

Review of the Fennoscandian species of the genus *Syntemna* WINNERTZ (Diptera, Mycetophilidae) including the description of a new species

[Eine Übersicht der fennoskandinischen Arten der Gattung *Syntemna* WINNERTZ
(Diptera, Mycetophilidae) nebst der Beschreibung einer neuen Art]

by
Alexei V. POLEVOI

Petrozavodsk (Russia)

Abstract

Fennoscandian species of the genus *Syntemna* WINNERTZ are reviewed. Eleven species are recognized in the region. One new species, *S. oulankaensis* spec. nov. is described and one species, *S. elegantia* PLASSMANN, 1978 is redescribed. Three new synonymies *S. bispina* PLASSMANN = *S. hungarica* LUNDSTRÖM syn. nov., *S. haagvari* ØKLAND = *S. setigera* LUNDSTRÖM syn. nov., *S. zelosa* PLASSMANN = *S. nitidula* EDWARDS syn. nov. are stated. A key for identification, based primarily on the structure of male genitalia is given. Information on distribution and biology is supplied.

Key words

Mycetophilidae, *Syntemna*, Fennoscandia, new species, synonyms

Zusammenfassung

Es wird ein Überblick über die fennoscandischen Arten der Gattung *Syntemna* WINNERTZ gegeben. Elf Spezies sind nunmehr aus dieser Region bekannt. Eine neue Art, *S. oulankaensis* spec. nov. wird beschrieben und eine Art, *S. elegantia* PLASSMANN, 1978 wird wiederbeschrieben. Drei neue Synonymien werden erkannt: *S. bispina* PLASSMANN = *S. hungarica* LUNDSTRÖM syn. nov., *S. haagvari* ØKLAND = *S. setigera* LUNDSTRÖM syn. nov., *S. zelosa* PLASSMANN = *S. nitidula* EDWARDS syn. nov. Ein Bestimmungsschlüssel, der vornehmlich auf der Struktur der männlichen Genitalien basiert, wurde erarbeitet. Es werden Informationen zur Verbreitung und Biologie einzelner Arten gegeben.

Stichwörter

Mycetophilidae, *Syntemna*, Fennoscandien, neue Art, Synonyma

Introduction

Syntemna WINNERTZ is a Holarctic genus which is predominantly found in the boreal zone (*S. hungarica* and *S. nitidula* are also found in temperate deciduous forests in western Europe). Eight species were reported to occur in the Palaearctic Region by HUTSON (1979) who revised the genus. A further 5 species have been added by PLASSMANN (1978, 1990, 1999), ZAITZEV (1994) and ØKLAND (1995). Five to six Nearctic species were mentioned by HUTSON (1979) and VOCKEROTH (1980). In the Integrated Taxonomic Information System on-line database (<http://www.itis.usda.gov>) 6 valid North American species, of which 3 also occur in Europe, are mentioned. The genus is well represented in the Western part of the Palaearctic region, while only a few records are known from the Eastern areas. Fennoscandia is the richest region in the western Palaearctic: 6 species have been recorded from Finland (HUTSON 1979), 7 from Norway (ØKLAND 1995) and 5 from Sweden (MATILE 1988, HEDMARK 1998). The latest data show that all known Palaearctic species are found here. Materials collected during the 90s, in Eastern Finland and Russian Karelia, contained a fairly large number of specimens belonging to *Syntemna*. Moreover a range of older specimens not included in previous papers has been revealed in the collection of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki. The present work is aimed to review Fennoscandian species of the genus

Syntemna so that all recent materials are incorporated. An attempt to solve some uncertainties which appeared in the latest works concerning this genus is also undertaken. Materials are stored in the Forest Research Institute, Petrozavodsk, (FRI), Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki (FMNH), A. N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution (SIEE), Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich (ZSM), Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main (SMF) and Zoological Institute, St Petersburg (ZIN).

Key to Palaearctic species of *Syntemna* WINNERTZ

In the previous keys to *Syntemna* some characters of the body were widely used. HUTSON (1979), however, has shown that such characters cannot provide reliable identification and in most cases male genitalia should be checked. While examining rather extensive material it became evident that even the characters that seem to be constant are not easy to trace in every specimen, being in fact of limited usage. The present key is based primarily on the structure of male genitalia. It is expanded from HUTSON's (1979) and ZAITZEV's (1994) keys to include the additional species. The key contains eleven species recognized in the Palaearctic region, all occurring in Fennoscandia. Females were not included as there are few reliable associations known.

