]. **Wings** hyaline. Radial veins and *r-m* brown, other veins paler while *m*-stem and medial fork basally very faint. *Sc*, R_4, *m*-stem, basal fifth of *cu*-stem, basal third of A_1 asetose, *bM-Cu* with 0–3 setae, other veins setose. Costa reaches about one third from R_5 to M_1. *Sc* ends in *R* (sometimes apically very faint), a little before the level of beginning of *m*-stem. Anterior fork begins at the level of R_4. Posterior fork begins before anterior fork at the level of the middle of *r-m*. R_1 3.83–5.2, 4.33 [3.83] times as long as *r-m*, which is 0.56–0.95, 0.8 [0.88] times as long as *m*-stem.

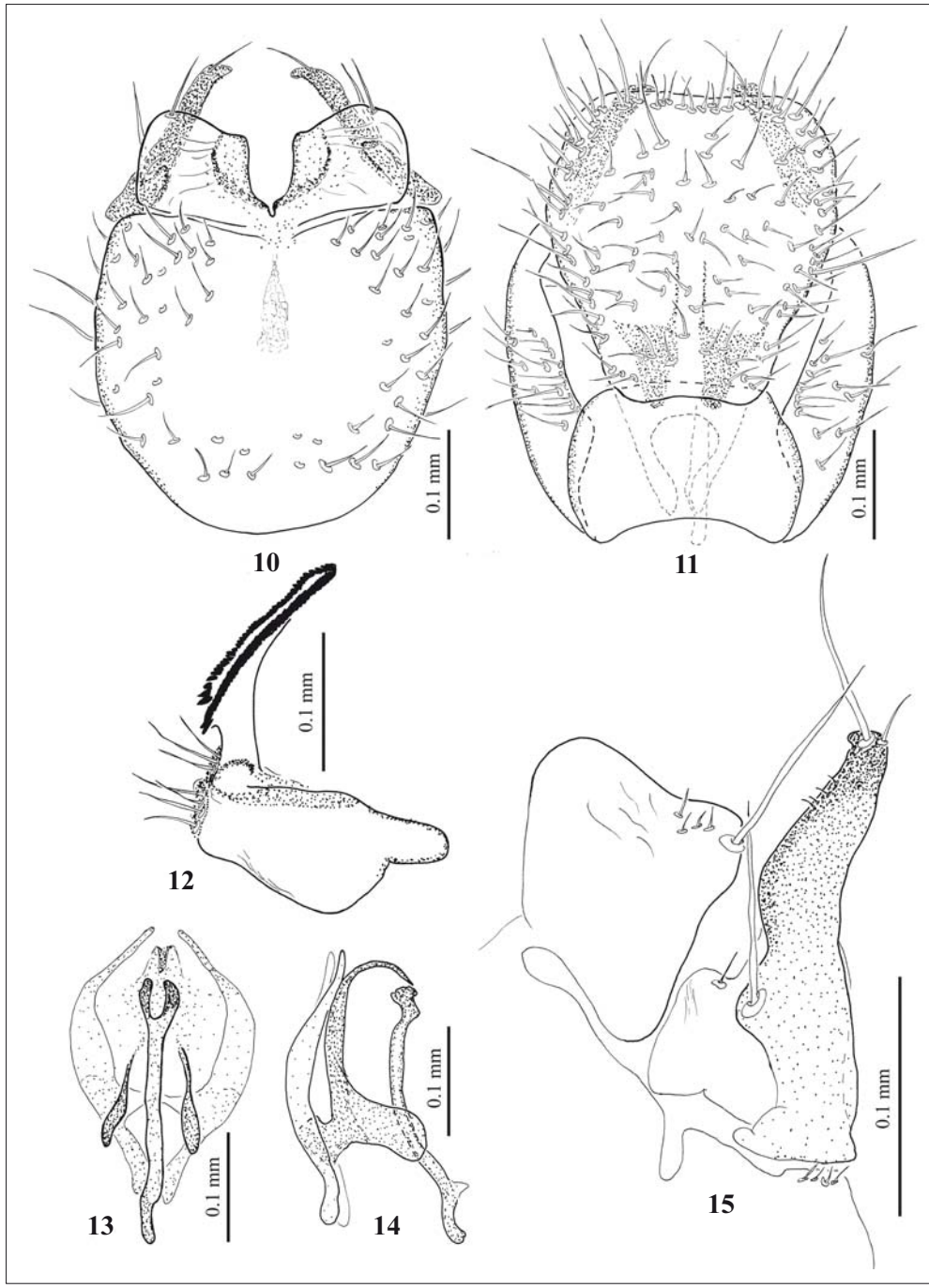
Abdomen. First two or three segments and, respectively, base of the third or fourth yellowish, while sternites paler than tergites. Other segments brown to blackish brown. All hairs pale. Terminalia (Figs 10–15) light brown except blackish brown gonostyli. Tergite IX widening apically. Gonocoxite with an angular margin, which has a deep central incision and a long apical bristle on both sides. Gonostylus with a long apical and subcentral bristle, both about half of gonostylus length. Cerci with two rows of spinose setae. Aedeagus apically filiform and strongly curved.

Female. Unknown.

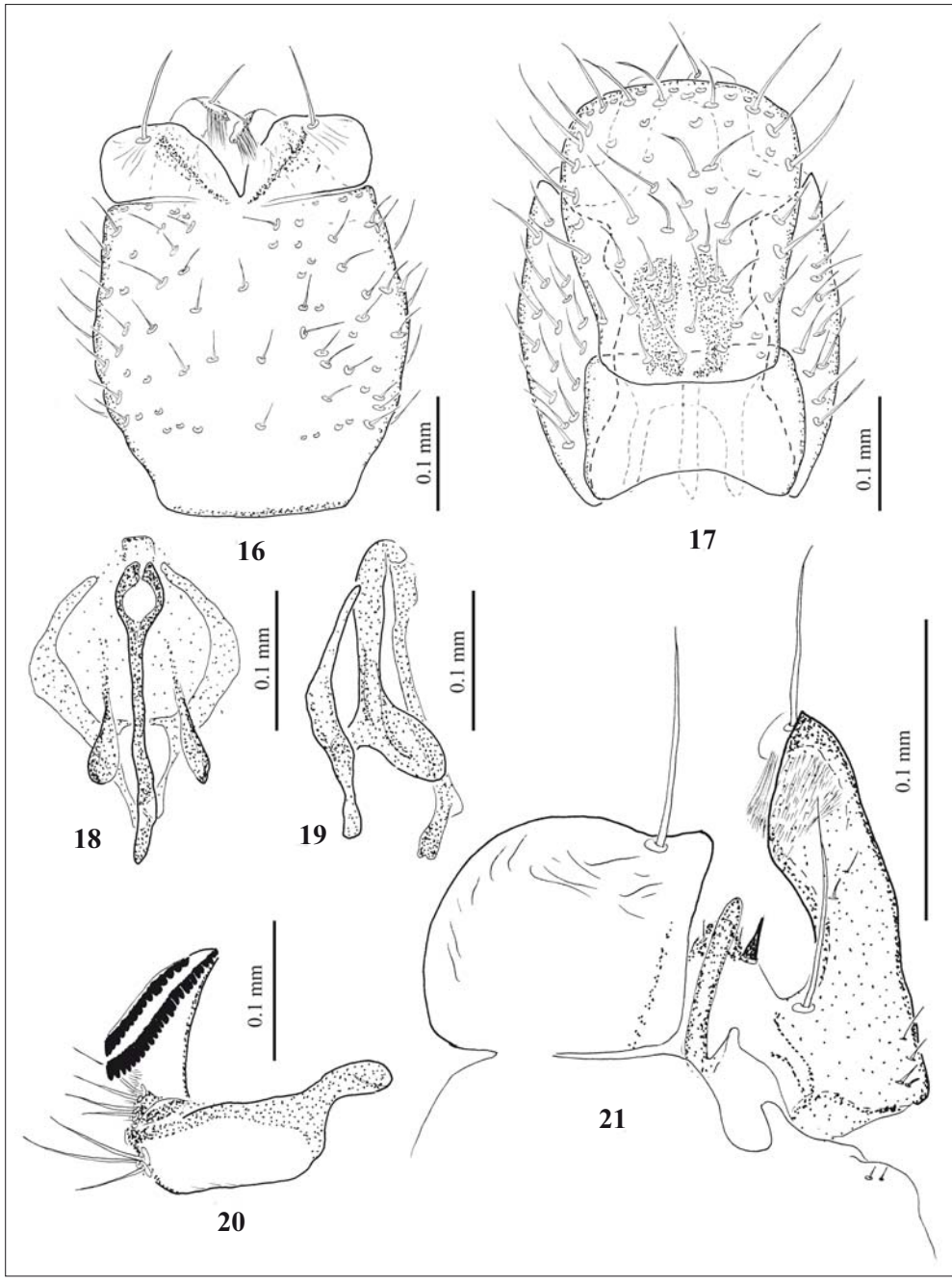
Biology. All specimens were taken from the oreal altitude zone.

Etymology. The prefix *pseudo* refers to the resemblance to *D. gilvipes*.

Discussion. This species is closely related to *D. gilvipes* and is principally distinguishable by male terminalia only, which are figured here for comparison (Figs 16–21). *Sc* of the new species is ending in



Figs 10–15: Male terminalia of *Docosia pseudogilvipes* spec. nov. – **10**: gonocoxite and gonostyli, ventral view. – **11**: gonocoxite and tergite IX, dorsal view. – **12**: cercus, lateral view. – **13**: aedeagal complex, ventral view. – **14**: aedeagal complex, lateral view. – **15**: gonostylus and gonocoxal margin, posterior view.



Figs 16–21: Male terminalia of *Docosia gilvipes* (HALIDAY in WALKER 1856). – **16**: gonocoxite and gonostyli, ventral view. – **17**: gonocoxite and tergite IX, dorsal view. – **18**: aedeagal complex, ventral view. – **19**: aedeagal complex, lateral view. – **20**: cercus, lateral view. – **21**: gonostylus and gonocoxal margin, posterior view.

