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Checklist of some Diptera families of Czechia and Slovakia
Libor Dvořák (ed.)

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This special issue presents an updated checklist of selected Diptera families occurring in Czechia and Slovakia, prepared by a team of specialists under the editorship of Libor Dvořák. It continues the series of faunistic summaries published in Biodiversity & Environment.

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Preface

LIBOR DVOŘÁK 

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The publication of the Checklist of Diptera of Czechia and Slovakia has a long tradition. The first modern checklist was published under the leadership of Ježek (1987), followed ten years later by a work led by Chvála (1997). The first electronic version of the checklist (Jedlička et al. 2006) included annotated changes compared to the previous printed version. It is almost unbelievable that the same team (Jedlička et al. 2009) managed to organize the second electronic version just three years later.

Unfortunately, the effort to produce a third electronic version, which began in 2015, was not realised due to technical problems. As a result, checklists of some families were published separately – for example, Sarcophagidae (Verves & Barták 2018), Psychodidae (Ježek et al. 2021), Scathophagidae (Šifner & Bernasconi 2021), Scatopsidae (Haenni 2024), and Bibionidae (Haenni & Bosák 2024).

I attempted to organize the present checklist about three years ago, but without success. However, I was very pleased by the positive response from many colleagues from Czechia, Slovakia, and other countries to my second request for contributions, initiated at the end of November 2024. It is not surprising that I was not successful in securing the participation of all potential authors, for various reasons. Nevertheless, I believe that the present checklist, covering 47 families in the present status, will be helpful to a wide range of researchers.

And I am keeping my fingers crossed for all my potential future successors!

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Updated Checklist of the Acartophthalmidae Czerny, 1928 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

JINDŘICH ROHÁČEK 

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Roháček (2009a) for Acartophthalmidae in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2*. The number of species has not been changed in Czechia or in Slovakia. Thus, the list includes 3 species from Czechia (3 from Bohemia and 2 from Moravia) and 3 from Slovakia. All relevant references to faunistic and taxonomic papers are given.

Key words: Acartophthalmid flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Small to very small (1.0–2.5 mm), relatively slender and dark flies distinguished in having only a humeral break on C, complete Sc, orbital setae reclinate to excline (never inclinate), divergent postvertical setae, and absence of true vibrissae. Three long dorsocentral setae, all postsutural. No dorsal preapical setae on tibiae; mid tibia with short ventroapical seta. Male postabdomen almost symmetrical, with 6th tergum absent and 6th sternum joined to dorsal pregenital sclerite, the latter almost symmetrical and composed of the fused 7th and 8th sternum. Epandrium with distinct anteroventral lobe on each side. Gonostylus relatively large, free. Aedeagal complex with free phallapodeme, well developed epiphallus, distiphallus fleshy, curved left laterally and distally consisting of long fine hairs. Female postabdomen slender, telescopically retractable, with reduced sclerites of 7th and 8th segments; cerci long and slender. No sclerotized spermathecae (Papp & Ozerov 1998). Adults can be found on various decaying substrates (carrion, dung, fungi, also decaying grass), most often in woodland habitats. Larvae are saprophagous, those of *Acartophthalmus bicolor* Oldenberg, 1910 were found by Ozerov (1987) in carrion of a snake and were reared on decaying meat; other species possibly also develop in other kinds of decaying organic substrates (Máca & Roháček 1983, Papp & Ozerov 1998).

Methods

The family was treated in detail (including adult and preimaginal morphology) by Papp & Ozerov (1998); all (only four) known species can be identified by means of Ozerov (1986). The nomenclature used here follows also the latter paper.

Results and Discussion

In the whole of Europe only three species in one genus, *Acartophthalmus* Czerny, 1902, are known (Ozerov 2013, Pape et al. 2015); all are also listed in the present checklist: three in Czechia (three in Bohemia, two in Moravia), and three in Slovakia. Since the last electronic checklist

(Roháček 2009a) these numbers have not been changed. *Acartophthalmus pusio* Frey, 1947 is by far the rarest species (as it is in the whole of Central Europe) and is only known from a single finding from Doksy env. in Bohemia (Roháček 2007) and from three records in the Poľana Mts in Slovakia (Roháček 2001, 2009b).

Checklist

Acartophthalmus Czerny, 1902

<i>bicolor</i> Oldenberg, 1910	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigrinus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pusio</i> Frey, 1947	CZ (B)	SK

Acknowledgements

Peter Chandler (Melksham, England, UK) is thanked for revision of the MS draft. This paper was financially supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic by institutional financing of long-term conceptual development of the research institution (the Silesian Museum, MK000100595).

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Updated Checklist of the Agromyzidae Fallén, 1810 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Agromyzidae (Černý & Vála 2009). The checklist of Slovak Agromyzidae was already updated in Černý & Roháček (2024). The number of species has increased by 66 in Czechia and 130 in Slovakia. The present list includes 529 species from Czechia (417 from Bohemia and 466 from Moravia) and 414 from Slovakia.

Key words: Agromyzidae, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Very small to small acalyptate flies with a wing length between slightly more than 1 mm and 6.5 mm but usually 2–3 mm. Body yellow or black, sometimes with a metallic greenish tinge. Third antennal segment short, rounded or elongated, sometimes pointed, conspicuously enlarged in some species. Orbital setae and vibrissae present, postocellars divergent. Genae narrow, rarely as deep as 0.75 of eye height. Thorax suboblong, somewhat arched, scutum with the usual dorsocentrals and acrostichals. Wing hyaline, with costa ending at tip of R_{4+5} or M_{1+2} , Sc fused with R_1 (Agromyzinae) or reduced as a separate and free-ending fold (Phytomyzinae), posterior crossvein sometimes absent. Female 7th abdominal tergite and sternite fused and chitinised to form a non-retractile sheath for the ovipositor.

The majority of larvae mine in leaves, but a relatively numerous groups mines the surface or even the deeper tissue layers of the stems of different plants including bushes. Some larvae develop in seeds and fruits, and several species specialise on roots or form galls on branches. Most species are monophagous or oligophagous, and only rarely are they polyphagous. Actually we just known the host-plant for 42% of the agromyzids species distributed in 146 families and 899 botanic genera (Spencer 1990, Benavent-Corai et al. 2005, Ellis 2024, Pitkin et al. 2024). Some species are known as economically important pests (Spencer 1973), but on the other hand several species are used as biological agents for the control of certain plants. Altogether 986 species at 22 genera are known to occur in Europe and 565 of them are included in the present checklist, with 529 from Czechia (417 from Bohemia and 466 from Moravia) and 414 from Slovakia. Since the Electronic version 2 (Černý & Vála 2009), the number of species has been conspicuously increased: by 66 species in Czechia (55 in Bohemia and 80 in Moravia) and 130 species in Slovakia.

Methods

Virtually all recent identification keys are still based on the classic monograph of the Palaearctic species by Hendel

(1931–36). The catalogue of the Palaearctic species was published by Papp (1984) and was updated by Spencer and Martinez (1987). The nomenclature used in the present checklist follows Fauna Europaea (Martinez 2013) and World Agromyzidae Online (von Tschirnhaus & Groll 2025). The basic characteristics of the family were recently given by Papp & Černý (2015, 2016, 2017, 2020), including keys of most Central European species.

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

AGROMYZINAE

Agromyza Fallén, 1810

<i>abdit</i> L. Papp in Papp & Černý, 2015		SK
<i>abiens</i> Zetterstedt, 1848	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>albipennis</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>albitoris</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>alnitetulae</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (M)	SK
<i>alnvora</i> Spencer, 1969	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>alunulata</i> (Hendel, 1931)	CZ (B)	
<i>ambigua</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (M)	SK
<i>anderssoni</i> Spencer, 1976	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>anthracina</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>audcenti</i> Gibbs, 2004		SK
<i>bicaudata</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>bicophaga</i> Hering, 1925	CZ (B M)	
<i>bohemani</i> Spencer, 1976	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>bromi</i> Spencer, 1966	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cinerascens</i> Macquart, 1835	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>conjuncta</i> Spencer, 1966	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>demeijerei</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	
<i>dipsaci</i> Hendel, 1927	CZ (M)	SK
<i>drepanura</i> (Mamonov, 1929)	CZ (M)	
<i>erythrocephala</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	SK
<i>felleri</i> Hering, 1941	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ferruginosa</i> van der Wulp, 1871	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>filipendulae</i> Spencer, 1976	CZ (M)	SK
<i>flaviceps</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK

<i>flavipennis</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>cuscutae</i> Hering, 1958	CZ (M)	SK
<i>frontella</i> (Rondani, 1875)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>dettmeri</i> Hering, 1933	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>graminicola</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B)		<i>eupatorii</i> Spencer, 1957	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hendeli</i> Griffiths, 1963	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>lappae</i> (Loew, 1850)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>idaeiana</i> Hardy, 1853	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>limata</i> Spencer, 1971		SK
<i>igniceps</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>nartshukae</i> Pakalniškis, 1996	CZ (B M)	^{15), 16)}
<i>intermittens</i> (Becker, 1907)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>nibletti</i> Spencer, 1957	CZ (M)	
<i>johannae</i> de Meijere, 1924	CZ (B M)		<i>nigrissima</i> Spencer, 1976	CZ (B M)	
<i>lathyri</i> Hendel, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>oligophaga</i> Spencer, 1990	CZ (B M)	
<i>longiphallus</i> L. Papp in Papp & Černý, 2015		SK	<i>polemonii</i> Rohdendorf in Turova & al., 1953	CZ (B)	
<i>lucida</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pubescens</i> Hendel, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>luteitarsis</i> (Rondani, 1875)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>sativae</i> Spencer, 1957	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>macedonica</i> Černý, 2011	CZ (B)	⁵⁾	<i>siciliensis</i> Spencer, 1966	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>marionae</i> Griffiths, 1963	CZ (B M)		<i>submetallescens</i> Spencer, 1966	CZ (B M)	²⁾
<i>megalopsis</i> Hering, 1933	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>symphyti</i> Griffiths, 1963	CZ (M)	SK
<i>mobilis</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>tschirnhausi</i> Pakalniškis, 1996	CZ (B M)	
<i>myosotidis</i> Kaltenbach, 1864	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁷⁾	<i>tripolii</i> Hering, 1957	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nana</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>verbasci</i> Spencer, 1957	CZ (M)	SK
<i>nigrella</i> (Rondani, 1875)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>zlobini</i> Pakalniškis, 1996	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁰⁾
<i>nigrescens</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Ophiomyia</i> Braschnikov, 1897		
<i>nigripes</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>alliariae</i> Hering, 1954	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigroclata</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>aquilegiana</i> Lundqvist, 1947	CZ (B M)	⁴⁾
<i>orobi</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	SK	<i>beckeri</i> (Hendel, 1923)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾
<i>phragmitidis</i> Hendel, 1922	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>bohémica</i> Černý, 1994	CZ (B M)	
<i>pittodes</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B)	SK	<i>campanularum</i> Starý, 1930	CZ (M)	SK
<i>polygoni</i> Hering, 1941	CZ (B M)		<i>collini</i> Spencer, 1971	CZ (M)	SK ²⁰⁾
<i>prespana</i> Spencer, 1957	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>cornifera</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	SK
<i>pseudoreptans</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>crispa</i> Guglya, 2013		SK
<i>pseudorufipes</i> Nowakowski, 1964	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>cunctata</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pulla</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (M)	SK	<i>curvipalpis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>reptans</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>definita</i> Spencer, 1971	CZ (B M)	^{8), 16)}
<i>rondensis</i> Strobl, 1900	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>disordens</i> Pakalniškis, 1998	CZ (M)	⁹⁾
<i>rozkosnyi</i> Vlk, 2005	CZ (M)		<i>eucodonus</i> Hering, 1960	CZ (M)	SK
<i>rufipes</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B)		<i>galii</i> Hering, 1937	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>seticercus</i> L. Papp in Papp & Černý, 2015	CZ (B M)	SK ^{8), 8)}	<i>gnaphalii</i> Hering, 1949		SK
<i>spenceri</i> Griffiths, 1963	CZ (B M)	¹⁵⁾	<i>heracleivora</i> Spencer, 1957	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>spiraeoidearum</i> Hering, 1954	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>heringi</i> Starý, 1930	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁵⁾
<i>sulfuriceps</i> Strobl, 1898	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>hieracii</i> Spencer, 1964	CZ (M)	¹⁶⁾
<i>viciae</i> Kaltenbach, 1872	CZ (B M)	SK ^{3), 14)}	<i>inaequabilis</i> (Hendel, 1931)	CZ (B M)	
<i>vicifoliae</i> Hering, 1932	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>labiatarum</i> Hering, 1937	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>woerzi</i> Groschke & Hering, 1957	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾	<i>longilingua</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Hexomyza</i> Enderlein, 1936			<i>maura</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cecidogena</i> (Hering, 1927)	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾	<i>melandricaulis</i> Hering, 1943	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>sarothamni</i> (Hendel, 1923)	CZ (M)		<i>melandryi</i> de Meijere, 1924	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>simplicoides</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>mohelensis</i> Černý, 1994	CZ (M)	
<i>Melanagromyza</i> Hendel, 1920			<i>moravica</i> Černý, 1994	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>aenea</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>nasuta</i> (Melander, 1913)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>aeneoventris</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>ononidis</i> Spencer, 1966	CZ (B)	
<i>albocilia</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>orbiculata</i> (Hendel, 1931)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>angeliciphaga</i> Spencer, 1969	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>orientalis</i> Černý, 1994	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁶⁾
<i>artemisiae</i> Spencer, 1957	CZ (B M)		<i>pannonica</i> Černý in Papp & Černý, 2015	CZ (M)	SK ^{11), 19)}
<i>astragali</i> Spencer, 1976	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>penicillata</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	
<i>chaerophylli</i> Spencer, 1969	CZ (M)	SK ¹¹⁾	<i>pinguis</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cunctans</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pseudonasuta</i> Černý, 1994	CZ (M)	SK
			<i>pulicaria</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK

<i>ranunculicaulis</i> Hering, 1949	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rostrata</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	⁵⁾
<i>senecionina</i> Hering, 1944		SK
<i>slovaca</i> Černý, 1994	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>spenceri</i> Černý, 1985	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁵⁾
<i>stenophaga</i> Pakalniškis, 1998		SK
<i>subheracleivora</i> Černý, 1994		SK
<i>submaura</i> Hering, 1926	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ungarensis</i> Černý in Papp & Černý, 2015	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>vanyushai</i> Guglya, 2014	CZ (B)	⁸⁾
<i>verbasci</i> Černý, 1991	CZ (B)	
<i>vimmeri</i> Černý, 1994	CZ (B M)	SK

PHYTOMYZINA

Amauromyza Hendel, 1931sg. *Amauromyza* s. str.

<i>carlinae</i> (Hering, 1944)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁷⁾
<i>chamaeбалani</i> (Hering, 1960)	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>lamii</i> (Kaltenbach, 1858)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>leonuri</i> Spencer, 1971	CZ (B M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>morionella</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B)	
<i>rameli</i> Černý, 2011		SK

sg. *Cephalomyza* Hendel, 1931

<i>abnormalis</i> (Malloch, 1913)	CZ (B M)	^{15), 17)}
<i>chenopodivora</i> Spencer, 1971	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavifrons</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>gyrans</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>karli</i> (Hendel, 1927)	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾
<i>labiatarum</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>luteiceps</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>mihalyii</i> Spencer, 1971	CZ (M)	
<i>monfalconensis</i> (Strobl, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>verbasci</i> (Bouché, 1847)	CZ (B M)	

Aulagromyza Enderlein, 1936

<i>anomala</i> (Strobl, 1893)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>anteposita</i> (Strobl, 1898)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>buhri</i> (de Meijere, 1938)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>cornigera</i> (Griffiths, 1973)	CZ (B)	
<i>discrepans</i> (van der Wulp, 1871)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavoscutellata</i> (Hendel, 1932)	CZ (B M)	¹⁴⁾
<i>fulvicornis</i> (Hendel, 1935)	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>hendeliana</i> (Hering, 1926)	CZ (B)	
<i>lucens</i> (de Meijere, 1924)	CZ (B)	
<i>luteoscutellata</i> (de Meijere, 1924)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>orphana</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>populi</i> (Kaltenbach, 1864)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>populicola</i> (Haliday in Walker, 1853)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁷⁾
<i>similis</i> (Brischke, 1880)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>tremulae</i> (Hering, 1957)	CZ (M)	
<i>tridentata</i> (Loew, 1858)	CZ (B M)	
<i>trivittata</i> (Loew, 1873)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>zernyi</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK

Calycomyza Hendel, 1931

<i>artemisiae</i> (Kaltenbach, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>humeralis</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK

Cerodontha Rondani, 1861sg. *Butomomyza* Nowakowski, 1967

<i>angulata</i> (Loew, 1869)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>caricivora</i> (Groschke, 1954)		SK
<i>eucaricis</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>falcata</i> Černý in Papp & Černý, 2016	CZ (B)	SK ⁷⁾
<i>mellita</i> Spencer, 1971	CZ (B M)	SK ^{5), 16)}
<i>pseuderrans</i> (Hendel, 1931)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rohdendorfi</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>scirpi</i> (Karl, 1926)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>scutellaris</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>staryi</i> (Starý, 1930)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>vigneae</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (M)	SK

sg. *Cerodontha* s. str.

<i>affinis</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>coxalis</i> Martinez, 1987	CZ (B)	SK ²⁾
<i>denticornis</i> (Panzer, 1806)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fulvipes</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hennigi</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>phragmitophila</i> Hering, 1935	CZ (M)	
<i>stackelbergi</i> Nowakowski, 1972		SK
<i>unguicornis</i> Hendel, 1932	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>vandalitiensis</i> Spencer, 1965	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>xanthocera</i> Hendel, 1920		SK

sg. *Dizygomyza* Hendel, 1920

<i>bimaculata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>brisiaca</i> Nowakowski, 1973	CZ (B M)	
<i>caricicola</i> (Hering, 1926)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>carpatia</i> Nowakowski, 1973	CZ (B)	SK
<i>chaixiana</i> (Hering, 1956)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>crassiseta</i> (Strobl, 1900)	CZ (B M)	
<i>elbergi</i> Nowakowski, 1973	CZ (B)	
<i>eriophori</i> Nowakowski, 1972		SK
<i>fasciata</i> (Strobl, 1880)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>griffithsi</i> Nowakowski, 1967		SK
<i>handlirschi</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (M)	
<i>hirtae</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>iraeos</i> (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>iridis</i> (Hendel, 1927)	CZ (M)	²⁾
<i>luctuosa</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>luzulae</i> (Groschke, 1957)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁷⁾
<i>morosa</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>silvatica</i> (Groschke & Hering, 1957)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>spinata</i> (Groschke, 1954)	CZ (M)	
<i>suturalis</i> (Hendel, 1931)	CZ (B M)	SK

sg. *Icteromyza* Hendel, 1931

<i>capitata</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>churchillensis</i> Spencer, 1969	CZ (M)	SK
<i>geniculata</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lineella</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rozkosnyi</i> Černý, 2007	CZ (B)	

sg. *Phytagromyza* Hendel, 1931

<i>flavocingulata</i> (Strobl, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK
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sg. *Poemyza* Hendel, 1931

<i>alpina</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>atra</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>beigeriae</i> Nowakowski, 1973	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁾

<i>calamagrostidis</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>spenceriana</i> Griffiths, 1980	CZ (B)	
<i>cingulata</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B)		<i>spinaciae</i> (Hendel, 1935)	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁴⁾
<i>estlandica</i> Zlobin, 1993	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>styriaca</i> Griffiths, 1980	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>imbuta</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>swertiae</i> (Hering, 1937)	CZ (B)	
<i>incisa</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>syngenesiae</i> Hardy, 1849	CZ (M)	
<i>kerteszi</i> (Hendel, 1931)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{18), 17)}	<i>tschirnhausi</i> Griffiths, 1980	CZ (B)	SK
<i>lateralis</i> (Macquart, 1835)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Gymnophytomyza</i> Hendel, 1936		
<i>lyneborghi</i> Spencer, 1972	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁵⁾	<i>heteroneura</i> (Hendel, 1920)		SK
<i>melicae</i> Nowakowski, 1973	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Liriomyza</i> Mik, 1894		
<i>morula</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{5), 17)}	<i>amoena</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>muscina</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>artemiscicola</i> de Meijere, 1924	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>phalaridis</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B M)		<i>balcanica</i> (Strobl, 1898)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁵⁾
<i>phragmitidis</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B M)		<i>bryoniae</i> (Kaltenbach, 1858)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pygmaea</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>buhri</i> Hering, 1937	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pygmella</i> (Hendel, 1931)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>centaureae</i> Hering, 1927	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pygmina</i> (Hendel, 1931)	CZ (B M)		<i>cepa</i> (Hering, 1927)	CZ (B M)	
<i>spenceriae</i> Zlobin, 1993	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾	<i>chinensis</i> (Kato, 1949)	CZ (M)	
<i>superciliosa</i> (Zetterstedt, 1860)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>cicerina</i> (Rondani, 1875)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>thunebergi</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>congesta</i> (Becker, 1903)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>unisetiorbita</i> Zlobin, 1993	CZ (M)	⁶⁾	<i>coronillae</i> Pakalniškis, 1994	CZ (B)	SK ⁵⁾
<i>vladimiri</i> Černý in Černý & Merz, 2007	CZ (B M)	²⁾	<i>deficiens</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (M)	
<i>zoernereri</i> Nowakowski, 1973	CZ (B)		<i>demeijerei</i> Hering, 1930	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>zuskai</i> Nowakowski, 1973	CZ (B)	SK ²⁾	<i>dianthicola</i> (Venturi, 1949)	CZ (M)	SK
sg. <i>Xenophytomyza</i> Frey, 1946			<i>dracunculi</i> Hering, 1932	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁴⁾
<i>atronitens</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>endiviae</i> Hering, 1955	CZ (M)	
<i>biseta</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>equiseti</i> de Meijere, 1924	CZ (B)	
<i>leptophallus</i> L. Papp in Papp & Černý, 2017	CZ (B M)	^{8), 12)}	<i>erucifolii</i> de Meijere, 1944	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>venturii</i> Nowakowski, 1967	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>eupatoriana</i> Spencer, 1954	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Chromatomyia</i> Hardy, 1849			<i>eupatorii</i> (Kaltenbach, 1873)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>aizoon</i> (Hering, 1932)	CZ (M)	¹³⁾	<i>europaea</i> Zlobin, 2003	CZ (B M)	
<i>alopecuri</i> Griffiths, 1980	CZ (B)	SK	<i>flaveola</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>beigeriae</i> Griffiths, 1980	CZ (B)	SK ¹¹⁾	<i>flavopicta</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>centaurii</i> Spencer, 1990	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾	<i>galiivora</i> (Spencer, 1969)	CZ (B M)	SK ²¹⁾
<i>cepelaki</i> Černý, 2012	CZ (B)	SK ¹¹⁾	<i>globulariae</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (M)	
<i>dorsata</i> (Hendel, 1920)		SK	<i>gramminivora</i> Hering 1949	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fuscula</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>gudmanni</i> Hering, 1928		SK
<i>gentianae</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>hampsteadensis</i> Spencer, 1971	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>gentii</i> (Hendel, 1920)		SK	<i>hieracii</i> (Kaltenbach, 1862)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>glacialis</i> (Griffiths, 1964)	CZ (B)		<i>hieracivora</i> Spencer, 1971	CZ (M)	
<i>horticola</i> (Goureau, 1851)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>huidobrensis</i> (Blanchard, 1926)	CZ (B M)	
<i>isicae</i> (Hering, 1962)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>infusata</i> Hering, 1926	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>loniceriae</i> (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851)	CZ (B M)	¹⁷⁾	<i>intonsa</i> Spencer, 1976	CZ (B M)	
<i>luzulae</i> (Hering, 1924)		SK	<i>latigenis</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (M)	
<i>milii</i> (Kaltenbach, 1864)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>latipalpis</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	
<i>nigra</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>lituanica</i> Pakalniškis, 1992	CZ (M)	
<i>norwegica</i> (Rydén, 1957)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>lutea</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ochracea</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (B M)	^{3), 4)}	<i>morio</i> (Brischke, 1880)	CZ (B M)	SK ²¹⁾
<i>opacella</i> (Hendel, 1935)	CZ (B M)		<i>murana</i> Černý, 2012	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁷⁾
<i>periclymeni</i> (Hendel, 1922)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>nietzkei</i> Spencer, 1973	CZ (M)	
<i>primulae</i> (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>obliqua</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁵⁾
<i>pseudogentii</i> (Beiger, 1972)		SK	<i>occipitalis</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pseudomilii</i> Griffiths, 1980	CZ (B)	SK	<i>orbona</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ramosa</i> (Hendel, 1923)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pascuum</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (M)	
<i>rhaetica</i> Griffiths, 1980	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾	<i>pedestris</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁵⁾
<i>scolopendri</i> (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{15), 14)}	<i>phryne</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>soldanellae</i> (Starý, 1950)		SK			

<i>pisivora</i> Hering, 1954	CZ (M)	
<i>polygalae</i> Hering, 1927	CZ (M)	¹⁶⁾
<i>pseudopygmina</i> (Hering, 1933)	CZ (B M)	
<i>ptarmicae</i> de Meijere, 1925	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>puella</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pusilla</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pusio</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>richteri</i> Hering, 1927	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>scorzonerae</i> Rydén, 1951	CZ (B)	SK
<i>sonchi</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾
<i>soror</i> Hendel, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>strigata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tanaceti</i> de Meijere, 1924	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁷⁾
<i>taraxaci</i> Hering, 1927	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>taurica</i> Zlobin, 2003	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>thalhammeri</i> Černý in Papp & Černý, 2017	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>thesii</i> Hering, 1924	CZ (M)	
<i>tragopogonis</i> de Meijere, 1928	CZ (B M)	⁵⁾
<i>trifolii</i> (Burgess in Comstock, 1880)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>urophorina</i> Mik, 1894	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>valerianae</i> Hendel, 1932	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁶⁾
<i>valerianellae</i> Hering, 1957	CZ (B)	
<i>violiphaga</i> Hendel, 1932	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>virgo</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>virgula</i> Frey, 1946	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>wachtlii</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (B)	
<i>xanthocera</i> (Czerny in Czerny & Strobl, 1909)	CZ (B)	
<i>yasumatsui</i> Sasakawa, 1972	CZ (M)	
<i>Metopomyza</i> Enderlein, 1936		
<i>flavonotata</i> (Haliday, 1833)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>interfrontalis</i> (Melander, 1913)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>junci</i> von Tschirnhaus, 1981	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁷⁾
<i>laeta</i> Sasakawa, 1955	CZ (B M)	^{8), 1)}
<i>nigriorbita</i> (Hendel, 1931)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigrohumeralis</i> (Hendel, 1931)		SK
<i>scutellata</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>xanthaspioides</i> (Frey, 1946)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>xanthaspis</i> (Loew, 1858)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Napomyza</i> Westwood, 1840		
<i>achilleanella</i> von Tschirnhaus, 1992	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>bellidis</i> Griffiths, 1967	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>carotae</i> Spencer, 1966	CZ (M)	SK
<i>cichorii</i> Spencer, 1966	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾
<i>curvipes</i> Zlobin, 1993	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>elegans</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hirticornis</i> Hendel, 1932	CZ (M)	SK
<i>inquilina</i> (Kock, 1966)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁸⁾
<i>lateralis</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>laterella</i> Zlobin, 1994	CZ (B M)	
<i>maritima</i> von Tschirnhaus, 1981	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>merita</i> Zlobin, 1993	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigriceps</i> van der Wulp, 1871	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>scrophulariae</i> Spencer, 1966	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Nemorimyza</i> Frey, 1946		
<i>posticata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾
<i>Phytobia</i> Liroy, 1864		
<i>betulivora</i> Spencer, 1969	CZ (B M)	
<i>bohémica</i> Černý 2001	CZ (B)	
<i>cambii</i> (Hendel, 1931)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{14), 23)}
<i>carbonaria</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cerasiferae</i> (Kangas, 1955)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>errans</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁶⁾
<i>lunulata</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>mallochii</i> (Hendel, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Phytoliriomyza</i> Hendel, 1931		
<i>arctica</i> (Lundbeck, 1901)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>dorsata</i> (Siebke, 1863)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hilarella</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)		SK
<i>melampyga</i> (Loew, 1869)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ornata</i> (Meigen, 1830)		SK
<i>perpusilla</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pteridii</i> Spencer, 1973	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁸⁾
<i>scotica</i> Spencer, 1962	CZ (B M)	SK ^{2), 17)}
<i>variegata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>venustula</i> Spencer, 1976	CZ (M)	⁸⁾
<i>Phytomyza</i> Fallén, 1810		
<i>abditata</i> Hering, 1927		SK
<i>abdominalis</i> Zetterstedt, 1848	CZ (B M)	
<i>aconiti</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	SK
<i>aconitophila</i> Hendel, 1927	CZ (B M)	
<i>actaeae</i> Hendel, 1922	CZ (B)	SK
<i>adjuncta</i> Hering, 1928	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>affinis</i> Fallén, 1823		SK
<i>agromyzina</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (M)	SK
<i>albiceps</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	
<i>albipennis</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>alpina</i> Groschke & Hering, 1957	CZ (B)	SK
<i>anemones</i> Hering, 1925		SK
<i>angelicae</i> Kaltenbach, 1872	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>angelicatri</i> Hering, 1932	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>angelicivora</i> Hering, 1924	CZ (M)	
<i>aquilegiae</i> Hardy, 1849	CZ (B M)	SK ⁵⁾
<i>araciocecis</i> Hering, 1958	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁷⁾
<i>arnicae</i> Hering, 1925	CZ (B)	
<i>arnicicola</i> Lundqvist, 1950	CZ (B)	
<i>aronici</i> Nowakowski, 1962	CZ (M)	
<i>artemisivora</i> Spencer, 1971	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>astrantiae</i> Hendel, 1924	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁶⁾
<i>aurei</i> Hering, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>bipunctata</i> Loew, 1858	CZ (B)	SK
<i>brischkei</i> Hendel, 1922	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>brunnipes</i> Brischke, 1880	CZ (B M)	
<i>buhriella</i> Spencer, 1969	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁶⁾
<i>calthae</i> Hering, 1924		SK
<i>calthivora</i> Hendel, 1934	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>calthophila</i> Hering, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>campanulae</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	SK

