

Fungus gnats (Diptera: Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae) new to Finland

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Thirty-seven species of fungus gnats new to Finland are reported. Eleven of these are reported in Fennoscandia for the first time: *Diadocidia fissa* Zaitzev, *Macrocera estonica* Landrock, *M. nigricoxa* Winnertz, *M. pusilla* Meigen, *Boletina pallidula* Edwards, *Mycetophila morata* Zaitzev, *M. ostentanea* Zaitzev, *Trichonta nigrifula* Edwards, *T. subterminalis* Zaitzev & Menzel, *Neoempheria winnertzi* Edwards and *Neuratelia sintenisi* Lackschewitz. The records are based on original material collected in large-scale trapping projects in Southern and Eastern Finland mainly in old-growth forests during 1997–1998. Detailed information on Finnish findings, and data on the general distribution of the species are given. Several species are known with only one (type material) or a few previous records ranging from Norway to Sakhalin. For two poorly-known species, *Neuratelia sintenisi* Lackschewitz and *Rymosia pinnata* Ostroverkhova, new figures of male genitalia are presented.

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1. Introduction

Fungus gnats is a highly diverse group of nematocercous Diptera incorporating ca. 1500 species in the Palaearctic fauna and comprising about one tenth of all the Dipteran species recorded in Finland. The group has traditionally been considered to include five families in Europe – Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae – which were earlier

treated as subfamilies in the family Mycetophilidae (Edwards 1925). At present all these families are included into the superfamily Sciaroidea (Väisänen 1984, Matile 1990, Hippa & Vilkkamaa 2005).

In Finland, the fungus gnat fauna has been fairly well studied. The first data on Finnish mycetophilids were published by Carl Lundström (Lundström 1906, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914) and Richard Frey, whose data were included in

the first Finnish Diptera checklist (Frey & Storå 1941) and in Krogerus (1960). During 1960's, Risto Tuomikoski and Walter Hackman collected extensive material of mycetophilids throughout the country, mainly for taxonomical studies (Tuomikoski 1966, Hackman 1970, 1971, Gagné 1981). That material was utilized in a check-list of Finnish Diptera (Hackman 1980) comprising 485 species of fungus gnats. Since then, additions and deletions to the Finnish fauna of fungus gnats have been summarized by Silfverberg (1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001) and Polevoi & Jakovlev (2004). The latter review brought the total number of fungus gnat species in the Finnish fauna to 589.

However, the list by Polevoi & Jakovlev (2004) is still far from complete. In Russian Karelia with rather similar nature, 616 species have been recorded after intensive studies during a period of just about twenty years during 1977–2000 using rearing of fungus gnats from macrofungi and collecting with netting and different kinds of traps (Jakovlev 1995, Polevoi 2000). We believe that at least a hundred additional species should be found in Finland. Moreover, the number of yet unknown species may be even much higher, as recent taxonomical works (e.g. Zaitzev & Økland 1994, Polevoi 1995, 2001, Zaitzev 2003, Polevoi & Hedmark 2004) have revealed many species new to science in Fennoscandia.

This paper is based on original material collected during 1997–1998 in different parts of Southern and Eastern Finland and introduces 37 species new to Finland. Sixteen of these species were already mentioned as known from Finland in the online database “Fauna Europaea” (Chandler 2005). However, these records are based on unpublished information and do not contain detailed data e.g. on collecting localities and dates.

2. Study areas, material and methods

The material was collected with trapping in old-growth forests in three different regions in Southern and Eastern Finland. The study areas were located in the biogeographical provinces of Etelä-Häme (*Tavastia australis*, *Ta*), Satakunta (*St*), Pohjois-Karjala (*Karelia borealis*, *Kb*) and Kai-

nuu (*Ostrobothnia kajanensis*, *Ok*). A total of 51 sites of old-growth forest stands were studied. The pooled material consists of over 270,000 individuals and more than 500 species of fungus gnats. The material is deposited at the Zoological Museum of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki. The sites where species new to Finland were found are listed in Table 1.