R but can be apically very faint and apparently ending free. *Sc* is always bare, while *D. gilvipes* has setae on it. The tergite IX is clearly widening apically, while it is more cylindrical in *D. gilvipes*. *D. pseudogilvipes* differs remarkably in the gonostylus which is more sclerotized and has only a fine apical bristle, while in *D. gilvipes* it has an apical bristle and a dense set of apical hairs (Fig. 21). Aedeagus is apically filiform and curved in the new species, while it is rather thickened and hooked in *D. gilvipes*. Due to the unique structure of male terminalia and free ending *Sc*, *D. gilvipes* has had an isolated position within the genus and could be possibly placed in a separate subgenus (Laštovka & Ševčik 2006). *D. pseudogilvipes* is the second European species in this group but several undescribed North American species and 5 recently described Chinese species with *Sc* ending free have been recorded (*op. cit.*).

Leia stelviana spec. nov.

Figs 22–25, 26, 42, 44

Type material. **Holotype**. Male, ITALY, Trentino-Alto Adige, Prov. Bolzano, Stilfserjoch National Park, Glurnser Alm near Stilfser Joch southwest of Trafoi, 2315 m, 46°32'01"N 010°28'28"E, Malaise trap, 4.–13.VII. 2005, C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. [ZMHB]. **Paratypes**. 4♂♂, same as holotype but 29.VI.–4.VII. 2005; 1♀ same as holotype but 13.–25.VII. 2005. [2♂♂ 1♀ in ZMHB, 2♂♂ in IZBE].

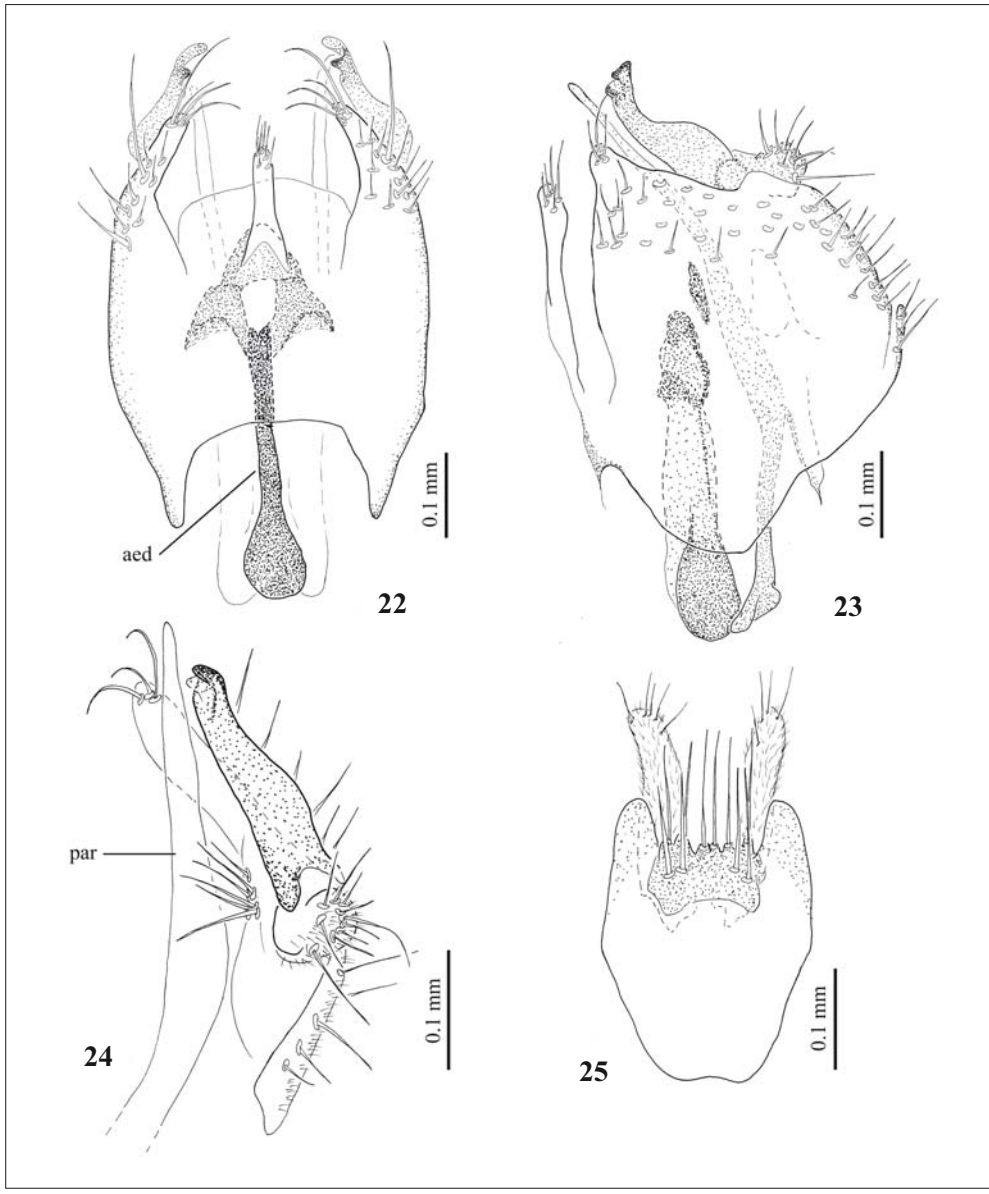
Description

Male (all measurements are taken from 5 specimens). Length of wing 5.11–5.98, 5.61 [5.11] mm.
Head brown with brownish bristles. Three ocelli, with laterals close to eye margins, but not touching. Clypeus oval and brown. Mouthparts pale. Palpus with all segments pale while last segment is slightly brownish apically. Last segment 1.3–1.8, 1.57 [1.36] times as long as antepenultimate. Scape and pedicel yellow, all flagellomeres brown with pale setae. Flagellomeres cylindrical, median flagellomeres 1.41–1.67, 1.53 [1.57] times as long as broad, apical flagellomere elongated, 2.27–3.13, 2.84 [2.8] times as long as broad.
Thorax mainly brown. Mesoscutum (see also Fig. 42) with three blackish stripes, which sometimes are posteriorly completely fused. The medial stripe slightly widening towards anterior margin and lateral stripes begin at a distance of one third from anterior margin. Lateral parts of mesoscutum yellow with brown spot before wing base. The very margin of mesoscutum sometimes with brown tinge. Lateral parts of thorax all brown, except area of anterior spiracle pale yellow. Scutellum posteriorly brownish and anteriorly yellowish with four laterally situated marginal bristles of equal size and several marginal setae. Antepronotum, proepisternum and laterotergite with brownish bristles, other pleural parts bare. Halteres pale yellow. **Legs**. Coxae, femora and tibiae mainly yellow. Tarsi darker due to dense brown setae. Tibial setae brown, spurs yellow. Mid and hind coxae distally with brown shade. All trochanters brown. All femora proximally with brown spot or shade below, only hind femur with brown apical band. Ratio of femur to tibia for fore, mid and hind legs: 0.94–1.17, 1.06 [1.0]; 0.84–1.07, 1.0 [0.84]; 0.77–0.94, 0.87 [0.77]. Ratio of tibia to basitarsus for fore, mid and hind legs: 1.04–1.17, 1.07 [1.04]; 1.18–1.33, 1.28 [1.32]; 1.52–1.81, 1.71 [1.81]. **Wings** yellowish with a faint preapical band extending to hind margin. All veins brown but radial veins, *r-m*, *m*-stem and CuA_2 slightly darker. All veins, except *Sc* and R_4, setose but setae on radial veins and *r-m* more solid. Sc_2 beyond the middle of *Sc*. Base of medial fork beyond the middle of *r-m*. Base of cubital fork slightly beyond the level of Sc_2. CuA_1 interrupted at base. R_1 0.75–0.83, 0.79 [0.81] times as long as *r–m*, which is 0.35–0.42, 0.38 [0.42] times as long as R_5 and 1.1–1.5, 1.33 [1.5] times as long as *m*-stem.
Abdomen uniformly yellow to yellowish brown with pale setae. Segments slightly paler on sides. Terminalia yellowish brown with aedeagal structure and apical third of gonostylus blackish.

Female. Coloured as male. Length of wing 5.33 mm. R_1 0.62 times as long as *r-m*, which is 0.47 times as long as *R5* and 1.48 times as long as *m*-stem. Ratio of femur to tibia for fore, mid and hind legs: 1.15, 1.05 and 0.82. Ratio of tibia to basitarsus for fore, mid and hind legs: 1.13, 1.24, 1.85. Abdomen brown, segments I–III paler. Terminalia as in Fig. 26, cercus one-segmented with apical half more sclerotized.

Biology. Collected from the alpine altitude zone (2,315 m) only.

Etymology. The species is named after the type locality in the Stilfserjoch National Park (cf. Ziegler 2007).



Figs 22–25: Male terminalia of *Leia stelviana* spec. nov. – **22**: gonocoxite and gonostyli, ventral view. – **23**: gonocoxite and gonostylus, lateral view. – **24**: gonostylus and paramere, posterior view. – **25**: hypoproct and cerci, ventral view. aed – aedeagus; par – paramere.

Discussion. *L. stelviana* is closely related to *L. fascipennis* MEIGEN and can be separated by unique characters in the male terminalia. The male terminalia of *L. fascipennis* are figured here for comparison (Figs 27–30) from Estonian material. *L. stelviana* shares the arrowhead-shape of the apical part of the aedeagus, but differs remarkably by the shape of the basal part, which is dimerous in *L. fascipennis* but club-shaped in the new species. The parameres are simple in *L. stelviana* (Fig. 24), while they are bilobate in *L. fascipennis* (Fig. 29). In contrast to *L. fascipennis*, the new species has the hypoproct with lateroapical lobes and the gonostylus without clear broadening basally.

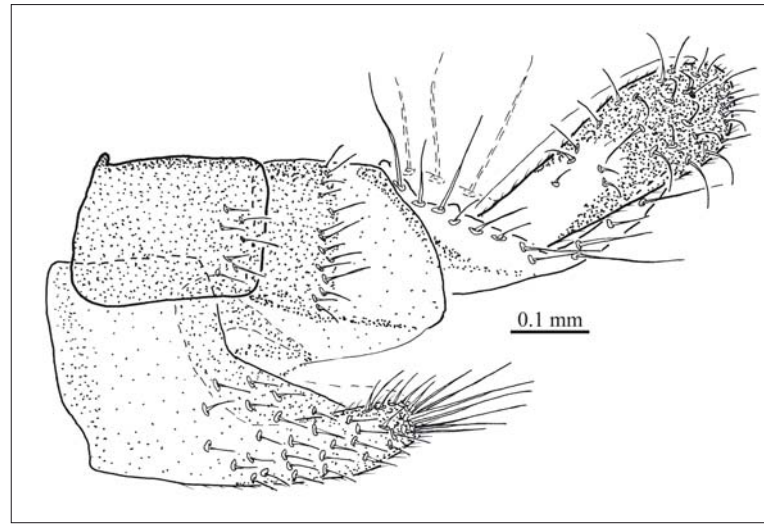


Fig. 26: Female terminalia of *Leia stelviana* spec. nov.