- 1 Male tergite IX with a median spine-bearing process, sometimes only a short one (Figs 2, 3, 5–13). Stem of M fork about twice as long as RM 2
- Male tergite IX without a median spine bearing process (Figs 1, 4). Stem of M fork 3.5–4 times as long as RM 10
- 2 Gonostylus with a long horn-like outer process (Figs 12, 13) 3
- Gonostylus without a long horn-like outer process (Figs 2, 3, 5–11) 4
- 3 Tergite IX convex, median spine bearing process long, about as high as tergite IX, gonocoxites with apical internal flaps (Fig. 13). Wing with macrotrichia only on most of its surface *S. stylatoides* A. ZAITZEV
- Median spine bearing process small, sitting in the apical depression of tergite IX, gonocoxites without apical internal flaps (Fig. 12). Wing with micro and macrotrichia on most of its surface *S. stylata* HUTSON
- 4 Tergite IX with accessory spinose bristles arranged in a uniserial row. Median spine-bearing process wide, nearly half width of tergite IX (Figs 8, 10, 11) 5
- Accessory spinose bristles on tergite IX form an irregular group or are weakly developed. Median spine-bearing process narrow, not more than one third width of tergite IX (Figs 2, 3, 5–7) 6
- 5 Median spine-bearing process dilated towards apex, gonocoxites without apical internal flaps (Fig. 8) *S. penicilla* HUTSON
- Median spine-bearing process narrowing toward apex, gonocoxites with apical internal flaps (Figs 10, 11) *S. setigera* LUNDSTRÖM
- 6 Gonocoxites with elongated basal internal flaps, tapered to a point apically (Figs 5, 6). Median spine bearing process long (Fig. 5) or hardly developed (Fig. 6) *S. nitidula* EDWARDS
- Internal flaps, if developed, blunt and apical (Figs 2, 3, 7, 9) 7
- 7 Gonocoxites with blunt apical internal flaps (Figs 7, 9) 8
- Gonocoxites without internal flaps (Figs 2, 3) 9
- 8 Tergite IX triangular. Median spine-bearing process swollen at apex. Gonostylus with an accessory spike-like structure (Fig. 9) *S. relicta* LUNDSTRÖM

- Apical margin of tergite IX with shallow depression around base of median spine-bearing process. Gonostylus with a very stout seta, on a long pedicel, on inner surface (Fig. 7) *S. oulankaensis* spec. nov.
- 9 Apical margin of tergite IX with wide depression around base of median spine-bearing process (Fig. 3) *S. hungarica* LUNDSTRÖM,
- Apical margin of tergite IX straight, smoothly continuing into median spine-bearing process (Fig. 2) *S. elegans* PLASSMANN
- 10 R4 absent; male genitalia as in Fig. 4 *S. morosa* WINNERTZ
- R4 present, forming a small cell; male genitalia as in Fig. 1 *S. daisetsusana* OKADA

Review of the Fennoscandian species

Syntemna daisetsusana OKADA, 1938

(Fig. 1)

Syntemna daisetsusana OKADA, 1938 – OKADA (1938: 95).

Material. FINLAND: ♂, Rovaniemi, Pisavaara (FMNH); 6 ♂♂ from Ilomantsi area (Koitajoki, Kotavaara, Pirhu, Tapiionaho) (FRI). RUSSIA: Karelia: 12 ♂♂, Tolvojärvi (FRI); ♂, Kartesh (FRI); 6 ♂♂, Kivach Nat. Res. (FRI); 4 ♂♂, Ladvozero (FRI).

Remarks. This species described from Japan (Hokkaido) was recorded from Finland by HUTSON (1979), who figured the male genitalia. It has since been recorded from Germany by PLASSMANN & SCHACHT (1997) and Switzerland by CHANDLER (1998). It appears to be common in Russian Karelia and Finland, where it has been collected with Malaise traps and sweep netting in various types of coniferous and mixed forests.

Syntemna elegans PLASSMANN, 1978

(Fig. 2)

Syntemna elegans PLASSMANN, 1978 – PLASSMANN (1978b: 209).