<i>cecidonomia</i> Hering, 1937	CZ (B M)	SK ^{15), 12)}	<i>obscura</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	SK
<i>chaerophylli</i> Kaltenbach, 1856	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>obscura</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>chaerophylliana</i> Hering, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>origani</i> Hering, 1931	CZ (B)	
<i>cineracea</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	SK	<i>orobanchia</i> Kaltenbach, 1864		SK
<i>cirsii</i> Hendel, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>palpata</i> (Hendel, 1920)	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>clematidis</i> Kaltenbach, 1859	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾	<i>paraciliata</i> (Godfray, 1985)	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>clematisella</i> Spencer, 1986	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾	<i>pastinacae</i> Hendel, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>conii</i> Hering, 1931		SK	<i>pauliloewii</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (B M)	
<i>continua</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>penicilla</i> Hendel, 1935	CZ (B)	SK
<i>conyzae</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (B M)		<i>petoei</i> Hering, 1924	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁶⁾
<i>crassiseta</i> Zetterstedt, 1860	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>peucedani</i> Rydén, 1953	CZ (M)	¹⁶⁾
<i>cytisi</i> Brischke, 1880	CZ (B)		<i>pimpinellae</i> Hendel, 1924	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>dasyops</i> Hendel, 1920		SK	<i>plantaginis</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>elsae</i> Hendel, 1927	CZ (M)	SK	<i>platonoffi</i> Spencer, 1976	CZ (M)	¹⁾
<i>enigmoides</i> Hering, 1937	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁶⁾	<i>podagrariae</i> Hering, 1954	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>erigerophila</i> Hering, 1927	CZ (B)		<i>ptarmicae</i> Hering, 1937	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>eupatorii</i> Hendel, 1927	CZ (B M)		<i>pubicornis</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>evanescens</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pullula</i> Zetterstedt, 1848	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>facialis</i> Kaltenbach, 1872	CZ (B M)		<i>pulsatillae</i> Hering, 1924	CZ (B)	
<i>fallaciosa</i> Brischke, 1880	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>ranunculi</i> (Schrank, 1803)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>farfarae</i> Hendel, 1935	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>ranunculicola</i> Hering, 1949	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ferina</i> Spencer, 1971	CZ (M)	¹⁶⁾	<i>ranunculivora</i> Hering, 1932	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavicornis</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>rapunculi</i> Hendel, 1927		SK
<i>flavofemorata</i> Strobl, 1893	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>rhabdophora</i> Griffiths, 1964	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>glabra</i> Hendel, 1935	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>robustella</i> Hendel, 1936	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>glechomae</i> Kaltenbach, 1862	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>rostrata</i> Hering, 1934	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁵⁾
<i>griffithsi</i> Spencer, 1963	CZ (B M)	SK ⁵⁾	<i>rufescens</i> von Roser, 1840	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>gymnostoma</i> Loew, 1858	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>rufipes</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hedingi</i> Ryden, 1953	CZ (B)		<i>rydeni</i> Hering, 1934		SK
<i>hendeli</i> Hering, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>salviae</i> (Hering, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>heracleana</i> Hering, 1937	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>scotina</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	SK
<i>heringiana</i> Hendel, 1922	CZ (B M)	¹⁷⁾	<i>sedi</i> Kaltenbach, 1869	CZ (B)	⁵⁾
<i>hirsuta</i> Spencer, 1976	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾	<i>sedicola</i> Hering, 1924	CZ (M)	SK
<i>homogyneae</i> Hering, 1927	CZ (B)	SK	<i>selini</i> Hering, 1922	CZ (B M)	^{4), 4)}
<i>isais</i> Hering, 1936	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>senecionis</i> Kaltenbach, 1869	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>kaltenbachii</i> Hendel, 1922	CZ (M)	SK	<i>sii</i> Hering, 1930	CZ (M)	
<i>krygeri</i> Hering, 1949	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>silai</i> Hering, 1935	CZ (M)	SK
<i>kugleri</i> Spencer, 1974	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁷⁾	<i>socia</i> Brischke, 1880	CZ (B M)	
<i>kyffhusana</i> Hering, 1928	CZ (M)	SK	<i>soenderupi</i> Hering, 1941	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lappae</i> Goureau, 1851	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>solidaginis</i> Hendel, 1920	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>leucanthemi</i> Hering, 1935	CZ (M)	SK	<i>spoliata</i> Strobl, 1906	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁷⁾
<i>libanotidis</i> Hering, 1928	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾	<i>spondylii</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851	CZ (B M)	
<i>lithospermi</i> Nowakowski, 1959		SK	<i>subrostrata</i> Frey, 1946	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>lusatica</i> Hering, 1955	CZ (B M)	¹⁷⁾	<i>tanaceti</i> Hendel, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lycopi</i> Nowakowski, 1959	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁾	<i>tetrasticha</i> Hendel, 1927	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁵⁾
<i>marginella</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>thalicticola</i> Hendel, 1925		SK
<i>medicaginis</i> Hering, 1925	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>thysselini</i> Hendel, 1923	CZ (M)	
<i>minuscule</i> Goureau, 1851	CZ (B M)	SK ^{5), 16)}	<i>trollii</i> Hering, 1930	CZ (B)	SK
<i>mutellinae</i> Beiger, 1961	CZ (M)	SK ²⁾	<i>trolliivora</i> Hering, 1935	CZ (B)	SK
<i>mylini</i> Hering, 1954	CZ (B M)	¹⁷⁾	<i>tussilaginis</i> Hendel, 1925	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁷⁾
<i>myosotica</i> Nowakowski, 1959	CZ (B M)		<i>varipes</i> Macquart, 1835	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>nepetae</i> Hendel, 1922	CZ (B M)	^{15), 17)}	<i>veronicicola</i> Hering, 1925	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigrifemur</i> Hering, 1934	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>vilmensis</i> Pakalniškis, 1998	CZ (M)	SK ¹¹⁾
<i>nigripennis</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>virgaureae</i> Hering, 1926	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigritella</i> Zetterstedt, 1848	CZ (M)		<i>vitalbae</i> Kaltenbach, 1872	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾
<i>nigritula</i> Zetterstedt, 1838	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>wahlgreni</i> Rydén, 1944	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>notata</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁶⁾	<i>zarzyckii</i> Nowakowski, 1975	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾

<i>Pseudonapomyza</i> Hendel, 1920		
<i>atra</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>balkanensis</i> Spencer, 1973		SK
<i>errata</i> Zlobin, 1993	CZ (B M)	
<i>europaea</i> Spencer, 1973	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hobokensis</i> Scheirs, 1996	CZ (B)	
<i>mohelnica</i> Černý, 1992	CZ (M)	
<i>moraviae</i> Černý, 1992	CZ (M)	SK
<i>palavae</i> Černý, 1998	CZ (M)	
<i>palliditarsis</i> Černý, 1992	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾
<i>siciformis</i> Zlobin, 2003	CZ (B)	
<i>spenceri</i> Černý, 1992	CZ (M)	
<i>strobliana</i> Spencer, 1973	CZ (B M)	
<i>vota</i> Spencer, 1973		SK
<i>Selachops</i> Wahlberg, 1844		
<i>flavocinctus</i> Wahlberg, 1844	CZ (B M)	

Comments

- ¹⁾ First record from Czech Republic was published by Černý (2009).
- ²⁾ First record from Czech Republic (4 spp.) was published by Černý (2013).
- ³⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Bohemia) was published by Černý et al. (2013).
- ⁴⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Bohemia and Moravia) was published by Černý (2014).
- ⁵⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Bohemia) was published by Černý & Heřman (2015).
- ⁶⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Moravia) was published by Černý & Roháček (2015).
- ⁷⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Moravia) was published by Papp & Černý (2016).
- ⁸⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Bohemia 5 spp., Moravia 4 spp.) was published by Černý (2018).
- ⁹⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Moravia) was published by Černý (2019).
- ¹⁰⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Bohemia) was published by Heřman et al. (2019).
- ¹¹⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Bohemia 4 spp. and Moravia 4 spp.) was published by Černý et al. (2020).
- ¹²⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Moravia) was published by Roháček et al. (2020).
- ¹³⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Moravia) was published by Černý et al. (2021).
- ¹⁴⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Moravia) was published by Roháček et al. (2022).
- ¹⁵⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Bohemia) was published by Černý (2023a).
- ¹⁶⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Moravia) was published by Černý (2023b).
- ¹⁷⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Moravia) was published by Černý (2025).
- ¹⁸⁾ First record from Czech Republic (Bohemia) was published by Černý & Blažej (2025).
- ¹⁹⁾ *Ophiomyia ambrosia* Spencer, 1981 listed in previous checklist from Slovakia was misidentified, it is now

described as *O. pannonica* Černý in Papp & Černý, 2015.

²⁰⁾ *Ophiomyia skanensis* Spencer, 1976 listed in previous checklist was synonymised with *O. collini* Spencer, 1971 by Papp & Černý (2015).

²¹⁾ *Galiomyza galiivora* (Spencer, 1969) listed in previous checklist was included in the *Liriomyza* Mik, 1894 genus according by Lonsdale (2017).

²²⁾ *Galiomyza morio* (Brischke, 1880) listed in previous checklist was included in the *Liriomyza* Mik, 1594 genus according by Lonsdale (2017).

²³⁾ *Phytobia betulae* (Kangas, 1935) listed in previous checklist was synonymised with *Phb. cambii* (Hendel, 1931) by von Tschirnhaus (1992).

²⁴⁾ *Phytomyza spinaciae* Hendel, 1935 listed in previous checklist was included in the *Chromatomyia* genus according by von Tschirnhaus (2023).

²⁵⁾ *Phytomyza gilva* Spencer, 1971 listed in previous checklist was synonymised with *Ph. rostrata* Hering, 1934 by Papp & Černý (2020).

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Updated Checklist of the Anisopodidae Edwards, 1921 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Anisopodidae (Ševčík 2009a) and Mycetobiidae (Ševčík 2009b). The number of species has increased by 1 in Czechia (Bohemia) and by one in Slovakia. The present list includes 9 species from Czechia (9 from Bohemia and 8 from Moravia) and 9 from Slovakia. Relevant faunistic and systematic papers are listed.

Key words: window gnats, wood gnats, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

The family Anisopodidae is presently divided into three subfamilies: Anisopodinae, Mycetobiinae and Olbiogastrinae (e. g. Hancock 2017). In Czechia and Slovakia the family is represented by two subfamilies: Anisopodinae (Ševčík 2009a) and Mycetobiinae, placed in a separate family Mycetobiidae in former versions of the checklist (Ševčík 2009b).

Medium-sized (4.0–10.0 mm), usually dark-coloured Nematocera with elongated body and legs. Eyes usually holoptic in male, separated in female; three ocelli; antenna relatively short, tapering, scape and pedicel short, flagellum with 14 segments. Wing moderately large, with a characteristic pattern of dark markings (Anisopodinae) or without them (Mycetobiinae), C ending at or slightly beyond tip of R, Sc ending in C at about middle of the wing. The larvae are found in various decaying organic materials such as the stems and roots of umbelliferous plants (Hancock 1989), or under the bark of trees (Hancock et al. 1996, Krivosheina 1997b). The common species *Sylvicola cinctus* (Fabricius, 1787) has also been reared from fungi (Ševčík 2001). The adults occur mainly in forest habitats, but frequently also in gardens or on windows in houses; they feed on nectar and other liquids (Krivosheina 1997) and should be trapped using beer traps in high numbers (Dvořák 2014a, b, e. g.). The adults of Mycetobiinae are very rare, occurring from May to June, mainly in forest habitats.

Methods

The basic characteristics of the family were recently given by Krivosheina (1997a, b) and Hancock (2017). The identification of the European species is based mainly on the structure of the male or female terminalia and is possible using the keys and figures by Mamaev (1968), Hancock et al. (1996), Haenni (1997), Krivosheina & Menzel (1998), Söli (1992), and Söli & Rindal 2014. The nomenclature used in the present checklist follows that in the Fauna Europaea (Chandler 2007; de Jong 2007).

Results and Discussion

Altogether nine species of Anisopodinae are known to occur in Europe (de Jong 2007); seven of them are listed in the present checklist – six from Czechia (six from Bohemia, five from Moravia), and 7 from Slovakia. Since the last checklist of Anisopodinae (Ševčík 2009a), one species was published as new for Slovakia (Ševčík 2011) and one as new for Czechia (Bohemia) by Dvořák (2014a). Altogether three species of Mycetobiinae are known to occur in Europe (Chandler 2007); all of them are listed in the present checklist – three from Czechia (three from Bohemia, three from Moravia), and two from Slovakia. No species was added since the last checklist (Ševčík 2009b). Faunistic papers focused at least partly on Anisopodinae were recently published by Ševčík (2004, 2005, 2006, 2009c, 2011), Ševčík et al. (2005, 2009, 2013), Ševčík & Vonička (2008), Mantič et al. (2015), Dvořák (2014a, b, 2016, 2018, 2019), and Dvořák & Vonička (2015). The species composition of the window gnat fauna in both Czechia and Slovakia is relatively well known.

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

ANISOPODINAE

Sylvicola Harris, 1776

sg. *Anisopus* Meigen, 1803

fuscatus (Fabricius, 1775) CZ (B M) SK

punctatus (Fabricius, 1787) CZ (B M) SK

stackelbergi Krivosheina & Menzel, 1998 SK¹⁾

sg. *Sylvicola* s. str.

cinctus (Fabricius, 1787) CZ (B M) SK

fenestralis (Scopoli, 1763) CZ (B M) SK

limpidus (Edwards, 1923) CZ (B M) SK

***zetterstedti* (Edwards, 1923) CZ (B) SK²⁾**

MYCETOBIIINAE

Mycetobia Meigen, 1818

obscura Mamaev, 1968 CZ (B M)

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<i>pallipes</i> Meigen, 1818	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>gemella</i> Mamaev, 1968	CZ (B M)	SK

Comments

- ¹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Ševčík (2011).
- ²⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Dvořák (2014a).

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Updated Checklist of the Anthomyzidae Czerny, 1903 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Roháček (2009b) for Anthomyzidae in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2*. The number of species has been increased by 1 in Czechia and by 1 in Slovakia. The updated list includes 20 species from Czechia (19 from Bohemia and 18 from Moravia) and 19 from Slovakia. All relevant references to faunistic and taxonomic papers are provided.

Key words: Anthomyzid flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Minute to small (1.3–4.5 mm), slender-bodied, yellow to black flies, usually with narrow long wings (rarely brachypterous or apterous) and short, slender legs. Arista pubescent to pectinate, ocelli and ocellar setae present, postverticals small, convergent (rarely absent), 1–3 reclinate orbitals, usually preceded by 1–2 setulae, vibrissa present. Thorax without anepimeral (pteropleural) setulae, fore femur with ctenidial spine (secondarily absent in several genera). Wing unicolourous or with dark spots, C usually with only subcostal break, Sc fused with R1 and forming a preapical kink on it. Tibiae without dorsopreapical setae. Male genitalia characterised by a complex folding apparatus between the aedeagal complex and hypandrium, phallapodeme with a robust ventral fulcrum connected with anterior part of hypandrium, and distiphallus bifid, composed of a membranous saccus and a sclerotised filum. For more detail on adult morphology see Roháček (2006) and Roháček & Barber (2016). Data on all known preimaginal stages of European taxa are summarized in Roháček (2006, 2009a). Adults are mainly associated with humid habitats, particularly with damp meadows, marshes, bogs and damp deciduous or mixed forests with rich undergrowth. Larvae are phytosaprophagous and/or partly phytophagous, usually feeding between the leaf sheaths of the tillers of grasses, sedges and other Cyperaceae, Typhaceae or Juncaceae and preferring plants damaged by other phytophagous insects or diseases. Several species are known to mine in partly decaying tissues of dicotyledons, at least one species of *Fungomyza* Roháček, 1999 is known develop in decaying sporocarps of fungi (Roháček 2009a, 2013b) and one primitive species, *Reliquantha variipes* Roháček, 2013, may even have saproxylic larvae inasmuch as its adults were reared from rotten wood of sycamore (Smith 2017).

Methods

The monograph of the Palaearctic Anthomyzidae (Roháček 2006, 2009a), supplemented by Roháček (2013c) and Roháček et al. (2024) is to be used for identification of European species. The recent studies on the phylogenetic

relationships of the family by Roháček (2009a), Roháček & Tóthová (2014), Roháček & Barber (2016), and Roháček et al. (2019) have impacted the classification (chiefly generic affiliation) and nomenclature of only a few European species; therefore, the nomenclature is in agreement with the last Palaearctic checklist of Anthomyzidae given by Roháček (2009a: 105).

Results and Discussion

Altogether 33 extant species in 12 genera are known from Europe and the adjacent island areas (Roháček 2006, 2009a, 2013c; Roháček et al. 2024); 20 of them are listed in the present checklist: 20 in Czechia (19 in Bohemia, 18 in Moravia), and 19 in Slovakia. Since the last checklist (Roháček 2009b), the number of species has been increased by one species in Czechia (one in Moravia) and by one in Slovakia (see below). The family is very well studied in both Czechia and Slovakia. The Palaearctic monograph by Roháček (2006, 2009a) also summarised all the available faunistic data from Czechia and Slovakia and has been supplemented by Roháček (2013b). Because the data provided in Fauna Europaea (Roháček 2013a) are outdated and currently unavailable Part 2 of the above monograph (Roháček 2009a), Roháček (2013c) and Roháček et al. (2024) are followed here as regards the nomenclature and classification of the family in Europe. Faunistic knowledge of Anthomyzidae has been recently improved by several studies both in Czechia (Roháček 2013b, 2016; Roháček et al. 2013, Roháček, Zuijlen & Vonička 2017) and Slovakia (Roháček 2012, 2013b, 2023, 2024, Roháček, Tkoč & Preisler 2017).

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

Anagnota Becker, 1902

<i>bicolor</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>major</i> Roháček & Freidberg, 1993	CZ (B M)	SK

<i>Anthomyza</i> Fallén, 1810			
<i>anderssoni</i> Roháček, 1984	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>collini</i> Andersson, 1976	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>dissors</i> Collin, 1944	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>elbergi</i> Andersson, 1976	CZ (M)		¹⁾
<i>gracilis</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>macra</i> Czerny, 1928	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>neglecta</i> Collin, 1944	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>pallida</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>paraneglecta</i> Elberg, 1968	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>pleuralis</i> Czerny, 1928	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Arganthomyza</i> Roháček, 2009			
<i>socculata</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (B)	SK	
<i>Fungomyza</i> Roháček, 1999			
<i>albimana</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Paranthomyza</i> Czerny, 1902			
<i>nitida</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Stiphrosoma</i> Czerny, 1928			
<i>cingulatum</i> (Haliday, 1855)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>humerales</i> Roháček & Barber, 2005	CZ (B)	SK	²⁾
<i>laetum</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>sabulosum</i> (Haliday, 1837)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Typhamyza</i> Roháček, 1992			
<i>bifasciata</i> (Wood, 1911)	CZ (B M)	SK	

Comments

¹⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček (2016).

²⁾ First record from Slovakia was presented by Roháček et al. (2017).

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Updated Checklist of the Asteiidae Rondani, 1856 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Roháček (2009) for Asteiidae in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2*. The number of species has been increased by one in Czechia (both Bohemia and Moravia). The updated list includes 9 species from Czechia (8 from Bohemia and 1 from Moravia) and 8 from Slovakia. All relevant references to faunistic and taxonomic papers are provided.

Key words: Asteiid flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Adults are small to minute (1.0–3.0 mm), slender and usually weakly sclerotised flies. Setosity of head reduced, with only 0–2 orbital setae. Antennal arista normally with long zigzag rays, more rarely finely ciliate, sometimes strongly reduced to absent. Thorax with chaetotaxy also often reduced, particularly as regards acrostichal setulae. Legs short, without conspicuous setae. Wing narrow, with somewhat reduced venation. C without breaks; Sc faded distally, not reaching costa. R_{4+5} and M convergent apically; no basal (bm-cu) cross-vein, hence bm cell confluent with dm cell; anal (cup) cell and vein A_1 also absent (present as a fold in *Phlebosotera* Duda, 1927). Abdomen, particularly in Asteiinae, weakly sclerotized; postabdomen more or less asymmetrical. Gonostyli fused with epandrium, symmetrical (bilobed in *Leiomyza* Macquart, 1835) to strongly asymmetrical. Aedeagus tripartite, consisting of phallosophore, mesophallus and distiphallus, the latter longest, sometimes coiled. Male cerci relatively large. Female postabdomen simple, not very narrowed; cerci short, usually two spermathecae present. Although some species are common, their biology is insufficiently known. Two, ecologically different groups, can be recognized in species living in Central Europe. Species of *Leiomyza* have mycophagous larvae developing in the sporocarps of fungi (Papp 1998) and live mainly in woodland habitats. Larvae of *Asteia* Meigen, 1830 species are probably (phyto)saprophagous in various plants; adults are associated with grassy or shrubby vegetation, and sometimes occur on flowers. The life-history and immature stages of *Astiosoma rufifrons* Duda, 1927 remain unknown. Adults of this species are distinguished by their fumotropic behaviour. They were netted when attracted to wood ash after bonfires, especially during the evening (Chandler 1978).

Methods

Palaeartic Asteiidae are diagnosed by Papp (1998), who also keyed the Palaeartic genera. A new suprageneric classification of Asteiidae was proposed by Freidberg (2002) which has been formally presented recently

(Freidberg & Friedman 2021) and is followed here. Species living in Central Europe can be identified by means of Merz (1996), supplemented by Gibbs & Papp (2007). There is no comprehensive treatment of the Asteiidae in Czechia and Slovakia, and the published faunistic data are scattered in a number of papers – for their review see Roháček & Barták (2001), Roháček & Máca (2010) and Roháček (2023). The nomenclature used here follows that in the Fauna Europaea (Carles-Tolrá 2013).

Results and Discussion

Altogether 21 species in four genera are currently known to occur in Europe and the adjacent island areas according to M. Carles-Tolrá in Papp et al. (2015: Table 1); nine are listed in the present checklist: nine in Czechia (eight in Bohemia, nine in Moravia), and eight in Slovakia. Since the last checklist (Roháček 2009), the number of species has been increased by one species in Czechia (one in both Bohemia and Moravia) but their number has not been changed in Slovakia. Following the recent separation of *Leiomyza birkheadi* from *L. laevigata* the available male material of previous records of *L. laevigata* was revised by Roháček & Máca (2010) and both these species were confirmed in Czechia. However, the published records of *L. laevigata* from Slovakia remain somewhat doubtful because all were based on female specimens which are not distinguishable from those of *L. birkheadi* (see Gibbs & Papp 2007).

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

LEIOMYZINAE

¹⁾

Leiomyza Macquart, 1835

<i>birkheadi</i> Gibbs in Gibbs et Papp, 2007	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾
<i>curvinervis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>dudai</i> Sabrosky, 1956	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>laevigata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK? ³⁾
<i>scatophagina</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK

ASTEIINAE

Asteia Meigen, 1830sg. *Asteia* s.str.*amoena* Meigen, 1830 CZ (B M) SK*concinna* Meigen, 1830 CZ (B M) SK*elegantula* Zetterstedt, 1847 CZ (B M) SK*Astiosoma* Duda, 1927*rufifrons* Duda, 1927 CZ (M)

Comments

¹⁾ *Leiomyzinae* was established by Freidberg & Friedman (2021) for the sole genus *Leiomyza* being transferred from *Sigaloessinae* (as used in the previous checklist by Roháček 2009).

²⁾ First records from Czechia (both Bohemia and Moravia) were published by Roháček & Máca (2010).

³⁾ Records from Slovakia remain unconfirmed, see Results and Discussion

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Updated Checklist of the Athericidae Nowicki, 1873 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Athericidae (Rozkošný 2009). The present list includes three species from Czechia (all from Bohemia and from Moravia) and three from Slovakia. No species was added since the last checklist.

Key words: water snipeflies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Mostly medium-sized (5.0–10.0 mm) brachyceran flies related to the Tabanidae. Eyes almost contiguous in males and widely separated in females; flagellum compact, reniform, with a subapical arista. Wing relatively large, with a more or less distinct dark pattern; legs with apical spurs on mid and hind tibiae. Abdominal tergites usually transversely fasciate, sometimes with an extensive pale pattern in males. The aquatic larvae are provided with pairs of prolegs on abdominal segments 1–7. Two dorsal and two lateral elongated tracheal projections are developed on abdominal segments 2–7 (or 6–7 in *Atrichops*). The larvae are predators of soft-bodied aquatic insect larvae. Adults may be found along watercourses, and aggregations of dead *Atherix ibis* females with attached egg-masses may be found below bridges and on the branches of trees over the water (Rozkošný 2009).

Methods

The morphology, biology and distribution of the Palearctic genera has been dealt with by Rozkošný & Nagatomi (1997), and the Central European species may be identified using the key by Thomas (1997) and Zeegers & Schulten (2022). Nomenclature follows Zeegers & Schulten (2022).

Results and Discussion

The Athericidae are a small family, with only ten species in four genera occurring in Europe (Rozkošný et al. 2013), and three species are known from Czechia as well as from Slovakia. Since the last checklist, no new records were added. All the species known from Czechia and Slovakia are included in this checklist. The knowledge of Athericidae in both countries is sufficient and no other species are expected to be found there.

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

Atherix Meigen, 1803

ibis (Fabricius, 1798)

CZ (B M) SK

marginata (Fabricius, 1781)

CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾

Atrichops Verrall, 1909

crassipes (Meigen, 1820)

CZ (B M) SK

Comment

¹⁾ In previous checklists listed in the genus *Ibisia* Rondani, 1856.

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Updated Checklist of the Aulacigastridae Duda, 1924 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Máča & Roháček (2009) for Aulacigastridae in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2*. The number of species has been increased by one in Czechia (Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia. The updated list includes 3 species from Czechia (3 from Bohemia and 3 from Moravia) and 3 from Slovakia. All relevant references to faunistic and taxonomic papers are given.

Key words: sap flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Small (body length 2.0–4.0 mm), dark flies with densely microtomentose body and legs with pale tarsi. Eyes reddish brown, with iridescent bands in living specimens. Head with postocellar and interfrontal setae absent, ocellar setae reduced, fronto-orbital setae two, vibrissa present. Pedicel without dorsal cleft. Wing with C twice broken; the second costal break situated at the junction of fully developed Sc and some distance before the junction of R₁; basal cross-vein (bM-Cu) absent or very thin. Male postabdomen more or less symmetrical, with a large pregenital synsclerite, probably formed by fusion of 6th tergite and 6th–8th sternites. Gonostylus absent but epandrium ventrally with a caudally projecting process (true surstylus?); hypandrium large, formed by distinct halves being connected by two (posterior and anteroventral) bridges. Female postabdomen short, with terga and sterna transverse but separated; three sclerotized spermathecae. For more detail on adult morphology see Rung & Mathis (2011). Larvae are very slender, having ventral locomotory pads and caudal end with a long respiratory (partly retractable) tube-like siphon (Papp 1988). They develop in tree sap exuding from the wounds of various tree species (Papp 1998a) and adults can be found resting around the larval development substrate.

Methods

The Palaearctic species of *Aulacigaster* were revised by Papp (1998b). However, Kassebeer (2001) recognized his incorrect application of the name *A. neoleucopeza*, described this misinterpreted species as *A. pappi* and provided a key to three European species. They can also be identified using the more recent worldwide revision by Rung & Mathis (2011). The latter study is followed for nomenclature.

Results and Discussion

The taxonomic limits of the family Aulacigastridae have recently been disputed. We agree with the separation of Neminidae D. K. McAlpine, 1983 as a family different

from Aulacigastridae (see Freidberg 1994); according to this restricted concept (for more detail see Rung et al. 2005; Rung & Mathis 2021), the family Aulacigastridae includes only two genera, *Aulacigaster* Macquart, 1835 (55 spp. worldwide, according to the revision by Rung & Mathis, 2011) and *Curiosimusca* Rung, Mathis & Papp, 2005 (three species, Rung et al. 2005). Four species, all belonging to the genus *Aulacigaster* Macquart, 1835, were recorded in Europe and adjacent island areas (Carles-Tolrá 2013; Pape et al. 2015). This number comprises also the Nearctic species *A. neoleucopeza* Mathis & Freidberg, 1994 recorded from Andorra by Carles-Tolrá & Pujade-Villar (2003) but this record (of only 2 females) is in need of verification. A total of 3 species are listed in the present checklist and all these are known from the Czech Republic (both Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia. Since the last checklist (Máča & Roháček 2009), the number of species has been increased by one species in both these countries and their parts.

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

<i>Aulacigaster</i> Macquart, 1835		
<i>falcata</i> Papp, 1998	CZ (BM)	SK ^{1), 2), 3)}
<i>leucopeza</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pappi</i> Kassebeer, 2001	CZ (B M)	SK

Comments:

¹⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček & Máča (2010).

²⁾ First record from Bohemia was given by Barták & Roháček (2012).

³⁾ First records from Slovakia were presented by Roháček (2023).

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Updated Checklist of the Bombyliidae Latreille, 1802 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2 for family Bombyliidae (Čelechovský & Bosák 2009). The present list includes 55 species from Czechia (5 new and 1 confirmed): 42 from Bohemia and 48 from Moravia, and 54 species (8 new) from Slovakia. Relevant systematic papers are listed.

Key words: Bombyliidae, bee flies, biodiversity, distribution, Central Europe, Czechia, Slovakia

Introduction

Body size of adults ranging from 0.9 to 27.0 mm. Body in most cases covered with hairs, bristles or pollinosity. Wings absolutely hyaline or with diverse colour patterns frequently covering the entire wing surface. Head rounded and convex anteriorly; occiput flat or tumid with a single occipital foramen or concave with occipital foramen divided and with a deep groove behind the ocellar triangle. Ocelli present. Proboscis short (Anthracinae, Lomatiinae) to long, as much as four times as long as head (e.g. Bombyliinae, Phthiriinae). Legs slender and long, empodium absent, and pulvilli present or absent. Thorax uniform in structure. Abdomen wide, rounded, cylindrical or short to elongate-conical. The adult morphology is treated in detail in a number of papers (e.g. Greathead & Evenhuis 1997, Hull 1973). The adults are heliophilous and suck nectar from flowers. The larvae are parasites or hyperparasites, and their hosts are various insect species from the orders Coleoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Neuroptera and Orthoptera (e.g. Yeates & Greathead 1997).

Methods

Taxa of the family Bombyliidae can be identified using many keys. The genera can be identified with the key to Palaearctic Bombyliidae (Greathead & Evenhuis 1997), with keys and diagnoses for species dispersed among several taxonomic revisions (Engel 1932–1937, Papp 2005, Zaitzev 1966). The ecology and distribution of species in Czechia and Slovakia are comprehensively reviewed by Tomaj (1977).

Results and Discussion

The family Bombyliidae includes several significantly differentiated subfamilies. Many different opinions concerning their taxonomic status and position have been formulated in last few decades (Evenhuis & Greathead 1999, 2003, Greathead & Evenhuis 1997, Zaitzev 1991). The Phthiridae was included in the Bosák (1997a, b) as

a separate family, but here it is again classified as a subfamily Phthiriinae in the family Bombyliidae (Bosák 2006). The subfamily Exoprosopinae is listed in the checklist as tribe Exoprosopini in the subfamily Anthracinae in line with the overall modern approach (Yeates 1994, Evenhuis & Greathead 1999.)

The total number of species worldwide is approximately 4 500. Altogether 335 species of the family are currently known from Europe (Greathead 2013). A total of 55 species were listed in the checklist (Čelechovský & Bosák 2009) from Czechia and Slovakia: 51 from the Czechia (43 from Bohemia, 43 from Moravia), and 47 from Slovakia. Altogether 51 species are listed in the Fauna Europae from Czechia and 47 from Slovakia (Greathead 2013). In the Fauna Europaea are present moreover *Geron krymensis* and *Lomatia rogenhoferi* from both countries, *Bombylisoma minimum* from the Czech Republic, *Villa cana* and *Villa parilis* from Slovakia. *Systoechus gradatus*, *Thyridanthrax fenestratus*, *Villa cana* are not listed from Czechia, and *Bombylius analis*, *Villa paniscus*, *Phthiria canescens*, *Phthiria minimum* from Slovakia. In recent years, additional species have been newly recorded in both territories (Čelechovský 2011a, b, 2013, 2016, 2019, Čelechovský & Čelechovský 2023, Semelbauer et al. 2025).