In *Ta* and *St*, the material was collected by M. Kuussaari during 1998 in 19 old-growth forest stands. In each stand the trapping was done using five standard flight-window traps, one light trap and two bait traps baited with fermented sugar solution. The traps were operating from 4 May to 15 October and were emptied 8–9 times during the season. The pooled sample was 31,745 individuals.

In *Kb*, the material was collected by M. Tietäväinen in the North Karelian biosphere reserve in the municipality of Ilomantsi using one Malaise trap in each of the nine sample plots placed in old-growth forest stands. The traps were operating from 14 July to 29 September and were emptied 9 times in 1997, and from 11 June to 2 October and emptied 17 times in 1998. The pooled sample was 67,103 individuals.

In *Ok*, the material was collected by M. Kuussaari during 1997 in 23 old-growth forest patches in the municipalities of Kuhmo and Sotkamo. The trapping design was the same as in *Ta* and *St*. The traps were operating from 3 June to 8 October and were emptied 6–7 times during the season. The pooled sample was 177,739 individuals.

3. The list of species new to Finland

Higher taxonomy follows Fauna Europaea (De Jong 2005). The species recorded by us as new to Fennoscandia are marked by asterisk (*).

3.1. *Heterotricha* group

Sciarosoma borealis Chandler, 2002. *Sciarosoma* Chandler is a genus with a problematic systematic position described on the basis of a single species from Norway and Russian Karelia (Chandler 2002) and later reported from Germany (Kallweit & Jaschhof 2004) and from Czech Re-

Table 1. The study sites, with information on their locality. Province = biogeographic province; Municip. = municipality; Coords. = coordinates (E27 grid), Year = sampling year.

Study site	Province	Municip.	Coords.	Year
Ahvenus	<i>St</i>	Parkano	6888: 3295	1998
Elimyssalo	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7129: 3667	1997
Honkavaara	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7091: 3632	1997
Iso-Saarijärvi	<i>Ta</i>	Ruovesi	6882: 3337	1998
Jauhovaara	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7106: 3603	1997
Jonkeri	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7093: 3636	1997
Kolmikoura	<i>Ta</i>	Ruovesi	6868: 3364	1998
Kotavaara	<i>Kb</i>	Ilomantsi	6998: 3721	1997–1998
Kotiset	<i>Ta</i>	Lammi	6794: 3396	1998
Kuivikkovaara	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7125: 3654	1997
Kujanki	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7086: 3618	1997
Lakeisnevankangas	<i>Ta</i>	Virrat	6920: 3344	1998
Lauvuskylä	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7089: 3626	1997
Luhtavaara	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7152: 3610	1997
Lymylampi	<i>St</i>	Ikaalinen	6862: 3319	1998
Metsäopisto	<i>Ta</i>	Kuru	6866: 3320	1998
Multinharju	<i>St</i>	Ikaalinen	6872: 3311	1998
Musturi	<i>Ta</i>	Ruovesi	6865: 3362	1998
Nälkähittenkangas	<i>St</i>	Parkano	6892: 3295	1998
Näveri	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7104: 3599	1997
Pellinkangas	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7135: 3594	1997
Petäjäjärvi	<i>Ta</i>	Kuru	6871: 3320	1998
Pirhu	<i>Kb</i>	Ilomantsi	6993: 3723	1997–1998
Pitkävaara	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7162: 3617	1997
Puntari	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7090: 3616	1997
Puukkohonka	<i>Ta</i>	Lammi	6792: 3395	1998
Rengassalo	<i>St</i>	Parkano	6897: 3285	1998
Riihisuo	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7102: 3610	1997
Sudenpesänkangas	<i>Ta</i>	Lammi	6789: 3403	1998
Susimäki	<i>Ta</i>	Ruovesi	6864: 3355	1998
Särkijärvi	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7111:3622	1997
Teerisuo	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7091: 3608	1997
Tulisuo-Varpusuo	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7164: 3616	1997
Urpovaara	<i>Ok</i>	Sotkamo	7089: 3602	1997
Vepsä	<i>Ok</i>	Kuhmo	7091: 3615	1997
Vesijako	<i>Ta</i>	Padasjoki	6806: 3399	1998

public and Finland with no locality data (Chandler 2005). It was not included in any existing family until the new concept of Sciaridae (Hippa & Vilkamaa 2005) with Sciarosoma placed in the family Sciaridae, subfamily Sciarosominae. Material: 3 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 22.–29.VI.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Luhtavaara, 15.–27.VII.1997.