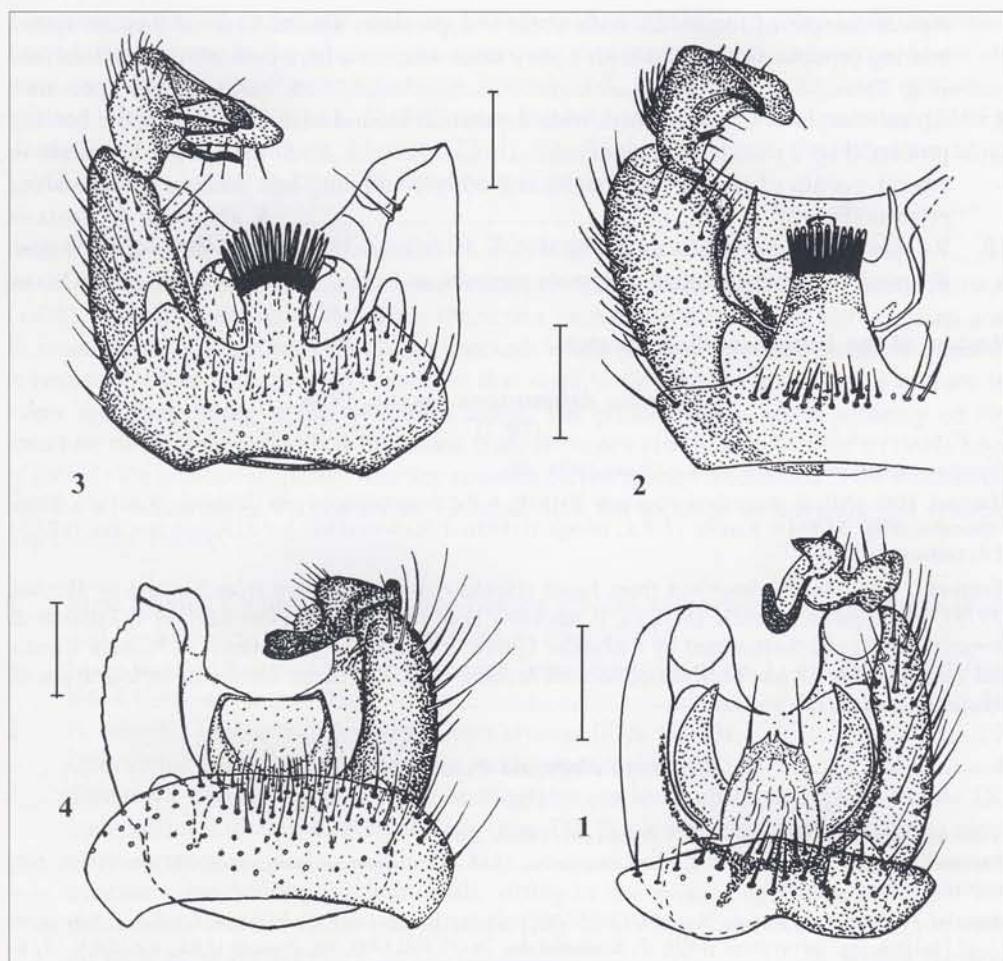
Syntemna setigera: ØKLAND, 1995, nec LUNDSTRÖM, 1914 – *Syntemna setigera* sensu ØKLAND (1995: 60), misidentification.

Material. FINLAND: ♂, Kuhmo, Teerisuo, 12–25.VIII.1997, leg. KUUSAARI (FRI). RUSSIA: Karelia: ♂, Tolvojärvi, 11–27.IX.1998, leg. TIETÄVÄINEN (FRI); ♂, Kostomuksha, 26–27.VIII.1995, leg. POLEVOI (FRI). SWEDEN: ♂, S-Messaure, Kaltisjokk, 22–25.IX.1969, leg. MÜLLER (Holotype, SMF, SMF-D-9269); ♂, Abisko, WT 18.8.–25.8.1976, leg. MÜLLER (ZSM, 25568).

Male. Head black, mouth parts and palpi dark-brown. Antennae brown, pedicel and 1–2 flagellomeres yellowish in some specimens. Middle flagellomere about twice as long as wide. Thorax brown. Mesonotum grey dusted with four weakly shining longitudinal stripes. Wings hyaline, wing length 3.2–3.6 mm. Wing membrane with microtrichia over most of its surface and macrotrichia limited to distal part. C produced beyond the tip of R5 for 2/3 of distance between R5 and M1+2. R4 developed, forming a small cell, which is about as long as wide. Sc entering R1 before or beyond tip of R4. Stem of M fork twice as long as RM. Sc, R1, R4+5, branches of M and Cu bear macrotrichia. Halteres yellow. Legs yellow. Legs ratio – t1:bt1=1.2:1; t2:bt2=1.6:1; t3:bt3=2.2:1. Fore tibia with one apical spur, middle tibia with two spurs of unequal length (shorter one 2/3 as long as longer one), hind tibia with two spurs of equal length. Middle tibia with 3 a, 3 av, hind tibia with 3–5 a, 4–5 d.

Abdomen brown, tergites II–III with lateral yellowish spots in some specimens. Genitalia brown. Tergite IX with straight apical margin, continuing into an elongated median process, bearing about 10 spines apically. Accessory bristles on the base of the median process form an irregular group. Internal flaps on gonocoxites not developed. Gonostylus with 2 internal lobes and a stout spine-like seta on a pedicel on inner surface.