Checklist

New listed records are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

USIINAE

APOLYSINI

Apolysis Loew, 1860

szappanosi Papp, 2005

SK¹⁾

PHTHIRIINAE

PHTHIRIINI

Phthiria Meigen, 1820

canescens Loew, 1846

CZ (M) SK²⁾

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<i>gaedii</i> Wiedemann in Meigen, 1820	CZ (M)	SK ³⁾	<i>varius</i> Fabricius, 1794	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>minuta</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾			
<i>pulicaria</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Spogostylum</i> Macquart, 1840		
			<i>aethiops</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	CZ (M)	SK
BOMBYLIINAE					
BOMBYLIINI					
<i>Anastoechus</i> Osten-Sacken, 1877			<i>Exoprosopa</i> Macquart, 1840		
<i>nitidulus</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁵⁾	<i>capucina</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	CZ (B)	SK
			<i>cleomene</i> Egger, 1859	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Bombylella</i> Greadhead, 1995			<i>jacchus</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>atra</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>minos</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Bombylisoma</i> Rondani, 1856			<i>Micomitra</i> Bowden, 1964		
<i>minimum</i> (Scopoli, 1771)	CZ (M)	SK ⁶⁾	<i>stupidia</i> (Rossi, 1790)	CZ (M)	SK ¹²⁾
<i>nigriceps</i> (Loew, 1855)	CZ (M)	SK ⁷⁾			
<i>unicolor</i> (Loew, 1855)	CZ (M)	SK ⁸⁾	VILLINI		
<i>Bombylius</i> Linnaeus, 1758			<i>Exhyalanthrax</i> Becker, 1916		
<i>analis</i> Olivier, 1798	CZ (B M)	SK ⁹⁾	<i>afer</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>canescens</i> Mikan, 1796	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Thyridanthrax</i> Osten-Sacken, 1886		
<i>cinerascens</i> Mikan, 1796	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>fenestratus</i> (Fallén, 1814)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>discolor</i> Mikan, 1796	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Hemipenthes</i> Loew, 1869		
<i>fimbriatus</i> Meigen, 1820	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>maura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fulvescens</i> Wiedemann in Meigen, 1820	CZ (M)	SK	<i>morio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>major</i> Linnaeus, 1758	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>velutinus</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>medius</i> Linnaeus, 1758	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>minor</i> Linnaeus, 1758	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Villa</i> Lioy, 1864		
<i>nubilis</i> Mikan, 1796	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>cana</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M)	
<i>quadrifarius</i> Loew, 1855	CZ (M)	SK	<i>cingulata</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>posticus</i> Fabricius, 1805	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>claripenis</i> (Kowarz, 1883)		SK
<i>venosus</i> Mikan, 1796	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>deludens</i> François, 1966	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Systoechus</i> Loew, 1855			<i>fasciata</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>ctenopterus</i> (Mikan, 1796)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>halteralis</i> (Kowarz, 1883)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>gradatus</i> (Wiedemann in Meigen, 1820)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁰⁾	<i>hottentota</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Triplasius</i> Loew, 1855			<i>humilis</i> (Ruthe, 1831)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>pictus</i> (Panzer, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>ixion</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B)	SK
			<i>modesta</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	
CONOPHORINI					
<i>Conophorus</i> Meigen 1803			<i>occulta</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B)	
<i>virescens</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>paniscus</i> (Rossi, 1790)	CZ (B M)	SK
LOMATIINAE					
LOMATIINI					
<i>Lomatia</i> Meigen, 1822			Comments		
<i>erinnyis</i> Loew, 1869		SK	¹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Semelbauer et al. (2025); a new subfamily for the checklist of both countries.		
<i>lateralis</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK	²⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Čelechovský (2011b).		
<i>lachesis</i> Egger, 1859	CZ (M)	SK ¹¹⁾	³⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Čelechovský (2016). The species was listed in the previous checklist (Čelechovský & Bosák 2009) as <i>Phthiria gaedei</i> Wiedemann in Meigen, 1820.		
<i>sabea</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	CZ (M)	SK	⁴⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Čelechovský (2011b).		
ANTHRACINAE					
ANTHRACINI					
<i>Anthrax</i> Scopoli, 1763			⁵⁾ First record from Moravia was published by Čelechovský (2011a).		
<i>anthrax</i> (Schrank, 1781)	CZ (B M)	SK	⁶⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Čelechovský & Čelechovský (2023).		
<i>binotatus</i> Wiedemann in Meigen, 1820	CZ (B M)				
<i>trifasciatus</i> Meigen, 1804	CZ (B M)	SK			

- ⁷⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Čelechovský (2013).
- ⁸⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Čelechovský & Čelechovský (2023) and from Slovakia by Semelbauer et al. (2025).
- ⁹⁾ The species was listed in the previous checklist (Čelechovský & Bosák 2009) as *Bombylius analis* Olivier, 1798 and *Bombylius undatus* Mikan, 1796.
- ¹⁰⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Čelechovský (2013) and from Slovakia by Čelechovský (2016).
- ¹¹⁾ Confirmed record from Moravia by Čelechovský (2013). First record from Slovakia was published by Semelbauer et al. (2025).
- ¹²⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) and from Slovakia was published by Čelechovský (2019).

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Updated Checklist of the Camillidae Frey, 1921 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Máca (2009) for Camillidae in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Electronic version 2*. Four species have been reported here, all of them ascertained from Czechia (Bohemia: 4 spp., Moravia: 3 spp.) and two species are known from Slovakia. Relevant references to recent faunistic and taxonomic papers are supplemented.

Key words: gem flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Adults of the European species are rather tiny (2.0–3.0 mm), splendid glossy black flies (vernacular name gem flies would thus fit). Arista with long rays on upper side and much shorter ones on lower side, closely resembling some species of Ephydriidae. Wing with two costal breaks, C often with a row of stronger spines (like in Diastatidae), Sc incomplete, crossvein bm-cu and anal cell absent. Inner side of fore femur with a strong spine-like seta. Adults can be swept from low vegetation or nearly bare soil, near small mammal burrows (Baumann 1977) and often are found on windows. The larvae dwell at entrances of rabbit and small rodents' burrows, the species from Africa and Arabian Peninsula are mostly associated with guano of rock hyraxes, some birds and bats. They are presumably saprophagous and/or coprophagous. Morphology of the immature stages of three species has been studied (Kirk-Spriggs et al. 2002; Rotheray 2011).

Methods

Merz (2008) published world list of the family including also the key of four Swiss species. This paper can be applied also for identification of Czech and Slovak species, as the same four species occur there. First records of Camillidae from the territory of Czechia and Slovakia were provided by Collin (1933), Soós (1946) and Basden (1961) – for synonymy in these papers see Comments; correct nomenclature was then used by Doskočil (1962: *C. glabra* from Moravia), later published records were those of Máca (1981: *C. atrimana* from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, *C. flavicauda* from Moravia) and Máca & Barták (2001: *C. nigrifrons* from Moravia).

Results and Discussion

World fauna of Camillidae comprises three recent genera and 37 described species, plus one fossil monotypical genus (Merz 2008). 8 species occur in Europe. For the territories of Czechia and Slovakia four species are known; all of them occur in Czechia (Bohemia: 4 spp., Moravia: 3 spp.) but only two were ascertained from Slovakia. Since the previous checklist (Máca 2009) no species were newly recorded. Expansion of the Mediterranean *C. acutipennis*

(Loew, 1865) to Pannonian district of central Europe (e. g. southern Slovakia) is not excluded; this species is treated by Papp (1998) in the subgenus *Oxycamilla* Oldenberg, 1914, unlike in Merz (2008) treatment.

Checklist

No new records and nomenclatural changes were done subsequently to Máca (2009).

Camilla Haliday, 1838

sg. *Camilla*, s.str.

<i>atrimana</i> Strobl, 1910	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavicauda</i> Duda, 1922	CZ (B M)	¹⁾
<i>glabra</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾
<i>nigrifrons</i> Collin, 1933	CZ (B)	

Comments

¹⁾ Published by Basden (1961) from Bohemia as *C. glabrata* Collin, 1956.

²⁾ Collin (1933) described *C. subfuscipes* (later synonymized with *C. glabra*) and mentioned it there also from Bohemia; Soós (1946) used the correct name for the first record from Slovakia.

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Updated checklist of the Canacidae Jones, 1906 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Canacidae (Roháček 2009). The number of species known from these countries remains unchanged but one species is here recorded for the first time from Bohemia. The present list includes 3 species from Czechia (3 from Bohemia and 2 from Moravia) and 4 species from Slovakia.

Key words: beach flies, surf flies, surge flies, biodiversity, inland Central Europe

Introduction

Minute to small (1.5–3.5 mm) acalyptrate flies. Body yellow to black, with dense yellow, grey or brown micropubescence. Head large with relatively small eyes; antenna small, arista subbasal, very short pubescent. Frons with 1–5 pairs of orbital setae (laterocline or reclinate), ocelli and ocellar setae present, postvertical (= postocellar) setae short, strongly inclinate, absent in Canacinae and *Tethina lusitanica* Munari, Almeida & Andrade, 2009; gena bare or with sparse, thin setulae (Pelomyiinae), ventrally with more or less distinct peristomal setae. Face with shining knobs near vibrissal pore (in West Palaearctic Tethininae). Thorax with a rich chaetotaxy, including long dorsocentral setae. Tibiae without preapical dorsal setae. Wing usually unspotted (exceptions: *Tethina pictipennis* Freidberg & Beschovski, 1996 from Morocco and *T. lusitanica* from Portugal), with a pale yellow to brownish tinge; C with subcostal break, Sc distally fused with apex of R₁, cells bm and dm confluent or separate, cell cup present but small, A₁ and A₂ absent or unpigmented (for more about adult morphology see Munari 1998; Munari & Mathis 2010, 2021). Most members of the family are halobionts and/or thalassobionts, strictly associated with salty habitats, e.g. coastal saltmarshes, seashore wrack, sandy beaches, shores of inland salt lakes, alkaline springs etc. (Munari & Vanin 2007) and only a few species are also known from habitats that are apparently without increased salinity (forests, meadows, deserts). Several species are capable of utilising secondary anthropogenic habitats, particularly those with alkaline enriched areas (Munari 1998; Roháček 1992). The preimaginal stages and life-histories of Tethinidae are largely unknown; some species have been reared from deposits of seaweed.

Methods

The family is fully characterised by Munari & Mathis (2010) who also provided modern worldwide keys to supraspecific taxa. The best tool to the identification of European species is the study by Munari (2011). The nomenclature used in present checklist follows that in the world catalogue of Canacidae by Munari & Mathis (2010).

Results and Discussion

The species listed below were formerly treated within the family Tethinidae which was united with Canacidae by McAlpine (2007) and this concept was also followed in the last Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia (Roháček 2009). A total of 38 species of Canacidae (Canacinae 5, Pelomyiinae 4, Tethininae 29) are currently known from Europe and adjacent archipelagos (Munari & Mathis 2010; Munari 2011; Munari & Stuke 2011; Munari & Almeida 2014). Because of the inland position, only a few species, belonging to the subfamilies Tethininae and Pelomyiinae, have been recorded from Czechia and Slovakia. All previous faunistic data from Czechia and Slovakia were summarised by Roháček (1992) and four species were included in the previous checklist (Roháček 2009). This number remains almost unchanged also in the present checklist: four species are listed from Slovakia and three from Czechia but one species is added here for Bohemia based on new records (see below); consequently, three species are currently known from Bohemia and two from Moravia.

Checklist (all changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list).

PELOMYIINAE

<i>Pelomyia</i> Williston, 1893		
<i>occidentalis</i> Williston, 1893	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Pelomyiella</i> Hendel, 1934		
<i>hungarica</i> (Czerny, 1928)		SK
<i>mallochi</i> (Sturtevant, 1923)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾

TETHININAE

<i>Tethina</i> Haliday, 1838		
<i>strobliana</i> (Mercier, 1923)	CZ (B)	SK

¹⁾ The species is here recorded from Bohemia as follows: *Pelomyiella mallochi* (Sturtevant, 1923) (Figure 1A). Czech Republic: NW Bohemia: Polerady, 1.5 km E (5548),

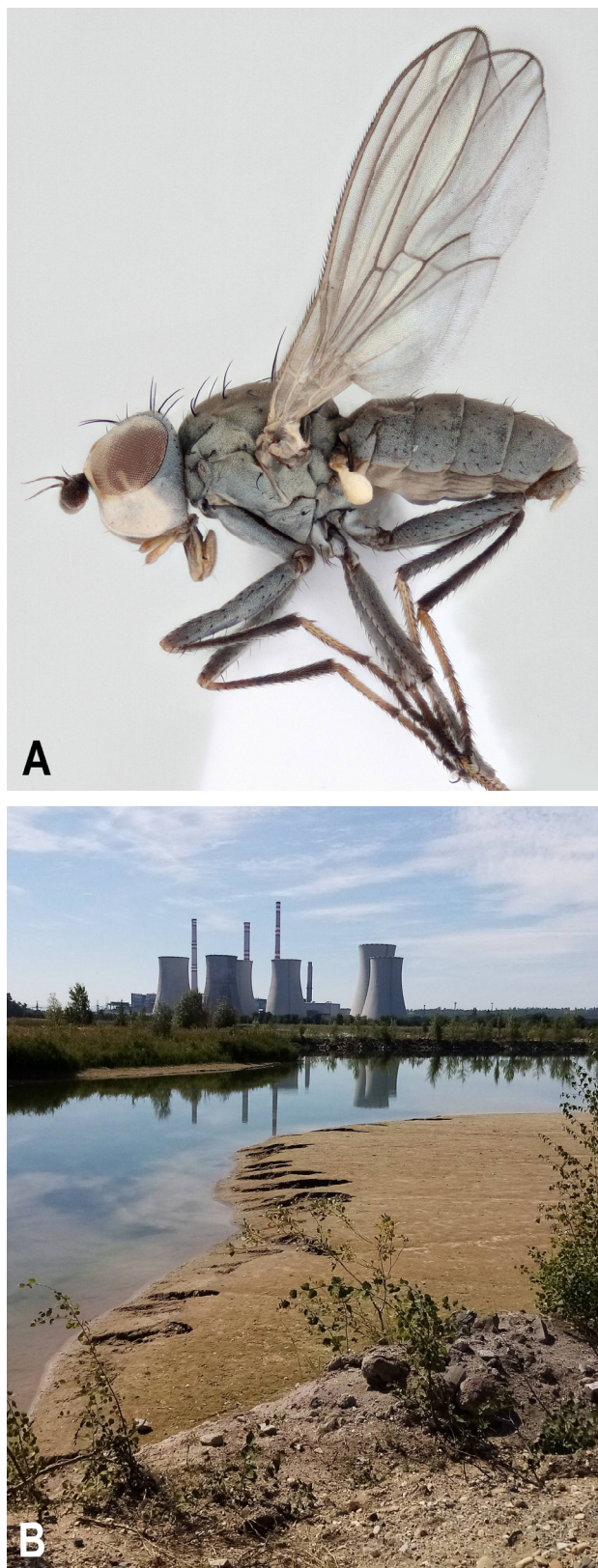


Figure 1. *Pelomyiella mallochi* (Sturtevant, 1923) and its habitat. A – adult male, left lateral view (voucher specimen from Polerady, 12.viii.2023); B – subsaline sandy shore of a gravel pit lake near Polerady (12.viii.2023), habitat of the species. Photos by Z. Kejval.

50°26'36"N 13°40'44"E, 210 m, gravel pit lake banks, fine sand/subsaline (for habitat see Figure 1B), 12.viii.2023, 27♂♂ 14♀♀, Z. Kejval leg. et det. (coll. Muzeum Chodska, Domažlice; Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava; Národní muzeum, Praha); Most, 3 km SE (5548), 50°27'19"N 13°40'32"E, 215 m, mine dump, clay/sandy pond banks/subsaline, 11.viii.2023, 1♂, Z. Kejval leg. et det. (coll. Muzeum Chodska, Domažlice).

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Updated Checklist of Carnidae Newman, 1834 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Roháček (2009) for Carnidae in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2*. The number of species has been increased by 2 in Czechia and by 1 in Slovakia. The current list includes 24 species from Czechia (19 from Bohemia and 22 from Moravia) and 17 from Slovakia. All relevant references to faunistic and taxonomic papers are given.

Keywords: bird flies, filth flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Minute to small (1.0–2.4 mm), usually black flies. Frons with two pairs of inclinate lower orbital setae in addition to two pairs of exclinate upper orbitals and with a pair of supralunular interfrontal setae; inner occipital (paravertical) setae well developed. Tibiae without dorsal preapical setae. Wing with C twice broken; cell cup often absent, cross-veins rather basal in position. Pleural membrane of abdomen strongly setulose. Male postabdominal sclerites (segments 6–8) weakly sclerotised; intersegmental membrane with more or less distinct setulae; gonostylus often bilobed to bipartite; distiphallus long, often curved or coiled, distinctly pubescent or spinulose; ejaculatory apodeme minute. Female abdominal sterna reduced; postabdominal segments weakly sclerotised; no sclerotised spermathecae; cerci fused (for more detail on adult morphology see Papp 1998; Swann & Stuke 2021). The larvae are saprophagous, developing in decayed organic matter of animal origin, in excrement or carrion; only a few species can develop in other decaying media, including rotten fungi or plant matter. Adults usually occur on or near the breeding substrates of the larvae. Several species are associated with birds' nests; *Carnus hemapterus* Nitzsch, 1818 is particularly specialised, with larvae developing in nest debris and adults feeding semiparasitically on skin secretions or even on the blood of nestlings. For a review of biology and described preimaginal stages see Swann & Stuke (2021).

Methods

The family was treated in detail by Papp (1998) and, most recently, by Swann & Stuke (2021) who both also keyed the Palaearctic genera. Species occurring in Central Europe can be identified using Papp (1978), supplemented by Papp (1981, 1997, 2003, 2006), Stuke & Bächli (2015), Stuke (2016) and Stuke & Barták (2019). Nomenclature follows the world catalog of Carnidae by Brake (2011).

Results and Discussion

A total of 57 species have been recorded in Europe and adjacent archipelagoes based on the world catalog by Brake (2011) and additions by Carles-Tolrá (2008), Stuke

& Bächli (2015), Stuke (2016), Stuke & Barták (2019), Ebejer (2021) and Stuke (2022). Of these 24 are listed in the present checklist: 24 in the Czech Republic (19 in Bohemia, 22 in Moravia), and 17 in Slovakia. Since the last checklist (Roháček 2009), the number of species has been increased by two species in Czechia (four in Bohemia, one in Moravia) and by one in Slovakia (see below). The fauna of Carnidae is better known in Czechia (both in Bohemia and Moravia); in Slovakia several additional species already known from Moravia will certainly be found. Further additions, particularly of the genus *Meoneura*, to the faunas of both the Czech Republic and Slovakia, can also be expected considering the species recently described and/or recorded from Central but also South Europe.

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

<i>Carnus</i> Nitzsch, 1818		
<i>hemapterus</i> Nitzsch, 1818	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Hemeromyia</i> Coquillett, 1902		
<i>anthracina</i> Collin, 1949	CZ (B)	
<i>longirostris</i> Carles-Tolrá, 1992	CZ (M)	
<i>Meoneura</i> Rondani, 1856		
<i>acuticerca</i> Gregor, 1973	CZ (M)	
<i>alpina</i> Hennig, 1948	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>atoma</i> Papp, 1981	CZ (B M)	
<i>carpathica</i> Papp, 1977	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾
<i>exigua</i> Collin, 1930	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavifacies</i> Collin, 1930	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>freta</i> Collin, 1937	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>glaberrima</i> Becker, 1907	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hungarica</i> Papp, 1977	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lacteipennis</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lamellata</i> Collin, 1930	CZ (B)	³⁾
<i>milleri</i> Gregor, 1973	CZ (M)	SK
<i>minutissima</i> (Zetterstedt, 1860)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>moravica</i> Gregor & Papp, 1981	CZ (M)	

<i>neottiophila</i> Collin, 1930	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>obscura</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	⁴⁾
<i>pappi</i> Stuke, 2015	CZ (B M)	SK ^{5), 6)}
<i>prima</i> (Becker, 1903)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pseudoflavifacies</i> Papp, 1997	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷⁾
<i>triangularis</i> Collin, 1930	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>vagans</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK

Comments

¹⁾ First record from Bohemia was published by Roháček et al. (2017).

²⁾ According to Stuke & Bächli (2015) this species has been mixed with *M. pappi* Stuke in Stuke & Bächli, 2015: possibly the majority of published records of *M. carpathica* refer in fact to *M. pappi*. Consequently, the previous records of *M. carpathica* from Czechia and Slovakia are doubtful and should be revised or confirmed by new findings.

³⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was given by Stuke & Barták (2019).

⁴⁾ Both old records from Czechia (Bohemia – Vimmer 1913, Moravia – Czižek 1907) are somewhat doubtful but the species has recently been confirmed from Bohemia by Stuke & Barták (2019).

⁵⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was presented by Stuke & Bächli (2015).

⁶⁾ First records from Moravia and Slovakia were published by Stuke & Barták (2019).

⁷⁾ First record from Bohemia was given by Stuke & Bächli (2015).

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Updated Checklist of Clusiidae Handlirsch, 1884 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Roháček (2009) for Clusiidae in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2*. The number of species has been increased by one in Slovakia; in Czechia it remains unchanged. The updated list includes 11 species from Czechia (11 from Bohemia and 10 from Moravia) and 10 from Slovakia. All relevant references to faunistic and taxonomic papers are given.

Key words: druid flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Small to medium-sized (2.5–6.0 mm), slender, blackish-brown to yellow flies, often with variously spotted thorax. Wing usually partly (mostly along anterodistal margin) darkened or patterned; legs yellow or variably darkened; antennae, face, gena, and legs sometimes sexually dimorphic or dichroic. Head broader than long, usually with strong cephalic bristles, most of the fronto-orbitals usually reclinate, vibrissa long and robust. According to Lonsdale (2020) the family forms a basal lineage of Acalyptratae and retains a number of plesiomorphic features (arista more or less apical, most complete cephalic chaetotaxy and wing venation, C with an indistinct break at apex of Sc that is widely separated from R₁) and a few apomorphic characters such as pedicel with a sharp angular lobe on external distal margin, postverticals situated very close together and prosternum setulose. For more information on adult morphology see Sasakawa (1998), Lonsdale et al. (2010), Lonsdale (2021). Clusiidae are typical inhabitants of forests with a rich supply of dead wood. The saproxylic larvae develop in the decayed wood of fallen trunks and stumps and consume wood destroying bacteria and fungi (Rotheray & Horsfield 2013). They pupariate inside the rotten wood and overwinter in the pupal stage. The adult flies can best be observed sitting or walking on dead tree trunks; they fly away only when disturbed but soon return to the same or the nearest convenient log (Roháček 1995). Males of many druid flies have an elaborate pre-copulatory behaviour called lekking when they defend small selected territories (leks) to attract females for mating (Marshall 2000; Lonsdale & Marshall 2007a) which is also known in European *Clusiodes* and *Hendelia* species.

Methods

The genera of European Clusiidae are keyed in Sasakawa (1998). Keys compiled by Stackelberg (1970), Soós (1981), Stubbs (1982) and de Bree et al. (2023) can be used for identification of species living in Central Europe but for *Clusiodes* species the study by Lonsdale & Marshall (2007b) is recommended. For nomenclature and suprageneric classification the world catalogue of Clusiidae by Lonsdale (2017) is here followed.

Results and Discussion

Altogether 15 extant species in 3 genera are known from Europe and the adjacent island areas, 14 listed in the world catalogue (Lonsdale 2017) plus *Clusiodes tuomikoskii* Mamaev, 1974 recently recorded from Sweden (Hellqvist 2018). In the present checklist a total of 12 species are given, 11 in Czechia (11 in Bohemia, 10 in Moravia), and 10 in Slovakia. Since the last checklist (Roháček 2009), the number of species has not been changed in Czechia (and both Bohemia and Moravia) but has been increased by one species in Slovakia (see below). The family is relatively well studied in both these countries. The occurrence of one more species in Czechia (that recently reported from Slovakia) and two in Slovakia (those already known from Czechia) can be presupposed. Apart from 12 species listed here only three more species of *Clusiodes* are known from Europe (all from N Europe), viz., *C. freyi* Tuomikoski 1933, *C. microcerca* Stackelberg, 1955 (original spelling) and *C. tuomikoskii* Mamaev, 1974. They are given here to rectify their erroneous naming in Lonsdale & Marshall (2008), Lonsdale (2017) and/or Stuke (2024).

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

CLUSIINAE

Clusia Haliday, 1838

= *Paraclusia* Czerny, 1903

<i>flava</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tigrina</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾

CLUSIODINAE

Clusiodes Coquillett, 1904

<i>albimanus</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>apicalis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B)	
<i>caledonicus</i> (Collin, 1912)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>gentilis</i> (Collin, 1912)		SK ²⁾
<i>geomyzinus</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pictipes</i> (Zetterstedt, 1855)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ruficollis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>verticalis</i> (Collin, 1912)	CZ (B M)	SK

Hendelia Czerny, 1903
beckeri Czerny, 1903 CZ (B M) SK

Heteromeria Czerny, 1903
nigrimana (Loew, 1864) CZ (B M)

Comments

¹⁾ Formerly (Roháček 2009) it was listed in the genus *Paraclusia* Czerny, 1903. The latter was synonymized with *Clusia* Haliday, 1838 by Lonsdale & Marshall (2008).

²⁾ First record from Slovakia was presented by Roháček (2013) and recently confirmed by Roháček (2023).

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I am grateful to Peter Chandler (Melksham, England, UK) for careful revision of the manuscript. This paper was financially supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic by institutional financing of long-term conceptual development of the research institution (the Silesian Museum, MK000100595).

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Updated Checklist of the Coenomyiidae Westwood, 1838 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Coenomyiidae (Rozkošný 2009). The present list includes one species from Czechia (both Bohemia and Moravia) and from Slovakia.

Key words: odour flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

The family Coenomyiidae resembles some Tabanidae but is most closely related to the Xylophagidae. The single European species (Rozkošný et al. 2013) is mostly large (12.0–22.0 mm), stout, yellowish-brown to brownish-black. Eyes densely haired, contiguous in males and well-separated in females. Basal antennal segments short, and flagellum consisting of eight flagellomeres. Thorax robust and scutellum armed with two spines; apical spurs distinct on all tibiae. The larvae are characterised by the dark head capsule and a large sclerotised posterodorsal anal plate. The larvae live under bark and in decaying wood, and are considered to be predaceous upon other insect larvae. Adults occur mostly in old humid forests and forest edges (Rozkošný 2009, Zeegers & Schulten 2022).

Results and Discussion

The single European species is Holarctic in distribution and is well-known in virtually all parts of Czechia as well as in Slovakia (Rozkošný 1997). It is included in a review of the Palaearctic genera of this family (Nagatomi & Rozkošný 1997) and in the Fauna Europaea (Rozkošný et al. 2013). Woodley (2011) included the Holarctic *Coenomyia ferruginea* (Scopoli) in the family Xylophagidae but this proposal needs further comparative studies.

Checklist

Coenomyia Latreille, 1796

ferruginea (Scopoli, 1763) CZ (B M) SK

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Updated checklist of the Cremifaniidae McAlpine, 1963 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Cremifaniidae (Roháček & Barták 2009). Since the latter checklist the number of species remains unchanged for Czechia (Bohemia) and Slovakia but two species were added to the fauna of Moravia including a first record of *Cremifania lanceolata* Papp, 1994. The present list includes two species from Czechia (two from both Bohemia and Moravia) and one from Slovakia.

Key words: Cremifaniid flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Minute to small (1.5–2.6 mm) grey to greyish-brown acalyptrate flies with unusually patterned wings, with a darkened basal part and strikingly dark brown stigmal area (subcostal cell between Sc and R₁). Arista pubescent, sometimes flattened, postverticals divergent or lost, vibrissa absent. C continuous, without breaks; Sc complete; cross-vein bm-cu present; cell cup closed; both A₁ and A₂, present although short. Tibiae without dorsal preapical setae. Gonostylus disparate and bilobed; aedeagus flexible and armed with spines; phallapodeme free. Female with three separate spermathecae. For more detail on adult morphology see Papp (1998). The preimaginal stages of *Cremifania nigrocellulata* Czerny, 1904 were described by Delucchi & Pschorn-Walcher (1954) and McAlpine (1963). Larvae are predators of balsam woolly aphid, *Adelges piceae* (Ratzeburg, 1844) and other adelgids (Adelgidae) on pines and other conifers (Delucchi & Pschorn-Walcher 1954; Ross et al. 2012); therefore, the species was introduced into the Nearctic region to control woolly aphids (McAlpine 1963). The remaining three species of *Cremifania* Czerny, 1904 are also thought to have a similar biology (Papp 1998).

Methods

The family is characterized in detail by Papp (1998). All known species can be identified by means of a key in Papp (2010) and the latter study is also followed for nomenclature. However, it is to note that the family Cremifaniidae is often treated as a subfamily of the Chamaemyiidae, e.g. in the Fauna Europaea database (Gaimari 2013) or in both recent Diptera manuals (Gaimari 2010, 2021).

Results and Discussion

Only four species of the genus *Cremifania* are known worldwide (Papp 1994, 2010) and three of them occur in Europe (Papp 2010). Two species are included in the

present checklist: two from Czechia (both from Bohemia and Moravia) and only one from Slovakia. Thus, since the last electronic checklist (Roháček & Barták 2009) two species are added to the fauna of Moravia, one by a new record presented below. Despite this, the family remains inadequately known in both Czechia and Slovakia because *Cremifania* species are seldom collected by regular methods. The sparse faunistic data from Slovakia were provided by Pschorn-Walcher & Zwölfer (1960) and by Roháček & Barták (2006) and those from the Czech Republic have been presented by Roháček & Barták (2001, 2006) and Roháček et al. (2016).

Checklist

All changes are in bold, with relevant notes, including a new record, to be found at the end of the list.

Cremifania Czerny, 1904

lanceolata Papp, 1994 CZ (B M) ¹⁾

nigrocellulata Czerny, 1904 CZ (B M) SK ²⁾

Comments:

¹⁾ The species is here recorded from Moravia for the first time as follows:

Cremifania lanceolata Papp, 1994. Czech Republic: S Moravia: Podyjí NP, Hardegg 0.8 km E, Hardeggské stráně, 48°51'18"N, 15°52'9"E, 370 m, sweeping forest steppe vegetation, 12.vi.2020, 1♂, J. Roháček leg. et det. (coll. Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava).

²⁾ The species was recorded from Czechia (Moravia) by Roháček et al. (2016).

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Podyjí National Park during the covid years (2020–2021). We are also obliged to Peter Chandler (Melksham, England, UK) for revision of the MS draft and to Stephen A. Gaimari (Sacramento, California, USA) for careful review of the paper. The study by J. Roháček was financially supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic by institutional financing of long-term conceptual development of the research institution (the Silesian Museum, MK000100595).

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Updated Checklist of the Curtonotidae Enderlein, 1914 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

JAN MÁČA

Na Potoce 276, 391 81 Veselí nad Lužnicí, Czechia

Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Máca (2009) for Curtonotidae in *the Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Electronic version 2*. The single European species has been recorded both from Czechia (Moravia only) and from Slovakia. Relevant recent references to faunistic and taxonomic papers are supplemented.