Exechiopsis (*Xenexechia*) *vasculiforma* spec. nov.

Figs 31–32, 45

Type material. **Holotype**. Male, ITALY, Trentino-Alto Adige, Prov. Bolzano, Stilfserjoch National Park, Sulden Valley east of Gomagoi, 1220 m, 46°34'33.8''N 010°32'51.2''E, Malaise trap, 1.–5.IX. 2005, C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. [ZMHB]. **Paratype**. Male, ITALY, Trentino-Alto Adige, Prov. Bolzano, Stilfserjoch National Park, Schuett near Weisser Knott southwest of Trafoi, 2030 m, 46°32'04.9''N 010°29'31.2''E, Malaise trap, 24.–30.VIII. 2005, C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. [IZBE].

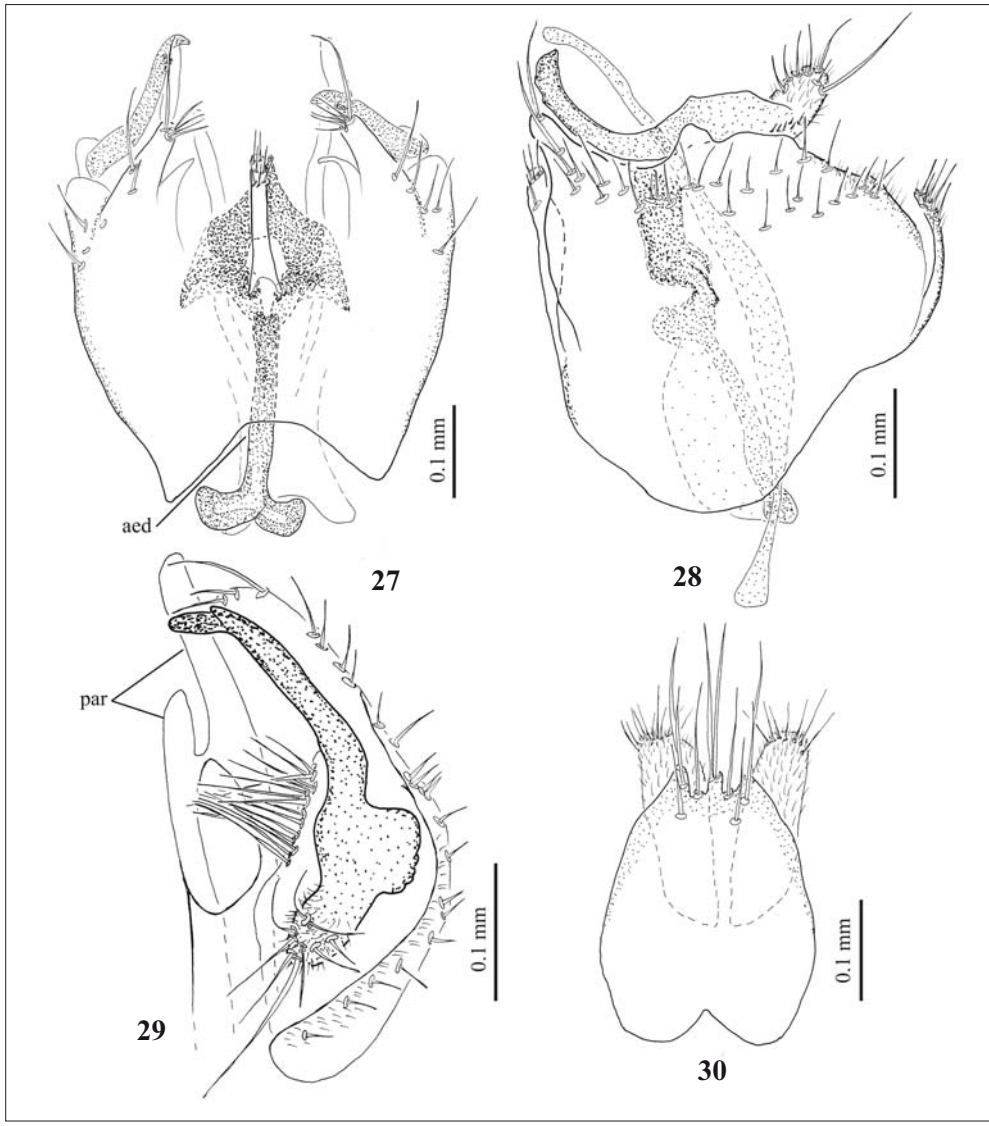
Description

Male (all measurements are taken from 2 specimens). Length of wing 2.39–2.62, 2.51 [2.62] mm.

Head light brown with setae dark. Mouthparts yellow. Palpus yellow, last segment 2.60–2.78 , 2.69 [2.60] times as long as antepenultimate. Scape yellow to brownish, pedicel and base of first flagellomere yellow. Successive flagellomeres brown. Flagellomeres cylindrical. First flagellomere elongated, 1.70–1.80, 1.75 [1.70] times as long as second flagellomere. Median flagellomeres 1.75 times as long as wide, apical flagellomere slightly elongated and conical, 2.57–2.67, 2.62 [2.67] times as long as wide basally.

Thorax mainly light brown. Scutum slightly paler on sides. Other thoracic sclerites coloured slightly paler than scutum. Laterotergite darker on lower margin. Antepronotum with three bristles and setae. Proepisternum with one strong bristle. Laterotergite with one strong and one weak bristle and with several setae. Scutellum with two strong marginal bristles and two much shorter above them. Halter yellowish with pale knob. **Legs** mainly yellow, only hind femur and tibia slightly brownish apically. Tarsi with dense brown setae. Spurs brownish. Hind coxa with one strong and one weak setae basolaterally. Ratio of femur to tibia for fore, mid and hind legs: 0.84–0.90, 0.87 [0.90]; 0.85–0.88, 0.87 [0.88]; 0.78–0.83, 0.81 [0.78]. Ratio of tibia to basitarsus for fore, mid and hind legs: 0.76–0.85, 0.81 [0.85]; 0.94–0.98, 0.96 [0.98]; 1.36–1.45, 1.41 [1.45]. **Wings** with brownish tinge. *r-m* 1.33–1.62, 1.48 [1.33] times as long as *m*-stem. Posterior fork begins well beyond anterior fork: in distance 2.00–2.50, 2.25 [2.50] times of *m*-stem.

Abdomen light brown. Tergites I–IV paler and with more or less dispersed posteromarginal yellowish spots on sides. Terminalia (Figs 31–32) dark yellow. Gonocoxite ventrally with lateroapical protruding corners which are apically rounded and bare. Gonocoxite slightly incised ventrally with vase-shaped apically sclerotized hypandrial lobe. Ventral branch of gonostylus bears four short strong and sclerotized setae apically, several long bristles laterally, and a patch of rather weak bristles on internal surface. Dorsal branch of gonostylus curved, bearing long lateral bristles, with small basal internally directed lobe that has a solid apical blunt spine. Medial branch hooked, apically swollen and with a subapical solid blunt spine. Internal branch suboval, striated, with two fine basal setae.



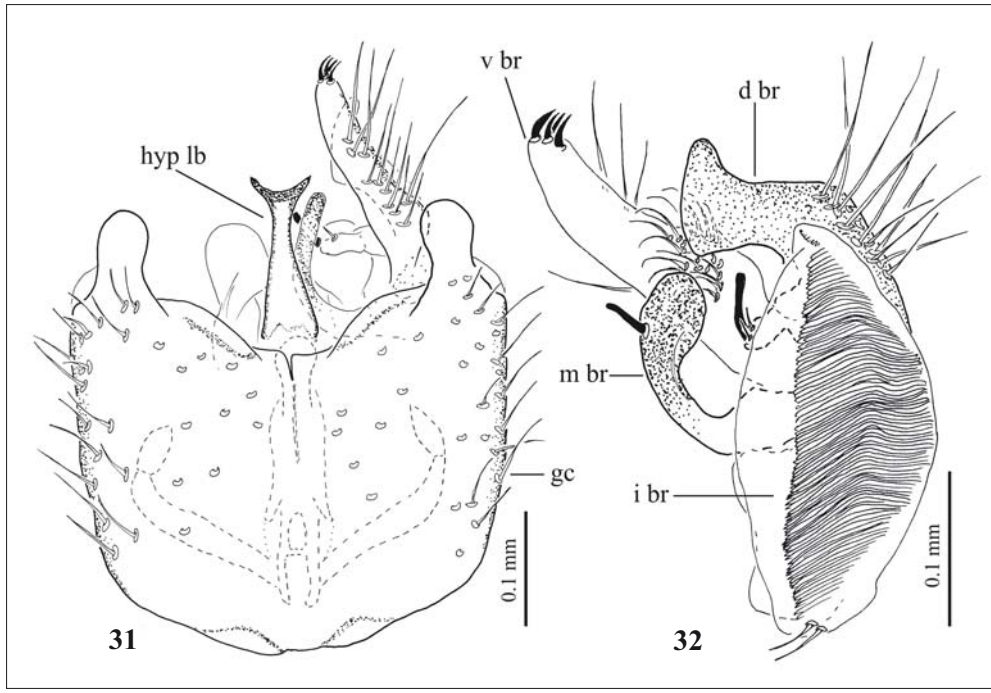
Figs 27–30: Male terminalia of *Leia fascipennis* MEIGEN, 1818, figured from Estonian material. – **27**: gonocoxite and gonostyli, ventral view. – **28**: gonocoxite and gonostylus, lateral view. – **29**: gonostylus and paramere, posterior view. – **30**: hypoproct and cerci, ventral view. aed – aedeagus; par – paramere.

Female. Unknown.

Biology. The specimens were taken from montane (1,220 m) and subalpine (2,030 m) altitude zones.

Etymology. The species' name is derived from the Latin word for a small vase – *vasculum* refers to the vase shape of the hypandrial lobe.