Female. Unknown.



Figs 1–5: *Syntemna* spp., male genitalia, dorsal view. – 1: *S. daisetsusana* OKADA; – 2: *S. elegantia* PLASSMANN; – 3: *S. hungarica* (LUNDSTRÖM); – 4: *S. morosa* WINNERTZ. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Remarks. Genitalia of the holotype were glued on the cardboard. I boiled them in KOH and transferred to glycerin for detailed study. Norwegian specimen, figured by ØKLAND (1995: Fig. 2), under the name *S. setigera* is evidently identical to *S. elegantia*. His identification was apparently based on that of HUTSON (1979: Fig. 4), who figured closely related species. *S. elegantia* is distinguished from true *S. setigera* by such important characters as absence of apical internal flaps on the gonocoxites, different shape of tergite IX and accessory spinose bristles on tergite IX forming an irregular group. It is also close to *S. hungarica*, but can be distinguished by the structure of the male genitalia. *S. elegantia* is known from Finland, Norway, Russian Karelia and Sweden. Finnish and Karelian specimens have been collected with Malaise and bait traps in *Myrtillus*-type pine stands. I had examined one specimen under this name (Abisko, Sweden Lf. 6, 1–14.07.75, leg. K. MÜLLER) from the collection of ZSM and found it to be identical to *S. relicta*. Olavi KURINA informed me about following specimens from ZSM, stored under different names and in fact belonging to *S. elegantia*: Sweden, Abisko, WT 18.8.–25.8.1976, K. MÜLLER [25569] (as *S. hungarica*); Sweden, Abisko, LF 6 22.–29.9.1975, K. MÜLLER [23205] (as *S. setigera*); Sweden, Abisko, LF 9 29.9.–6.10.1975, K. MÜLLER [13830] (as *S. setigera*); Sweden, Abisko, 18.–26.8.1977, K. MÜLLER [25530] (as *S. morosa*).

Syntemna hungarica (LUNDSTRÖM, 1912)

(Fig. 3)

Loewiella hungarica LUNDSTRÖM, 1912 – LUNDSTRÖM (1912: 516).*Syntemna bispina* PLASSMANN, 1990 syn. nov. – PLASSMANN (1990: 61).

Material examined. AUSTRIA: ♂, Tyrol, Obergurgl-Zurischstein (FMNH). FINLAND: ♂, Kitee, Otravaara (FMNH); 2 ♂♂, Kuusamo (Livaara, Kuitaköngäs) (FMNH); ♂, Ktilä, Pallas (FMNH); 3 ♂♂ from Ilomantsi area (Hoikka, Tapionaho, Kotavaara) (FRI); 54 ♂♂ from Kuhmo and Sotkamo area (Jonkeri, Juntinvaara, Kuivikkovaara, Luhtavaara, Luvesuo, Pellinkangas, Pitkävaara, Riihisuo, Teerisuo, Tulisuo-Varpusuo, Urpovaara, Yypykkävaara) (FRI). RUSSIA: Karelia: 5 ♂♂, Tolvojärvi (FRI); 3 ♂♂, Kartesh (FRI); 4 ♂♂, Kivach Nat. Res. (FRI); 2 ♂♂, Ladvozero (FRI); ♂, Tulos (FRI). SWEDEN: ♂, Ängeran (*S. bispina*, ZSM).

Remarks. One specimen of *S. bispina* (Ängeran, Sweden, 10–20.10.1977, leg. K. MÜLLER) from the collection of ZSM, which was available to me is identical to *S. hungarica*, though it has marginal spine on one side of the apical comb of the median process on tergite IX shifted downwards. OLAVI KURINA (pers. comm.) studied holotype of *S. bispina* and confirmed that it is identical to *S. hungarica* in all respects but having one marginal spine on each side of the apical comb of the median process on tergite IX shifted downwards, as figured by PLASSMANN (1990). Such deviations in position of marginal spines of the apical comb may be encountered in other species of *Syntemna* too and can not be considered as good character for establishing new species. *S. hungarica* is the most abundant European species of *Syntemna* and is recorded from Norway, Switzerland and Britain in addition to the countries listed above. Outside Europe it has been recorded from the Tuva Republic (ZAITZEV 1994). In Finland and Russian Karelia it has been collected with Malaise, bait, window and light traps in swampy and *Myrtillus*-type pine stands as well as in mixed and deciduous forests with rich ground vegetation.

Syntemna morosa WINNERTZ, 1863

(Fig. 4)

Syntemna morosa WINNERTZ, 1863 – WINNERTZ (1863: 768).