3.2. Family Bolitophilidae

Bolitophila caspersi Plassmann, 1986. Previously known only from Swedish type material

and specimens from Russian Far East (Zaitzev 1994). Reported from Finland with no locality data (Chandler 2005). Material: 1 ♂, *Ok*: Jonkeri, 27.VIII.–10.IX.1997; 1 ♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 15.–29.IX.1997.

3.3. Family Diadocidiidae

* *Diadocidia fissa* Zaitzev, 1994. Type specimens from Vologda province (Zaitzev 1994) were the only known specimens until now. Material: 2 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 8.–15.IX.1997.

3.4. Family Keroplatidae

3.4.1. Subfamily Keroplatinae

Tribe Keroplatini

Keroplatus tuvensis Zaitzev, 1991. A rare species of the *testaceus* group. Described from Tuva Republic (Zaitzev 1991) and later reported from Russian Karelia (Polevoi 1995) and from Czech Republic and Finland but with no locality data (Chandler 2005). Material: 1 ♂, *Ok*: Pitkävaara, 12.–25.VIII.1997.

Tribe Orfeliini

Pyratula perpusilla (Edwards, 1913). A European species; in Fennoscandia, previously recorded from Sweden (Plassmann 1974, 1978) and Norway (Økland & Zaitzev 1997). Material: 1 ♂, *Ok*: Pitkävaara, 26.VIII.–8.IX.1997; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Tulisuo-Varpusuo, 8.–24.VIII.1997.

3.4.2. Subfamily Macrocerinae

* *Macrocera estonica* Landrock, 1924. This species is apparently widely distributed in the Palaearctic region but it was not earlier reported from Fennoscandia. The record from Finland (Chandler 2005) is given with no locality data. Material: 5 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 14.–25.VIII.1997.

* *Macrocera nigricoxa* Winnertz, 1863 (= *M. tusca* Loew). This species is widely distributed in Western and Central Europe. It has also been found in Israel (Chandler 1994a) and in Central Asia (Zaitzev 1994). The Finnish record is the first one from Fennoscandia. Material: 3 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 15.–29.IX.1997; 3 ♂♂, same site, 25.VIII.–8.IX.1998.

* *Macrocera pusilla* Meigen, 1830 (= *M. nana* Macquart). This species is widespread in Europe, including North Africa and Middle East (Chandler 1994a) and has also been reported from Central Asia and Japan (Zaitzev 1994). It was not, however, earlier found in Fennoscandia. Material: 9 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 17.VII.–20.VIII.1998.

3.5. Family Mycetophilidae

3.5.1. Subfamily Gnoristinae

Boletina digitata Lundström, 1914. Distributed in Europe and Middle East. In Fennoscandia, previously known from the type locality, viz. Kandalaksha, Murmansk province, Russia (Lundström 1914) and Sweden (Plassmann 1979). According to Plassmann (1979) and Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera (Laštovka & Matile 1988) this species has also been found in Finland, but was not mentioned in the Finnish Diptera check-list (Hackman 1980) nor in the updates published afterward. Chandler (2005) gives the Finnish record with no locality data. Material: 5 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 22.VI.–8.IX.1998. We have also found two males of this species in the collection of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki: one male from *Ob*: Uleåborg (V. Wuorentaus) and another from *Le*: Malla (R. Frey).