Discussion. The new species is close to two species described by LAŠTOVKA and MATILE (1974) from Mongolia, viz. *E.* (*X.*) *pruinosa* and *E.* (*X.*) *stylata*. Of these, the new species is closer to *E.* (*X.*) *pruinosa*. Both species have similar coloration and appearance of gonocoxites as well as gonostyli (cf. LAŠTOVKA & MATILE 1974: Figs 43–44). However, *E.* (*X.*) *pruinosa* has the hypandrial lobe slab-like with lateroapical teeth, the medial branch apically cut without a subapical spine and the dorsal branch more angular.



Figs 31–32: Male terminalia of *Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *vasculiforma* spec. nov. – **31**: gonocoxite and gonostylus, ventral view; – **32**: gonostylus, internal view. hyp lb – hypandrial lobe; gc – gonocoxite; d br – dorsal branch of gonostylus; i br – internal branch of gonostylus; m br – medial branch of gonostylus; v br – ventral branch of gonostylus.

Mycetophila ziegleri spec. nov.

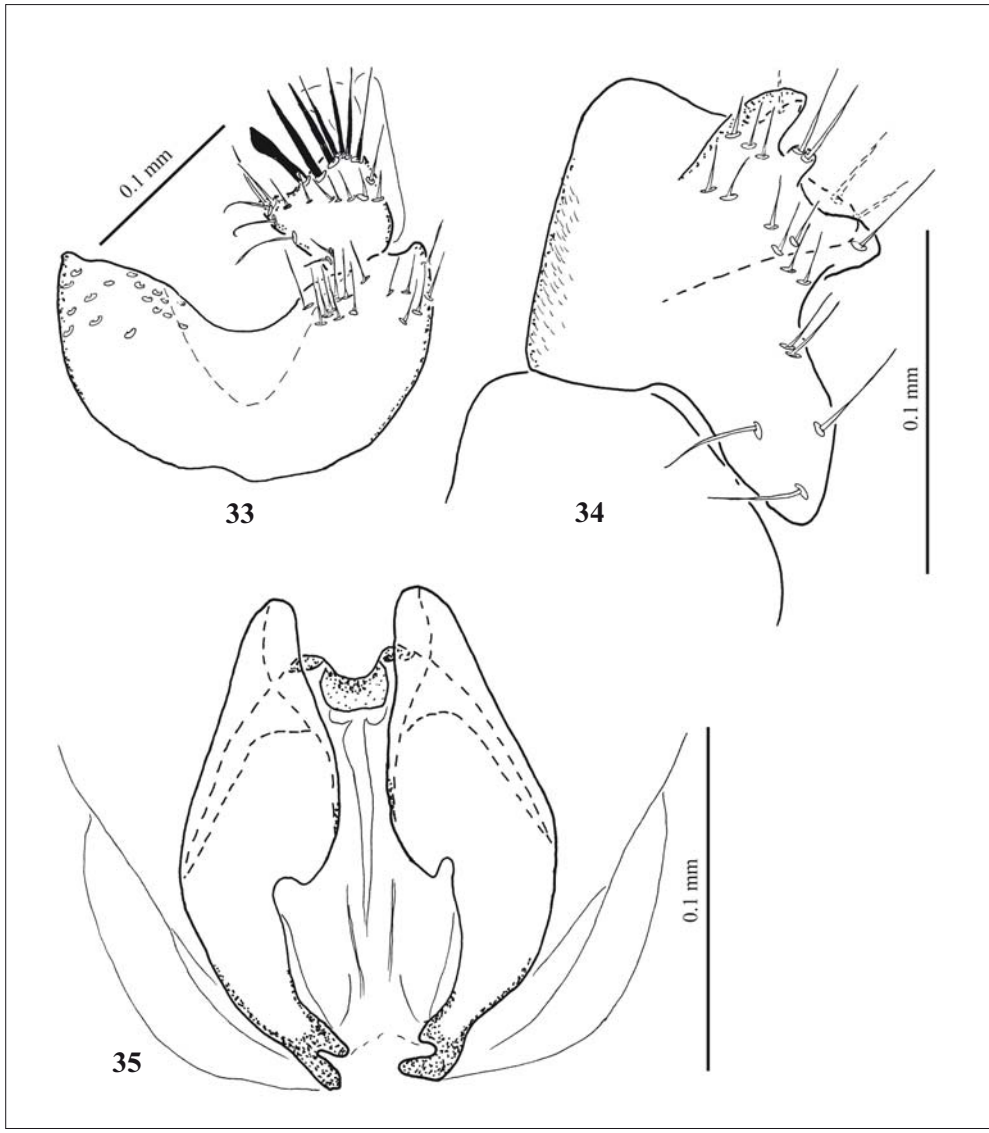
Figs 33–35, 43

Type material. **Holotype**. Male, ITALY, Trentino-Alto Adige, Prov. Bolzano, Stilfserjoch National Park, Schuett near Weisser Knott southwest of Trafoi, 2,030 m, 46°32'04.9''N 010°29'31.2''E, Malaise trap, 13.–25.VII. 2005, C. Lange & J. Ziegler [ZMHB]. **Paratypes**. 1 ♂, same as holotype but 25.VII.–1.VIII. 2005 [ZMHB]; 2♂♂, ITALY, Trentino-Alto Adige, Prov. Bolzano, Stilfserjoch National Park, Tartscher Valley south of Trafoi, 1,630 m, 46°32'33.9''N 010°30'17.2''E, Malaise trap, 18.–21.V. 2005 and 8.–15.VIII. 2005, C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. [IZBE]; 2♂♂, ITALY, Trentino-Alto Adige, Prov. Bolzano, Stilfserjoch National Park, Glurnser Alm near Stilfser Joch southwest of Trafoi, 2,315 m, 46°32'01''N 010°28'28''E, Malaise trap, 29.VI.–4.VII. 2005 and 13.–25.VII. 2005, C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. [ZMHB]; 1♂, ITALY, Trentino-Alto Adige, Prov. Bolzano, Stilfserjoch National Park, Holzplatz SW of Trafoi (upper Valley), 1,950 m, 6.–9.IX. 2004; Yellow-tray trap. C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. [IZBE].

Description

Male (all measurements are taken from 5 specimens). Length of wing 2.44–2.99, 2.79 [2.85] mm. **Head** brown to dark brown with dark setae. Mouthparts brownish yellow. Palpus with all segments brownish or the last segment sometimes yellow. Last palpal segment apically swollen, 1.75–2.00, 1.83 [1.86] times as long as antepenultimate. Scape brown. Pedicel entirely or sometimes only basally yellow, base of first flagellomere yellow. Successive flagellomeres brown. Flagellum with dense setae about one third of the flagellomeres width. Flagellomeres cylindrical, median flagellomeres 1.75–2.00, 1.87 [1.86] times as long as broad, apical flagellomere slightly elongated and conical, 2.57–3.33, 2.91 [3.00] times as long as broad basally.

Thorax uniformly brown. If lateral sclerites coloured sometimes slightly paler, then darker marginally. Anepisternum covered with setae and with 3–4 bristles on upper part. Anepimeron with 3–4 bristles on upper part. Antepronotum and proepisternum both with 2–4 bristles of different size. Laterotergite with bristles along posterior margin. Scutellum with 4 marginal bristles. Halteres pale to whitish. **Legs** main-



Figs 33–35: Male terminalia of *Mycetophila ziegleri* spec. nov. – **33**: gonocoxite and gonostylus, ventral view. – **34**: dorsal branch of gonostylus, dorsal view. – **35**: aedeagal complex, dorsal view.

ly yellow. Fore coxa yellow, mid and hind coxae light brown. Hind femur brown in apical third and with brown stripe along dorsal surface. Tibiae yellow. Spurs yellow with brown setulae. Tarsi darker because of dense brown setae. Mid and hind femora with 4–5 long ventroapical hairs. Setae on mid tibia: 3–4 *a*, 5 *d* (two proximals considerably shorter), 0–1 *p* (very short), 2 *v*. Setae on hind tibia: 6–7 *a*, 5 *d* (two proximals considerably shorter). Ratio of femur to tibia for fore, mid and hind legs: 1.00–1.21, 1.09 [1.12]; 1.00–1.10, 1.04 [1.10]; , 0.72–0.84, 0.79 [0.72]. Ratio of tibia to basitarsus for fore, mid and hind legs: 1.09–1.35, 1.20 [1.14]; 1.11–1.38, 1.20 [1.11]; 1.56–1.82, 1.66 [1.56]. **Wings** yellowish with central and preapical spot, produced slightly underneath M_1 (Fig. 44) All veins brownish except posterior fork and base of anterior fork paler. *r-m* as long as m-stem or slightly shorter. *R* before R_4 with 20–26 setulae above and 11–12 setulae below. *M* before *r-m* with 1–2 setulae below, *r-m* with 3–4 setulae below.

Abdomen light brown. Tergites I–IV paler, entirely or only on sides. **Terminalia** (Figs 33–35) light brown with gonostyli yellow. Gonocoxite concave ventrally. Ventral appendage of gonostylus with a spine on apical edge and with 5–6 prominent bristles.

Female. Unknown.

Biology. The specimens were collected from oreal, subalpine and alpine altitude zones.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of Dr. Joachim Ziegler, my good friend, who initiated the project and collected all the material the paper is based on.

Discussion. The most comprehensive key to the *Mycetophila* species in the Palaearctic is that by A. Zaitzev (2003). In accordance with this key the new species runs to couplet 24 because of mid tibia with 2 v and without a-d, hind tibia with dorsal bristles of different size, and preapical wing spot rather distinct. *M. formosa* Lundström and *M. ocellus* Walker, included in the couplet, are distinguished by presence of ventral setulae on radial vein before R_4, by 8–10 and 15 setulae, respectively. *M. ziegleri* has 11–12 setulae on ventral surface of the radial vein before R_4. According to the male terminalia *M. ziegleri* is most similar to *M czizeki* Landrock and *M. sordida* van der Wulp. sharing the structure of the ventral branch of gonostylus. However, the pointed bristle-like spine on apical margin has not been observed in these species. The dorsal branch of gonostylus is rather different from that of *M czizeki* and *M. sordida* (cf. Zaitzev 2003: Figs 63(7), 83(3)).

Phronia montana spec. nov.