Key words: Quasimodo flies, biodiversity, Central Europe.

Introduction

Curtonotidae are moderately large slender flies, conspicuously large for members of the superfamily Ephydroidea. The only species reaching Central Europe, *Curtonotum anus* (Meigen, 1830), is 6.0–9.0 mm long, yellowish-grey to grey. Arista with long rays both dorsally and ventrally. Orbital setae two, far from eye margin. Mesonotum somewhat humpbacked. Wing with two costal breaks, apical one at junction of the fully developed subcosta and close to junction of R1; C vein with a row of thorns. *C. anus* has probably nocturnal activity like other Curtonotidae; its bionomics is largely unknown, according to Roháček (2016) it is probably psammophilous. The few known larvae of the family develop on the egg masses of Acridoidea and on paralyzed bees in the nests of Sphecidae (Kirk-Spriggs 2008; Kirk-Spriggs & Wiegmann 2013) but preimaginal stages of *C. anus* are unknown.

Methods

Comprehensive information on the Palaearctic species has been given by Papp (1998). Distribution of the only European species *C. anus* reaches Moravia (vicinity of Strážnice, collections 1972 and 1973 and Hlučínsko, collection 2015) and Slovakia (three localities, collections before 1946); for precise data see Roháček (2016).

Results and Discussion

Most of the species of this family, comprising about 100 species in four genera (Kirk-Spriggs & Wiegmann 2013), live in the tropics. Klymko & Marshall (2011) speculate about possible rearrangement of *C. anus* into the genus *Apsinota* van der Wulp, 1886, but this operation has not been executed as yet. This species occurs always rarely and locally – e. g. in Hungary it was found in the years 1977–1980 after almost fifty years without records (Papp 1987). It is known both from Czechia (Moravia only) and from Slovakia. Possibility of its further findings is largely unpredictable but occurrence in Bohemia does not seem probable.

Checklist

No new records and nomenclatural changes were done subsequently to Máca (2009), but see the note on the nomenclature in Results and discussion.

Curtonotum Macquart, 1843

anus (Meigen, 1830) CZ (M) SK

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Updated Checklist of the Diastatidae Hendel, 1917 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Na Potoce 276, 391 81 Veselí nad Lužnicí, Czechia

Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Máca (2009a, b) for Diastatidae and Campichoetidae in the Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Electronic version 2. 11 species have been reported here, all were ascertained from Czechia (full number both from Bohemia and from Moravia); 10 species are known from Slovakia. Relevant references to faunistic and taxonomic papers are given.

Key words: Diastatinae, Campichoetinae, biodiversity, Central Europe.

Introduction

The Diastatidae are small (2.0–4.0 mm) and slender, dark (dull to subshining) acalyptate flies. Arista short plumose, in the subfamily Campichoetinae almost bare. Anterior orbital seta proclinate. Face almost flat, gena narrow. Anepisternum setose (Diastatinae) or bare (Campichoetinae). Wing with a row of stronger costal spines, costa interrupted near the junction of R₁ (also a second break near crossvein h in Diastatinae), anterior crossvein (r-m) shifted proximad, anal lobe and alula underdeveloped to almost absent. Wing membrane often patterned, sometimes slightly darkened. Fore femur, with characteristic comb of short stout setae. Adults occur from lowland to montane altitudes, particularly in meadows and along forest margins, much less inside forests; some species prefer peat-bogs and boggy meadows.

Larvae are saprophagous. Preimaginal stages of two species of Diastatinae were studied (Keiper, 2008, Rotheray, 2008) and rearing of unidentified adults of Diastatinae was reported (Band 1991). A larva supposed to belong to *Campichoeta punctum* (Meigen, 1830) has been described by Hennig (1952).

Methods

The key to Palaearctic species was published by Chandler (1987). The two subfamilies are treated there as separate families, which was held also by Máca (2009a, b). On the other hand, the concept of only one family (Diastatidae in the broader sense), is adopted in the present paper, in congruence with the world checklist (Mathis & Barraclough 2011). As concerns the territory of Czechia and Slovakia, faunistic data on the subfamily Diastatinae were compiled by Máca & Roháček (1994) while those on Campichoetinae are scattered. First records of *Campichoeta punctum* (one species each to individual countries) were provided by Vimmer (1913), Strobl (1901) and Brancsik (1910) for Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, respectively; for remaining species first records were supplemented by Soós (1946) and Máca (1985, 1986 and 1997).

Results and Discussion

The world fauna of Diastatidae comprises 47 species according to Mathis & Barraclough (2011), who also included a fossil genus with 2 species; a species was added from Brazil by Costa et al. (2023). They are centered mainly in the temperate zones, and more than half of all known species occur in the Palaearctic Region. 11 species have been reported here, all of them from Czechia (full number encountered both in Bohemia and in Moravia) but only 10 from Slovakia. Fauna of Czechia and Slovakia is reasonably well known. Since the latest checklist (Máca 2009a, b) no species were newly recorded but one or two additional species are still to be expected.

Checklist

No new records or nomenclatural changes were made after Máca (2009a,b) except for lowering the status of the taxa considered as families in the previous checklist.

CAMPICHOETINAE

Campichoeta Macquart, 1835

<i>griseola</i> (Zetterstedt, 1855)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>obscuripennis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>punctum</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK

DIASTATINAE

Diastata Meigen, 1830

<i>adusta</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cervinala</i> Chandler, 1987	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>costata</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavicosta</i> Chandler, 1987	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fuscula</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nebulosa</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ornata</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	
<i>vagans</i> Loew, 1864	CZ (B M)	SK

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Updated Checklist of the Dixidae Schiner, 1868 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates previous online version of the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Dixidae Schiner, 1868 (Ševčík & Halgoš 2009). The earlier list included a total of 12 species (Czechia 11, Bohemia 10, Moravia 11, and Slovakia 10). The updated list now includes 17 species in total, with 15 species recorded from Czechia (13 from Bohemia and 13 from Moravia) and 12 species from Slovakia. Relevant faunistic papers are also cited.

Key words: Meniscus midges, biodiversity, new records, Central Europe

Introduction

Meniscus midges (Diptera: Dixidae) are medium-sized (4.0–8.0 mm), yellowish to dark brown midges. Antennae, wings, legs and abdomen are long and slender. Ocelli absent; antenna with 16 segments. Wings are usually clear, with an anal lobe, and in some cases with characteristic markings; vein R_{2+3} strongly curving. Tibiae of fore and mid legs with short spurs (Disney 1991; Oosterbroek 2006). The larvae are aquatic and eucephalic, they rest in a characteristic U-shaped position at the water meniscus. The larvae of *Dixa* Meigen, 1818 prefer running waters, while those of *Dixella* Dyar & Shannon, 1924 live in standing waters. The adults are weak fliers and are typically found in close proximity to their larval habitats (Disney 1991; Ševčík & Halgoš 2009). The genera and species can be identified with the keys by Vaillant (1969), Disney (1991), Wagner (1997) and Håland (2017).

Meniscus midges are represented in Europe with 2 genera, *Dixa* and *Dixella*, with about 30 species in total (Oosterbroek 2006). A total of 12 species were recorded in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Dixidae Schiner, 1868 (Ševčík & Halgoš 2009): 11 from Czechia (10 in Bohemia, 11 in Moravia) and 10 from Slovakia.

New checklist presented below comprises 17 species, out of which 15 species are known from Czechia (13 from Bohemia and 13 from Moravia) and 12 species are known from Slovakia. The majority of the new records originate from Sikora et al. (2017), but some faunistic data were also published by Ševčík et al. (2013) and Oboňa et al. (2015).

Checklist

Newly added species to the checklist are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

Dixa Meigen, 1818

<i>dilatata</i> Strobl, 1900	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>maculata</i> Meigen, 1818	CZ (B M)	
<i>nebulosa</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nubilipennis</i> Curtis, 1832	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾
<i>obsoleta</i> Peus, 1934	CZ (B)	²⁾
<i>puberula</i> Loew, 1849	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>submaculata</i> Edwards, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK

Dixella Dyar & Shannon, 1924

<i>aestivalis</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>amphibia</i> (De Geer, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾
<i>autumnalis</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>bankowskiae</i> (Vaillant, 1969)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{2*)}
<i>filicornis</i> (Edwards, 1926)	CZ (B)	²⁾
<i>hyperborea</i> (Bergroth, 1889)		SK ^{2**)}
<i>martinii</i> (Peus, 1934)	CZ (M)	²⁾
<i>naevia</i> (Peus, 1934)	CZ (M)	²⁾
<i>obscura</i> (Loew, 1849)		SK ²⁾
<i>serotina</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾

Comments

¹⁾ Oboňa et al. (2015) published the first adult record.

²⁾ First records from Czechia and/or Slovakia were published by Sikora et al. (2017).

³⁾ Record from Slovakia is based on larva (Bitušík 1995; Bulánková & Halgoš 1999; Halgoš & Bulánková 2003) and not yet confirmed by finding of an adult specimen.

⁴⁾ Previous record from Slovakia was based on larva and herewith is confirmed by the following record of the adult male specimen: Slovakia, Cerová vrchovina Protected Landscape Area, Šurice, wetland, 18.7. – 21.8.2024, Malaise trap, J. Roháček & J. Ševčík leg.; J. Ševčík det. et coll.

* Originally misidentified as *Dixella nigra* (Staeger, 1840). The true *nigra* (*sensu* Salmela et al. 2007) has not yet been found in Czechia or Slovakia and is deleted from the checklist, see Sikora et al. (2017).

** True *Dixella hyperborea* is currently known within Czechia or Slovakia only from the Vysoké Tatry Mts. For more details, see Sikora et al. (2017).

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Updated Checklist of the Dolichopodidae Latreille, 1809 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The checklist of Dolichopodidae of the Czech Republic and Slovakia (Pollet & Suvák 2009) with 324 species from the former and 238 from the latter country has been updated. Research papers published since 2009 were the main data sources used. In this paper, we report three new genera for this region, *Corindia* Bickel, 1986, *Cryptophleps* Lichtwardt, 1989 and *Schistostoma* Becker, 1902, and 44 new dolichopodid species. In particular, recent increased interest in this family by the second author provided the first records of 19 species of *Medetera* Fisher von Waldheim, 1819 and 6 of *Thrypticus* Gerstäcker, 1864. The current checklist comprises 389 species, with 363 recorded from Czechia and 256 from Slovakia.

Key words: long-legged flies, species richness, diversity, Central Europe, taxonomy

Introduction

As most derived family in the superfamily Empidoidea of the infraorder Eremoneura (Diptera), Dolichopodidae or long-legged flies consist of 17 subfamilies, including the basal Microphorinae and Parathalassiinae. The remaining 15 other subfamilies are generally referred to as Dolichopodidae s. str. (Pollet & Brooks 2008) and are characterized by a striking morphological homogeneity. Most species have a laterally compressed body and roughly range in size between 1 and 10 mm. The body colour is mostly metallic green to blue, although some lineages are predominantly yellow (e.g. *Neurigona* Rondani, 1856, *Xanthochlorus* Loew, 1857) or brownish black (e.g., *Aphrosylus* Haliday, 1851, *Micromorphus* Mik, 1878, *Medetera* Fisher von Waldheim, 1819). The wing venation is reduced; only one subfamily (Sciapodinae) has a fully developed vein M_2 . The hypopygium is twisted 360° against the abdomen, large and conspicuous in most subfamilies (e.g., Dolichopodinae, Medeterinae, Sciapodinae) but small and largely enclosed into the abdomen in others like Sympycninae. The legs are usually long and slender (hence the family name), and show specific modifications in males of many species, the so-called Male Secondary Sexual Characters (MSSCs). Although long-legged flies occur in nearly every terrestrial and semi-aquatic habitat type, from high altitude mountain sites to coastal beaches, most species prefer moist to humid conditions. As a result, the highest species richness and abundances are encountered in humid forests, marshes and on banks of various waterbodies. More specialized communities occur in oligotrophic (heathlands, peatbogs) and saline biotopes (brackish and salt marshes) (Pollet 2000). And some lineages are mainly found on vertical structures like tree trunks and walls (e.g., *Medetera*, *Neurigona* Rondani, 1856). The larvae of most species are found in moist soils or in the litter layer while other species depend on sap runs and tree rot holes for their development.

The larval stages of many *Medetera* species prey on bark beetles (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Scolytinae). As many species exhibit a pronounced habitat affinity, the family as such is considered an excellent bio-indicator for e.g., site quality assessments, in particular of humid biotopes (Pollet & Grootaert 1999; Pollet 2009a). Apart from the plant mining larvae of *Thrypticus* Gerstäcker, 1864 (Dyte 1959; Bickel & Hernandez 2004), in general both adults and larvae are predatory and feed on small invertebrates (Ulrich 2004). Overall the family thus clearly contributes to the crop protection ecosystem service.

With nearly 8,400 described species worldwide (Bickel 2009; Grichanov 2017; Evenhuis pers. comm.), Dolichopodidae currently represent the third largest dipteran family, after Limoniidae and Tachinidae (Evenhuis pers. comm.). Over 800 species have been recorded from Europe (Pollet 2011; Pape et al. 2015; Grichanov 2017). The previous Checklist of Czechia and Slovakia (Pollet & Suvák 2009) contained 352 species (incl. an unidentified *Setihercostomus* species from Slovakia; Pollet 2009b; Pollet et al. 2009), with 324 species recorded from Czechia and 239 from Slovakia.

Methods

The baseline for this update consisted of the checklist by Pollet & Suvák (2009). New data were retrieved from papers that were published since 2009. In addition, the second author recently grew a special interest in this family, in particular Medeterinae. This led to two papers (Kejval & Pollet 2023, 2024), data of which were also included in the new checklist.

Results and Discussion

The following seven species were removed from the present Checklist for various reasons:

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- *Dolichopus cruralis* Wahlberg, 1850 (recorded from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia), and *D. parvicaudatus* Zetterstedt, 1843 (recorded from Bohemia): both species were synonymized with *D. lepidus* Staeger, 1842 by Kahanpää (2008), which was confirmed by Germann et al. (2010) in case of the former species.
- *Medetera bisecta* Negrobov, 1967 (recorded from Moravia), *M. murina* Becker, 1917 (recorded from Bohemia and Moravia) and *M. relict*a Negrobov, 1967 (recorded from Moravia): none of the examined specimens with published records proved to be correctly identified, see Kejval & Pollet (2023).
- *Sympycnus annulipes* (Meigen, 1824) (recorded from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia) and *S. desoutteri* Parent, 1925 (recorded from Bohemia and Slovakia): both species were synonymized with *Sympycnus pulicarius* (Fallén, 1823) by Pollet et al. (2015).

As compared to the previous Checklist, the current one comprises three new genera, *Corindia* Bickel, 1986, *Cryptophlebs* Lichtwardt, 1898 and *Schistostoma* Becker, 1902 and 44 additional species, including 19 species of the genus *Medetera* (see Kejval & Pollet 2023) and 6 species of the genus *Thrypticus* (see Kejval & Pollet 2024). The combined Checklist of Dolichopodidae of Czechia and Slovakia currently comprises 389 species with 363 and 256 recorded from Czechia and Slovakia, respectively. This total number is situated between that of two of the best sampled European countries, Germany (n = 424, Meyer & Stark 2015) and Sweden (n = 345, Persson et al. 2019). With 65 species each, *Dolichopus* and *Medetera* prove to be by far the most speciose genera in both countries and combined account for about 1/3 of the dolichopodid fauna. Both genera are also the most species rich on a Palaearctic level (Yang et al. 2006).

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

ACHALCINAE

Achalcus Loew, 1857

<i>cinereus</i> (Haliday, 1851)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavicollis</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigropunctatus</i> Pollet & Brunhes, 1996	CZ (B)	SK
<i>thallhammeri</i> Lichtwardt, 1913	CZ (B)	
<i>vaillanti</i> Brunhes, 1987	CZ (B)	

Australachalcus Pollet, 2005

<i>melanotrichus</i> (Mik, 1878)	CZ (B)	
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DIAPHORINAE

Argyra Macquart, 1834

<i>argentina</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>argyria</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>atriceps</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>auricollis</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK

<i>diaphana</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>discedens</i> Becker, 1907	CZ (B M)	
<i>elongata</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	
<i>grata</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hoffmeisteri</i> (Loew, 1850)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ilonae</i> Gosseries, 1988	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>leucocephala</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>loewi</i> Kowarz, 1879	CZ (B)	
<i>miki</i> (Kowarz, 1882)	CZ (B)	
<i>setimana</i> Loew, 1859	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>spoliata</i> Kowarz, 1879	CZ (B)	
<i>vestita</i> (Wiedemann, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK

Asyndetus Loew, 1869

<i>latifrons</i> (Loew, 1857)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
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Chrysotus Meigen, 1824

<i>angulicornis</i> Kowarz, 1874	CZ (B M)	^{2), 3)}
<i>cilipes</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cupreus</i> (Macquart, 1827)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>femoratus</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>gramineus</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>laesus</i> (Wiedemann, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>monochaetus</i> Kowarz, 1874	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>neglectus</i> (Wiedemann, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>obscuripes</i> Zetterstedt, 1838	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>palustris</i> Verrall, 1876	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>pulchellus</i> Kowarz, 1874	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>suavis</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK

Cryptophlebs Lichtwardt, 1898

<i>kerteszi</i> Lichtwardt, 1898	CZ (B M)	⁵⁾
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Diaphorus Meigen, 1824

<i>disjunctus</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>halteralis</i> Loew, 1869		SK
<i>hoffmannseggii</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigricans</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>oculatus</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>winthemi</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B)	

Melanostolus Kowarz, 1884

<i>melancholicus</i> (Loew, 1869)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{1), 6)}
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DOLICHOPODINAE

Dolichopus Latreille, 1796

<i>acuticornis</i> Wiedemann, 1817	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>agilis</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>albifrons</i> Loew, 1859	CZ (B M)	
<i>apicalis</i> Zetterstedt, 1849	CZ (B)	
<i>arbustorum</i> Stannius, 1831	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>argyrotarsis</i> Wahlberg, 1850	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>armillatus</i> Wahlberg, 1850	CZ (B)	
<i>atratus</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>atripes</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>brevipennis</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	
<i>campestris</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK

<i>cilifemoratus</i> Macquart, 1827	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Gymnopternus</i> Loew, 1857		
<i>claviger</i> Stannius, 1831	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>aerosus</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>clavipes</i> Haliday, 1832	CZ (B)		<i>angustifrons</i> (Staeger, 1842)	CZ (B)	
<i>discimanus</i> Wahlberg, 1851	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>assimilis</i> (Staeger, 1842)	CZ (B M)	
<i>eurypterus</i> Gerstacker, 1864	CZ (B)		<i>blankaartensis</i> (Pollet, 1990)	CZ (M)	
<i>excisus</i> Loew, 1859	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>brevicornis</i> (Staeger, 1842)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>falcatus</i> Becker, 1917	CZ (M)		<i>celer</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>festivus</i> Haliday, 1832	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>cupreus</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavipes</i> Stannius, 1831	CZ (B)		<i>metallicus</i> (Stannius, 1831)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>geniculatus</i> Stannius, 1831	CZ (B)		<i>silvestris</i> (Pollet, 1990)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁹⁾
<i>genicupallidus</i> Becker, 1889	CZ (B)	⁷⁾	<i>Hercostomus</i> Loew, 1857		
<i>griseipennis</i> Stannius, 1831	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>appendiculatus</i> (Loew, 1859)	CZ (B)	
<i>hilaris</i> Loew, 1862	CZ (B M)		<i>argentifrons</i> Oldenberg, 1916	CZ (B M)	
<i>immaculatus</i> Becker, 1909	CZ (B)		<i>caudatus</i> (Loew, 1859)	CZ (B)	
<i>kowarzianus</i> Stackelberg, 1928	CZ (B)		<i>chaerophylli</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	
<i>latilimbatus</i> Macquart, 1827	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>chetifer</i> (Walker, 1849)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>latipennis</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B)		<i>exarticulatus</i> (Loew, 1857)	CZ (B)	¹⁰⁾
<i>lepidus</i> Staeger, 1842	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>fugax</i> (Loew, 1857)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>linearis</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>fulvicaudis</i> (Haliday, 1851)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>lineaticornis</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	CZ (B M)		<i>fuscipennis</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>litorellus</i> Zetterstedt, 1852	CZ (B)	SK	<i>germanus</i> (Wiedemann, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>longicornis</i> Stannius, 1831	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>gracilis</i> (Stannius), 1831	CZ (B M)	
<i>longitarsis</i> Stannius, 1831	CZ (B)	SK ⁸⁾	<i>inornatus</i> (Loew, 1857)		SK
<i>maculicornis</i> Verrall, 1875		SK	<i>longiventris</i> (Loew, 1857)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>meigeni</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (M)		<i>nanus</i> (Macquart, 1827)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>melanopus</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B)	SK	<i>nigrilamellatus</i> (Macquart, 1827)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>migrans</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	CZ (B)	SK	<i>nigripennis</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B)	
<i>nigricornis</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>nigriplantis</i> (Stannius, 1831)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigripes</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)		<i>parvilamellatus</i> (Macquart, 1827)	CZ (B)	¹¹⁾
<i>nitidus</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>plagiatus</i> (Loew, 1857)	CZ (B M)	
<i>notatus</i> Staeger, 1842	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>rothi</i> (Zetterstedt, 1859)	CZ (B M)	¹²⁾
<i>nubilus</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>rusticus</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>occultus</i> Becker, 1917	CZ (B)		<i>sahlbergi</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pennatus</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>vivax</i> (Loew, 1857)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>phaeopus</i> Haliday, 1851	CZ (B)		<i>vockerothi</i> Assis Fonseca, 1976		SK
<i>picipes</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Poecilobothrus</i> Mik, 1878		
<i>planitarsis</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B)	SK	<i>comitalis</i> (Kowarz, 1867)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>plumipes</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>ducalis</i> (Loew, 1857)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>plumitarsis</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>chrysozygos</i> (Wiedemann, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>popularis</i> Wiedemann, 1817	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>nobilitatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rupestris</i> Haliday, 1833	CZ (B M)		<i>principalis</i> (Loew, 1861)	CZ (B M)	
<i>sabinus</i> Haliday, 1838	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>regalis</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>salictorum</i> Loew, 1871	CZ (B)	SK	<i>Setihercostomus</i> Zhang & Yang, 2005		
<i>signatus</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>? setifacies</i> (Stackelberg, 1934)		SK
<i>signifer</i> Haliday, 1838	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Sybistroma</i> Meigen, 1824		
<i>simplex</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>crinipes</i> Staeger, 1842	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>stenhammari</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	CZ (M)		<i>discipes</i> (Germar, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>subpennatus</i> Assis Fonseca, 1976	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>nodicornis</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tanythrix</i> Loew, 1869	CZ (B M)		<i>obscorellus</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>trivialis</i> Haliday, 1832	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>sciophilus</i> (Loew, 1869)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>ungulatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>setosa</i> Schiner, 1862		SK
<i>urbanus</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B)	SK	<i>sphenopternus</i> (Loew, 1859)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>vitripennis</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B)	SK			
<i>wahlbergi</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>Ethiromyia</i> Brooks in Brooks & Wheeler, 2005					
<i>chalybeus</i> (Wiedemann, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK			

<i>Tachytrechus</i> Haliday, 1851			<i>borealis</i> Thuneberg, 1955	CZ (B)	17)
<i>consobrinus</i> (Haliday in Walker, 1851)	CZ (B)		<i>brevitarsa</i> Parent, 1927	CZ (B)	SK 16)
<i>genualis</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B)	SK	<i>caeruleifacies</i> Naglis &		
<i>insignis</i> (Stannius, 1831)	CZ (B M)	SK	Negrobov, 2014	CZ (B M)	7), 18)
<i>kowarzi</i> Mik, 1864		SK	<i>chrysotimiformis</i> Kowarz, 1868	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>notatus</i> (Stannius, 1831)	CZ (B)	SK	<i>curvipygma</i> Naglis, 2013	CZ (B)	22)
<i>ocior</i> Loew, 1869	CZ (B)	SK	<i>cuspidata</i> Collin, 1941	CZ (M)	
<i>ripicola</i> Loew, 1857		SK	<i>dendrobaena</i> Kowarz, 1877	CZ (B M)	
HYDROPHORINAE			<i>diadema</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Hydrophorus</i> Fallén, 1823			<i>dichrocera</i> Kowarz, 1877	CZ (B)	
<i>albiceps</i> Frey, 1915	CZ (B)	47), 50)	<i>excellens</i> Frey, 1909	CZ (B M)	17), 18)
<i>balticus</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>feminina</i> Negrobov, 1967	CZ (B M)	19)
<i>bipunctatus</i> (Lehmann, 1822)	CZ (B M)		<i>flavipes</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (M)	23)
<i>borealis</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B)		<i>freyi</i> Thuneberg, 1955	CZ (B)	16)
<i>litoreus</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>fumida</i> Negrobov, 1967	CZ (B)	7)
<i>nebulosus</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B)		<i>glauca</i> Loew, 1869	CZ (M)	SK 23)
<i>praecox</i> (Lehmann, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>glaucella</i> Kowarz, 1877	CZ (B M)	SK 7)
<i>rufinasutus</i> Parent, 1925	CZ (M)		<i>grunini</i> Negrobov, 1966	CZ (M)	5)
<i>signifer</i> Coquillett, 1899	CZ (B)		<i>helvetica</i> Naglis, 2014	CZ (B)	22)
<i>viridis</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>impigra</i> Collin, 1941	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Liancalus</i> Loew, 1857			<i>incrassata</i> Frey, 1909	CZ (B)	16)
<i>virens</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>infumata</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK 18)
<i>Scellus</i> Loew, 1857			<i>insignis</i> Girschner, 1888	CZ (B M)	19), 24)
<i>notatus</i> (Fabricius, 1781)		SK	<i>inspissata</i> Collin, 1952	CZ (B)	SK 16)
<i>Peodes</i> Loew, 1857			<i>jacula</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>forcipatus</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (M)	SK	<i>jugalis</i> Collin, 1941	CZ (B M)	SK 19)
<i>petsamoensis</i> Frey, 1930	CZ (M)		<i>kerzhneri</i> Negrobov, 1966	CZ (B)	16)
<i>Schoenophilus</i> Mik, 1878			<i>kowarzi</i> Negrobov, 1974	CZ (B)	22)
<i>versutus</i> (Haliday, 1851)	CZ (M)	SK 13)	<i>longicauda</i> Becker, 1917		SK
<i>Thinophilus</i> Wahlberg, 1844			<i>longisurstylata</i> Maslova, Negrobov		SK 25)
<i>flavipalpis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B)		& Oboňa, 2018		5), 19)
<i>ruficornis</i> (Haliday, 1838)	CZ (B)		<i>lorea</i> Negrobov, 1967	CZ (B M)	18)
MEDETERINAE			<i>melancholica</i> Lundbeck, 1912	CZ (B M)	
<i>Corindia</i> Bickel, 1986			<i>meridionalis</i> Negrobov, 1967	CZ (M)	SK 26)
<i>viridis</i> (Parent, 1932)	CZ (B M)	14), 15)	<i>micacea</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Dolichophorus</i> Lichtwardt, 1902			<i>mixta</i> Negrobov, 1967	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>kerteszi</i> Lichtwardt, 1902	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>muralis</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK 19)
<i>Medetera</i> Fisher von Waldheim, 1819			<i>nitida</i> (Macquart, 1834)	CZ (B M)	
<i>abstrusa</i> Thuneberg, 1955	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>obscura</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>acanthura</i> Negrobov &			<i>pallipes</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
Thuneburg, 1970	CZ (B)	SK 16)	<i>parenti</i> Stackelberg, 1925	CZ (B M)	48)
<i>adjaniae</i> Gosseries, 1988	CZ (B)		<i>penicillata</i> Negrobov, 1970		SK
<i>ambigua</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK 17), 18)	<i>petrophiloides</i> Parent, 1925	CZ (M)	SK 23)
<i>annulitarsus</i> von Roser, 1840	CZ (B M)	SK 2), 19)	<i>pinicola</i> Kowarz, 1877	CZ (B)	
<i>apicalis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M?)	SK 16), 20)	<i>plumbella</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>belgica</i> Parent, 1936	CZ (B M)	SK 1), 48)	<i>prjachinae</i> Negrobov, 1974	CZ (B)	16)
<i>betulae</i> Ringdahl, 1949	CZ (B)	16)	<i>pseudoapicalis</i> Thuneberg, 1955	CZ (B)	16)
<i>bilineata</i> Frey, 1915	CZ (B)	16), 21)	<i>seguyi</i> Parent, 1926	CZ (B M)	18), 22)
<i>bispinosa</i> Negrobov, 1967	CZ (M)		<i>setiventris</i> Thuneberg, 1955	CZ (B)	SK
			<i>signaticornis</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>stackelbergiana</i> Negrobov, 1967	CZ (M)	
			<i>tenuicauda</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK 27)
			<i>tristis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>truncorum</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>unisetosa</i> Collin, 1941	CZ (B M)	SK 48)
			<i>vagans</i> Becker, 1917	CZ (B)	SK
			<i>veles</i> (Loew, 1850)		SK 28)