Boletina jamalensis Zaitzev, 1994. Described from Siberia (Zaitzev 1994) and later found in Northern Europe (Økland 1996, Hedmark 1998, Polevoi 2000). The Finnish record was earlier published with no locality data (Chandler 2005). Material: 1 ♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 15.–29.IX.1997; 1 ♂, same place, 2.–8.IX.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Luhtavaara, 17.–30.VI.1997; 2 ♂♂, *St*: Lymylampi, 26.V.–12.VI.1998. We have also found two males of this species in the collection of the Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki, both from *Ka*: Vehkalahti, 5.VI.1971 and 9.X.1971.

* *Boletina pallidula* Edwards, 1925. A rare European species not previously reported from Fennoscandia. The record from Finland (Chandler 2005) is given with no locality data. Material: 35 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 17.VII.–21.IX.1998; 1 ♂, *Ta*: Kotiset, 4.–17.VIII.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Kujanki, 31.VII.–13.VIII.1997.

Boletina tirolensis Plassmann, 1980. Species described from Austria (Plassmann 1980a), later found in Sweden (Hedmark 1998) and in several northern localities in Russia (Zaitzev 1994). The record from Finland (Chandler 2005) is given with no locality data. Material: 1 ♂, *Ok*: Kuivikkovaara, 15.–29.IX.1997; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Pellinkangas, 10.–28.IX.1997; 2 ♂♂, *Ok*:

Riihisuo, 12.IX.–7.X.1997; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Urpovaara, 12.IX.–8.X.1997.

Ectrepesthoneura tori Zaitzev & Økland, 1994. A rare species described from Norway. Also known from Germany (Kallweit & Plassmann 1999), Sweden (Kurina *et al.* 2005), Great Britain and Czech Republic (Chandler 2005). Material: 1 ♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 11.–15.VI. 1998.

Tetragoneura sylvatica Curtis, 1837. This species is widely distributed in Europe. In Fennoscandia it has been found in Norway (Økland 1996, Økland & Zaitzev 1997) and Sweden (Kurina *et al.* 2005). Reported from Finland with no locality data (Chandler 2005). Material: 1 ♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 29.VI.–2.VII.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Teerisuo, 12.IX.–2.X.1997.

3.5.2. Subfamily Mycetophilinae

Tribe Exechiini

Allodia (Brachycampta) angulata Lundström, 1913. A rare European species. Since the original description from Swedish Lapland (Lundström 1913), it has been reported from Great Britain (Chandler 1977), Denmark (Chandler & Petersen 2001), Germany (Plassmann & Schacht 1999, 2002), France (Chandler 2005) and Vologda province in Russia (Zaitzev 2003). Material: 2 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 30.VII.–20.VIII.1998.

Anatella ankeli Plassmann, 1977. This species is known from several European localities (Chandler 1994b, 2005, Zaitzev 2003). In Fennoscandia, the species has been reported from Norway (Kjærandsen 1993) and Russian Karelia (Polevoi 2000). The record from Finland (Chandler 2005) is given with no locality data. Material: 1 ♂, *Ok*: Pitkävaara, 26.VIII.–8.IX.1997.

Brachypeza (Paracordyla) obscura Wintertz, 1863. This species is widely distributed in Palaearctic (Zaitzev 2003). In Fennoscandia, the species is known from Russian Karelia (Polevoi 2000). The Finnish record (Chandler 2005) is given with no locality data. Material: 1 ♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 17.–23.VII.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Puntari, 2.–15.VII.1997.

Brevicornu occidentale Zaitzev, 1988. Described from North America (Zaitzev 1988) and later found in Norway (Økland 1996) and Russian Karelia (Polevoi 2000). Material: 1 ♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 23.–26.VII.1998.

Exechia similis Laštovka & Matile, 1974. This species is closely related to *E. spinuligera* Lundström, which is widely distributed in Europe, and has possibly been overlooked in Fennoscandia. Reported from Russian Karelia (Polevoi 2000). Material: 7 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 25.VIII.–8.IX.1998.