Figs 36–40, 41

Type material. **Holotype**. Male, ITALY, Trentino-Alto Adige, Prov. Bolzano, Stilfserjoch National Park, Tartscher Valley south of Trafoi, 1,630 m, 46°32'33.9''N 010°30'17.2''E, Malaise trap, 19.IX.–10.X. 2005, C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. [ZMHB]. **Paratype**. 1♂, same as holotype [IZBE].

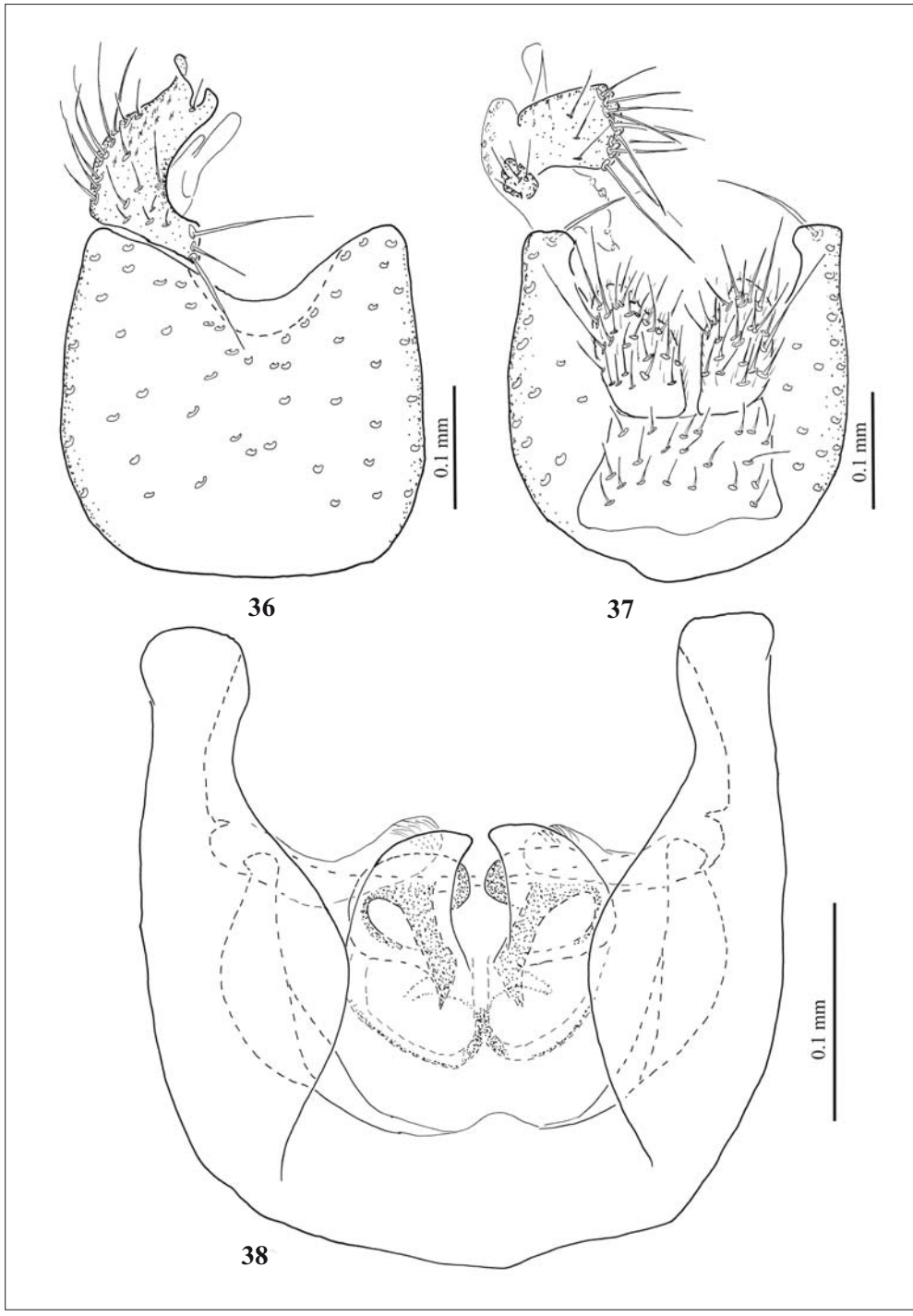
Description

Male (all measurements are taken from 2 specimens). Length of wing 3.48–3.75, 3.48 [3.62] mm. **Head** brown with short pale setae. Mouthparts yellow. Palpus with all segments pale, last segment apically slightly swollen and 2.1 times as long as antepenultimate. Scape brown, pedicel and base of first flagellomere yellow, successive flagellomeres brown. Flagellum with dense pale setae about half of flagellomere width. Flagellomeres cylindrical, median flagellomeres 2.7 times as long as broad, apical flagellomere slightly elongated and conical, 3 times as long as broad basally.
Thorax brown. Mesonotum laterally slightly lighter. Upper part of anepisternum with 3 bristles. Antepronotum and proepisternum both with 2 bristles. Laterotergite with pale bristles on hind margin. Scutellum with 4 marginal bristles. Metepisternum with one prominent bristle. Other pleural parts bare. Halteres pale. **Legs** yellow. Mid coxa distally and apically, and hind coxa entirely with brownish tinge. Mid and hind femora distally and apically, mid and hind tibiae only apically with brownish tinge. Spurs yellow. Tarsi darker because of dense brown setae. Setae on mid tibia: 3–4 *a*, 4 *d*, 6–7 p, 7–8 *v*, 0–1 *av*. Setae on hind tibia: 5–6 *a*, 8 *d*, 9 *p*. Ratio of femur to tibia for fore, mid and hind legs: 0.94–1.00, 0.94 [0.97]; 0.89–0.92, 0.92 [0.91]; , 0.70–0.81, 0.81 [0.76]. Ratio of tibia to basitarsus for fore, mid and hind legs: 0.88–0.95, 0.95 [0.91]; 1.09–1.15, 1.15 [1.12]; 1.40–1.41, 1.40 [1.41]. **Wings** hyaline. Costa produced a little beyond tip of R_5. Radial veins and *r-m* dark yellow, other veins paler. Veins setose, except *Sc*, R_4, *bM-Cu*, *m*-stem, extreme base of medial fork and basal fifth of CuA_1 bare. *m*-stem about two times as long as *r-m*. Furcation point of *CuA* well beyond furcation point of *M*, in distance of 1.25 times as long as *m*-stem.
Abdomen light brown. Tergites I–IV paler on sides. **Terminalia** (Figs 36–40) brown. Gonocoxite slightly concave ventrally. Ventral appendage of gonostylus subquadrate with a solid ventrobasal projection bearing three bristles. Apical edge of ventral appendage of gonostylus indented.

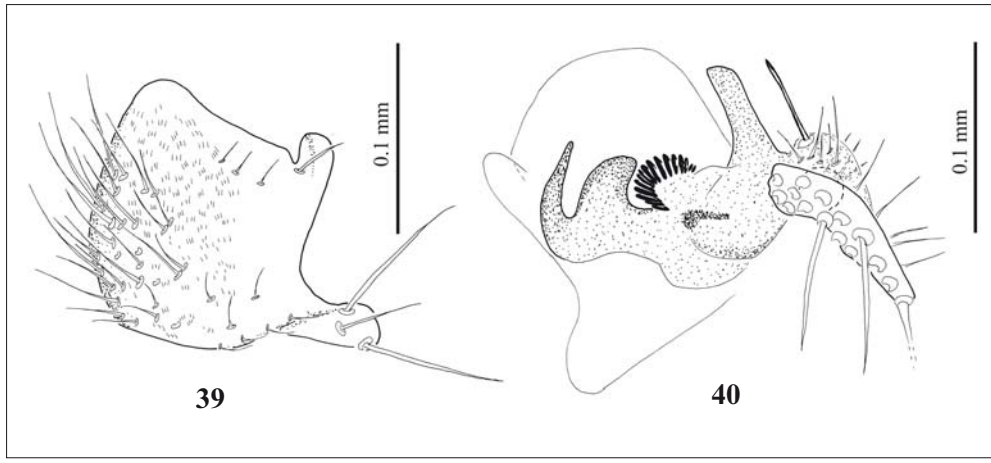
Female. Unknown.

Biology. The specimens were taken from the oreal altitude zone.

Etymology. Species name refers to the mountainous occurrence.



Figs 36–38: Male terminalia of *Phronia montana* spec. nov. – **36**: gonocoxite and gonostylus, ventral view. – **37**: gonocoxite, gonostylus and cerci, dorsal view. – **38**: aedeagal structure, dorsal view, cerci removed.



Figs 39–40: Male terminalia of *Phronia montana* spec. nov. – **39**: gonostylus, lateral view. – **40**: gonostylus, internal view.

Discussion. According to Gagné's (1975) and Zaitzev's (2003) keys the species runs to *P. sylvatica* Dziedzicki. It also has some resemblance with *P. subsilvatica* as shown by Hackman (1970). The new species shares the general shape of ventral branch of gonostylus with both species, but differs remarkably by the internal structure of gonostylus (cf. Fig. 40, Hackman 1970: Figs 31, 34). The aedeagal structure is unique (cf. Fig. 38), not analogous to any other *Phronia* species.

d) Revised checklist of South Tyrol

Hellrigl's list includes only 20 species of fungus gnats (Sciaroidea excl. Sciaridae) from South Tyrol in strict sense (i.e. without the column "S+T" in Hellrigl 1996: 630–632, see also "Introduction"). Two species – *Cordyla vitiosa* and *Mycetophila lineola* – are currently unrecognized and nine species were recorded also within the "Diptera Stelviana" project (see Table 5). Consequently, the list of fungus gnats of South Tyrol includes nine additional species (*Bolitophila* (*Bolitophila*) *spinigera* Edwards, 1925, *Macrocera lutea* Meigen, 1804, *Macrocera pusilla* Meigen, 1830, *Exechia bicincta* (Staeger, 1840), *Exechia seriata* (Meigen, 1830), *Exechiopsis (Exechiopsis) indecisa* (Walker, 1856), *Mycetophila fungorum* (De Geer, 1776), *Mycetophila signata* Meigen, 1830, *Mycomya storai* Väisänen, 1979) to those recorded within the current project and comprises altogether 299 species.

Table 5: The fungus gnats species listed by Hellrigl (1996) from South Tyrol, their present status and relevant comments.