<i>Systemus</i> Loew, 1857			<i>Chrysotimus</i> Loew, 1857		
<i>bipartitus</i> (Loew, 1850)	CZ (B M)		<i>flaviventris</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>leucurus</i> Loew, 1859	CZ (B)	SK ²⁹⁾	<i>molliculus</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>pallipes</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁹⁾			
<i>scholtzii</i> (Loew, 1850)		SK ²⁹⁾	<i>Micromorphus</i> Mik, 1878		
<i>slovakiensis</i> Negrobov, Manko & Oboňa, 2020		SK ³⁰⁾	<i>albipes</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tener</i> Loew, 1859	CZ (B M)	SK ³¹⁾			
<i>Thrypticus</i> Gerstäcker, 1864			RHAPHIINAE		
<i>atomus</i> Frey, 1915	CZ (B M)		<i>Nematoproctus</i> Loew, 1857		
<i>bellus</i> Loew, 1869	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>distendens</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>bolevensis</i> Kejval & Pollet, 2024	CZ (B)	49)	<i>longifilus</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	
<i>cuneatus</i> (Becker, 1917)	CZ (B M?)	14), 20)	<i>praeseclus</i> Loew, 1869	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cynicus</i> Drake & Godfrey, 2023	CZ (B)	32)			
<i>divisus</i> (Strobl, 1880)	CZ (B)	32)	<i>Rhaphium</i> Meigen, 1803		
<i>intercedens</i> Negrobov, 1967	CZ (B)	32)	<i>albifrons</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	CZ (B M)	
<i>laetus</i> Verrall, 1912	CZ (B M)	14)	<i>albomaculatum</i> (Becker, 1891)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigricauda</i> Wood, 1913	CZ (B)	32)	<i>antennatum</i> (Carlier, 1835)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pollinosus</i> Verrall, 1912	CZ (B)	32)	<i>appendiculatum</i> Zetterstedt, 1849	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>smaragdinus</i> Gerstäcker, 1864	CZ (M)		<i>auctum</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tarsalis</i> Parent, 1932	CZ (B)	SK ³²⁾	<i>brevicorne</i> Curtis, 1835	CZ (B)	35)
<i>virescens</i> Negrobov, 1967	CZ (B)	32)	<i>caliginosum</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
MICROPHORINAE			<i>commune</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Microphor</i> Macquart, 1827			<i>crassipes</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>anomalus</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>discigerum</i> Stenhammar, 1851	CZ (B)	
<i>crassipes</i> Macquart, 1827	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>elegantulum</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	
<i>holosericeus</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>ensicorne</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>intermedius</i> (Collin, 1961)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>fasciatum</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>strobli</i> Chvála, 1986	CZ (B)	SK	<i>fascipes</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Microphorella</i> Becker, 1909			<i>fissum</i> Loew, 1850	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>praecox</i> (Loew, 1864)		SK	<i>intermedium</i> (Becker, 1916a)	CZ (B)	
<i>Schistostoma</i> Becker, 1902			<i>lanceolatum</i> Loew, 1850	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>truncatum</i> (Loew, 1864)	CZ (M)	5)	<i>laticorne</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
NEURIGONINAE			<i>longicorne</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Neurigona</i> Rondani, 1856			<i>micans</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>abdominalis</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B)		<i>monotrichum</i> Loew, 1850	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cilipes</i> (Oldenberg, 1904)		SK	<i>nasutum</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>erichsoni</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>nigribarbatum</i> (Becker, 1900)	CZ (B)	11), 36)
<i>pallida</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>patulum</i> (Raddatz, 1873)	CZ (B)	
<i>quadrifasciata</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>penicillatum</i> Loew, 1850	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>suturalis</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>riparium</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Oncopygius</i> Mik, 1866			<i>rivale</i> (Loew, 1869)	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁷⁾
<i>distans</i> (Loew, 1857)	CZ (M)	SK ³³⁾	<i>suave</i> (Loew, 1859)	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁸⁾
PELOROPEODINAE			<i>xiphias</i> Meigen, 1824	CZ (B)	SK
<i>Acropsilus</i> Mik, 1878			SCIAPODINAE		
<i>niger</i> (Loew, 1869)	CZ (B)	SK ³⁴⁾	<i>Sciapus</i> Zeller, 1842		
<i>Anepsiomyia</i> Bezzi, 1902			<i>albifrons</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flaviventris</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B)	SK	<i>basilius</i> Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990	CZ (B M)	5), 39)
			<i>bellus</i> Loew, 1873	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>contristans</i> (Wiedemann, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>euzonus</i> (Loew, 1859)	CZ (M)	
			<i>flavicinctus</i> (Loew, 1857)		SK
			<i>frater</i> Parent, 1927		SK
			<i>gracilipes</i> (Loew, 1871)		SK
			<i>heteropygus</i> Parent, 1926	CZ (M)	SK
			<i>laetus</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (M)	
			<i>lobipes</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B)	SK

<i>longulus</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>subinermis</i> Loew, 1869	CZ () M)	SK
<i>maritimus</i> Becker, 1918	CZ (B M)		<i>submonilis</i> Negrobov, 1975	CZ (B)	SK ^{1), 45)}
<i>nervosus</i> (Lehmann, 1822)	CZ (B)		<i>sulcipes</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	
<i>platypterus</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>tarsatum</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>wiedemanni</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B)	SK	<i>zelleri</i> (Loew, 1850)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>zonatulus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B)	⁴⁰⁾			
SYMPYCNINAE					
<i>Campsicnemus</i> Haliday, 1851			<i>Telmaturgus</i> Mik, 1874		
<i>alpinus</i> (Haliday, 1833)	CZ (B)	²²⁾	<i>tumidulus</i> (Raddatz, 1873)	CZ (B M)	⁴⁶⁾
<i>armatus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1849)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Teuchophorus</i> Loew, 1857		
<i>armoricanus</i> Parent, 1926	CZ (B)		<i>calcaratus</i> (Macquart, 1827)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>compeditus</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)		<i>monacanthus</i> Loew, 1859	CZ (B M)	
<i>curvipes</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>nigricosta</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>filipes</i> Loew, 1859		SK	<i>simplex</i> Mik, 1880	CZ (B M)	SK ^{26), 27)}
<i>loripes</i> (Haliday, 1832)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>spinigerellus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lumbatus</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>magius</i> (Loew, 1845)	CZ (B)	SK ⁴⁾	XANTHOCHLORINAE		
<i>mamillatus</i> Mik, 1869	CZ (B)		<i>Xanthochlorus</i> Loew, 1857		
<i>marginatus</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>ornatus</i> (Haliday, 1832)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>picticornis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>galbanus</i> Chandler & Negrobov, 2008	CZ (B)	¹⁰⁾
<i>pumilio</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B)		<i>tenellus</i> (Wiedemann, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pusillus</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B)	SK			
<i>scambus</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK	Comments		
<i>umbripennis</i> Loew, 1856	CZ (B M)	SK	The first records presented below are based on specimens deposited in the following collections: Severočeské muzeum, Liberec (SMLC); Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava (SMOC); Muzeum Chodská, Domažlice (MCH); and Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium (RBINS). All localities are provided with codes for faunistic grid mapping, according to Novák (1989) and Pruner & Míka (1996).		
<i>varipes</i> Loew, 1859		SK	If a species is recorded here for the first time from Czechia, the remark reads: "First record from Czechia [province]". If the species has been known from one province, but is first recorded here from the other province, the remark reads: "First record from [(other) province]".		
<i>Lamprochromus</i> Mik, 1878			¹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Oboňa & Pollet (2022).		
<i>bifasciatus</i> (Macquart, 1827)	CZ (B M)	SK	²⁾ First confirmed record from Moravia was published by Roháček et al. (2021).		
<i>kowarzi</i> Negrobov & Tshalaja, 1988		SK	³⁾ First confirmed record from Bohemia: 1 ♂, Raspenava (5156), Jizerské hory Mts, Šolcův rybník (pond, alder grove), 17.v.–5.vi.2002, J. Preisler & P. Vonička leg., M. Pollet det. (SMLC).		
<i>moraviensis</i> Negrobov & Tshalaja, 1988	CZ (B M)		⁴⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Beuk et al. (2023).		
<i>semiflavus</i> (Strobl, 1880)	CZ (B M)	⁴¹⁾	⁵⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček et al. (2021).		
<i>Sympycnus</i> Loew, 1857			⁶⁾ First record from Moravia was published by Roháček et al. (2021).		
<i>aeneicoxa</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK	⁷⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Naglis et al. (2016a).		
<i>brevimanus</i> Loew, 1857		SK	⁸⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia): 1 ♂, Tubož (5553), Prameny Pšovky, mokřady pod Rovní (wetland), 1.v.2003–31.v.2003, L. Beran leg., M. Pollet det. (SMLC).		
<i>cirripes</i> (Haliday in Walker, 1851)	CZ (B M)	SK	⁹⁾ First record from Slovakia: 1 ♂, Svätý Jur (7769), Šúr		
<i>gregori</i> Olejnicek & Stark, 1999	CZ () M)				
<i>kowarzi</i> Parent, 1925	CZ (B)				
<i>pulicarius</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴²⁾			
<i>simplicipes</i> Becker, 1908	CZ () M)	SK ²⁶⁾			
<i>spiculatus</i> Gerstäcker, 1864		SK			
<i>Syntormon</i> Loew, 1857					
<i>aulicum</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)				
<i>bicolorellum</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>denticulatum</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>filiger</i> Verrall, 1912	CZ (B M)	⁴³⁾			
<i>fuscipes</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>macula</i> Oldenberg, 1927		SK ¹⁾			
<i>metathesis</i> (Loew, 1850)	CZ (B)	SK			
<i>mikii</i> Strobl, 1899	CZ (B M)				
<i>monile</i> (Haliday, 1851)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁴⁾			
<i>pallipes</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>pumilum</i> (Meigen, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>punctatum</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)				

Reserve (pond bank), 2.viii.1988, sweepnet, M. Kozánek leg., M. Pollet det. (RBINS).

¹⁰⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Kejval (2021).

¹¹⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Gelbič & Olejníček (2010).

¹²⁾ *Hercostomus praeceps* Loew, 1869 (listed in Pollet & Suvák (2009)) has been synonymized with *H. rothi* (Zetterstedt, 1859) by Drake et al. (2013).

¹³⁾ First record from Slovakia: 1 ♀, Somotor (7696), sweeping over boggy meadow, 10.vi.1981, J. Roháček leg., Z. Kejval det. (SMOC).

¹⁴⁾ First record from Bohemia was published by Kejval & Pollet (2024).

¹⁵⁾ Listed under *Thrypticus* in previous checklist (Pollet & Suvák 2009).

¹⁶⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Kejval & Pollet (2023).

¹⁷⁾ First confirmed records from Bohemia or Moravia were published by Kejval & Pollet (2023).

¹⁸⁾ First record from Moravia was published by Kejval & Pollet (2023).

¹⁹⁾ First record from Bohemia was published by Kejval & Pollet (2023).

²⁰⁾ No specimens of this species from Moravia could yet be examined by the authors.

²¹⁾ Listed as separate species in 2006 Checklist (Pollet & Olejníček 2006) and as synonym of *Medetera veles* (Loew, 1850) in 2009 Checklist (Pollet & Suvák 2009). It is currently treated as a valid species again and its occurrence in Bohemia could be confirmed (Kejval & Pollet 2023).

²²⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Naglis et al. (2016b).

²³⁾ Occurrence in Czechia and/or Slovakia remains probable, but requires confirmation (Kejval & Pollet 2023).

²⁴⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Olejníček et al. (2005).

²⁵⁾ Described from Slovakia by Maslova et al. (2018).

²⁶⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Negrobov et al. (2019).

²⁷⁾ Records from Bohemia were erroneously omitted in previous checklist (Pollet & Suvák (2009) but included here, based on Olejníček (1988) and Olejníček & Barták (2000).

²⁸⁾ Appears to be a species different from the Nearctic *M. veles* and the Palaearctic *M. bilineata*; its true identity is being investigated (Pollet, unpublished data). The Czech record from Bohemia in Pollet & Suvák (2009) refers to *Medetera bilineata* Frey, 1915.

²⁹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Oboňa et al. (2012).

³⁰⁾ Described from Slovakia by Negrobov et al. (2020).

³¹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Oboňa et al. (2021).

³²⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Kejval & Pollet (2024).

³³⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Tkoč & Pollet (2012).

³⁴⁾ Occurrence in Bohemia confirmed after more than 100 years by Kejval (2022).

³⁵⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia): 1 ♀, Rejdice (5258), Jizerské hory Mts, Ješkrabec stream (spring area), 3.vi.2004, sweepnet, J. Preisler leg., M. Pollet det. (SMLC).

³⁶⁾ No specimens of this species from Czechia could yet be examined by the authors.

³⁷⁾ First record from Bohemia: 1 ♂, Filipovka (5056), Smědá stream (banks), 14.vi.–1.vii.2007, Malaise trap, J. Preisler & P. Vonička leg., M. Pollet det. (SMLC).

³⁸⁾ First record from Bohemia: 1 ♂, Filipovka (5056), Smědá stream (banks), 1–25.vii.2007, Malaise trap, J. Preisler & P. Vonička leg., M. Pollet det. (SMLC).

³⁹⁾ First record from Bohemia: 1 ♂, Filipovka (5056), Smědá stream (banks), 14.vi.–1.vii.2007, Malaise trap, J. Preisler & P. Vonička leg., M. Pollet det. (SMLC).

⁴⁰⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia): 2 ♂♂, Františkov (7155), Pískovna u Dračice Reserve, sand-pit, 12.v.2007, Z. Kejval leg., M. Pollet det. (MCH).

⁴¹⁾ *Lamprochromus strobli* Loew, 1869 (listed in Pollet & Suvák (2009)) has been synonymized with *L. semiflavus* (Strobl, 1880) by Grichanov & Ahmadi (2017) which was confirmed by Drake (2017).

⁴²⁾ *Sympycnus annulipes* (Meigen, 1824) and *S. desoutterii* Parent, 1925 were synonymized with *Sympycnus pulicarius* (Fallén, 1823) by Pollet et al. (2015).

⁴³⁾ First recorded from Bohemia as *Syntormon rufipes* (Zetterstedt, 1849) by Gelbič & Olejníček (2010).

⁴⁴⁾ Specimens previously recorded as *Syntormon monile* (Haliday, 1851) might belong to *S. submonilis* Negrobov, 1975.

⁴⁵⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia): 1 ♂, Černousy (5056), Dubák pond (alder grove), 5–29.vii.2005, Malaise trap, J. Preisler & P. Vonička leg., M. Pollet det. (SMLC).

⁴⁶⁾ First record from Bohemia was published by Kejval (2023).

⁴⁷⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was erroneously omitted in previous checklist (Pollet & Suvák (2009) but included here, based on Vaněk (2007).

⁴⁸⁾ First record from Czechia (both Bohemia and Moravia) was published by Kejval & Pollet (2023).

⁴⁹⁾ Described from Czechia (Bohemia) by Kejval & Pollet (2024).

⁵⁰⁾ Occurrence in Bohemia confirmed by Naglis et al. (2016b).

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Updated Checklist of the Drosophilidae Rondani, 1856 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Máca (2009) for Drosophilidae in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Electronic version 2*. 81 species have been reported here – all except one were ascertained from Czechia (Bohemia: 76 spp., Moravia: 72 spp.) and 72 from Slovakia. 4 species were recorded only after the publication of the abovementioned previous checklist. Relevant references to faunistic and taxonomic papers are given.

Key words: vinegar flies, biodiversity, Central Europe.

Introduction

The Drosophilidae are small flies (mostly 2.0–4.0 mm long, European species exceptionally up to 7.0 mm), predominantly yellowish-brown to dull black. Two costal breaks always present. Most species may be recognized from their conspicuously plumose arista, with both dorsal and ventral rays (unlike many Ephydriidae, which have only dorsal rays, if any); in three European genera the arista is only micropubescent, and these are characterized by interfrontal and anepisternal setae absent, postocellar setae divergent, subcosta apically vestigial or confluent with R1, and anal vein well developed. The biology of the family is very diverse (Ashburner et al. 2005). Most species of the subfamily Drosophilinae concentrate around ephemeral fermenting substrates. *Lordiphosa* and *Scaptomyza* species are less specialized so that they are distributed more evenly in the herb layer. Asynanthropic species occur in all terrestrial habitats, from lowlands up to alpine meadows. Some of the synanthropic species are artificially reared as extremely important laboratory animals. Various members of the subfamily Steganinae occur near the habitats of their insect hosts or prey (mealybugs, bees, wood-boring beetles), whilst some are found at toadstools (Polyporales) and in the flower heads of some Asteraceae, without well-proved dependence on other insects. *Phortica variegata* (Fallén, 1823) is a vector of *Thelazia callipaeda*, a nematode of growing importance in the veterinary and even human medicine.

The drosophilid larvae are elongate and have anterior spiracles with long branches that are specifically characteristic in number and shape. The puparia have a dorsoventrally compressed anterior end, and hind spiracles widely separated (Steganinae) or set on closely apposed processes (Drosophilinae). The larvae of most species develop in fermenting substrates which are often different from the substrates most frequented by the adults (Ferrar 1987; Gornostaev & Markov 1995); they feed mainly on microorganisms. Larvae of some Drosophilinae mine in living plants (*Drosophila suzukii* is serious pest of stone and berry fruits, some *Scaptomyza* spp. are leaf-

miners) and at least some Steganinae have carnivorous larvae. The book of Okada (1968) is still essential for the knowledge of preimaginal stages. Basic information concerning the biology of Drosophilidae can be found in Ferrar (1987); many papers bringing detailed information on the various aspects of drosophilid ecology have been continuously recorded by Bächli (2025).

Methods

The key of European species was published by Bächli et al. (2004), unfortunately it does not include some more recent immigrants ascertained also in Czechia and Slovakia (Máca et al. 2015). Useful faunistic information on Drosophilidae from the Czech Republic and Slovakia can be found in monographs dealing with individual genera or in primarily faunistic papers, as reviewed by Máca & Barták (2001). There is no undisputable concept of the higher taxonomy of drosophilida; in this checklist Brake & Bächli (2008) is followed and variously proposed tribes are not mentioned.

Results and Discussion

More than 4000 species of Drosophilidae, most of them tropical and/or subtropical, have been described (Bächli 2025). Some 125 species, including recent immigrants, occur in Europe and adjacent islands including the Macaronesian subregion (Bächli et al. 2004). 81 species have been reported here – 80 from Czechia and 72 from Slovakia. Since the last checklist (Máca 2009) 4 species were newly recorded for the whole studied region – *Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura, 1931) from both parts of Czechia and from Slovakia, *Cacoxenus argyreator* Frey, 1932 from western part of Czechia (Bohemia) and from Slovakia, and two species from Czechia (Bohemia only): *D. tripunctata* Loew, 1862 and *Scaptomyza teinoptera* Hackman, 1955. While both named species of *Drosophila* are recent invaders, *C. argyreator* and *S. teinoptera* Hackman, 1955 are indigenous boreomontane species. There are also two species reported by Máca (2009) from some parts of the region but newly recorded from further individual countries: *Mycodrosophila poecilogastra*

(Loew, 1874) from Bohemia and *D. helvetica* Burla, 1948 from Moravia. The fauna of Drosophilidae is relatively well known in both Czechia and Slovakia (e. g. Bächli 1988; Máca 1997, 1999, 2004; Máca & Barták 2001; Papp 2000; Máca et al. 2005), information on the occurrence of alien species is provided by Máca (2018).

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

STEGANINAE

Acletoxenus Frauenfeld, 1868

formosus (Loew, 1864) CZ (B M) ¹⁾

Amiota Loew, 1862

albilabris (Roth in Zetterstedt, 1860) CZ (B M) **SK** ²⁾

alboguttata (Wahlberg, 1839) CZ (B M) SK

basdeni Assis-Fonseca, 1965 CZ (B M) SK

collini Beuk & Máca, 1995 CZ (B) SK

filipes Máca, 1980 CZ (B M) ¹⁾

flavopruinosa Duda, 1934 CZ (B M) ¹⁾

rufescens (Oldenberg, 1914) CZ (B) SK

subtusradiata Duda, 1934 CZ (M) ¹⁾

Cacoxenus Loew, 1858

sg. *Cacoxenus* s. str.

indagator Loew, 1858 CZ (B M) SK

sg. *Paracacoxenus* D. E. Hardy, 1960

argyreator Frey, 1932 CZ (B) **SK** ^{3), 4)}

macai (Bächli & Vilela, 2020) CZ (B) SK ⁵⁾

Gitona Meigen, 1830

distigma Meigen, 1830 CZ (B M) SK

Leucophenga Mik, 1886

hungarica Papp, 2000 CZ (B M) SK

maculata (Dufour, 1839) CZ (B M) SK

quinquemaculata Strobl, 1893 CZ (B M) SK

Phortica Schiner, 1862

semivirgo (Máca, 1977) CZ (B M) SK

variegata (Fallén, 1823) CZ (B M) SK

Stegana Meigen, 183

sg. *Stegana* s. str.

furta (Linnaeus, 1767) CZ (B M) SK

sg. *Steganina* Wheeler

coleoprata (Scopoli, 1763) CZ (B M) SK

consimilis Papp & Máca, 2000 SK ⁶⁾

hypoleuca Meigen, 1830 CZ (B) SK

longifibula Takada, 1968 CZ (B M) SK

mehadiae Duda, 1924 CZ (B M) SK

nigrithorax Strobl, 1898 CZ (B M) SK ⁷⁾

similis Laštovka & Máca, 1982 CZ (B M) SK

DROSOPHILINAE

Chymomyza Czerny, 1903

amoena (Loew, 1862) CZ (B M) SK

caudatula Oldenberg, 1914 CZ (B M) SK

costata (Zetterstedt, 1838) CZ (B M) SK

distincta (Egger, 1862) CZ (B M) SK

fuscimana (Zetterstedt, 1838) CZ (B M) SK

Drosophila Fallén, 1823

sg. *Dorsilopha* Sturtevant, 1942

busckii Coquillett, 1901 CZ (B M) SK

sg. *Drosophila* s. str.

funnebris (Fabricius, 1787) CZ (B M) SK

histrion Meigen, 1830 CZ (B M) SK

hydei Sturtevant, 1921 CZ (B M) SK

immigrans Sturtevant, 1921 CZ (B M) SK

kuntzei Duda, 1924 CZ (B M) SK

limbata von Roser, 1840 CZ (B M) SK

littoralis Meigen, 1830 CZ (B M) SK

lummei Hackman, 1972 CZ (B M) SK

nigrosparva Strobl, 1898 CZ (B M) SK ⁸⁾

phalerata Meigen, 1830 CZ (B M) SK

picta Zetterstedt, 1847 CZ (B M) SK

repleta Wollaston, 1858 CZ (B M) SK

testacea von Roser, 1840 CZ (B M) SK

transversa Fallén, 1823 CZ (B M) SK

tripunctata Loew, 1862 **CZ (B)** ⁹⁾

unimaculata Strobl, 1893 CZ (B M) SK

virilis Sturtevant, 1916 CZ (B M) SK

sg. *Sophophora* Sturtevant, 1939

alpina Burla, 1948 CZ (B M) SK

ambigua Pomini, 1940 CZ (B M) SK

bifasciata Pomini, 1940 CZ (B M) ¹⁾

helvetica Burla, 1948 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁰⁾

melanogaster Meigen, 1830 CZ (B M) SK

obscura Fallén, 1823 CZ (B M) SK

silvestris Basden, 1954 CZ (B M) SK ¹¹⁾

simulans Sturtevant, 1919 CZ (B M) ¹⁾

subobscura Collin in Gordon, 1936 CZ (B M) SK

suzukii (Matsumura, 1931) **CZ (B M)** **SK** ^{12), 13), 14)}

tristis Fallén, 1823 CZ (B M) SK

Hirtodrosophila Duda, 1923

cameraria (Haliday, 1833) CZ (B M) SK

confusa (Staeger, 1844) CZ (B M) SK

lundstroemi (Duda, 1935) CZ (B M) SK

oldenbergi (Duda, 1924) CZ (M) SK

toyohiokadai (Sidorenko, 1990) SK

trivittata (Strobl, 1893) CZ (B M) SK

Lordiphosa Basden, 1961

acuminata (Collin, 1952) CZ (B M) SK

andalusiaca (Strobl, 1906) CZ (B M) SK

fenestrarum (Fallén, 1823) CZ (B M) SK

hexasticha (Papp, 1971) CZ (B M) SK

miki (Duda, 1924) CZ (M) SK

Microdrosophila Malloch, 1921

congesta (Zetterstedt, 1847) CZ (B M) SK

<i>Mycodrosophila</i> Oldenberg, 1914 <i>poecilogastra</i> (Loew, 1874)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁵⁾
<i>Scaptodrosophila</i> Duda, 1923 <i>deflexa</i> (Duda, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rufifrons</i> (Loew, 1873)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Scaptomyza</i> J. Hardy, 1849 sg. <i>Parascaptomyza</i> Duda, 1924 <i>pallida</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Scaptomyza</i> s. str. <i>consimilis</i> Hackman, 1955	CZ (B)	¹⁾
<i>flava</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>graminum</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>griseola</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>teinoptera</i> Hackman, 1955	CZ (B)	¹⁶⁾

Comments

- ¹⁾ erroneously given also from Slovakia in the currently unavailable Fauna Europaea database (<https://fauna-eu.org>)
- ²⁾ The first record from Slovakia was published by Máca (2004), erroneously omitted in the previous checklist (Máca 2009).
- ³⁾ The first record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Máca et al. (2013).
- ⁴⁾ The first record from Slovakia was published by Máca et al. (2015).
- ⁵⁾ In the previous checklist (Máca 2009) listed as *C. kaszabi* Okada, 1973 (misinterpreted).
- ⁶⁾ erroneously given also from Czechia in the currently unavailable Fauna Europaea database (<https://fauna-eu.org>).
- ⁷⁾ The first record from Moravia was published by Máca (1997), erroneously omitted in the previous checklist (Máca 2009).
- ⁸⁾ Transferred from *Spinodrosophila* Duda, 1924 to *Drosophila* s. str. by Bächli et al. (2004).
- ⁹⁾ The first record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Máca et al. (2015).
- ¹⁰⁾ The first record from Moravia was published by Máca et al. (2015).
- ¹¹⁾ Classification *D. silvestris* Perkins, 1910 in the genus *Idiomyia* Grimshaw, 1901 is accepted by Brake & Bächli (2008) which makes the substitution name *D. subsilvestris* D. E. Hardy & Kaneshiro 1968 for *D. silvestris* Basden, 1954 unnecessary. However, the name *D. subsilvestris* is quoted as valid by Brake & Bächli (2008).
- ¹²⁾ The first record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Březíková et al. (2014).
- ¹³⁾ The first record from Moravia was published by Máca et al. (2015).
- ¹⁴⁾ The first record from Slovakia was published by NPPO of Slovakia (2014).
- ¹⁵⁾ The first record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Máca et al. (2015).
- ¹⁶⁾ The first record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Máca et al. (2013).

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Updated Checklist of the Dryomyzidae Schinner, 1862 of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Dryomyzidae (Rozkošný 2009). The number of species remained unchanged, but classification was changed according to Wayne & Masahiro (2011). The present list includes 3 species from Czechia (all of them occurs in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia too). Relevant faunistic and systematic papers are listed.

Key words: flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Dryomyzidae (Rozkošný 2009). The number of species remained unchanged, but classification was changed according to Wayne & Masahiro (2011). The present list includes 3 species from Czechia (all of them occurs in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia too). Relevant faunistic and systematic papers are listed.

Key words: flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

The family includes medium-sized or large flies, usually orange, sometimes with spotted wings. Parallel to divergent postorbital setae present, vibrissal setae absent. Costa is not interrupted, venation is complete. Dorsal preapical setae present on tibiae. The adults occurs in shaded humid places with low vegetation, sometimes in pastures too. Larvae develop in decaying mushrooms, carrions and excrements.

Methods

General information on the morphology, biology and development was recently summarised by Ozerov (1998). The Central European species of Dryomyzidae can be identified using Stackelberg (1970), Ozerov (1987) and Falk (2005). Nomenclature follows Wayne & Masahiro (2011).

Results and Discussion

The Dryomyzidae is a small family, with only four species occurring in Europe (Carles-Tolra et al. 2013) and three of them are known from Czechia and Slovakia. Since electronic checklist version 2 (Rozkošný 2009) the number of species remained unchanged, but classification into genera was changed according to Wayne & Masahiro (2011).

Checklist

Dryomyza Fallén, 1820

anilis Fallén, 1820 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾

Dryope Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

decrepita (Zetterstedt, 1838) CZ (B M) SK ²⁾

flaveola (Fabricius, 1794) CZ (B M) SK ²⁾

Comments

¹⁾ In previous checklist (Rozkošný 2009) and Fauna Europaea (Carles-Tolra et al. 2013) in genus *Neuroctena* Rondani, 1862.

²⁾ In previous checklist (Rozkošný 2009) and Fauna Europaea (Carles-Tolra et al. 2013) in genus *Dryomyza* Fallén, 1820.

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Updated Checklist of the Heleomyzidae Bezzi, 1911 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the those published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for families Heleomyzidae (Dvořáková 2009) and Trixoscelididae (Roháček 2009). The number of species has been increased by five in Czechia (five in Bohemia and six in Moravia), and by eight in Slovakia. There are six new additions in Bohemia, but one species listed in the previous checklist (Dvořáková 2009) was deleted. The present list includes 94 species from Czechia (91 from Bohemia and 85 from Moravia), and 86 from Slovakia. Relevant systematic and faunistic papers are listed.

Key words: spiny-winged flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

The family (in broad concept, see below) includes small, medium-sized and large species, usually dark yellow, ochreous and grey in color, often with spotted wings. Crossed postocellar setae present, ocellar setae and inner and outer vertical setae well developed. Vibrissal setae present (sometimes two pairs), with 1–2 rows of subvibrissal setae. Frons often with many tiny setulae. Orbital plates, proboscis and palpus well developed. Arista pubescent to plumose. Thorax usually with 3–5 pairs of dorsocentral setae, also postpronotal seta usually present (absent in most *Suillia*), 2 notopleural and 3 supra-alar setae, 1 proepisternal seta (absent in *Suillia*). Katepisternum with one or more setae, anepisternum bare or setulose, anepimeron usually bare. Scutellum with two strong marginal setae, sometimes with tiny setulae on dorsal and/or ventral surface. Wing usually with costa spinose and interrupted near junction with subcosta. Dorsal preapical seta normally present on all tibiae (except for some Borboropsinae).

Members of this family are usually forest species, with generally saprophagous, mycophagous (*Suillia*), coprophagous or necrophagous (*Neoleria*) larvae but there also several species with phytophagous larvae mining in plants. The larvae often develop in birds' nests and vertebrates' burrows. Most species are psychrophilous, and adults of some species regularly enter subterranean areas during the warmest months. These shelters are also used for hibernation. Some species live in caves throughout their entire life cycle and their development is not restricted to any specific period of the year (*Heleomyza captiosa*). *Trixoscelis* species are more thermophilous and adults can be swept from vegetation in warm, sandy, steppe and forest steppe habitats. The biology and ecology of many species is unknown. Information about biology of Heleomyzidae was summarized by Ferrar (1987) and Papp (1998).

Methods

The taxonomic concept, classification and relationships of the family Heleomyzidae remain unsettled (cf. McAlpine

1985, Papp 1998, McAlpine 2007, Woźnica & Kirk-Spriggs 2021). Therefore, it is here treated traditionally (sensu lato), including all groups considered families by Papp (1998), viz. Borboropsidae, Chiropteromyzidae, Cnemospathidae, Heleomyzidae and Trixoscelididae and included by him in “Heleomyzoidea”, thus generally following Woźnica & Kirk-Spriggs (2021). This concept obviously is paraphyletic because the more derived families (Chyromyidae, Sphaeroceridae) are excluded. The broadest (and possibly monophyletic) family concept (also including the two latter families) proposed by McAlpine (2007, as Heteromyzidae) has not been generally accepted (for detail see Woźnica & Kirk-Spriggs 2021, Woźnica 2024). The Central European species of Heleomyzidae (sensu stricto) can be identified using Gorodkov (1970) and Papp (1981), supplemented by more recent studies (Papp & Carles-Tolrá 1994, Woźnica 2004, 2011b, Preisler & Tkoč 2018). Species of Borboropsinae can be identified from Papp (1998), those of Chiropteromyzinae from Roháček (2018) and those of Trixoscelidinae from Hackman (1970) and Soós (1981) with corrections presented by Woźnica (2008, 2014).

Results and Discussion

About 190 species of Heleomyzidae (as delimited here) are known to occur in Europe and adjacent areas. A. Woźnica in Pape et al. (2015) counted a total of 184 species (when adding the numbers in families Borboropsidae, Chiropteromyzidae, Cnemospathidae, Heleomyzidae and Trixoscelididae) for this group. However, a few more species have since been added from Europe, see Carles-Tolrá & Ventura (2016), Preisler & Tkoč (2018), Woźnica (2020). A total of 94 species are listed in the present checklist: 94 in Czechia (90 in Bohemia, 85 in Moravia), and 86 in Slovakia. Since the electronic checklist version 2 (Dvořáková 2009, Roháček 2009) the number of species has increased by five in Czechia (five in Bohemia and six in Moravia), and by eight in Slovakia.