Exechia subfrigida Laštovka & Matile, 1974. This species is closely related to *E. frigida* Boheman, which is a widely distributed Transpalaearctic species. It has been described from Mongolia (Laštovka & Matile 1974) and then been reported from different localities in Russia (Zaitzev 2003). It has also been found in Norway (Søli 1994) and Sweden (Hedmark 2000). Material: 1 ♂, *Ok*: Vepsä, 11.IX.–6.X.1997; 3 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 8.–29.IX.1997; 4 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 20.VIII.–8.IX.1998.

Exechiopsis (Exechiopsis) pseudindecis Laštovka & Matile, 1974. This species is apparently widely distributed in the Palaearctic region. In Fennoscandia, it was first recorded from Norway (Kjærandsen 1993, Økland & Zaitzev 1997), and later on from Sweden (Plassmann 1980b), and from Karelia (Polevoi 2000). The record from Finland (Chandler 2005) lacks locality data. Material: 4 ♂♂, *St*: Ahvenus, 25.VIII.–12.X.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Vepsä, 13.–26.VIII.1997; 1 ♂, *Ta*: Iso-Saarijärvi, 15.IX.–14.X.1998; 4 ♂♂, *Ok*: Jonkeri, 27.VIII.–10.IX.1997; 8 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 30.VII.–2.X.1998; 7 ♂♂, *Ok*: Luhtavaara, 25.VIII.–9.IX.1997; 4 ♂♂, *Ok*: Näveri, 25.VIII.–2.X.1997; 1 ♂, *St*: Nälkähittenkangas, 25.VIII.–16.IX.1998; 2 ♂♂, *Ok*: Pellinkangas, 25.VIII.–9.IX.1997; 2 ♂♂, *Ok*: Puntari, 27.VIII.–10.IX.1997; 3 ♂♂, *St*: Rengassalo, 12.VIII.–13.X.1998; 1 ♂, *Ta*: Sudenpesänkangas, 17.–31.VIII.1998; 2 ♂♂, *Ok*: Jauhovaara, 11.–24.VIII.1997.

Rymosia pinnata Ostroverkhova, 1979. Described from Siberia and Russian Far East. The original figures of Ostroverkhova (1979; p. 175, figure 35: 2), though being sketchy, allow reliable identification, especially due to the outstanding parameres resembling the wing of a bird. The male genitalia are illustrated in Fig. 1. The records following the original description have been from Sweden (Hedmark 2000) and from Finland with no locality data (Chandler 2005). Material: 1 ♂, *Ta*: Kolmikoura, 24.VIII.–15.IX.1998.

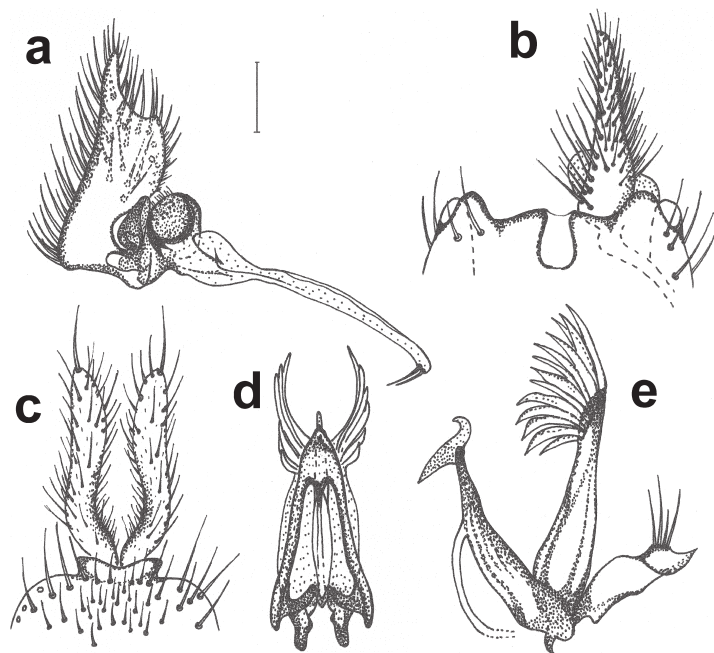


Fig. 1. *Rymosia pinnata* Ostroverkhova, male genitalia. – a. Left gonostylus, internal view. – b. Gonocoxites and right gonostylus, ventral view. – c. Tergite IX and cerci, dorsal view. – d. Aedeagus and parameres, ventral view. – e. Aedeagus and parameres, lateral view. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