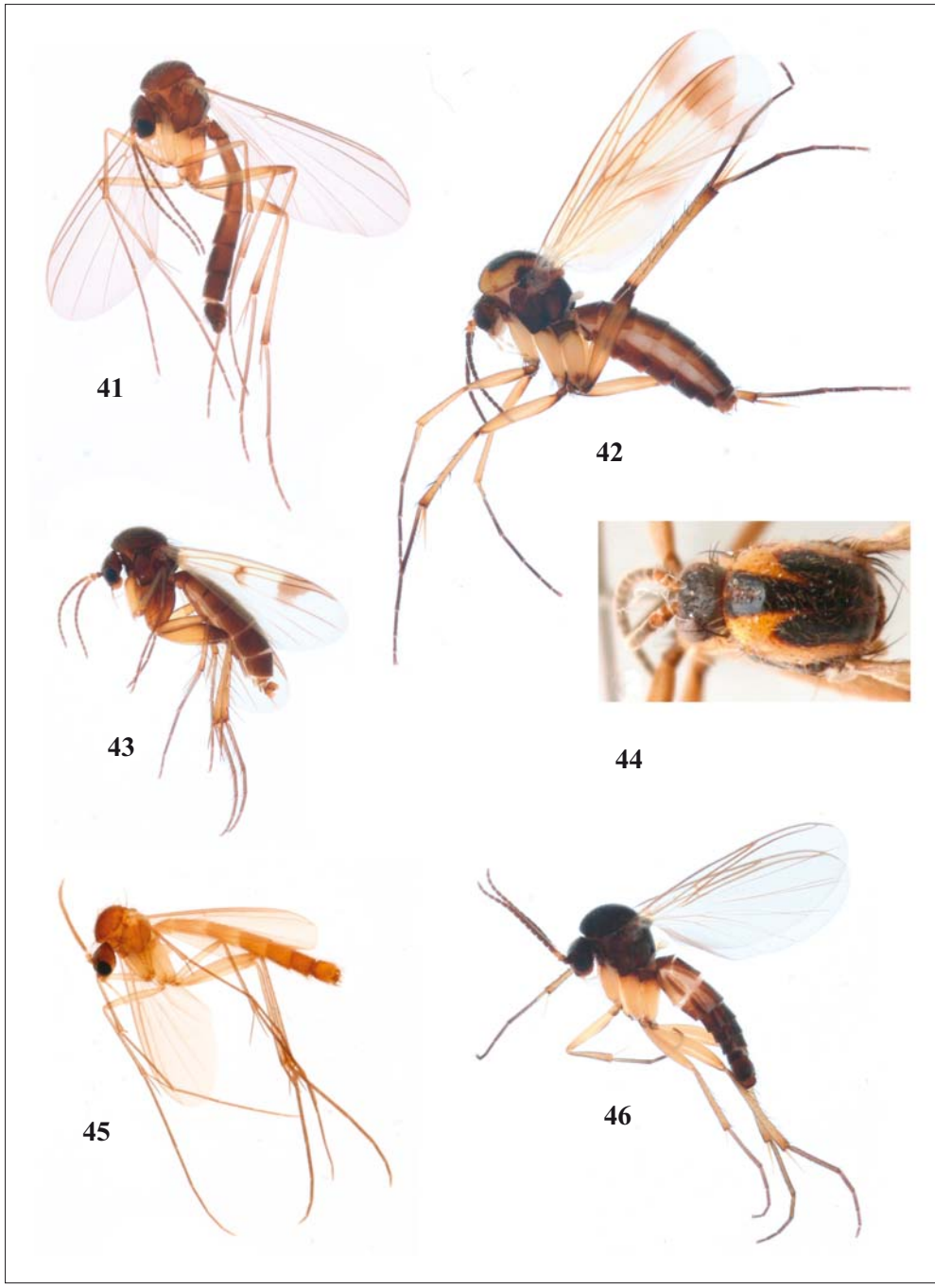
No	Species by Hellrigl (1996)	Current name of species	Comments
	Bolitophilidae		
1	*Bolitophila* (*Bolitophilella*) *spinigera* Edw.	*Bolitophila* (*Bolitophila*) *spinigera* Edwards, 1925	–
	Keroplatidae		
2	*Macrocera fasciata* Meigen	*Macrocera fasciata* Meigen, 1804	Recorded also in "Diptera Stelviana" project

Continuation of table 5

No	Species by HELLRIGL (1996)	Current name of species	Comments
	Keroplatidae (continuation)		
3	*Macrocera lutea* PANZER	*Macrocera lutea* MEIGEN, 1804	–
4	*Macrocera pusilla* WTZ.	*Macrocera pusilla* MEIGEN, 1830	–
5	*Macrocera stigma* CURT.	*Macrocera stigma* CURTIS, 1837	Recorded also in "Diptera Stelviana" project
6	*Platyura fasciata* LATR.	*Orfelia fasciata* (MEIGEN, 1804)	Recorded also in "Diptera Stelviana" project
	Mycetophilidae		
7	*Boletina sciarina* STAEG.	*Boletina sciarina* STAEGER, 1840	The record was overlooked in Italian list by CHANDLER (2005) Recorded also in "Diptera Stelviana" project
8	*Coelosia flava* STAEG.	*Coelosia flava* (STAEGER, 1840)	Recorded also in "Diptera Stelviana" project
9	*Cordyla vitiosa* WINNERTZ	Unrecognized species (cf. KURINA 2001)	–
10	*Exechia interrupta* ZTT.	*Exechia bicincta* (STAEGER, 1840)	The record was overlooked in Italian list by CHANDLER (2005)
11	*Exechia lateralis* MEIG.	*Exechia fusca* (MEIGEN, 1804)	Recorded also in "Diptera Stelviana" project
12	*Exechia pallida* STANN.	*Exechia seriata* (MEIGEN, 1830)	
13	*Exechia tenuicornis* V. D.WULP	*Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *indecisa* (WALKER, 1856)	The record was overlooked in Italian list by CHANDLER (2005)
14	*Gnoriste trilineata* ZETT.	*Gnoriste bilineata* ZETTERSTEDT, 1852	Recorded also in "Diptera Stelviana" project
15	*Lasiosoma hirta* MEIG.	*Sciophila hirta* MEIGEN, 1818	Recorded also in "Diptera Stelviana" project
16	*Mycetophila lineola* MEIG.	Unrecognized species (cf. HACKMAN et al. 1988), see also comments for *Mycetophila ichneumona* above.	
17	*Mycetophila punctata* MEIGEN	*Mycetophila fungorum* (DE GEER, 1776)	–
18	*Mycetophila signata* STANN.	*Mycetophila signata* MEIGEN, 1830	–
19	*Rymosia discoidea* MEIG.	*Rymosia fasciata* (MEIGEN, 1804)	Recorded also in "Diptera Stelviana" project
20	*Sciophila notata* ZETT.	*Mycomya storai* VÄISÄNEN, 1979	See comments in VÄISÄNEN (1984: 141). The record was overlooked in Italian list by CHANDLER (2005)

Acknowledgements

I am much obliged to Dr. Joachim ZIEGLER (ZMHB) who invited me to take part in the "Diptera Stelviana" project and who forwarded me a large material of fungus gnats, sorted out from the Malaise traps samples. I express my best thanks to Peter CHANDLER (Melksham, United Kingdom), Jostein KJÆRANDSEN (Lund, Sweden), Alexei POLEVOI (Petrozavodsk, Russia) and Jan ŠEVČIK (Opava, Czech Republic) for information on particular species and for confirming that the new species are unknown to them. I am very grateful to Peter CHANDLER for his help and critical perusal of the manuscript. The author was partially funded by the grant 7558 of the Estonian Science Foundation.



Figs 41–46: Habitus photos of new species, males. – **41**: *Phronia montana* spec. nov. (enlargement 10 ×). – **42**: *Leia stelviana* spec. nov. (enlargement 8 ×). **43**: *Mycetophila ziegleri* spec. nov. (enlargement 10 ×). – **44**: *Leia stelviana* spec. nov., dorsal view of scutum (enlargement 16 ×). – **45**: *Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *vasculiforma* spec. nov. (enlargement 10 ×) – **46**: *Docosia pseudogilvipes* spec. nov. (enlargement 10 ×).

Riassunto. Sono stati esaminati gli sciaroidei (esclusi gli Sciaridae) provenienti dai paesaggi alpini del Parco Nazionale dello Stelvio, raccolti con cinque trappole Malaise nel 2005 e con alcuni piatti gialli nel 2003 e 2004. Le località di raccolta sono state scelte lungo un gradiente di orizzonti altitudinali: submontano (940 m), montano (1220 m), alto montano (1630 m), subalpino (2030 m) e alpino (2315 m). I trappolamenti hanno portato alla cattura di 7.220 esemplari appartenenti a 290 specie, di cui 117 nuove per la fauna italiana e 281 nuove per l'Alto Adige. Quattro generi – *Drepanocercus* VOCKEROTH, *Novakia* STROBL, *Rondaniella* JOHANNSEN, *Pseudobrachypeza* TUOMIKOSKI – sono nuovi per l'Italia continentale. *Sciophila quadratula* LOEW è segnalata per la prima volta per la Regione Paleartica. Cinque nuove specie – *Docosia pseudogilvipes* **spec. nov.**, *Leia stelviana* **spec. nov.**, *Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *vasculiforma* **spec. nov.**, *Mycetophila ziegleri* **spec. nov**. e *Phronia montana* **spec. nov.** – sono descritte, discusse e dettagliatamente illustrate con figure dei terminali maschili e fotografie a colori dell'habitus. La fauna a sciaroidei degli orizzonti alto montano e montano è risultata essere la più abbondante e ricca di specie.

Zusammenfassung. Die Pilzmücken der alpinen Landschaft des Nationalparks „Stilfserjoch" in Südtirol (Norditalien) werden auf der Basis von Material aus Fallenfängen untersucht. Neben einigen Gelbschalen (2003 und 2004) kamen im Jahre 2005 fünf Malaisefallen in einem Transsekt von der submontanen Höhenstufe (940 m), über die montane (1220 m), oreale (altomontane) (1630 m), subalpine (2030 m) und alpine Höhenstufe (2315 m) zum Einsatz. Die Fänge erbrachten 7220 Individuen in 290 Arten. Davon sind 117 Arten Erstnachweise für Italien und 281 Arten werden erstmals für Südtirol gemeldet. Vier Gattungen – *Drepanocercus* VOCKEROTH, *Novakia* STROBL, *Rondaniella* JOHANNSEN, *Pseudobrachypeza* TUOMIKOSKI – wurden erstmals in Italien festgestellt und die Art *Sciophila quadratula* LOEW wurde erstmals in der Paläarktis gefunden. Fünf Arten – *Docosia pseudogilvipes* **spec. nov.**, *Leia stelviana* **spec. nov.**, *Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *vasculiforma* **spec. nov.**, *Mycetophila ziegleri* **spec. nov.**, *Phronia montana* **spec. nov.** – sind neu und werden hiermit erstmals beschrieben und diskutiert. Detailabbildungen des männlichen Postabdomens und Habitus-Fotos illustrieren die Beschreibungen. Die Pilzmücken sind in der orealen und in der montanen Höhenstufe besonders artenreich und häufig.