In the previous checklist (Dvořáková 2009) *Tephrochlaena*

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halterata (Meigen, 1830) was listed for Czechia (Bohemia). This species is not included in the present checklist. Giudice & Woźnica (2020) revised the genus *Tephrochlaena* and found that *T. halterata* sensu Czerny (1924) is identical with *T. oraria* Collin 1943 being the only species in the genus while true *Helomyza halterata* Meigen, 1830 is a synonym of *Tephrochlamys rufiventris* (Meigen, 1830). They found that *T. oraria* is a West-Palaeartic coastal species, so that all data from Czechia are based on misidentifications. There are two females recorded as *Tephrochlaena halterata* by Martinek (1985, 2001) from Bohemia. The first author revised the second specimen (Martinek 2001) and it is not *T. oraria*, but she has not been able to determine it. Perhaps it is an unusual specimen of *Tephrochlamys*. The first specimen (Martinek 1985) is unfortunately lost, but because *T. oraria* is coastal species, this female was probably also misidentified. Two females from Czechia deposited in Martinek's privates and identified as *T. halterata* belongs to the genus *Tephrochlamys* in fact (A. J. Woźnica, pers. comm.). Giudice & Woźnica (2020) informed that the genus *Tephrochlamys* needs revision and further studies on its West Palaeartic species are in progress. Subfamily Chiropteromyzinae is a newly added in the present checklist. Formerly, it was treated as a family, but the subfamily classification used in this paper has recently been supported by Roháček (2018) and Woźnica (2024). Trixoscelidinae was presented as family Trixoscelididae in the previous checklist (Roháček 2009). We include this group in Heleomyzidae as a subfamily according to Woźnica & Kirk-Spriggs (2021).

Checklist

Nomenclatural and faunistic changes are in bold, with relevant numbered notes to be found at the end of the list.

TRIXOSCELIDINAE

Trixoscelis Rondani, 1856

<i>frontalis</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>canescens</i> (Loew, 1865)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{1), 2)}
<i>marginella</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>obscura</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>similis</i> Hackman 1970	CZ (B M)	SK

CHIROPTEROMYZINAE

Neossos Malloch, 1927

<i>broerse</i> (de Meijere, 1946)	CZ (B M)	^{3), 4)}
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BORBOROPSINAE

BORBOROPSINI

Borboropsis Czerny, 1902

<i>puberula</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
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ORBELLIINI

Orbellia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

<i>cuniculorum</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830		SK ⁷⁾
<i>hiemalis</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>myiopiformis</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁾

Oldenbergiella Czerny, 1924

<i>brumalis</i> Czerny, 1924	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁾
<i>calcarifera</i> Papp, 1980	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>seticercus</i> Papp, 1980	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁾

HELEOMYZINAE

HELEOMYZINI

Acantholeria Garret, 1921

<i>cineraria</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B M)	
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Gymnomus Loew, 1893

<i>amplicornis</i> (Czerny, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>caesius</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ceianui</i> (Martinek, 1985)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>czernyi</i> Papp & Woźnica, 1993	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>europaeus</i> Papp & Woźnica, 1993	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>sabroskyi</i> (Gill, 1962)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>spectabilis</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B M)	SK

Heleomyza Fallén, 1810

sg. <i>Anypotacta</i> Czerny, 1924		
<i>setulosa</i> (Czerny, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁹⁾
sg. <i>Heleomyza</i> s. str.		
<i>captiosa</i> (Gorodkov, 1962)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>kovali</i> Preisler & Tkoč, 2018	CZ (B M)	¹⁰⁾
<i>modesta</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>serrata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK

Morpholeria Garrett, 1921

sg. <i>Morpholeria</i> s. str.		
<i>dudai</i> (Czerny, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Spanoparea</i> Czerny, 1924		
<i>innotata</i> (Czerny, 1933)	CZ (B M)	
<i>kerteszii</i> Czerny, 1924	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ruficornis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>variabilis</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B M)	SK

Neolieria Malloch, 1919

<i>flavicornis</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>inscripta</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ruficauda</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ruficeps</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁾

Scoliocentra Loew, 1862

sg. <i>Leandera</i> Koçak & Kemal, 2013		¹¹⁾
<i>confusa</i> (Wahlgren, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavotestacea</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Leriola</i> Gorodkov, 1962		
<i>brachypterna</i> (Loew, 1873)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>collini</i> Woźnica, 2004	CZ (B)	
<i>nigrinervis</i> (Wahlgren, 1918)	CZ (B)	SK ¹²⁾
sg. <i>Scoliocentra</i> s. str.		
<i>dupliciseta</i> (Strobl, 1894)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>scutellaris</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>villosa</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK

Schroederella Enderlein, 1920

<i>iners</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	
<i>minuta</i> Papp & Carles-Tolrá, 1994	CZ (M)	
OECOTHEINI		
<i>Eccoptomera</i> Loew, 1862		
<i>emarginata</i> Loew, 1862	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>filata</i> Loew, 1862	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>infusata</i> Wahlgren, 1918	CZ (B)	SK
<i>longiseta</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>microps</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nevryli</i> Preisler & Tkoč 2018	CZ (B M)	¹³⁾
<i>nigricornis</i> Strobl, 1906	CZ (B)	
<i>obscura</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ornata</i> Loew, 1862	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pallens</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>triseta</i> Czerny, 1924	CZ (B)	
<i>Oecothia</i> Haliday, 1837		
<i>dubinini</i> Gorodkov, 1959	CZ (M)	¹⁴⁾
<i>fenestralis</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>praecox</i> Loew, 1862	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁵⁾
SUILLIINAE		
<i>Suillia</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830		
<i>affinis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>atricornis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>bicolor</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cepelaki</i> Martinek, 1985	CZ (M)	¹⁶⁾
<i>crinimana</i> (Czerny, 1904)		SK
<i>femoralis</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flava</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavifrons</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fuscicornis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>gigantea</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>humilis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>imberbis</i> Czerny, 1924	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>laevifrons</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lurida</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>mikii</i> (Pokorný, 1886)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nemorum</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>notata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>oldenbergii</i> (Czerny, 1904)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>oxyphora</i> (Mik, 1900)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pallida</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>parva</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>pilimana</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>quadrilineata</i> Czerny, 1924	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>similis</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	
<i>lineitergum</i> (Pandellé, 1901)		SK
<i>umbratica</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>univittata</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ustulata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>vaginata</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>variegata</i> (Loew, 1862)	CZ (B M)	SK

HETEROMYZINAE

<i>Heteromyza</i> Fallén, 1820		
<i>atricornis</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>commixta</i> Collin, 1901	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>oculata</i> Fallén, 1820	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rotundicornis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1846)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Tephrochlamys</i> Loew, 1862		
<i>flavipes</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>laeta</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>rufiventris</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tarsalis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK

Comments

¹⁾ First record from Bohemia was published by Roháček et. al (2013).

²⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Woźnica (2011a).

^{3,4)} First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček & Ševčík (2013) and from Bohemia by Roháček et. al (2013), in both cases it was recorded in error as *Ornitholeria nidicola* Frey, 1930. Both these records were rectified by Roháček (2018).

⁵⁾ In the previous checklist placed in the subfamily Heleomyzinae as a tribus Borboropsidini. In the presented paper it is treated as a subfamily Borboropsinae, following Papp (1998) who considered it as a group markedly different from Heleomyzinae.

⁶⁾ In the previous checklist listed under the subfamily Heleomyzinae. Papp (2010) proposed to move the tribe Orbelliini to Borboropsidae, because the genera *Oldenbergiella* and *Orbellia* have male terminalia similar to those of Borboropsidae but very different from those of true Heleomyzinae. He thought that this decision was improper to make without a generic revision of Heleomyzidae. Prior to him also Woźnica (2006) recognized *Oldenbergiella* as related to *Orbellia*. The second author of this paper studied the aedeagal complex of *Oldenbergiella* and found that it resembles that of *Borboropsis*. Therefore, we have decided to place here Orbelliini as a tribus under Borboropsinae.

⁷⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Preisler & Roháček (2012).

⁸⁾ First records from Slovakia were published by Preisler et. al (2022).

⁹⁾ First record from Moravia was published by Roháček et. al (2013).

¹⁰⁾ First records from Czechia (both Bohemia and Moravia), were published by Preisler & Tkoč (2018).

¹¹⁾ In electronic checklist version 2 as *Chaetomus* Czerny, 1924 (Dvořáková 2009). Koçak & Kemal (2013) found that the name *Chaetomus* Czerny, 1924 is preoccupied by *Chaetomus* M'Clelland, 1843 (a fish genus), and, therefore, proposed for the former a new name *Leandera* Koçak & Kemal, 2013.

¹²⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Preisler & Roháček (2012).

¹³⁾ First records from Czechia (both Bohemia and Moravia) were published by Preisler & Tkoč (2018).

¹⁴⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Preisler (2012).

¹⁵⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Košel & Woźnica (2019). Records from Bohemia were not published yet, so we present it now: Bohemia centr., Srbsko (6050), cave Se Sondou (Kadidelnice) 17-003, 19.i.2025, 19♂, 47♀, K. Dvořáková et L. Dvořák leg., K. Dvořáková det. et coll.

¹⁶⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Preisler & Roháček (2012).

¹⁷⁾ Under this name there are probably mixed two different species. Their revision is currently underway.

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Updated Checklist of the Hilarimorphidae Williston, 1896 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Hilarimorphidae (Rozkošný 2009). The present list includes one species from Slovakia.

Key words: hilarimorphid flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

A small family related to the Bombyliidae and including small (2.0–5.0 mm) and dark grey flies. Characterised by the holoptic head in males and the dichoptic head in females; flagellum oval to conical, depressed laterally and terminating with a short, two-segmented style. Discal cell of wing not developed, and four radial veins present. The immature stages and development of the European species are not known. Adults occur in sandy places along rivers and ponds (Rozkošný 2009).

Methods

The basic characteristics of the family in the Palaearctic region are given by Nagatomi (1997), and some distinguishing characters for the two Central European species are mentioned by Chvála (1977).

Results and Discussion

Only two species in one genus are known to occur in Europe (Pape et al. 2013) and both are also recorded from Central Europe. The record of *Hilarimorpha singularis* in the PCV2 (Rozkošný 1997) was based on two earlier reports from Slovakia (Szilády 1934, Chvála 1977), no additional record has been published since then.

Checklist

Hilarimorpha Schiner, 1860

singularis Schiner, 1860

SK

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Updated Checklist of the Hippoboscidae Samouelle, 1819 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Hippoboscidae (Sychra 2009). The number of species has increased by 1 in Slovakia. The present list includes 15 species from Czechia (10 from Bohemia and 4 from Moravia) and 20 from Slovakia. Relevant faunistic and systematic papers are listed.

Key words: louse flies, keds, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Louse flies (Diptera, Brachycera, Hippoboscidae) are robust, more or less dorsoventrally flattened flies, with a body length from 1.5 to 12.0 mm, usually dull with variable and poorly defined pale markings, and richly setose. Eyes separated in both sexes; ocelli often well-developed but sometimes vestigial or absent; antenna short and highly modified (Maa & Peterson 1987). Wing usually fully developed, rarely reduced or absent, membrane of wing often with microtrichia forming various patterns and of some taxonomic importance; venation simple and nearly complete or variously reduced. Legs robust, moderately short. Adult hippoboscids are bloodsucking ectoparasites of birds and mammals, and some species (e.g. *Lipoptena cervi*) occasionally also attack man. Some species are host specific whereas others feed on an array of hosts (Büttiker 1994; Chalupský & Povolný 1983; Krištofik 1998; Povolný & Rosický 1955). All species are macrolarviparous, retaining the larva in the uterus until the end of the third instar: the three larval instars feed on secretions from the maternal accessory glands. The stage at which larviposition occurs very probably represents a prepupal larva. The larva (or pupa) may be deposited in birds' nests or on the hair of a mammalian host, but sometimes it also falls to the ground.

Methods

The basic characteristics of the family were given by Chalupský (1980). All the Czech and Slovak species are reliably distinguishable by the structure of wings, the thoracic structures and the setae, and may be identified using the keys and figures by Büttiker (1994), Chalupský (1980) or Oboňa et al. (2022), who also summarized and completed earlier faunistic data. The nomenclature of the Fauna Europaea (Petersen 2013) is used in the present checklist. The division to subfamilies follows Yatsuk et al. (2025).

Results and Discussion

Altogether 33 species are known to occur in Europe

(Petersen 2013; Oboňa et al. 2022; Keve et al. 2024; González et al. 2024); 20 are listed in the present checklist 15 in Czechia (10 in Bohemia, 4 in Moravia) and 20 in Slovakia. Recent status of another species (*Hippobosca equina*) is questionable in Czechia. The species-richness of the hippoboscids fauna is well known in both Czechia and Slovakia.

A total of 12 out of 20 known species are autochthonous, undergoing their whole life cycle in the studied area. While seven species (*Crataerina pallida*, *Lipoptena cervi*, *L. fortisetosa*, *Ornithomya avicularia*, *O. biloba*, *O. fringillina* and *Stenephteryx hirundinis*) – are widespread, three species (*Icosta ardeae*, *Melophagus rhipicarpinus* and *Ornithomya chloropus*) are known only from a few records. The occurrence of the last two species (*Hippobosca equina* and *Melophagus ovinus*) – is strongly affected by decline of traditional horse and sheep farming in the studied area, especially *H. equina* obviously withdrew from the Bohemia and Moravia (Chalupský & Povolný 1983).

Other eight species (*Hippobosca longipennis*, *H. variegata*, *Icosta minor*, *Olfersia fumipennis*, *Ornithoica turdi*, *Ornithomya comosa*, *Ornithophila metallica* and *Pseudolynchia canariensis*) are very rare and only occasionally imported or migrating to Czechia and/or Slovakia with their hosts. (We assume that some of them could also breed here (for example *P. canariensis*).

Last four aforementioned notes about distribution of *I. minor*, *O. chloropus*, *O. metallica* and *O. comosa* distinguish present list from that in the Fauna Europaea (Petersen 2013). Moreover, presence of *Melophagus rhipicarpinus* in Slovakia is omitted in this database.

Checklist

HIPPOBOSCINAE

Hippobosca Linnaeus, 1758

equina Linnaeus, 1758

longipennis Fabricius, 1805

variegata Megerle, 1803

CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾

SK

SK

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LIPOPTENINAE

Lipoptena Nitsch, 1818*cervi* (Linnaeus, 1758) CZ (B M) SK*fortisetosa* Maa, 1965 CZ (B M) SK*Melophagus* Latreille, 1802*ovinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) CZ (B M) SK*rupicaprinus* Rondani, 1879 SK

ORNITHOICINAE

Ornithoica Rondani, 1878*turdi* (Latreille, 1811) CZ (M) SK

ORNITHOMYINAE

Crataerina von Olfers, 1816*pallida* (Latreille, 1812) CZ (B M) SK*Icosta* Speiser, 1905*ardeae* (Macquart, 1835) CZ (B) SK ²⁾*minor* (Bigot, 1858) SK ³⁾*Olfersia* Wiedemann, 1830*fumipennis* (Sahlberg, 1886) CZ (M) SK*Ornithomyia* Latreille, 1802*avicularia* (Linnaeus, 1758) CZ (B M) SK*biloba* Dufour, 1827 CZ (B M) SK*chloropus* Bergroth, 1901 CZ (M) SK ⁴⁾*comosa* (Austen, 1930) SK ⁶⁾*fringilina* Curtis, 1836 CZ (B M) SK*Ornithophila* Rondani, 1879*metallica* (Schiner, 1864) CZ (M) SK ⁵⁾*Pseudolynchia* Bequaert, 1926*canariensis* (Macquart, 1840) CZ (M) SK*Stenopteryx* Leach, 1817*hirundinis* (Linnaeus, 1758) CZ (B M) SK

Comments

¹⁾ *Hippobosca equina* is reported also from Bohemia here. Its occurrence in this region is well documented in old literature (Kowarz 1894; Vimmer 1913), nevertheless its presence wasn't confirmed in the recent literature, due to lack of recent studies from Czechia (see also Chalupský & Povolný 1983).

²⁾ *Icosta ardeae* is not reported from Moravia. Recent revision of published data agree with Chalupský & Povolný (1987) who suggested that this species probably exist there, but for the present it was not documented by material there.

³⁾ Single record of *Icosta minor* is from Slovakia (Chalupský 1980; Chalupský & Macháček 1977), while it was wrongly cited for Moravia in previous checklists (Chalupský & Povolný 1987, 1997; Sychra 2006, 2009).

^{4 & 5)} *Ornithomyia chloropus* and *Ornithophila metallica* are reported also from Slovakia here (see Křištofik 1998; Oboňa et al. 2019a).

⁶⁾ New species – *Ornithomyia comosa* – has been recently recorded by Oboňa et al. (2022).

Additional faunistic paper have been published by Oboňa et al. (2019b, 2021, 2024), Bjelková & Horák (2022), Santolíkova et al. (2022), Čisovská Bazsalovicsová et al. (2023), Křišovský et al. (2024), Mlynárová et al. (2024).

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Updated Checklist of the Chironomidae Newman, 1834 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

This contribution updates the chironomid fauna of Czechia and Slovakia (Bitušík & Brabec 2009). A total of 501 species are known currently from both countries. The checklist includes 374 species from Czechia and 406 species from Slovakia. Considering the historical division of Czechia into regions, 292 species have been recorded in Bohemia and 259 in Moravia. References are included only for records published since 2009, when the last checklist was compiled. Despite significant progress in recent decades, the overall understanding of the Chironomidae family in both countries can be considered moderately good but still requires further study.

Key words: non-biting midges, faunistics, biodiversity, Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, new records

Introduction

Adult Chironomidae are small to medium-sized flies (1–10 mm long), with sexual dimorphism in the morphology of the antennae, wings, and abdomen. Eyes dichoptic, ommatidia sometimes with microtrichia between them ('hairy' eyes). Functional mandibles generally absent, remaining elements of the mouthparts present. Legs long and slender. Terminalia not inverted.

The larvae are elongate, cylindrical, 1–30 mm long, with well-developed, sclerotized, non-retractile prognathous head, paired parapods with apical claws situated on the first thoracic and terminal abdominal segments, although variable fusions and/or reductions occur. There are usually two pairs of anal tubules behind and between the posterior parapods and paired procerci each with a tuft of setae on terminal abdominal segment (Cranston 1995a).

The general shape of the pupa is similar to that of many aquatic nematoceros families. The morphology of the thoracic horns (respiratory organs), armature of abdominal tergites and sternites (distribution patterns of spines, spinules, and hooklets), and features of the terminal abdominal segments are important identification characters (Langton 1995).

The family Chironomidae is the most ubiquitous group of free-living holometabolous insects, found in all zoogeographic regions and all climatic zones, from the tropics to the polar regions, including Antarctica (Ashe & O'Connor 2009). In this respect, chironomids are exceeded only by a few species of collembolans and mites (Cranston 1995b). In their immature stages, most species inhabit various types of freshwater, although some species thrive in brackish water and intertidal pools, while a few are truly marine. Semi-terrestrial and fully terrestrial species are also known (Sæther et al. 2000).

Among aquatic insects, Chironomidae can withstand an extremely wide range of environmental conditions, including water column depth of up to 1000 m in Lake

Baikal, variations in temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen, as well as habitat drying. Additionally, they also tolerate wide gradients of human impacts such as pollution, habitat modification and watershed changes (Ferrington 2008 and references therein). The recent discovery of a true cave species, *Troglocladius hajdi* (Andersen et al. 2016), underline the extraordinary adaptability of chironomids. In most aquatic habitats, they often dominate aquatic insect communities in both abundance, potentially reaching hundreds to thousands of larvae per square meter, and species richness, often approaching 80 or more species and occasionally exceeding 100 species per site (Ferrington 2008).

Chironomid larvae ingest a wide variety of foods, including algae, detritus with associated microorganisms, macrophytes, woody debris, and invertebrates. Adults feed on nectar or honeydew. The basic characteristics of the family are described by Armitage et al. (1995) and Sæther et al. (2000).

Of the estimated more than 10,000 species worldwide (Cranston 1995b), 7290 species across nearly 440 genera and 11 subfamilies have been described to date (Pape et al. 2011). There are considerable regional differences in the knowledge of chironomid faunas, with Western Europe being the most comprehensively studied due to a higher concentration of specialists and longer history of chironomid research compared to other regions.

Methods

The presented checklist of chironomid species is based primarily on the identification of pupal exuviae and adult males. However, some species have been automatically included from the oldest checklist (Ertlová & Lellák 1984) where it is no longer possible to verify which developmental stage was originally identified.

Identification primarily follows the keys of Langton (1991)

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and Langton & Visser (2003) for pupal exuviae, and Cranston et al. (1989) and Langton and Pinder (2007) for adult males. In many cases, more detailed keys were used, including those by Fittkau (1962), Schlee (1968), Lehmann (1972), Hirvenoja (1973), Soptonis (1977), Contreras-Lichtenberg (1984), Reiss & Säwedäl (1981), Rossaro et al. (2003), Ekrem (2004), Stur & Ekrem (2006), and others. Species nomenclature and distribution follow Ashe & O'Connor (2009, 2012), Spies & Sæther (2013) and de Jong (2016).

Results and Discussion

The present checklist contains 374 species from Czechia, comprising 292 from Bohemia and 259 from Moravia, as well as 406 species from Slovakia.

Species from seven subfamilies were recorded in Czechia and Slovakia (Figure 1). In both countries, most species belonged to the most speciose subfamilies, Orthocladiinae and Chironominae, followed by Tanypodinae. Slightly more species from each subfamily have been recorded in Slovakia than in Czechia, particularly within the Diamesinae subfamily, which is associated with cold and nutrient-poor waterbodies. This difference is likely due to a combination of greater habitat heterogeneity and higher altitudinal variation in Slovakia's freshwaters (Ružičková et al. 1996). Except for Podonominae, which has not yet been recorded in Moravia, all subfamilies were found in both regions of the Czech Republic.

The previous checklist by Bitušík & Brabec (2009) listed 449 species: 271 from the Czechia (145 from Bohemia, 201 from Moravia), and 384 from Slovakia.

The knowledge of the family has accelerated since the late 1980s, when pupal exuviae and imagines started to be used in studies of the distribution and ecology of chironomids. The progress is evident when comparing older lists, which contained only about 150 species (Ertlová & Lellák 1984; Lellák & Losos 1987), with the checklist from the 1990s listing 327 species (Bitušík & Losos 1997) and the current state of knowledge. Despite the apparent progress, the level of understanding of the family in Slovakia and Czechia, compared to Western European countries with a longer tradition of research and many more specialists, can be considered moderately good.

Recent papers reporting first records of new genera without assigning a species name (Hamerlík et al. 2019), species that occurred only in the past (Jambrović et al. 2023), or undescribed morphotypes (Skála 2024) are not included in the checklist but indicate that our list is not complete, and discovery of additional species can be expected in the region. Moreover, descriptions of entirely new species from extreme habitats (Moubayed-Breil & Bitušík 2019) and first records most likely due to climate change driven invasions (Čerba et al. 2025) also suggests that new records of the family can be anticipated in Slovakia and Czechia.

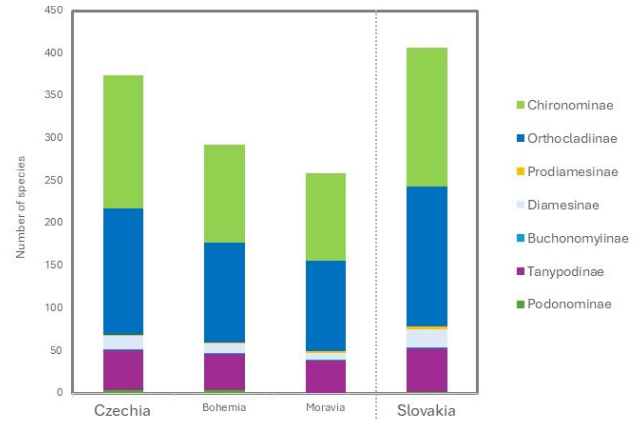


Figure 1. Number of species recorded from each subfamily in Czechia (and its regions, Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia.

Checklist

New records since 2009 and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes provided at the end of the list.

PODONOMINAE

BOREOCHLINI

Lasiodiamesa Kieffer, 1924

gracilis (Kieffer, 1924) CZ (B) ¹⁾

Paraboreochlus Thienemann, 1939

minutissimus (Strobl, 1894) CZ (B) SK ²⁾

PODONOMINI

Parochlus Enderlein, 1912

kiefferi (Garrett, 1925) CZ (B)

TANYPODINAE

CLINOTANYPODINI

Clinotanypus Kieffer, 1913

nervosus (Meigen, 1818) CZ (B M) SK

TANYPODINI

Tanypus Meigen, 1803

sg. *Tanypus* Meigen, 1803

kraatzii (Kieffer, 1912) CZ (B M) SK

punctipennis Meigen, 1818 CZ (B M) SK

vilipennis (Kieffer, 1918) CZ (B M) SK

PROCLADIINI

Procladius Skuse, 1889

sg. *Holotanypus* Roback, 1982

choreus (Meigen, 1804) CZ (B M) SK

crassinervis Zetterstedt, 1838 CZ (B) ¹⁾

culiciformis (Linnaeus, 1767) CZ (B)

rivulorum (Kieffer, 1913) CZ (B)

sagittalis (Kieffer, 1909) SK

signatus (Zetterstedt, 1850) CZ (B) SK

tatrensis Gowin, 1944 SK ³⁾

sg. *Psilotanypus* Kieffer, 1906

rufovitatus (van der Wulp, 1874) SK

ANATOPYNIINI

Anatopynia Johannsen, 1905
plumipes (Fries, 1823) CZ (B M) SK ⁴⁾

MACROPELOPIINI

Apsectrotanypus Fittkau, 1962
trifascipennis (Zetterstedt, 1838) CZ (B M) SK

Derotanypus Roback, 1971
sibiricus (Kruglova & Chernovskii, 1940) SK ⁵⁾

Macropelopia Thienemann, 1916
adaucta Kieffer, 1916 CZ (B M) SK
nebulosa (Meigen, 1804) CZ (B M) SK
notata (Meigen, 1818) CZ (B M) SK

Psectrotanypus Kieffer, 1909
varius (Fabricius, 1787) CZ (B M) SK

NATARSIINI

Natarsia Fittkau, 1962
punctata (Fabricius, 1805) CZ (B M) SK

PENTANEURINI

Ablabesmyia Johannsen 1905
longistyla Fittkau, 1962 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾
monilis (Linnaeus, 1758) CZ (B M) SK
phatta (Egger, 1863) CZ (B) SK ¹⁾

Arctopelopia Fittkau, 1962
barbitarsis (Zetterstedt, 1850) SK

Conchapelopia Fittkau, 1957
hittmairorum Michiels & Spies, 2002 CZ (M) SK ¹⁾
melanops (Meigen, 1818) CZ (B M) SK
pallidula (Meigen, 1818) CZ (B M) SK
triannulata (Goetghebuer, 1921) SK
viator (Kieffer, 1911) CZ (B M) ¹⁾

Guttipelopia Fittkau, 1962
guttipennis (van der Wulp, 1861) CZ (B M) SK

Hayesomyia Murray & Fittkau, 1986
tripunctata (Goetghebuer, 1922) CZ (B M) SK ^{1), 6)}

Krenopelopia Fittkau, 1962
binotata (Wiedemann, 1817) CZ (B M) SK
nigropunctata (Staeger, 1839) CZ (B)

Labrundinia Fittkau, 1962
longipalpis (Goetghebuer, 1921) SK

Larsia Fittkau, 1962
curticalcar (Kieffer, 1918) CZ (M) SK

Monopelopia Fittkau, 1962
tenuicalcar (Kieffer, 1918) CZ (B M) SK

Nilotanypus Kieffer, 1923
dubius (Meigen, 1804) CZ (B M) SK ⁶⁾

Paramerina Fittkau, 1962
cingulata (Walker, 1856) CZ (B M) SK
divisa (Walker, 1856) CZ (B) SK ⁷⁾

Pentaneurella Fittkau & Murray, 1983
katterjokii Fittkau & Murray, 1983 SK

Rheopelopia Fittkau, 1962
maculipennis (Zetterstedt, 1838) CZ (B) SK ⁶⁾
ornata (Meigen, 1838) CZ (B M) SK ⁶⁾

Schineriella Murray & Fittkau, 1988
schineri (Strobl, 1880) SK ⁸⁾

Telopelopia Roback, 1971
fascigera (Verneaux, 1970) CZ (B M) SK ⁶⁾

Telmatopelopia Fittkau, 1962
nemorum (Goetghebuer, 1921) CZ (M) SK

Thienemannimyia Fittkau, 1957
carnea (Fabricius, 1805) CZ (B M) SK
geijkesi (Goetghebuer, 1934) CZ (M) SK
laeta (Meigen, 1818) CZ (B) SK
lentiginosa (Fries, 1823) CZ (M) SK
pseudocarnea Murray, 1976 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾
vitellina (Kieffer, 1916) SK ⁹⁾

Trissopelopia Kieffer, 1923
flavida Kieffer, 1923 CZ (B M) SK
longimanus (Staeger, 1839) CZ (B) ²⁾

Xenopelopia Fittkau, 1962
falcigera (Kieffer, 1911) CZ (B M) SK

Zavrelimyia Fittkau, 1962
barbatipes (Kieffer, 1911) CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾
hirtimana (Kieffer, 1918) CZ (B M) SK
melanura (Meigen, 1804) CZ (B M) SK
nubila (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK ²⁶⁾
punctatissima (Goetghebuer, 1934) SK
signatipennis (Kieffer, 1924) SK

BUCHONOMYIINAE

Buchonomyia Fittkau, 1955
thienemanni Fittkau, 1955 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁰⁾

DIAMESINAE

BOREOHEPTAGYIINI

Boreoheptagyia Brundin, 1966
dasyops Serra-Tosio, 1989 CZ (B) ¹¹⁾
legeri (Goetghebuer, 1933) CZ (M) SK
monticola (Serra-Tosio, 1964) CZ (B) SK ²⁾

DIAMESINI

Diamesa Meigen, 1835sg. *Diamesa* s. str.*bertrami* Edwards, 1935 CZ (B) SK ¹²⁾*bohemani* Goetghebuer, 1932 CZ (B) SK ⁸⁾*cinerella* Meigen, 1835 SK*dampfi* (Kieffer, 1924) SK*hamaticornis* Kieffer, 1924 CZ (B) SK ¹³⁾*incallida* (Walker, 1856) SK*insignipes* Kieffer, 1908 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁴⁾*kasymovi* Kownacki & Kownacka, 1973 SK*laticauda* Serra-Tosio, 1964 SK*latitarsis* (Goetghebuer, 1921) CZ (B) SK ¹¹⁾*permacra* (Walker, 1856) CZ (M) SK ¹⁾*starmachi* Kownacki & Kownacka, 1970 SK*steinboeckii* Goetghebuer, 1933 SK*tonsa* (Haliday, 1856) CZ (B M) SK*vaillantii* Serra-Tosio, 1972 SK*Potthastia* Kieffer, 1922*gaedii* (Meigen, 1838) CZ (M) SK*longimanus* Kieffer, 1922 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*Pseudodiamesa* Goetghebuer, 1939sg. *Pseudodiamesa* s. str.*branickii* (Nowicki, 1873) CZ (B M) SK*nivosa* (Goetghebuer, 1928) SK*Pseudokiefferiella* Zavrel, 1941*parva* (Edwards, 1932) SK*Sympotthastia* Pagast, 1947*zavreli* Pagast, 1947 CZ (M) SK*Syndiamesa* Kieffer, 1918*edwardsi* (Pagast, 1947) CZ (B) SK ¹¹⁾*hygropetrica* (Kieffer, 1909) SK