Material examined. FINLAND: ♂, Juuma, Jäkälävuoma (FMNH); ♂, Ilomantsi, Kotavaara (FRI); ♂, Virrat, Lakeisnevankangas (FRI); ♂, Padasjoki, Vesijako (FRI).

Remarks. The German lectotype male was designated and its genitalia figured by PLASSMANN (1974) and this specimen was also figured by HUTSON (1979). This is a rather rare species, which has been recorded from Austria, Germany, the Czech Republic, Italy and Finland. Some of the Finnish specimens have been collected with Malaise and light traps in *Myrtillus* type coniferous stands.

Syntemna nitidula EDWARDS, 1925

(Figs 5, 6)

Syntemna nitidula EDWARDS, 1925 – EDWARDS (1925: 559).*Syntemna zelosa* PLASSMANN, 1999 syn. nov. – PLASSMANN (1999: 5).

Material examined. FINLAND: ♂, Vihti, Vihtijärvi (FMNH). GERMANY: ♂, Hunsrück, close to river Mosel, 80 km SW from Köln (FRI). RUSSIA: Karelia: 3 ♂♂, Kartesh (FRI); 5 ♂♂, Kivach Nat. Res. (FRI). SWEDEN: ♂, Ängeran (Holotype of *S. zelosa*, ZSM); ♂, Kvikkjokk (FRI).

Remarks. Numerous Fennoscandian specimens have the median process on tergite IX significantly reduced (Fig. 6). Nevertheless, careful comparison with a German specimen, which agreed in this respect with the figure by EDWARDS (1925) and other British material, revealed no other differences in body characters or in structure of the genitalia. For now it seems reasonable to refer these specimens to *S. nitidula*. Genitalia of the holotype of *S. zelosa* are apparently lost. Jan ŠEVČÍK, who recently examined the holotype, informed me that the genitalia were initially in a very bad condition, however the remaining parts, including gonocoxite and gonostylus allow this specimen to be unambiguously referred to *S. nitidula*. It appears that this species is widely distributed in Europe. It is known from Britain, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Switzerland and the Czech Republic, as well as from Karelia and Moscow province in Russia. Karelian specimens have been collected with Malaise and bait traps in swampy and *Vaccinium*-type pine stands as well as in herb-rich aspen stands. Following

specimens belonging to *S. nitidula* were found by Olavi KURINA (pers. comm.) in the collection of ZSM: Germany, Rastorf /Kiel aus Farbschalen, 15.–24.10.1974, F. SICK [14818] (as *S. nitidula*); Sweden, Ängeran, 21.–30.9.1977, K. MÜLLER [25025] (as *S. morosa*).

Syntemna oulankaensis spec. nov.

(Fig. 7)

Material. Holotype: ♂, FINLAND, Kuusamo, Kiutaköngäs, 19–24.VII.1967, leg. R. TUOMIKOSKI. (FMNH). Paratype: ♂, Finland, Juuma, Jäkälävuoma, 21.VIII.1964, leg. K. MIKKOLA (FMNH).

Male. Head black, mouth parts dark brown, palpi yellow. Antennae brown, pedicel and flagellomeres 1–3 yellowish. Middle flagellomere 1.5–2 times as long as wide.

Thorax brown. Mesonotum with four yellowish longitudinal stripes. **Wings** hyaline, wing length 2.5 mm. Wing membrane with micro and macrotrichia. R4 developed, small cell about as long as wide. Sc entering R1 slightly before tip of R4. Stem of M fork twice as long as RM. Halteres yellow. **Legs** yellow. Legs ratio – t1:bt1=1.3–1.4:1; t2:bt2=1.5–1.8:1; t3:bt3=1.8:1. Fore tibia with one apical spur, middle tibia with two spurs of unequal length (shorter one 2/3 as long as longer one), hind tibia with two spurs of equal length.

Abdomen brown. Genitalia brown. Tergite IX with rounded lateral margins and a shallow depression around the median process. Median process relatively short, bearing about 13 spines apically. Accessory strong bristles in the base of median process form irregular group. Apical internal flaps of gonocoxites wide and blunt. Gonostylus with 2 internal lobes and a very stout seta on a long stalk on inner surface.

Female. Unknown.

Remarks. This species is close to *S. oklandi* and *S. hungarica*. It is easily distinguished by the structure of the male genitalia. The type specimens from North-East Finland (localities near Oulankajoki river) are the only ones known up to now.

Syntemna penicilla HUTSON, 1979

(Fig. 8)

Syntemna penicilla HUTSON, 1979 – HUTSON (1979: 139).

Material. FINLAND: ♂, Esbo, Kolmperä (FMNH); ♂, Vihti, Vihtijärvi (FMNH); ♂, Tvärminne (FMNH); 2 ♂♂, Kuusamo (Livaara, Kuitaköngäs) (FMNH); ♂, Skogby (FMNH).