Literature

AMORIM, D. S. & RINDAL, E. (2006): A phylogenetic study of the Bibionomorpha, with emphasis in the Mycetophiliformia (Diptera). – 6th International Congress of Dipterology. Abstracts volume. 7–8; Fukuoka.

BEZZI, M. (1892): Contribuzione alla fauna ditterologica della provincial di Pavia. Parte seconda. – Bollettino Societa Entomologica Italiana **24**: 64–82, 97–149; Genova.

CASPERS, N. (1984): Mycetophiliden aus Lunz, Niederösterreich (Diptera, Nematocera, Mycetophilidae). – Entomofauna **5**: 173–205; München.

CASPERS, N. (1996): Fundort Schöngeising, Oberbayern Die Pilzmücken (Diptera Sciaroidea: Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplatidae, Mycetophilidae). – Entomofauna **17**: 385–396; München.

CHANDLER, P. J. (1977): Some fungus gnats of the tribe Exechiini (Dipt., Mycetophilidae) new to the British isles. – Proceedings and Transactions of the British entomological and natural History Society **10**: 71–85; London.

CHANDLER, P. J. (1987): Notes on British fungus gnats of the smaller families and subfamilies (Diptera, Mycetophiloidea). – Proceedings and Transactions of the British entomological and natural History Society **20**: 105–118; London.

CHANDLER, P. J. (1991): New species and additions to the British list of the fungus gnats genera *Zygomyia* WINNERTZ and *Sceptonia* WINNERTZ (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). – British Journal of Entomology and natural History **4**: 143–155; London.

CHANDLER, P. J. (1992): New records and nine additions to the British list of fungus gnats of the smaller families and sub-families (Diptera: Mycetophiloidea). – British Journal of Entomology and natural History **5**: 107–126; London.

CHANDLER, P. J. (1994): Fungus gnats of Israel (Diptera: Sciaroidea, excluding Sciaridae). – Israel Journal of Entomology **28**: 1–100; Tel Aviv.

CHANDLER, P. J. (2001): Fungus gnats (Diptera: Sciaroidea) new to Britain. – British Journal of Entomology and natural History **13**: 215–243; London.

CHANDLER, P. J. (2004): Fungus gnats (Diptera, Sciaroidea: Ditomyiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae). – Pp. 195–203. In: CERRETTI, P. et al. (eds), Invertebrati di una foresta della Pianura Padana, Bosco della Fontana. Secondo contributo. Conservazione Habitat Invertebrati, 3. Cierre Grafica Editore; Verona.

CHANDLER, P. J. (2005): Fauna Europaea: Mycetophilidae. – In: DE JONG, H, (ed.): Fauna Europaea: Diptera, Nematocera. Fauna Europaea version 1. 2., http://www.faunaeur.org, accessed 19.11.2006.

Chandler, P. J. (2006): Additions and changes to the British fauna of fungus gnats (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). – British Journal of Entomology and natural History **19**:77–89; London.

Chandler, P. J.; Bechev, D. N. & Caspers, N. (2006): The Fungus Gnats (Diptera: Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae) of Greece, its islands and Cyprus. – Studia dipterologica **12** (2005): 255–314; Halle (Saale).

Chandler, P. J. & Blasco-Zumeta, J. (2001): The fungus gnat (Diptera, Bolitophilidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae) of the Monegros region (Zaragoza, Spain) and five other new European species of *Pyratula* Edwards and *Sciophila* Meigen. – Zapateri Revista aragonesa de entomologia **9**: 1–24; Zaragoza.

Chandler P. J. & Ribeiro, E. (1995): The Sciaroidea (Diptera) (excluding Sciaridae) of the Atlantic Islands (Canary Islands, Madeira and the Azores). – Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal (Historia Natural) **3**: 1–170; Funchal.

Costa, A. (1857): Contribuzione alla fauna ditterologica Italiana. – Il Giambatt. Vico, Gior. Scienze Napoli **2**: 438–460; Napoli.

Dahl, C.; Krivosheina, N. P.; Krzeminska, E.; Lucchi, A.; Nicolai, P.; Salamanna, G.; Santini, L.; Skuhrava, M. & Zwick, P. (1995): Fascicolo 64. Diptera Blephariceromorpha, Bibionomorpha, Psychodomorpha, Ptychopteromorpha. – Pp. 1–39 in: Minelli, A. et al. (eds.): Checklist delle specie della fauna Italiana. Bologna: Edizioni Calderini.

Edwards, F. W. (1925): British Fungus-Gnats (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). With a revised Generic Classification of the Family.– Transactions of the Entomological Society of London **73**: 505–670; London.

Evenhuis N. L. (2006): Catalog of the Keroplatidae of the World (Insecta: Diptera). – Bishop Museum Bulletin in Entomology **13**: 178pp.; Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press.

Gagné, R. J. (1975): A revision of the Nearctic species of the genus *Phronia* (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). – Transactions of the American Entomological Society **101**: 227–318; Philadelphia.

Gagné, R. J. (1981): A Monograph of *Thichonta* with a Model for the Distribution of Holarctic Mycetophilidae (Diptera). – Technical Bulletin United States Department of Agriculture **1638**: 1–64; Wachington DC.

Gammelmo, O. & Søli, G. E. E. (2006): Norwegian fungus gnats of the family Mycetophilidae (Diptera, Nematocera). – Norwegian Journal of Entomology **53**: 57–69; Oslo

Hippa, H. & Vilkamaa, P. (2006): Phylogeny of the Sciaroidea (Diptera): the implication of additional taxa and character data. – Zootaxa **1132**: 63–68; Brisbane.

Hackman, W. (1970): New species of the genus *Phronia* Winnertz (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) from Eastern Fennoscandia and notes on the synonymies in this genus. – Notulae Entomologicae **50**: 41–60; Helsinki.

Hackman, W.; Laštovka, P.; Matile, L. & Väisänen, R. (1988): Family Mycetophilidae. – In. Soós, A. & Papp, L. (eds..) Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera **3**: 220–327; Budapest: Akademiai Kiadó.

Hellrigl, K. (1996): Die Tierwelt Südtirols. Kommentiertes systematisch-faunistisches Verzeichnis der auf dem Gebiet der Provinz Bozen – Südtirol (Italien) bekannten Tierarten. – Veröffentlichungen des Naturmuseums Südtirol **1**: 1–831; Bozen.

Hutson, A. M.; Ackland, D. M. & Kidd, L. N. (1980): Mycetophilidae (Bolitophilinae, Ditomyiinae, Diadocidiinae, Keroplatinae, Sciophilinae and Manotinae) Diptera, Nematocera. – Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects **9** (3): 111 pp.; London.

Jakovlev, E, B. (1994): Palaearctic Diptera associated with fungi and myxomycetes. 127 pp.; Petrozavodsk: Karelian Research Centre RAS [in Russian, with English summary].

Jakovlev, E, B.; Kjærandsen, J. & Polevoi, A. (2006): Seventy species of fungus gnats new to Finland (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). – Sahlbergia **11**: 22–39; Helsinki.

Jakovlev, E. B.; Kjærandsen, J. & Viklund, B. (2007): Fungus gnats from Tyresta National Park, Sweden (Diptera: Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae). – Sahlbergia **12**: [in print]; Helsinki.

Jakovlev, E. B. & Pentinen, J. (2007): *Boletina dispectoides* spec. n. and six other species of fungus gnats (Diptera: Mycetophilidae) new to Finland. – Entomologica Fennica **18**: 211–217; Helsinki.

Kallweit, U. (1998): Notes on some types of Mycetophilidae (Diptera) described by G. Strobl. – Studia dipterologica **5**: 153–157; Halle (Saale).

Kjærandsen, J. (2005): A review of fungus gnats in the tribe Exechiini (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) from the J. W. Zetterstedt collection at the Museum of Zoology in Lund, Sweden. – Zootaxa **856**: 1–35; Brisbane.

Kjærandsen, J. (2006): Review of fungus gnats of the genus *Tarnania* Tuomikoski, with a phylogeny of the *Rymosia* s.l. genus group (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). – Insect Systematics and Evolution **37**: 121–148; Copenhagen.

Kjærandsen, J.; Hedmark, K.; Kurina, O.; Polevoi, A.; Økland, B. & Götmark, F. (2007): Annotated checklist of fungus gnats from Sweden (Diptera: Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae). – Insect Systematics and Evolution Supplements **65**: 1–128, Lund.

Kjærandsen, J.; Kurina, O. & Ólafsson, E. (2007): The fungus gnats of Iceland (Diptera: Keroplatidae & Mycetophilidae). – Insect Systematics and Evolution Supplements **64**: 61–96, Lund.

Kjærandsen, J. & Kurina, O. (2004): A new species of *Cordyla* Meigen from Norway (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). – Norwegian Journal of Entomology **51**: 137–143; Oslo.

KURINA, O. (1997): *Greenomyia mongolica* LAŠTOVKA et MATILE, 1974 (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) found in Estonia. – An International Journal of Dipterological Research **8**: 69–71; St. Petersburg.

KURINA, O. (1998a): Fungus gnats in Estonia (Diptera: Bolitophilidae, Keroplatidae, Macroceridae, Ditomyiidae, Diadocidiidae, Mycetophilidae). – Dissertationes Biologicae Universitatis Tartuensis **38**: 1–198; Tartu.

KURINA, O. (1998b): A new species of fungus gnats of the genus *Allodia* WINNERTZ, 1863 (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) from Estonia. – Studia dipterologica **4** (1997): 275–279; Halle (Saale).

KURINA, O. (2001): On the identification of Palaearctic species in the genus *Cordyla* MEIGEN (Diptera, Mycetophilidae: preliminary results. – Norwegian Journal of Entomology **48**: 231–235; Oslo.