Tribe Mycetophilini

* *Mycetophila morata* Zaitzev, 1999. A species of the *vittipes* group. It was so far known only by the type material from Eastern Palaearctic – Sakhalin and Altai (Zaitzev 1999). Material: 1 ♂, *Kb*: Pirhu, 6.VI.1994; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Honkavaara, 11.IX.–5.X.1997.

* *Mycetophila ostentanea* Zaitzev, 1998. Known by the type material from North-Western Russia, Vologda province (Zaitzev 1998, 2003) and by a record from Czech Republic (Chandler 2005). Material: 2 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 17.VII.–11.VIII.1998.

Mycetophila pecinai Laštovka, 1963. Besides the type material from Bohemia, this species was reported from Sweden (Plassmann 1980b) and other European countries (Chandler 2005). The Finnish record given by the latter author contains no locality data. Material: 1 ♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 8.–17.IX.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Särkijärvi, 18.–29.VII.1997.

Trichonta apicalis Strobl, 1898. A European species; in Fennoscandia, previously known only from Sweden (Plassmann 1980b). Material: 1 ♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 25.VIII.–2.IX.1998.

Trichonta eximia Gagné, 1981. This species is common in North America. In Eurasia it was known from the Himalayas (Gagné 1981) and

Russian Karelia (Polevoi 2000). Material: 11 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 14.VIII.–17.IX.1997; 1 ♂, *Ta*: Musturi, 11.–24.VIII.1998.

* *Trichonta nigritula* Edwards, 1925. The species has been reinstated by P. Chandler (1992) after having been synonymized with *Trichonta vitta* (Meigen) by R. Gagné (1981). It has previously not been known from outside the British Isles. Material: 3 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 29.VI.–08.IX.1998.

* *Trichonta subterminalis* Zaitzev & Menzel, 1996. This species was described from Russian Far East (Zaitzev & Menzel 1996). It is closely related to *T. terminalis* (Walker) and *T. facilis* Gagné and may have been overlooked in Europe. It must be noted that *T. funebris* Winnertz, which was considered a synonym of *T. terminalis* Walker by Edwards (1913), resembles *T. subterminalis*, by having large triangular ventral cleft on the gonocoxites (Dziedzicki 1915; table XI, figure 149). However, the figure of *T. terminalis* by R. Gagné (1981; p. 48, figure 93) in the revision of the genus, is distinctly different. Material: 1 ♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 20.–25.VIII.1998.

3.5.3. Subfamily Mycomyinae

Mycomya fuscata Winnertz, 1863. Known from

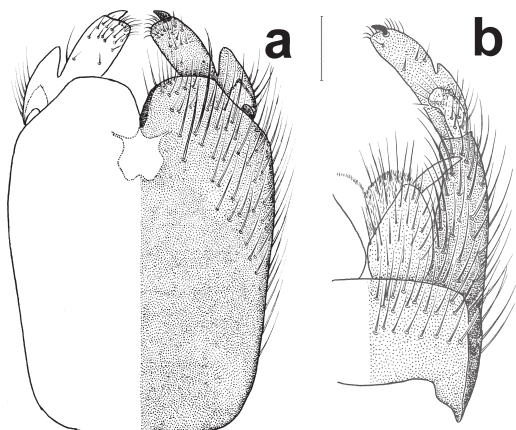


Fig. 2. *Neuratelia sintenisi* Lackschewitz, male genitalia. – a. Ventral view. – b. Dorsal view. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

Europe and North America. In Fennoscandia, previously reported from Northern Sweden and Murmansk province (Väisänen 1984). Material: 2 ♂♂, *Ok*: Teerisuo, 12.IX.–2.X.1997.