Remarks. HUTSON (1979), who figured the male genitalia, reported near 50 specimens from different Finnish localities. The only recent record is from Norway (ØKLAND 1995).

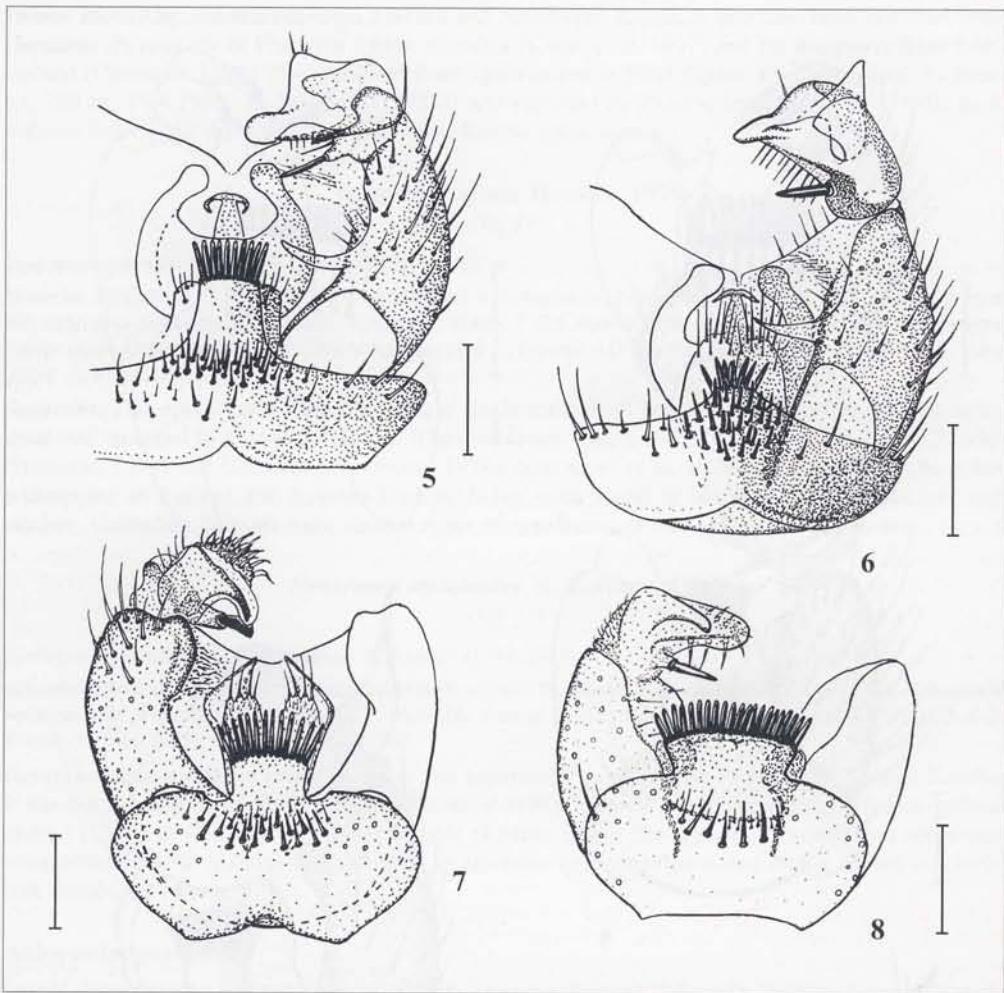
Syntemna relicta (LUNDSTRÖM, 1912)

(Fig. 9)

Loewiella relicta LUNDSTRÖM, 1912 – LUNDSTRÖM (1912: 516).

Material. FINLAND: ♂, Ktilä, Pallas (FMNH); ♂, Vihti, Vihtijärvi (FMNH); ♂, Ilomantsi, Kotavaara (FRI); 41 ♂♂ from Kuhmo and Sotkamo area (Eliomyssalo, Iso-Matojärvi, Juntinvaara, Luhtavaara, Näveri, Pellinkangas, Teerisuo, Urpovaara, Ypykkävaara) (FRI). NORWAY: ♂, Börselv, Silarfossen (FMNH). RUSSIA: Karelia: 6 ♂♂, Tolvojärvi (FRI); 2 ♂♂, Kivach Nat. Res. (FRI); ♂, Ladvozero (FRI). SWEDEN: ♂, Abisko (*S. elegantia*, ZSM).