KURINA, O. (2004): Redescription of *Sciophila nitens* WINNERTZ (Diptera: Mycetophilidae) with a new synonymization. – Entomologica Fennica **15**: 193–197; Helsinki.

KURINA, O. (2005): Three new species of *Cordyla* MEIGEN (Diptera: Mycetophilidae) from Borneo, Sulawesi and Papua New Guinea. – Annales Zoologici **55**: 401–407; Warszawa.

KURINA, O.; POLEVOI, A.; GÖTMARK, F.; ØKLAND, B.; FRANK, N.; NORDÉN, B. & HEDMARK, K. (2005): Fungus gnats (Diptera: Sciaroidea excl. Sciaridae) in the Swedish boreonemoral forests. – Studia dipterologica **11** (2004): 471–488; Halle (Saale).

KURINA, O. & ŠEVČIK, J. (2006): Contribution to the knowledge of fungus gnats (Diptera: Sciaroidea excl. Sciaridae) in the Białowieża Primeval Forest including seven species new to Poland. – Fragmanta Faunistica **49**: 99–104; Warszawa.

LAŠTOVKA, P. (1972): Holarctic species of *Mycetophila ruficollis*-group (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). – Acta Entomologica Bohemoslovaca **69**: 275–294; Praha.

LAŠTOVKA, P. & MATILE, L. (1972): Revision de *Diadocidia* holarctiques (Dipt., Mycetophilidae) – Annales de la Société entomologique de France, (Nouvelle série) **8**: 205–223; Paris.

LAŠTOVKA, P. & MATILE, L. (1974): Mycetophilidae (Diptera) de Mongolie. – Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, **20**: 93–135; Budapest.

LAŠTOVKA, P. & KIDD, L. (1975): Review of the British and notes on other species of the *Mycetophila ruficollis* - group, with the description of a new species (Dipt., Mycetophilidae) – Entomologist's Monthly Magazine **110**: 203–214; London.

LAŠTOVKA, P. & ŠEVČIK, J. (2006): A review of the Czech and Slovak species of *Docosia* WINNERTZ (Diptera: Mycetophilidae), with atlas of the male and female terminalia. – Časopis Slezského zemského Muzea, Opava (Série A) **55**: 1–37; Opava.

LOEW, H. (1869): Diptera Americae septentrionalis indigena. – Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift **13**: 129–186; Berlin.

MATILE, L. (1975): Révision des *Asindulum* et des *Macrorrhyncha* de la région paléarcrique (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). – Annales de la Société entomologique de France (Nouvelle série) **11**(1976): 491–515: Paris.

MATILE, L. (1977): Contribution a la faune de l'Iran 25. Dipteres Mycetophilides des provinces Caspiennes. 3. Complement. – Annales de la Société entomologique de France (Nouvelle série) **13**: 139–143; Paris.

MATILE, L. (1980): Complement au Catalogue des Mycetophilidae de France. – Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France **85**: 93–102; Paris.

MATILE, L. (1983): Un *Sciophila* nouveau de la vallee d'Aoste (Alpes italiennes) (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). – Revue française de l'Entomologie (Nouvelle série) **5**: 147–150; Paris.

MATILE, L. (1996): Family Mycetophilidae. In *Australasian/Oceanian Diptera Catalog - Web version.* Last revised 18.08.1996., http://www.bishop.hawaii,org/bishop/ento/aocat/ myceto/html, accessed 19.01.1998.

MATILE, L. (1997): Phylogeny and evolution of the larval diet in the Sciaroidea (Diptera, Bibionomorpha) since the mesozoic. – In: P. GRANDCOLAS (ed.) The origin of biodiversity in insects: phylogenetic tests of evolutionary scenarios. – Mémoires du Museum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris (A) **173**: 273–303; Paris.

MATILE, L. (2002): Notes sur le genre *Greenomyia* BRUNETTI et description d'une espèce nouvelle des Alpes et des Apennins (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). – Annales de la Société entomologique de France (Nouvelle série) **38**: 13–16; Paris.

ØKLAND, B. (1994): Diversity patterns of two insect groups within spruce forests of southern Norway. Doctor Scientiarium thesis 21. 129pp.; Ås.

OSTROVERKHOVA, G. P. (1979): Fungus-gnats (Diptera, Mycetophiloidea) of Siberia. 308pp; Tomsk [in Russian].

OSTROVERKHOVA, G. P. & MAKSIMOVA, Y. V. (2000): A preliminary list of the fungus gnats (Diptera, Sciaroidea, excluding Sciaridae) from Kuznetsk Alatau Mountains. – An International Journal of Dipterological Research **11**: 145–155; St. Petersburg.

PLASSMANN, E. (1977): Drei neue Mycetophiliden aus dem Allgäu (Insecta: Diptera: Mycetophiliden) – Senckenbergiana Biologica. **57** (1976): 285–287; Frankfurt/Main.

POLEVOI, A. V. (1996): New and poorly known fungus gnats of the families Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae and Keroplatidae from Eastern Fennoscandia (Diptera, Nematocera). – Zoosystematica Rossica **4**: 177–182; St. Petersburg.

POLEVOI, A. V. (2000): Fungus gnats (Diptera: Bolitophilidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplatidae, Diadocidiidae, Mycetophilidae) of Karelia. 84pp.; Petrozavodsk [in Russian with English summary].

Polevoi, A. V. (2001): New and little known species of the fungus gnats subfamilies Mycomyinae and Sciophilinae (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) from eastern Fennoscandia. – Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie **80**: 518–526; Moscow [in Russian with English summary].

Polevoi, A. V. (2003): Review of the Fennoscandian species of the genus *Syntemna* Winnertz (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) including the description of a new species – Studia dipterologica **10**: 133–141; Halle (Saale).

Polevoi, A. & Hedmark, K. (2004): New species of the genus *Boletina* Winnertz (Diptera: Mycetophilidae) from Fennoscandia. – Entomologica Fennica **15**: 23–33; Helsinki.

Polevoi, A.; Jakovlev, J. & Zaitzev, A. (2006): Fungus gnats (Diptera: Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae) new to Finland. – Entomologica Fennica **17**: 161–169; Helsinki.

Rindal, E.; Søli, G. E. E.; Kjærandsen, J. & Bachmann, L. (2007): Molecular phylogeny of the fungus gnat tribe Exechiini (Mycetophilidae, Diptera). – Zoologica Scripta **36**: 327–335; Oslo.

Rondani, C. (1856): Dipterologiae italicae prodromus 1; Parmae.

Santini, L. (1982): Contribution to the knowledge of Italian fungus-gnats. II. Observation made in Tuscany on ethology of *Keroplatus tipuloides* Bosc (Diptera, Mycetophilidae, Keroplatinae). – Frustula Entomologica, n. s. **2**: 151–154; Pisa.

Santini, L. (1986): Contributo alla conoscenza dei Micetofilidi italiani. X. Note biologiche su *Mycomya fimbriata* (Meig.) (Diptera, Mycetophiliae). – Frustula Entomologica, n. s. 9: 233–243; Pisa.

Søli, G. E. E. (1997). The adult morphology of Mycetophilidae (s.s.), with a tentative phylogeny of the family (Diptera, Sciaroidea). – Entomologica Scandinavica Supplement 50: 5–55; Lund.

Søli, G. E. E.; Vockeroth, R. J. & Matile, L. (2000): A. 4. Families of Sciaroidea. – Pp. 49–92 In Papp, L. & Darvas, B. (eds.) Contribution to a Manual of Palaearctic Diptera. Appendix. Budapest: Science Herald.

Ševčik, J. (2001): New records of Diadocidiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae (Diptera: Sciaroidea) from the Czech Republic. – Časopis Slezského zemského Muzea, Opava (Série A) **50**: 159–169; Opava.

Ševčik, J. (2003): The identity of *Mycetophila obsoleta* Zetterstedt, 1852 and the description of *M. boreocruciator* sp.n. (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). – Biologia Bratislava **58**: 201–204; Bratislava.

Ševčik,, J. (2004): New data on Sciaroidea (Diptera) from the Czech and Slovak Republics, with description of seven new species of Mycetophilidae. – Časopis Slezského zemského Muzea, Opava (Série A) **53**: 49–74; Opava.

Ševčik, J (2005): New records of *Sciophila* Meigen fro, the Czech and Slovak Republics (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). – Časopis Slezského zemského Muzea, Opava (Série A) **54**: 69–74; Opava.

Vockeroth, J. R. (1966): A Method of Mounting Insects From Alcohol. – The Canadian Entomologist **98**: 69–70; Ottawa.

Väisänen, R. (1984): A monograph of the genus *Mycomya* Rondani in the Holarctic region (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). – Acta Zoologica Fennica **177**: 1–346; Helsinki.

Zaitzev, A. I. (1982): Fungus gnats of the genus *Sciophila* Meig. of the Holarctic. 75 pp. Moscow: Nauka [in Russian].

Zaitzev, A. I. (1985): Holarctic species of fungus gnats of the genus *Brevicornu*, groups *fissicauda* and *proximum* (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). – Vestnik Zoologii 1985 (5): 40–47 [in Russian].

Zaitzev, A. I. (1994): Fungus gnats of the fauna of Russia and adjacent regions. Part 1., 288 pp. Moscow: Nauka [in Russian].

Zaitzev, A. I. (2003): Fungus gnats (Diptera, Sciaroidea) of the fauna of Russia and adjacent regions. Part II. – An International Journal of Dipterological Research **14**: 77–386; St. Petersburg.

Zaitzev, A. I. & Polevoi A. V. (1995): New species of fungus gnats (Diptera: Mycetophilidae) from the Kivach Nature Reserve, Russian Karelia. – Entomologica. Fennica **6**: 185–195; Helsinki.

Zaitzev, A. I.; Jakovlev, J. B. & Polevoi, A. V. (2006): Palaearctic species of the *Boletina nitida*-group (Diptera: Mycetophilidae) including the description of a new species. – Studia dipterologica **12** (2005): 243–253; Halle (Saale).

Ziegler, J. (2007): The "Diptera stelviana" project. A dipterological perspective on a changing alpine landscape. – Studia dipterologica **13** (2006): 195–202; Halle (Saale).

Author's address

Dr Olavi Kurina
Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences
Estonian University of Life Sciences
Riia st 181
EE 51014 Tartu
Estonia
E-mail: olavi@zbi.ee

Editum: 22. December 2008