Mycomya norna Väisänen, 1984. Previously known by the holotype from Northern Sweden (Väisänen 1984), and additional records exist from South-Eastern Norway (Økland 1996), Germany and Finland (Chandler 2005). The Finnish record (Chandler 2005) has no locality data. On the basis of the present material this species appears to be common in old-growth forests in Southern Finland. All individuals were collected with bait traps. Material: 1 ♂, *St*: Ahvenus, 25.VIII.–16.IX.1998; 17 ♂♂, *Ta*: Vesijako, 7.VII.–12.X.1998; 13 ♂, *Ta*: Iso-Saarijärvi, 15.VII.–13.X.1998; 4 ♂, *Ta*: Kolmikoura, 31.VII.–24.VIII.1998; 13 ♂, *Ta*: Kotiset, 7.VII.–12.X.1998; 11 ♂, *Ta*: Lakeisnevan kangas, 10.–21.VIII.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Lauvuskylä, 13.–26.VIII.1997; 88 ♂♂, *St*: Lymylampi, 12.VI.–13.X.1998; 48 ♂, *Ta*: Metsäopisto, 24.VIII.–17.IX.1998; 2 ♂♂, *St*: Multinharju, 10.VIII.–16.IX.1998; 20 ♂♂, *Ta*: Musturi, 24.VI.–15.X.1998; 102 ♂♂, *St*: Nälkähitten kangas, 12.VIII.–16.IX.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Pellinkangas, 25.VIII.–9.IX.1997; 6 ♂♂, Petäjäjärvi, 30.VII.–17.IX.1998; 37 ♂♂, *Ta*: Puukkohonka, 24.VI.–12.X.1998; 3 ♂♂, *St*: Rengassalo, 15.VII.–13.X.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Riihisuo, 12.–25.VIII.1997; 1 ♂, *Ta*: Susimäki, 21.VIII.–15.IX.1998; 32 ♂♂, *Ta*: Sudenpesän kangas, 7.VII.–21.IX.1998; 1 ♂, *Ok*: Elimyssalo, 28.VII.–7.VIII.1997.

* *Neoempheria winnertzi* Edwards, 1913. Known from Europe and Iran. No previous records from Fennoscandia, with the exception of one from Finland with no locality data (Chandler 2005). Material: 1 ♂, *Ok*: Teerisuo, 16.–29.VII.1997; 3 ♂♂, *Ok*: Urpovaara, 16.VII.–11.VIII.1997.

3.5.4. Subfamily Sciophilinae

* *Neuratelia sintenisi* Lackschewitz, 1937. Previously known only by type material from Estonia (Lackschewitz 1937) and by an additional record from Czech Republic (Ševčík 2001). Reported from North-Western Russia and Finland with no locality data (Chandler 2005). Male genitalia are illustrated in Fig. 2. Material: 2 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 23.VII.–6.VIII.1998; 1 ♂, *St*: Nälkähitten kangas, 15.–31.VII.1998.

Phthinia setosa Zaitzev, 1994. A rare species known so far only from Fennoscandia: Russian Karelia (Zaitzev, 1994), Norway (Økland 1996) and Sweden (Hedmark 1998). Material: 2 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 23.VII.–11.VIII.1998.

Sciophila modesta Zaitzev, 1982. A Holarctic species; widely distributed in North America. In the Palaearctic region mostly recorded from northern areas including Russian Karelia (Zaitzev 1994). Material: 3 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 22.VI.–6.VIII.1998.

Sciophila nonnisilva Hutson, 1979. A Holarctic species. Widely distributed in Europe (Chandler 2005), recorded also from Azerbaidjan (Zaitzev 1994). In Fennoscandia, the species has previously been found in Norway (Økland & Zaitzev 1997) and Sweden (Kurina *et al.* 2005). Material: 1 ♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 13.–17.VII.1998.

Sciophila persubtilis Polevoi, 2001. This species has previously been known only by the type material from Russian Karelia (Polevoi 2001). Material: 6 ♂♂, *Kb*: Kotavaara, 11.VI.–8.IX.1998.

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