Remarks. A circumpolar species, apparently widespread in Fennoscandia. ZAITZEV (1994) gives one record from Moscow province in Russia. It has also been recorded from Poland (MIKOŁACZYK 2001), Hungary (ŠEVČÍK & PAPP 2001) and Slovakia (KOSEL et al. 1997). The Karelian and some of the Finnish specimens have been collected with Malaise and bait traps in swampy and *Myrtillus*-type pine dominated stands, mixed forests and herb-rich aspen stands.



Figs 5–8: *Syntemna* spp., male genitalia. – 5: *S. nitidula* EDWARDS, dorsal view; – 6: *S. nitidula* EDWARDS, ventral view; – 7: *S. oulankaensis* spec. nov., dorsal view; – 8: *S. penicilla* HUTSON. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

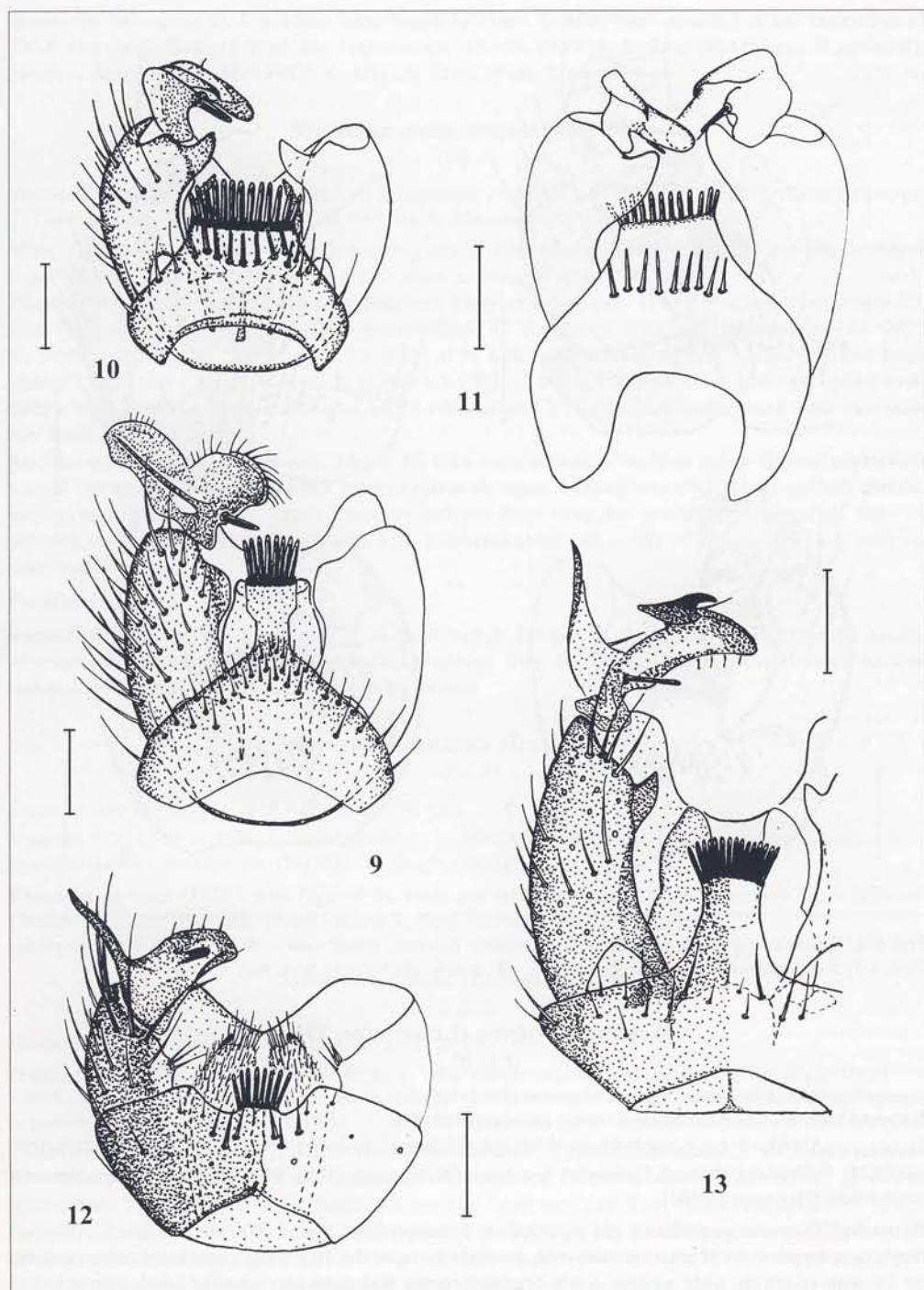
***Syntemna setigera* (LUNDSTRÖM, 1914)**
(Figs 10, 11)

Loewiella setigera LUNDSTRÖM, 1914 – LUNDSTRÖM (1914: 12).

Syntemna haagvari ØKLAND, 1995 syn. nov. – ØKLAND (1995: 59).

Material. FINLAND: ♂, Uukuniemi (FMNH); ♂, Westend, Småholmen (FMNH); ♂, Kuusamo, Kiutaköngas (FMNH). NORWAY: ♂, Oppland, Gausdal, Tjuruverket (paratype of *S. haagvari*, SIEE). RUSSIA: ♂, Murmansk province, Kandalaksha (Holotype, FMNH).

Remarks: The male genitalia of the holotype of *S. setigera* are stored in Canada balsam. Although they are somewhat distorted, it is, however, possible to trace the following significant features: tergite IX with relatively wide median comb-bearing process and accessory spinose bristles arranged in a uniserial row, gonocoxites with apical internal flaps, gonostylus with a stout spine-like seta on a pedicel on the inner surface (Fig. 11). The male genitalia of a paratype of *S. haagvari* possess the same characters (Fig. 10). No differences were found in other parts of the body. LUNDSTRÖM's drawing in the original description gives additional confidence in the identity of both species. *S. setigera* is



Figs 9–13: *Syntemna* spp., male genitalia, dorsal view. – 9: *S. relicta* LUNDSTRÖM; – 10: *S. setigera* LUNDSTRÖM (paratype of *S. haagvari* OKLAND); – 11: *S. setigera* LUNDSTRÖM (holotype). – 12: *S. stylata* HUTSON; – 13: *S. stylatooides* A. ZAITZEV. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

known mostly by old records from Finland and Northwest Russia. It has also been reported from Germany (PLASSMANN & PLACHTER 1986), Slovakia (KOŠEL et al. 1997) and (as *haagvari*) from Switzerland (CHANDLER 1998). The specimen from Spain stored in ZSM (Spain, Pr. Cadiz, Vent. 1., Jimena, 250 m, 14.4.1985, W. SCHACHT [23753]) and reported by PLASSMANN & SCHACHT (1990) as *S. setigera* belongs to the genus *Palaeodocosia* KURINA (pers. comm.).

Syntemna stylata HUTSON, 1979

(Fig 12)

Syntemna stylata HUTSON, 1979 – HUTSON (1979: 140).

Material. FINLAND: ♂, Vihti, Viitijärvi (FMNH); 2 ♂♂, Kuusamo (Livaara, Kiutaköngäs) (FMNH); 12 ♂♂ from Ilomantsi area (Syyvääjärvi, Tapionaho, Kotavaara) (FRI); 7 ♂♂ from Kuhmo and Sotkamo area (Kuivikkovaara, Pellinkangas, Urpovaara) (FRI). RUSSIA: Karelia: 10 ♂♂, Tolvojärvi (FRI); 6 ♂♂, Kivach Nat. Res. (FRI); ♂, Tulos (FRI); ♂, Kuganavolok (FRI).

Remarks. This species was described from a single male from Scotland and a further Scottish specimen was recorded by CHANDLER (1992). It has also been recorded in Norway (ØKLAND 1995), Sweden (HEDMARK 1998) and Germany (PLASSMANN 1978a, SCHUMANN et al. 1999) and it proved to be rather widespread in Finland and Russian Karelia. It has been found in Malaise, window and bait trap catches. Collecting habitats were various types of coniferous, mixed and deciduous forests.

Syntemna stylatoides A. ZAITZEV, 1994

(Fig. 13)

Syntemna stylatoides A. ZAITZEV, 1994 – A. ZAITZEV (1994: 198).

Material. FINLAND: 4 ♂♂ from Ilomantsi area (Syyvääjärvi, Tapionaho, Kotavaara) (FRI); 4 ♂♂ from Kuhmo and Sotkamo area (Pitkävaara, Teerisuo) (FRI). RUSSIA: Karelia: 3 ♂♂, Tolvojärvi (FRI); ♂, Kartesh (FRI); 5 ♂♂, Kivach Nat. Res. (FRI); ♂, Kuganavolok (FRI).

Remarks. This species is rather common and apparently widespread in Finland and Russian Karelia. It has been reported also from Sweden (HEDMARK 1998), Moscow province (Russia), Transcarpathian district (Ukraine) (ZAITZEV 1994) and Estonia (KURINA 1998). Some of the Scandinavian specimens were collected with Malaise and bait traps in *Myrtillus*-type pine dominated stands, mixed and herb-rich deciduous forests.

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Author's address

Alexei POLEVOI
Forest Research Institute
Pushkinskaya 11
185610 Petrozavodsk
Russia
E-mail: alexei.polevoi@krc.karelia.ru

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