PRODIAMESINAE

Monodiamesa Kieffer, 1922*bathypbila* (Kieffer, 1918) SK*Odontomesa* Pagast, 1947*fulva* (Kieffer, 1919) CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*Prodiamesa* Kieffer, 1906*olivacea* (Meigen, 1818) CZ (B M) SK*rufovittata* Goetghebuer, 1932 SK

ORTHOCLADIINAE

Acamptocladius Brundin, 1956*reissi* Cranston & Sæther, 1981 SK*Acricotopus* Kieffer, 1921*lucens* (Zetterstedt, 1850) CZ (B M) SK*Brillia* Kieffer, 1913*bifida* (Kieffer, 1909) CZ (B M) SK*longifurca* Kieffer, 1921 CZ (B M) SK*Bryophaenocladius* Thienemann, 1934*furcatus* (Kieffer, 1916) CZ (B) SK*musciicola* (Kieffer, 1906) SK*subvernalis* (Edwards, 1929) CZ (M) SK*tuberculatus* (Edwards, 1929) CZ (B) SK*Camptocladius* van der Wulp, 1874*stercorarius* (De Geer, 1776) CZ (B) SK*Cardiocladius* Kieffer, 1912*capucinus* (Zetterstedt, 1850) CZ (B) SK ⁶⁾*fuscus* Kieffer, 1924 CZ (B M) SK ⁶⁾*Chaetocladius* Kieffer, 1911sg. *Chaetocladius* s. str.*bitusiki* Moubayed, 2019 SK ¹⁵⁾*dentiforceps* (Edwards, 1929) SK*dissipatus* (Edwards, 1929) CZ (B) SK*melaleucus* (Meigen, 1818) CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*perennis* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*suecicus* (Kieffer, 1916) CZ (M) SK*Corynoneura* Winnertz, 1846*carriana* Edwards, 1924 CZ (M) SK*celeripes* Winnertz, 1852 CZ (B M) SK*celtica* Edwards, 1924 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*gratias* Schlee, 1968 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*lacustris* Edwards, 1924 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*lobata* Edwards, 1924 CZ (B) SK ¹⁶⁾*scutellata* Winnertz, 1846 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*Cricotopus* van der Wulp, 1874sg. *Cricotopus* s. str.*albiforceps* (Kieffer, 1916) CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*algarum* (Kieffer, 1911) CZ (M) SK*annulator* Goetghebuer, 1927 CZ (B M) SK ⁷⁾*beckeri* Hirvenoja, 1973 SK*bicinctus* (Meigen, 1818) CZ (B M) SK ¹⁴⁾*curtus* Hirvenoja, 1973 CZ (B) SK ⁷⁾*ephippium* (Zetterstedt, 1838) SK*festivellus* (Kieffer, 1906) CZ (B) SK ¹⁾*fuscus* (Kieffer, 1909) CZ (M) SK*pilosellus* Brundin, 1956 SK*polaris* Kieffer, 1926 SK*pulchripes* Verrall, 1912 CZ (B) SK ¹⁶⁾*similis* Goetghebuer, 1921 CZ (B) SK ²⁾*tibialis* (Meigen, 1804) CZ (M) SK*tremulus* (Linnaeus, 1758) CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*triannulatus* Macquart, 1826 CZ (B M) SK ⁷⁾*trifascia* Edwards, 1929 CZ (B M) SK ⁶⁾*vierriensis* Goetghebuer, 1935 CZ (M) SKsg. *Isocladius* Kieffer, 1909*brevipalpis* Kieffer, 1909 CZ (B M)

<i>intersectus</i> (Stæger, 1839)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷⁾	<i>lugubris</i> Fries, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>ornatus</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>pilipes</i> (Malloch, 1915)		SK
<i>perniger</i> (Zetterstedt, 1850)		SK	<i>rufus</i> (Kieffer, 1923)	CZ (B)	
<i>reversus</i> Hirvenoja, 1973	CZ (M)		<i>spinnatis</i> Sæther, 1976		SK
<i>sylvestris</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Krenosmittia</i> Thienemann & Krueger, 1939		
<i>tricinctus</i> (Meigen, 1818)		SK	<i>boreoalpina</i> (Goetghebuer, 1944)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{1), 16)}
<i>trifasciatus</i> (Meigen, 1810)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>camptophleps</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B)	SK ²⁾
<i>Diplocadius</i> Kieffer, 1908			<i>Limnophyes</i> Eaton, 1875		
<i>cultriger</i> Kieffer, 1908	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>asquamatus</i> Søgaard Andersen, 1937		SK
<i>Dratnalia</i> Sæther & Halvorsen, 1981			<i>edwardsi</i> Sæther, 1990	CZ (B M)	¹⁾
<i>potamophylaxi</i> Fittkau & Lellák, 1971	CZ (M)	SK	<i>gurgicola</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B)	¹⁶⁾
<i>Epoicocadius</i> Sulc & Zavrel, 1924			<i>minimus</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>ephemerae</i> (Kieffer, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>ninae</i> Sæther, 1975		SK
<i>Eukiefferiella</i> Thienemann, 1926			<i>punctipennis</i> (Goetghebuer, 1919)	CZ (M)	¹⁾
<i>ancyla</i> Svensson, 1986	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾	<i>spinigus</i> Sæther, 1990	CZ (B)	¹⁾
<i>brevicalcar</i> (Kieffer, 1911)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Metriocnemus</i> van der Wulp, 1874		
<i>claripennis</i> (Lundbeck, 1898)	CZ (B M)	SK	sg. <i>Metriocnemus</i> s. str.		
<i>clypeata</i> (Kieffer, 1923)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾	<i>albolineatus</i> Meigen, 1818	CZ (M)	
<i>coerulescens</i> (Kieffer, 1926)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾	<i>cavicola</i> Kieffer, 1921	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cyanea</i> Thienemann, 1936		SK	<i>eurynotus</i> (Holmgren, 1883)	CZ (B)	SK ²⁷⁾
<i>devonica</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{1), 14)}	<i>fuscipes</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>dittmari</i> Lehmann, 1972	CZ (B M)	¹⁾	<i>hirticollis</i> (Staeger, 1839)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>fittkau</i> Lehmann, 1972	CZ (M)	¹⁾	<i>inopinatus</i> (Strenzke, 1950)	CZ (B)	
<i>fuldensis</i> Lehmann, 1972	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾	<i>terrester</i> Pagast, 1941	CZ (B)	
<i>gracei</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Nanocadius</i> Kieffer, 1913		
<i>ilkleyensis</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾	sg. <i>Nanocadius</i> s. str.		
<i>lobifera</i> Goetghebuer, 1934	CZ (B M)	SK ¹²⁾	<i>balticus</i> (Palmén, 1959)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>minor</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>dichromus</i> (Kieffer, 1906)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pseudomontana</i> Goetghebuer, 1935	CZ (M)	SK	<i>parvulus</i> (Kieffer, 1909)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾
<i>similis</i> Goetghebuer, 1939	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾	<i>rectinervis</i> (Kieffer, 1911)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾
<i>tirolensis</i> Goetghebuer, 1938		SK	<i>Orthocadius</i> van der Wulp, 1874		
<i>Eurycnemus</i> van der Wulp, 1874			sg. <i>Eudactylocadius</i> Thienemann, 1935		
<i>crassipes</i> (Meigen, 1810)	CZ (B)	⁶⁾	<i>fuscimanus</i> (Kieffer, 1908)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Gymnometriocnemus</i> Edwards, 1932			<i>olivaceus</i> (Kieffer, 1911)	CZ (B)	SK ⁶⁾
sg. <i>Gymnometriocnemus</i> s. str.			<i>ashei</i> Sponis, 1990	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>subnudus</i> (Edwards, 1929)		SK	<i>calvus</i> Pinder, 1985		SK
<i>terrestris</i> (Goetghebuer, 1941)	CZ (B)		<i>rivicola</i> Kieffer, 1921	CZ (B M)	SK ¹³⁾
<i>Heleniella</i> Gowin, 1943			<i>rivulorum</i> Kieffer, 1909	CZ (M)	SK
<i>ornaticollis</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾	<i>saxosus</i> (Tokunaga, 1939)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>serratosioi</i> Ringe, 1976	CZ (B)	SK ²⁾	<i>thienemanni</i> Kieffer, 1906	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾
<i>Heterotanytarsus</i> Spaerck, 1923			sg. <i>Mesorthocadius</i> Sæther, 2005		
<i>apicalis</i> (Kieffer, 1921)	CZ (B M)	¹⁾	<i>frigidus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Heterotrissocadius</i> Spaerck, 1923			sg. <i>Symposiocladius</i> Cranston, 1982		
<i>grimshawi</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B)		<i>holsatus</i> Goetghebuer, 1937		SK
<i>marcidus</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>lignicola</i> (Kieffer, 1914)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>Hydrobaenus</i> Fries, 1830			sg. <i>Orthocadius</i> s. str.		
<i>distylus</i> (Potthast, 1914)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>dentifer</i> Brundin, 1947		SK
			<i>excavatus</i> Brundin, 1947		SK
			<i>glabripennis</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
			<i>maius</i> Goetghebuer, 1942	CZ (M)	
			<i>oblidens</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
			<i>pedestris</i> Kieffer, 1909	CZ (B M)	¹⁾

<i>rhyacobi</i> Kieffer, 1911	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾	<i>calcaratus</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>rivinus</i> Potthast, 1914	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁴⁾	sg. <i>Psectrocladius</i> s. str.		
<i>rubicundus</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾	<i>barbimanus</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	
<i>ruffoi</i> Rossaro & Prato, 1991	CZ (B)	SK ⁷⁾	<i>bisetus</i> Goetghebuer, 1942	CZ (B)	
<i>wetterensis</i> Brundin, 1956	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾	<i>brehmi</i> Kieffer, 1923	CZ (B)	SK
sg. <i>Pogonocladus</i> Brundin, 1956			<i>limbatellus</i> (Holmgren, 1869)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>consobrinus</i> (Holmgren, 1869)		SK ⁹⁾	<i>octomaculatus</i> Wülker, 1956	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾
<i>Paracladius</i> Hirvenoja, 1973			<i>oligosetus</i> Wülker, 1956	CZ (B)	SK
<i>alpicola</i> (Zetterstedt, 1850)		SK	<i>oxyura</i> Langton, 1985	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>conversus</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾	<i>psilopterus</i> (Kieffer, 1906)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Paracricotopus</i> Brundin, 1956			<i>schlienzi</i> Wülker, 1956	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾
<i>niger</i> (Kieffer, 1913)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹³⁾	<i>sordidellus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>Parakiefferiella</i> Thienemann, 1936			<i>Pseudorthocladus</i> Goetghebuer, 1943		
<i>bathophila</i> (Kieffer, 1912)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁶⁾	sg. <i>Pseudorthocladus</i> s. str.		
<i>coronata</i> (Edwards, 1929)		SK	<i>berthelemyi</i> Moubayed, 1988		SK
<i>pyrenaica</i> Moubayed, 1991		SK	<i>curtistylus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>scandica</i> Brundin, 1956		SK	<i>filiformis</i> (Kieffer, 1908)		SK
<i>smolandica</i> (Brundin, 1947)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>Pseudosmittia</i> Edwards, 1932		
<i>wuelkeri</i> Moubayed, 1994		SK	<i>gracilis</i> (Goetghebuer, 1913)	CZ (M)	
<i>Parametriocnemus</i> Goetghebuer, 1932			<i>simplex</i> (Strenzke & Thienemann, 1942)	CZ (B)	
<i>arciger</i> (Kieffer, 1925)	CZ (B M)		<i>trilobata</i> (Edwards, 1929)		SK
<i>boreoalpinus</i> Gowin & Thienemann, 1942		SK	<i>Rheocricotopus</i> Brundin, 1956		
<i>stylatus</i> (Spärck, 1923)	CZ (B M)	SK	sg. <i>Psilocricotopus</i> Saether, 1986		
<i>Paraphaenocladus</i> Thienemann, 1924			<i>atripes</i> (Kieffer, 1913)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>impensus</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B)		<i>chalybeatus</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾
<i>pseudirritus</i> Strenzke, 1950	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁶⁾	<i>glabricollis</i> (Meigen, 1830)		SK
<i>Parasmittia</i> Strenzke, 1950			<i>tirolus</i> Lehmann, 1969		SK
<i>carinata</i> Strenzke, 1950	CZ (B)		<i>unidentatus</i> Saether & Schnell, 1988	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾
<i>Paratrachocladus</i> Santos Abreu, 1918			sg. <i>Rheocricotopus</i> s. str.		
<i>nivalis</i> (Goetghebuer, 1938)		SK *	<i>effusus</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>rufiventris</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾	<i>fuscipes</i> (Kieffer, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾
<i>skirwithensis</i> (Edwards, 1929)		SK	<i>reduncus</i> Saether & Schnell, 1988		SK ¹⁸⁾
<i>spiesi</i> Ashe & O'Connor, 2012		SK *	<i>Rheosmittia</i> Brundin, 1956		
<i>Paratrisocladus</i> Zavrel, 1937			<i>languida</i> (Brundin, 1956)		SK
<i>excerptus</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>spinicornis</i> (Brundin, 1956)		SK
<i>Parorthocladus</i> Thienemann, 1935			<i>Smittia</i> Holmgren, 1869		
<i>nudipennis</i> (Kieffer, 1908)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>contingens</i> (Walker, 1956)		SK
<i>Prosilocerus</i> Kieffer, 1923			<i>edwardsi</i> Goetghebuer, 1932		SK
<i>lacustris</i> Kieffer, 1923		SK	<i>nudipennis</i> (Goetghebuer, 1913)	CZ (B)	
<i>Psectrocladius</i> Kieffer, 1906			<i>Stilocladus</i> Rossaro, 1979		
sg. <i>Allopsectrocladius</i> Wuelker, 1956			<i>montanus</i> Rossaro, 1979		SK
<i>obvius</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B)	SK	<i>Symbiocladius</i> Kieffer, 1925		
<i>platypus</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾	<i>rhithrogenae</i> (Zavřel, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Mesopsectrocladius</i> Laville, 1971			<i>Synorthocladus</i> Thienemann, 1935		
<i>barbatipes</i> Kieffer, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>semivirens</i> (Kieffer, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Monopsectrocladius</i> Wuelker, 1956			<i>Thienemannia</i> Kieffer, 1909		
			<i>fulvofasciata</i> (Kieffer, 1921)		SK

<i>Thienemanniella</i> Kieffer, 1911				<i>plumosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>clavicornis</i> (Kieffer, 1911)	CZ (M)	SK		<i>pseudothummi</i> Strenzke, 1959	CZ (B)	SK
<i>majuscula</i> (Edwards, 1924)		SK ¹⁹⁾		<i>riparius</i> Meigen, 1804	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>obscura</i> Brundin, 1947		SK		<i>sororius</i> Wülker, 1973	CZ (B)	
<i>vittata</i> (Edwards, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>striatus</i> Strenzke, 1959		SK
				<i>uliginosus</i> Keyl, 1960	CZ (B)	
<i>Tokunagaia</i> Saether, 1973				sg. <i>Lobochironomus</i> Ryser, Wuelker & Scholl, 1990		
<i>tonollii</i> (Rossaro, 1983)		SK		<i>dorsalis</i> Meigen, 1818		SK
				<i>montuosus</i> Ryser, Wülker & Scholl, 1985	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾
<i>Tvetenia</i> Kieffer, 1922						
<i>bavarica</i> (Goetghebuer, 1934)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾		<i>Cladopelma</i> Kieffer, 1921		
<i>calvescens</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁶⁾		<i>goetghebueri</i> Spies & Sæther, 2004	SK	
<i>discoloripes</i> (Goetghebuer, 1936)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾		<i>virescens</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>tshernovskii</i> (Pankratova, 1968)	CZ (B)	⁶⁾		<i>viridulum</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾
<i>verralli</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾				
				<i>Cryptochironomus</i> Kieffer, 1918		
<i>Zalutschia</i> Lipina, 1939				sg. <i>Cryptochironomus</i> s. str.		
<i>mucronata</i> (Brundin, 1949)		SK ²⁰⁾		<i>albofasciatus</i> (Stæger, 1839)		SK
<i>tatrica</i> (Pagast, 1935)		SK		<i>defectus</i> (Kieffer, 1913)	CZ (B M)	SK
				<i>denticulatus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)	CZ (B)	SK ⁶⁾
CHIRONOMINAE				<i>obreptans</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
CHIRONOMINI				<i>psittacinus</i> (Meigen, 1830)		SK
<i>Benthalia</i> Lipina, 1939				<i>rostratus</i> Kieffer, 1921	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾
<i>carbonaria</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B)	SK ^{7),*}		<i>supplicans</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>Chironomus</i> Meigen, 1803				<i>Cryptotendipes</i> Beck & Beck, 1969		
sg. <i>Camptochironomus</i> Kieffer, 1918				<i>holsatus</i> Lenz, 1959	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>pallidivittatus</i> Edwards, 1929		SK		<i>pseudotener</i> (Goetghebuer, 1922)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{1),6)}
<i>tentans</i> Fabricius, 1805	CZ (B M)			<i>usmaensis</i> (Pagast, 1931)	CZ (B M)	¹⁾
sg. <i>Chironomus</i> s. str.						
<i>aberratus</i> Keyl, 1961	CZ (B)			<i>Demeijerea</i> Kruseman, 1933		
<i>acidophilus</i> Keyl, 1960	CZ (B)	¹⁾		<i>rufipes</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	CZ (B)	
<i>annularius</i> Meigen, 1818	CZ (B)	SK				
<i>anthracinus</i> Zetterstedt, 1860	CZ (B)			<i>Demicryptochironomus</i> Lenz, 1941		
<i>aprilinus</i> Meigen, 1818	CZ (B)			sg. <i>Demicryptochironomus</i> s. str.		
<i>balatonicus</i> Dévai, Wülker & Scholl, 1983	CZ (B)	SK		<i>vulneratus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>bernensis</i> Klötzli, 1973	CZ (B)	SK		sg. <i>Irmakia</i> Reiss, 1988		
<i>cingulatus</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B)			<i>neglectus</i> Reiss, 1988		SK ²¹⁾
<i>commutatus</i> Keyl, 1960	CZ (B)					
<i>crassimanus</i> Strenzke, 1959	CZ (B)			<i>Dicrotendipes</i> Kieffer, 1913		
<i>dorsalis</i> Andersen, 1949	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>lobiger</i> (Kieffer, 1921)		SK
<i>entis</i> Shobanov, 1989	CZ (B M)	¹⁾		<i>nervosus</i> (Stæger, 1839)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>holomelas</i> Keyl, 1961	CZ (B)			<i>notatus</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>lacunarius</i> Wülker, 1973	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾		<i>pulsus</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>longistylus</i> Goetghebuer, 1921	CZ (B)	SK		<i>tritonus</i> (Kieffer, 1916)		SK
<i>lugubris</i> Zetterstedt, 1850	CZ (B)	¹⁾				
<i>luridus</i> Strenzke, 1959	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>Einfeldia</i> Kieffer, 1924		
<i>melanescens</i> Keyl, 1961	CZ (B)			<i>pagana</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (M)	
<i>melanotus</i> Keyl, 1961	CZ (B)					
<i>muratensis</i> Ryser, Scholl & Wülker, 1983	CZ (B)			<i>Endochironomus</i> Kieffer, 1918		
<i>nuditarsis</i> Keyl, 1961	CZ (B)	SK		<i>albipennis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nudiventris</i> Ryser, Scholl & Wülker, 1983	CZ (B)			<i>tendens</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>obtusidens</i> Goetghebuer, 1921	CZ (B)					
<i>parathummi</i> Keyl, 1961	CZ (B)			<i>Fleuria</i> Kieffer, 1924		
<i>piger</i> Strenzke, 1956	CZ (B)			<i>lacustris</i> Kieffer, 1924	CZ (B)	SK

<i>Glyptotendipes</i> Kieffer, 1913				<i>parilis</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
sg. <i>Caulochironomus</i> Heyn, 1993				<i>tenuicaudatus</i> (Malloch, 1915)		SK
<i>foliicola</i> Contreras-Lichtenberg, 1997		SK		<i>varus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)	CZ (M)	SK
sg. <i>Glyptotendipes</i> s. str.				<i>vitiosus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>barbipes</i> (Stæger, 1839)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>Paralauterborniella</i> Lenz, 1941		
<i>cauliginellus</i> (Kieffer, 1913)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>nigrohalteralis</i> (Malloch, 1915)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>pallens</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>Paratendipes</i> Kieffer, 1911		
<i>paripes</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>albimanus</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Heynotendipes</i> Spies & Saether, 2004				<i>nudisquama</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>signatus</i> (Kieffer, 1909)		SK		<i>Phaenopsectra</i> Kieffer, 1921		
<i>Harnischia</i> Kieffer, 1921				<i>flavipes</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{1), 23)}
<i>curtilamellata</i> (Malloch, 1915)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>Polypedilum</i> Kieffer, 1912		
<i>fuscimanus</i> Kieffer, 1921	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾		sg. <i>Pentapedilum</i> Kieffer, 1913		
<i>Kiefferulus</i> Goetghebuer, 1922				<i>exsectum</i> (Kieffer, 1916)	CZ (M)	
sg. <i>Kiefferulus</i> s. str.				<i>nubens</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (M)	¹⁾
<i>tendipediformis</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>sordens</i> (van der Wulp, 1874)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>Kloosia</i> Kruseman, 1933				<i>tritum</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>pusilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	CZ (M)	SK		sg. <i>Polypedilum</i> s. str.		
<i>Lauterborniella</i> Thienemann & Bause, 1913				<i>albicorne</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>agrayloides</i> (Kieffer, 1911)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>arundinetum</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)		SK
<i>Lipiniella</i> Shilova, 1961				<i>laetum</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>araenicola</i> Shilova, 1961	CZ (M)	SK		<i>nubeculosum</i> (Meigen, 1804) B	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Microchironomus</i> Kieffer, 1918				<i>nubifer</i> (Skuse, 1889)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>tener</i> (Kieffer, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>pedestre</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Microtendipes</i> Kieffer, 1915				sg. <i>Tripodura</i> Townes, 1945		
<i>britteni</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (M)	¹⁷⁾		<i>aegyptium</i> Kieffer, 1925		SK
<i>confinis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B)	¹⁾		<i>bicrenatum</i> Kieffer, 1921		SK
<i>diffinis</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	¹⁾		<i>pullum</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)		SK
<i>chloris</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>scalaenum</i> (Schränk, 1803)	CZ (M)	
<i>pedellus</i> (De Geer, 1776)	CZ (B)	SK		sg. <i>Uresipedilum</i> Oyewo & Saether, 1998		
<i>rydalsensis</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (M)			<i>convictum</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾
<i>tarsalis</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (M)			<i>cultellatum</i> Goetghebuer, 1931	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Omisus</i> Townes, 1945				<i>Robackia</i> Saether, 1977		
<i>caledonicus</i> (Edwards, 1932)		SK		<i>demeijerei</i> (Kruseman, 1933)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>Pagastiella</i> Brundin, 1949				<i>Saetheria</i> Jackson, 1977		
<i>orophila</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B)	SK		<i>reissi</i> Jackson, 1977	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Paracladopelma</i> Harnisch, 1923				<i>Sergentia</i> Kieffer, 1922		
<i>camptolabis</i> (Kieffer, 1913)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>coracina</i> (Zetterstedt, 1850)		SK
<i>laminatum</i> (Kieffer, 1921)	CZ (B)	¹³⁾		<i>Stenochironomus</i> Kieffer, 1919		
<i>mikianum</i> (Goetghebuer, 1937)		SK		sg. <i>Stenochironomus</i> s. str.		
<i>nigritulum</i> (Goetghebuer, 1942)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾		<i>gibbus</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾
<i>Parachironomus</i> Lenz, 1921				<i>Stictochironomus</i> Kieffer, 1919		
<i>danicus</i> Lehmann, 1970		SK ⁹⁾		<i>maculipennis</i> (Meigen, 1818)		SK
<i>frequens</i> (Johannsen, 1905)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾		<i>pictulus</i> (Meigen, 1830)		SK
<i>gracilior</i> (Kieffer, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{6),*}		<i>sticticus</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>monochromus</i> (van der Wulp, 1874)		SK ²²⁾		<i>Synendotendipes</i> Grodhaus, 1987		
				<i>dispar</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK

<i>Tribelos</i> Townes, 1945				<i>dissimilis</i> (Johannsen, 1905)		SK
<i>intextus</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾		<i>grimmii</i> (Schneider, 1885)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Xenochironomus</i> Kieffer, 1921				<i>inopertus</i> (Walker, 1856)		SK
<i>xenolabis</i> (Kieffer, 1916)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>intricatus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>Zavreliella</i> Kieffer, 1920				<i>laccophilus</i> (Edwards, 1929)		SK
<i>marmorata</i> (van der Wulp, 1858)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>laetipes</i> (Zetterstedt, 1850)		SK
PSEUDOCHIRONOMINI				<i>lauterborni</i> (Kieffer, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Pseudochironomus</i> Malloch, 1915				<i>penicillatus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1928)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾
<i>prasinatus</i> (Stæger, 1839)		SK		<i>tenellulus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)		SK
TANYTARSINI				<i>tenuis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (M)	
<i>Cladotanytarsus</i> Kieffer, 1921				<i>Rheotanytarsus</i> Thienemann & Bause, 1913		
sg. <i>Cladotanytarsus</i> s. str.				<i>curtistylus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾
<i>atriforsum</i> Kieffer, 1924	CZ (M)	SK		<i>muscolica</i> Thienemann, 1929	CZ (B M)	SK ^{1), 14)}
<i>lepidocalcar</i> Krüger, 1938	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>nigricauda</i> Fittkau, 1960		SK
<i>mancus</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>pellucidus</i> (Walker, 1848)		SK
<i>molestus</i> Hirvenoja, 1962		SK		<i>pentapoda</i> (Kieffer, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾
<i>pallidus</i> Kieffer, 1922	CZ (B)	SK		<i>photophilus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾
<i>vanderwulpi</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (M)	SK		<i>reissi</i> Lehmann, 1970		SK
<i>Corynocera</i> Zetterstedt, 1837				<i>rhenanus</i> Klink, 1983	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾
<i>ambigua</i> Zetterstedt, 1837	CZ (B)			<i>Stempellina</i> Thienemann & Bause, 1913		
<i>Lithotanytarsus</i> Thienemann, 1933				<i>almi</i> Brundin, 1947	CZ (B M)	¹⁾
<i>emarginatus</i> (Goetghebuer, 1933)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>bausei</i> (Kieffer, 1911)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Micropsectra</i> Kieffer, 1908				<i>Stempellinella</i> Brundin, 1947		
<i>appendica</i> Stur & Ekrem, 2006		SK ²⁴⁾		<i>brevis</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>apposita</i> (Walker, 1856)		SK *		<i>edwardsi</i> Spies & Sæther, 2004	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>aristata</i> Pinder, 1976		SK		<i>flavidula</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾
<i>atrofasciata</i> (Kieffer, 1911)		SK		<i>Tanytarsus</i> van der Wulp, 1874		
<i>attenuata</i> Reiss, 1969	CZ (B)	¹³⁾		<i>aberrans</i> Lindeberg, 1970		SK
<i>bavarica</i> Stur & Ekrem, 2006		SK		<i>bathophilus</i> Kieffer, 1911	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>bidentata</i> (Goetghebuer, 1921)	CZ (M)	SK		<i>brundini</i> Lindeberg, 1963	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾
<i>junci</i> (Meigen, 1818)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>buchonius</i> Reiss & Fittkau, 1971	CZ (B)	
<i>lindrothi</i> Goetghebuer, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>chinyensis</i> Goetghebuer, 1934		SK
<i>longicrista</i> Stur & Ekrem, 2006	CZ (M)	¹⁾		<i>curticornis</i> Kieffer, 1911	CZ (B M)	SK ^{1), 16)}
<i>notescens</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾		<i>debilis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾
<i>pallidula</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B)	¹⁾		<i>dibranchius</i> (Kieffer, 1926)	CZ (M)	
<i>radialis</i> Goetghebuer, 1939		SK		<i>ejuncidus</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{1), 14)}
<i>recurvata</i> Goetghebuer, 1928	CZ (M)			<i>eminulus</i> (Walker, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK ^{1), 14)}
<i>roseiventris</i> (Kieffer, 1909)	CZ (B)	SK ^{16), *}		<i>gibbosiceps</i> Kieffer, 1922		SK
<i>styriaca</i> Reiss, 1969		SK		<i>glabrescens</i> Edwards, 1929	CZ (M)	
<i>uliginosa</i> (Reiss, 1969)		SK		<i>gregarius</i> Kieffer, 1909	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Neostempellina</i> Reiss, 1984				<i>heusdensis</i> Goetghebuer, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁴⁾
<i>thienemanni</i> Reiss, 1984	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>lactescens</i> Edwards, 1929		SK
<i>Neozavrelia</i> Goetghebuer & Thienemann, 1941				<i>lestagei</i> Goetghebuer, 1922		SK
<i>luteola</i> Goetghebuer, 1941	CZ (M)	SK		<i>longitarsis</i> Kieffer, 1911	CZ (B)	¹⁾
<i>Paratanytarsus</i> Thienemann & Bause, 1913				<i>medius</i> Reiss & Fittkau, 1971	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>austriacus</i> (Kieffer, 1924)	CZ (M)	SK		<i>mendax</i> Kieffer, 1925	CZ (M)	SK
<i>bituberculatus</i> (Edwards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾		<i>norvegicus</i> (Kieffer, 1924)		SK ⁹⁾
				<i>palettaris</i> Verneaux, 1969		SK
				<i>pallidicornis</i> (Walker, 1856)		SK
				<i>signatus</i> (van der Wulp, 1858)	CZ (B)	SK
				<i>smolandicus</i> Brundin, 1947		SK ⁹⁾
				<i>sylvaticus</i> (van der Wulp, 1859)		SK
				<i>telmaticus</i> Lindeberg, 1959	CZ (M)	¹⁾
				<i>usmaensis</i> Pagast, 1931	CZ (M)	

Thienemanniola Fittkau, 1957
ploenensis Kieffer, 1921 CZ (B) SK²⁵⁾

Zavrelia Kieffer, Thienemann & Bause, 1913
pentatoma Kieffer, 1913 CZ (B) SK

Comments

* refers to species, which were included in the previous checklist (Bitušík & Brabec 2009) under different names, which are listed in square brackets:

Paratrichocladius nivalis – [*Paratrichocladius guidalii* Rossaro, 1990]

Paratrichocladius spiesi Ashe & O'Connor, 2012 – [*Paratrichocladius nigritus* (Goetghebuer, 1938)]

Benthalia carbonaria (Meigen, 1804) – [*Chironomus* (*Lobochironomus*) *dissidens* Walker, 1856]

Parachironomus gracilior (Kieffer, 1918) – [*Parachironomus arcuatus* (Goetghebuer, 1936)]

Micropsectra apposita (Walker, 1856) – [*Micropsectra contracta* Reiss, 1965]

Micropsectra roseiventris (Kieffer, 1909) – [*Micropsectra fusca* (Meigen, 1804)]

¹⁾ First records from Czechia and Slovakia were published by Syrovátka & Langton (2015).

²⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Bitušík & Trnková (2016).

³⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Gowin & Zavřel (1944).

⁴⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Vráblová et al. (2023).

⁵⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Novíkmec et al. (2015).

⁶⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Skála (2011).

⁷⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Skála (2013).

⁸⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Ščerbáková (2016).

⁹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Ščerbáková & Bitušík (2015).

¹⁰⁾ First record from Czechia was published by Ashe et al. (2014).

¹¹⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Špaček (2014).

¹²⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Skála (2015).

¹³⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Skála (2014).

¹⁴⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Skála (2012).

¹⁵⁾ Described from Slovakia by Moubayed-Breil & Bitušík (2019).

¹⁶⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Bitušík (2011).

¹⁷⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Boóz et al. (2024).

¹⁸⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Hamerlík et al. (2015).

¹⁹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Bitušík & Langton (1994).

²⁰⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Ertlová (1963).

²¹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Štillová & Ščerbáková (2019).

²²⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Hamerlík et al. (2022).

²³⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Štillová et al. (2016).

²⁴⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Novíkmec et al. (2013).

²⁵⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Čerba et al. (2025).

²⁶⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Oboňa et al. (2017).

²⁷⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Oboňa et al. (2024).

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Updated Checklist of the Lauxaniidae Macquart, 1835 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Lauxaniidae (Dvořáková & Gaimari 2009). The number of species has been increased by one in Czechia and by seven in Slovakia. There are four new additions in Bohemia, two in Moravia and nine in Slovakia, but one species and one increase in Bohemia listed in previous checklist were deleted. The present list includes 73 species from Czechia (67 from Bohemia and 69 from Moravia), and 75 from Slovakia. Relevant systematic and faunistic papers are listed.

Key words: Lauxaniid flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

The family Lauxaniidae includes mostly medium-sized or small species, usually yellow, sometimes grey or black. Some species have spotted or clouded wings. The main diagnostic features are crossed postocellar setae, vibrissal setae absent, wing with costa not interrupted, tibiae with dorsal preapical setae. The larvae usually develop in decaying leaves, where they can sometimes form tubes. Other species develop in birds' nests. Adults fly in forest-meadow ecotones, along forest roads, and around streams, but they prefer moist and shaded places. Few species are abundant in open, sunny places. Information about morphology, biology and ecology of Lauxaniidae was summarised by Semelbauer (2013, 2016a).

Methods

The monograph by Semelbauer (2016a), identification key of Slovak Lauxaniidae, can be used for the identification of the fauna of the Czechia too. Next basic source for identification of European Lauxaniidae is Shatalkin (2000) supplemented with the more recent papers from Merz about genera *Homoneura* van der Wulp, 1891, *Minettia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and *Sapromyza* Fallén, 1810 (Merz 2003, 2004, 2007a, b, 2009). Useful source is also the key of Papp (1979), but it is written in Hungarian and the taxonomy is partly outdated.

Results and Discussion

Altogether 162 species are known to occur in Europe and adjacent areas according to the Fauna Europaea (Merz et al. 2013) but the data are incomplete there. 82 are listed in the present checklist – 73 from Czechia (67 from Bohemia, 69 from Moravia), and 75 from Slovakia. Since the electronic checklist version 2 (Dvořáková & Gaimari 2009), the number of species in Slovakia has increased by seven (due to activity of second author), and in Czechia (Bohemia) by one. Species from genus *Paroecus* Becker, 1895 were synonymized and *Neoparoecus signatipes* (Loew, 1856) was deleted from Czechia.

Checklist

Nomenclatural and faunistic changes are in bold, with relevant numbered notes to be found at the end of the list.

HOMONEURINAE

Homoneura van der Wulp, 1891

<i>biumbrata</i> (Loew, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>christophi</i> (Becker, 1895)	CZ (B M)	
<i>consobrina</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>dilecta</i> (Rondani, 1868)	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾
<i>interstincta</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B)	SK ³⁾
<i>lamellata</i> (Becker, 1895)	CZ (B M)	⁴⁾
<i>limnea</i> (Becker, 1895)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>mediospinosa</i> Merz, 2003	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>minor</i> (Becker, 1895)		SK
<i>muscaria</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁵⁾
<i>notata</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>patelliformis</i> (Becker, 1895)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>remmi</i> Papp, 1978	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tenera</i> (Loew, 1846)	CZ (B)	⁶⁾
<i>tesquae</i> (Becker, 1895)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>thalthammeri</i> Papp, 1978		SK

LAUXANIINAE

Aulogastromyia Hendel, 1925

<i>anisodactyla</i> (Loew, 1845)	CZ (B M)	SK
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Calliopum Strand, 1928

<i>aeneum</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>elisae</i> (Meigen, 1826)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>geniculatum</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	
<i>simillimum</i> (Collin, 1933)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>splendidum</i> Papp, 1978	CZ (B M)	SK

Callixania Papp, 1978

<i>minor</i> Martinek, 1974	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷⁾
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Czernushka Shatalkin 2000

<i>albomaculata</i> (Strobl, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁾
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<i>Eusapromyza</i> Malloch, 1923				<i>Peplomyza</i> Haliday, 1837			
<i>balioptera</i> Czerny, 1932	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>discoidea</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>multipunctata</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>intermedia</i> E. Remm, 1979	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>poeciloptera</i> (Loew, 1873)	CZ (M)			<i>litura</i> (Meigen, 1826)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Lauxania</i> Latreille, 1804				<i>Poecilolycia</i> Shewell, 1986			
<i>cylindricornis</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>vittata</i> (Walker, 1849)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Meiosimyza</i> Hendel, 1925				<i>Pseudolyciella</i> Shatalkin, 2000 ¹⁷⁾			
sg. <i>Lyciella</i> Collin, 1948				<i>pallidiventrtris</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>affinis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK		= <i>stylata</i> (Papp, 1978)			
<i>conjugata</i> (Becker, 1895)	CZ (B M)	SK		= <i>subpallidiventrtris</i> (Papp, 1978)			
<i>decempunctata</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>Sapromyza</i> Fallén, 1810			
<i>decipiens</i> (Loew, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK		sg. <i>Sapromyza</i> s.str.			
<i>illota</i> (Loew, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁹⁾		<i>apicalis</i> Loew, 1847	CZ (B M)	SK	
= <i>M. mihalyii</i> Papp, 1978				<i>bisigillata</i> Rondani, 1868		SK ¹⁸⁾	
<i>laeta</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>gozmanyi</i> Papp, 1981	CZ (B)		
<i>rorida</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>intonsa</i> Loew, 1847	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>subfasciata</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>obscuripennis</i> Loew, 1847	CZ (B M)	SK	
sg. <i>Meiosimyza</i> s. str.				<i>obsoleta</i> Fallén, 1820	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>platycephala</i> (Loew, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>opaca</i> Becker, 1895	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Minettia</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830				<i>palpella</i> Rondani, 1868	CZ (M)	SK	
sg. <i>Frendelia</i> Collin, 1948				<i>schnabli</i> Papp, 1987	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>austriaca</i> Hennig, 1951	CZ (M)	SK		<i>sempunctata</i> Meigen, 1826	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>longipennis</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>simplicior</i> Hendel, 1908	CZ (M)	SK	
<i>martineki</i> Ceianu, 1991	SK	¹⁰⁾		<i>slovaca</i> Semelbauer, 2016		SK ¹⁹⁾	
sg. <i>Minettia</i> s.str.				<i>viciespunctata</i> Czerny, 1932	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁸⁾	
<i>fasciata</i> (Fallén, 1826)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>zetterstedti</i> Hendel, 1908	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>flaviventrtris</i> (Costa, 1844)	CZ (B M)	SK		sg. <i>Schumannimyia</i> Papp, 1978			
<i>inusta</i> (Meigen, 1826)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>hyalinata</i> (Meigen, 1826)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>longiseta</i> (Loew, 1847)	CZ (M)	¹¹⁾		<i>Sapromyzosoma</i> Lioy, 1864			
<i>lupulina</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>quadricincta</i> (Becker, 1895)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>plumicornis</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>quadripunctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>subvittata</i> (Loew, 1847)		SK		<i>Trigonometopus</i> Macquart, 1835			
<i>tabidiventrtris</i> (Rondani, 1877)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>frontalis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>tubifer</i> (Meigen, 1826)		SK ¹²⁾		<i>Tricholauxania</i> Hendel, 1925			
sg. <i>Plesiominettia</i> Shatalkin, 2000				<i>praeusta</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>filia</i> (Becker, 1895)	CZ (B M)	SK					
<i>helvola</i> (Becker, 1895)		SK					
<i>loewi</i> (Schiner, 1864)	CZ (B M)	SK					
<i>Nannomyza</i> Frey, 1941 ¹³⁾							
<i>basalis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK					
<i>Neoparoecus</i> Özdikmen & Merz, 2006							
<i>signatipes</i> (Loew, 1856)		SK ¹⁴⁾					
<i>simplicipes</i> Yarom, 1991	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁵⁾					
<i>Pachycerina</i> Macquart, 1835							
<i>pulchra</i> (Loew, 1850)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁰⁾					
<i>seticornis</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK					
<i>Paralauxania</i> Hendel, 1908							
<i>albiceps</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁶⁾					

Comments

¹⁾ First record for Slovakia was published by Semelbauer (2015a).

²⁾ First record for Bohemia was published by Dvořák & Dvořáková (2015).

³⁾ First record for Slovakia was published by Semelbauer & Kozánek (2011). Records from Bohemia were not published yet, so we present it now: Bohemia occ., Mlýnec (6242), former military training ground, 28.vi.2019, 1♂, L. Dvořák leg., K. Dvořáková det. et coll.; Bohemia occ., Dlouhá Ves (6846), meadow and bank of the Otava River above the Dlouhoveský Bridge, 15.vi.2021, 1♀, L. Dvořák leg., K. Dvořáková det.; Bohemia occ., Oloví (5741), meadow and the edge of the forest on the S edge of the village, 9.vii.2023, 1♀, K. Dvořáková et L. Dvořák leg.,

K. Dvořáková det. et coll.; Bohemia occ., Lučice (6545), Snářská hůrka hill, open forest and xerotherms, 07.vi.2024, 1♂, K. Dvořáková et L. Dvořák leg., K. Dvořáková det. et coll.

⁴⁾ First record for Moravia was published by Roháček et al. (2016).

⁵⁾ In previous checklist placed in the genus *Cnemocanthe* Macquart, 1835. For the placing into the genus *Homoneura* see Semelbauer (2016b).

⁶⁾ First record for Czechia was published by Dvořáková & Dvořák (2012).

⁷⁾ Previously placed as subgenus of the genus *Lauxania*. Semelbauer et al. (2021) elevated *Callixania* to the generic level.

⁸⁾ Previously placed as subgenus of the genus *Lauxania*. Semelbauer et al. (2021) elevated *Czernushka* to the generic level.

⁹⁾ Synonymy of *Meiosimyza mihalyii* with *Meiosimyza illota* was published by Semelbauer & Mangová (2019).

¹⁰⁾ First record for Slovakia was published by Semelbauer & Kozánek (2011).

¹¹⁾ First record for Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček et al. (2021).

¹²⁾ First record for Slovakia was published by Semelbauer & Vidlička (2015).

¹³⁾ Previously placed as subgenus of *Sapromyza*. Semelbauer (2016b) elevated *Nannomyza* to a generic level.

¹⁴⁾ In previous checklist this species was listed for Czechia (both Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia. The Czech material was revised by first author and J. Nerudová and all of these specimens belong to later described species *N. simplicipes*. Material from Slovakia needs revision. Then probably will be deleted from the checklist.

¹⁵⁾ First record for Slovakia was published by Semelbauer (2015a). Four specimens from Bohemia are stored at private collection of first author: Bohemia occ., Nezavětice (6356), meadow, 10.vi.2021, 1♀, L. Dvořák leg., border of the meadow near cemetery, 10.vi.2021, 1♂, L. Dvořák leg.; Bohemia centr., Lžovice env., Týnec nad Labem, 27.vi.1973, 1♂, V. Martinek leg. (det. by V. Martinek as *Paroecus signatipes* and published as first record of *P. signatipes* for Bohemia (Martinek 1980)); Bohemia centr., Pečky (5956), 1 km east near brook, 14.vi.1985, 1♀, M. Barták leg. (det. by V. Martinek as *P. signatipes*). The only known Moravian specimen housed in collection of Moravian Museum Brno, was published by Martinek (1977) as *P. signatipes* (Martinek). This specimen was revised as *Neoparoecus simplicipes* by J. Nerudová also.

¹⁶⁾ Previously placed in the genus *Sapromyza*. Semelbauer (2016b) resurrected genus *Paralauxania*.

¹⁷⁾ In previous checklist (Dvořáková & Gaimari 2009), two species (*P. pallidiventris* and *P. stylata*) were listed. According to wing morphometry, *Pseudolyciella* complex is formed by the only species with variable length of male gonites (Semelbauer 2013). Despite this fact, Semelbauer (2016a) listed both species and published *P. subpallidiventris* (Papp, 1978) as a new species for

Slovakia, although he repeatedly commented, that the complex is formed by probably only one variable species. Actually, the second author supported this opinion by molecular study (publication is underway), so that we listed only *P. pallidiventris* in this checklist.

¹⁸⁾ First record for Slovakia was published by Semelbauer (2015b).

¹⁹⁾ This species was described from Slovakia (Semelbauer 2016b).

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Updated checklist of the Micropezidae Desmarest, 1860 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Micropezidae (Roháček 2009). The number of species known from these countries remains unchanged but one species was added for the fauna of Moravia. The present list includes 13 species from Czechia (12 from Bohemia and 13 from Moravia) and 12 from Slovakia.

Key words: stilt-legged flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Slender, small to large (3.0–16.0 mm) acalyprate flies, with narrow wing and slender long legs. Head relatively small, rounded to elongate; antenna small, arista bare or pubescent; ocellar and interfrontal setae and vibrissa absent, 0–3 frontal (lower orbital) setae. Tibiae without dorsal preapical setae. Wing clear to fumosely patterned; no costal breaks; Sc complete but sometimes ending close to R_1 ; R_{4+5} and M convergent; cross-vein bm-cu present or absent; cell cup closed. Male abdomen often with one to several pairs of sternal claspers; female abdomen ending in a conspicuous ovipositor (for more morphological information see Lonsdale 2020; Marshall 2021). Three trophic groups of European Micropezidae can be recognised: species of *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 have phytophagous larvae feeding in the root nodules of leguminous plants, and are associated with open habitats; *Rainieria* species develop in the rotting wood of dead deciduous trees, and are restricted to old forests; the majority of the Calobatinae have saprophagous larvae living in decayed vegetation and old manure, and adults usually prefer humid forests along rivers or creeks.

Methods

There is no recent treatment of the Palaearctic or European Micropezidae, but the family has been dealt with in various regional studies, including those covering Central (Merz 1997; Roháček & Barták 1990) and North-West Europe (Goot & Veen 1996), with taxonomic additions by Ozerov (1987, 1991) and Krivosheina & Krivosheina (1996), which can be used for the identification of the genera and species occurring in these areas. The nomenclature used here is that of Ozerov (2013) in *Fauna Europaea*, adopted also by Sumner (2018).

Results and Discussion

A total of 22 (Ozerov 2013; Pape 2015) or 23 species (Sumner 2018) are known to occur in Europe; 13 of them are given in the present checklist: 13 from the Czech Republic (12 in Bohemia, 12 in Moravia), and 12 from Slovakia. Since

the last checklist (Roháček 2009) the number of species in Czechia (and Bohemia) as well as in Slovakia has not been changed but one species was added to the fauna of Moravia. Straka & Majzlan (2006) published an additional species from Slovakia, viz. *Micropeza angustipennis* Loew, 1868, it is true, but this record of single male from the “Na Šenkárkou” reserve (Malé Karpaty Mts) is considered unreliable because the voucher specimen was not found (by me, 2016) in the collection of the Múzeum Andreja Kmeťa in Martin and all *Micropeza* specimens from this locality proved to belong to *M. corrigiolata* (Linnaeus, 1767). Therefore *M. angustipennis* is not included in the present checklist. The Czech and Slovak species of Micropezidae are relatively well studied thanks to Roháček & Barták (1990), who included a summary of previous faunistic records; only two more species have been subsequently added by Roháček (1999) and Máca (2006).

Checklist

All changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

MICROPEZINAE

Micropeza Meigen, 1803

<i>brevipennis</i> von Roser, 1840	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>corrigiolata</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lateralis</i> Meigen, 1826	CZ (B M)	¹⁾

CALOBATINAE

Calobata Meigen, 1803

<i>petronella</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	CZ (B M)	SK
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Cnodacophora Czerny, 1930

<i>sellata</i> (Meigen, 1826)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>stylifera</i> (Loew, 1870)		SK

Neria Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

<i>cibaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>commutata</i> (Czerny, 1930)	CZ (B M)	SK

<i>ephippium</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>femoralis</i> (Meigen, 1826)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>longiceps</i> (Loew, 1870)	CZ (B M)	SK

TAENIAPTERINAE

Rainieria Rondani, 1843

<i>calceata</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>latifrons</i> (Loew, 1870)	CZ (M)	SK

Comment

¹⁾ The species was recorded from Moravia by Roháček et al. (2020).

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Updated checklist of the Milichiidae Schiner, 1862 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Milichiidae (Roháček 2009). Since the latter checklist three species are added for the fauna of Czechia and one for Slovakia, including two species based on new records; the fauna of Bohemia is enriched by three species, that of Moravia by two species. A total of 27 species are given in the present checklist, 25 from Czechia (23 from Bohemia, 22 from Moravia) and 23 from Slovakia.

Key words: milichiid flies, biodiversity, faunistics, new records, Central Europe

Introduction

Minute to small (1.0–6.0 mm), mostly dark-coloured flies characterised by a rich cephalic chaetotaxy including setae on the exposed frontal lunule, inclinate frontal (lower fronto-orbital) and exclinate (upper) fronto-orbital setae, and several interfrontal pairs of setae. Proboscis usually elongate, palps often enlarged. Wing with two costal breaks, often more or less notched at subcostal break, and anal cell closed. Male postabdomen symmetrical including (usually) dorsal pregenital sclerite, epandrium strikingly small, cerci large, gonostyli simple and disparate, aedeagus simple (not coiled) and postgonites absent. Female abdomen with well-sclerotised but retractile segments 7–10; two spermathecae with reduced spermathecal capsules, on extremely elongated ducts that form a spool-like coil; female cerci free, not fused (for more information on adult morphology see Papp & Wheeler (1998) and Swan & Sinclair (2021). The larvae are saprophagous and develop in decaying vegetation, wood detritus, birds' nests, nests of ants (myrmecophilous species) and other social insects, excrement, carrion, dead insects and snails, etc. The adults of some species are commensals or kleptoparasites of predatory insects and spiders, whilst others can be collected on umbelliferous flowers or near the breeding substrates (for more detail see Ferrar 1987; Papp & Wheeler 1998; Brake 2000).

Methods

Current knowledge of the family Milichiidae was summarised by Papp & Wheeler (1998), Brake (2000) and Swan & Sinclair (2021) who also provided modern keys to genera. Central European species can be identified using Hennig (1937), Papp (1978, 1993), Sabrosky (1983) and Brake (2009). The nomenclature and higher classification used in the present checklist follow Brake (2000, 2009, 2025).

Results and Discussion

According to Brake (2025) cca 390 extant species of Milichiidae are known worldwide. Miguel Carles-Tolrá in Pape et al. (2015) counted a total of 45 species in the European fauna (including adjacent island areas). The fauna of Milichiidae is relatively well known in Czechia and Slovakia. Older faunistic data on the Czech and Slovak Milichiidae are scattered in a number of papers (most important being Roháček 1996), which are reviewed by Roháček & Barták (2001). Subsequent additions to the Milichiidae faunas of Czechia and Slovakia are listed in Roháček (2009) and in the present paper (for references see below). Since the last electronic version of the checklist (Roháček 2009) three species are added here, all three from Czechia and one from Slovakia, two of them based on new records presented below. The fauna of Bohemia is enriched by three species, and that of Moravia by two species. Consequently, altogether 27 species are listed in the present checklist, 25 from Czechia (23 from Bohemia, 22 from Moravia) and 23 from Slovakia.

Checklist

All changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

MILICHIINAE

<i>Milichia</i> Meigen, 1830		
<i>ludens</i> (Wahlberg, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pseudoludens</i> Papp, 1977	CZ (B)	¹⁾
<i>speciosa</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾

<i>Milichiella</i> Giglio-Tos, 1895		
<i>tiefii</i> (Mik, 1887)	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾

MADIZINAE

<i>Desmometopa</i> Loew, 1866		
<i>discipalpis</i> Papp, 1993	CZ (M)	⁴⁾
<i>m-nigrum</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK

<i>microps</i> Lamb, 1914	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>sordida</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>varipalpis</i> Malloch, 1927	CZ (B M)	SK ^{5, 6)}
<i>Leptomometopa</i> Becker, 1903		
<i>latipes</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>niveipennis</i> (Strobl, 1898)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>Madiza</i> Fallén, 1810		
<i>eximia</i> Papp, 1993		SK
<i>glabra</i> Fallén, 1820	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pachymera</i> Becker, 1908	CZ (B M)	SK
PHYLLOMYZINAE		
<i>Neophyllomyza</i> Melander, 1913		
<i>acyglossa</i> (Villeneuve, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>leanderi</i> (Hendel, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Phyllomyza</i> Fallén, 1810		
<i>beckeri</i> Kramer, 1920	CZ (B)	
<i>donisthorpei</i> Schmitz, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>equitans</i> (Hendel, 1919)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavitaris</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>formicae</i> Schmitz, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>longipalpis</i> (Schmitz, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>melania</i> (Hendel, 1919)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rubricornis</i> Schmitz, 1923	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>securicornis</i> Fallén, 1823	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>silesiaca</i> (Duda, 1935)	CZ (B M)	
<i>tetragona</i> Hendel, 1924		SK

Comments

¹⁾ The species is here recorded from Czechia for the first time as follows:

Milichia pseudoludens Papp, 1977. Czech Republic: S Bohemia: Vráž nr. Písek, 49°23'59"N, 14°07'58"E, 400 m, nr. brook, Malaise trap, 10.v.-4.vi.2011, 1♀, M. Barták leg., I. Brake det. (coll. M. Barták, Praha). Remarks: Up to now, the species was only known from 1♂1♀ type specimens collected in 1909 in Hungary: Szada nr. Budapest (Papp 1977).

²⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Roháček et al. (2017).

³⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Roháček & Máca (2010).

⁴⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček (2016).

⁵⁾ The species is here recorded from Czechia for the first time as follows:

Desmometopa varipalpis Malloch, 1927. Czech Republic: W Moravia: Jihlava-Pávov, 49°26'26"N, 15°35'44"E, wetland nr. pond, Malaise trap, 10.viii.-4.x.2009, 1♀, M. Barták leg., I. Brake det. (coll. M. Barták, Praha). Remarks: In Europe an invasive, currently cosmopolitan species. In Central Europe first recorded from Hungary in 2002 (Papp 2003).

⁶⁾ The species is here recorded from Slovakia for the first time as follows:

Desmometopa varipalpis Malloch, 1927. Slovakia: Iža, salt marsh Bokroš, 47.701 N, 18.254 E, 106 m, Malaise trap, 5.-16.v.2017, L. Vidlička & O. Majzlan leg., 1♂, I. Brake det. (coll. M. Barták, Praha).

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We would like to thank Irina Brake (London, England, UK) for identification of *Milichia pseudoludens* and *Desmometopa varipalpis* specimens and Peter Chandler (Melksham, England, UK) for revision of the MS draft. The study by J. Roháček was financially supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic by institutional financing of long-term conceptual development of the research institution (the Silesian Museum, MK000100595).

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Updated checklist of the Odiniidae Hendel, 1920 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published by Máca (2009) for Odiniidae in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Electronic version* 2. Altogether nine species are listed here; 8 species from Czechia (all of them in Bohemia, 7 in Moravia) and 8 from Slovakia. Two species from Czechia (Bohemia only) and two from Slovakia have been added since the publication of the checklist mentioned above. Relevant references to faunistic and taxonomic papers are given.

Key words: ribbon flies, biodiversity, Central Europe.

Introduction

European members of the family are uniform in appearance, small (2.0–5.0 mm), silvery-grey to brownish grey dusted and often mottled, plump flies with strongly bristled head and thorax, somewhat thickened legs, in particular the femora (this character being more apparent in males). Wing with a dark spot at junction of R_1 and more or less developed dark patches along transverse veins. For a detailed survey of their morphological characters see e. g. Tschirnhaus (2008) or Gaimari (2021). They occur locally, mostly in primeval or natural-type forests, from lowlands to montane altitudes, whilst some prefer forest margins or alder and willow stands alongside rivers; *Odinia boletina* (Zetterstedt, 1848) is regularly found on bracket fungi, mostly *Fomes fomentarius* aggr. and *Ganoderma* species, obviously using the underside of the bracket as an assembly site for courtship (Roháček 2023). The larvae are conspicuous by anterior spiracles shifted dorsad, though not so extremely as in Agromyzidae (Krivosheina 1981). They live under the bark of deciduous and (rarely) coniferous trees, mostly in the galleries of wood-boring insects (Coleoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera) with ambrosia fungi. Younger larvae are most probably saprophagous or mycosaprophagous inquilines, older ones are predators of puparia and sick larvae, and at least some are capable of cannibalism (Kirk-Spriggs & Barraclough 2009).

Methods

Papp (1998) published an account of the Palaearctic fauna and keyed genera but a comprehensive key to all species is still lacking. With some caution Papp (1978), Krivosheina (1981) and Withers & Papp (2012) may be used for identification of the majority of Central European species but original descriptions must also be studied. However, published descriptions of some species are hardly comparable so that it is difficult to evaluate the credibility of some determinations; a modern monograph of *Odinia* is badly needed. As concerns the countries treated here, a chronological list of pertinent first records

or interconnected references to them is as follows: Máca (1978), Papp (1978: *O. czernyi* Collin, 1952 from Urvölgy = Špania Dolina), Máca (1981, 1986), Roháček (1995), Máca (1997, 2009), Máca et al. (2013) and Roháček (2023).

Results and Discussion

Odiniidae is a small family comprising two subfamilies and about 70 described species worldwide (Gaimari & Mathis 2011, with just a few more recent additions). Only 15 species, all belonging to the nominotypical subfamily, occur in Europe. European species have been listed by Carles-Tolrá (2013) but *Odinia rossi* MacGowan & Rotheray, 2004 and *Nealticomerus fabricius* Withers & Papp 2012 were omitted. Máca (2009) listed eight species from Czechia; due to the sinking of two species in synonymy with the same valid species (see Comment 4 below). Consequently, at present eight species are again known from Czechia (all of them from Bohemia and 7 from Moravia), including two species (one being the first record from Czechia) from Bohemia added after the previous checklist (Máca 2009) and 8 species are currently known from Slovakia (in addition to 6 species listed in the previous checklist two species were recently added, see below).

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

Nealticomerus Hendel, 1903

<i>formosus</i> (Loew, 1844)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fabricius</i> Withers & Papp 2012	CZ (B)	SK ¹⁾

Odinia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

<i>boletina</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>czernyi</i> Collin, 1952	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾
<i>mejerei</i> Collin, 1952	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ornata</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>photophila</i> Papp, 1977		SK ³⁾

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trinotata Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 CZ (B M) SK ⁴⁾
xanthocera Collin, 1952 CZ (B M)

Comments

¹⁾ First records from Czechia (Bohemia) and from Slovakia were published by Roháček (2023).

²⁾ First record from Bohemia was published by Máca et al. (2013).

³⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Roháček (2023).

⁴⁾ *Odinia loewi* Collin, 1952 and *O. maculata* (Meigen, 1830) were synonymized with *O. trinotata* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 by von Tschirnhaus (2008) and Gaimari & Mathis (2011), respectively.

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We are obliged to Peter Chandler (Melksham, England, UK) for revision of the MS draft. The study by J. Roháček was financially supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic by institutional financing of long-term conceptual development of the research institution (the Silesian Museum, MK000100595).

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Updated Checklist of the Pallopteridae Loew, 1862 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Pallopteridae (Barták & Merz 2009). The number of species has increased by one in Slovakia. The present list includes 15 species from Czechia (15 from Bohemia and 12 from Moravia) and 15 from Slovakia. Relevant faunistic and systematic papers are listed.

Key words: march flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Small to medium-sized flies with a body length ranging from 2.5 to 6.0 mm, varying in colour from yellow to black, often with dark markings on the wings. Head mostly with only one upper orbital bristle, postocular bristles parallel or slightly diverging, vibrissae absent. Wing with complete subcostal vein and evenly concave outer margin of cell cup. For further details on the adult morphology, see Merz (1998). The known larvae are very similar to those of Lonchaeidae. They are elongate-cylindrical, rather smooth, with only a few ventral creeping spines. The larvae have two distinct trophic strategies: those forming the first group live in plants and are either phytophagous or carnivorous or a combination of both, and those forming the second group live under bark where they are carnivorous, preying upon the larvae of bark beetles or other insects (Barták & Merz 2009). For further details on the larval morphology, see Merz (1998).

Methods

The basic characteristics of the family are given by Merz (1998). The identification of all central European species is possible using the keys of Ozerov (2009), Morge (1967), and Rotheray & MacGowan (1999). The nomenclature in the Fauna Europaea (Merz et al. 2013) is used in the present checklist.

Results and Discussion

Altogether 23 species are known to occur in Europe (Merz et al. 2013); 16 are listed in the present checklist: 15 in Czechia (15 in Bohemia, 12 in Moravia) and 15 in Slovakia. Since the last checklist, the number of species has increased by one species for Slovakia (Dvořák 2012). The faunistics of Czech and Slovak Pallopteridae has been rather well studied. The list of species in the Fauna Europaea (Merz et al. 2013) agrees with the presented checklist except the absence of two recently published records of *Toxoneura venusta* from Czechia (Barták et al. 2009) and of *Toxoneura basimaculata* from Slovakia (Dvořák 2012). Additional faunistic paper has been published by Dvořák (2017).

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list. The generic system follows Ozerov (2009).

EURYGNATHOMYIINAE

Eurygnathomyia Czerny, 1904

bicolor (Zetterstedt, 1837) CZ (B) SK

PALLOPTERINAE

Palloptera Fallén, 1820

bimaculata Strobl, 1910 CZ (B)

flava Oldenberg, 1910 CZ (B M) SK

marginata (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B M) SK

umbellatarum (Fabricius, 1775) CZ (B M) SK

ustulata Fallén, 1820 CZ (B M) SK

Temnosira Enderlein, 1936

ambusta (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B M) SK

saltuum (Linnaeus, 1758) CZ (B M) SK

Toxoneura Macquart, 1835

basimaculata (Czerny, 1934) CZ (B M) **SK**¹⁾

ephippium (Zetterstedt, 1860) SK

laetabilis (Loew, 1873) CZ (B M) **SK**²⁾

modesta (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK

quinquemaculata (Macquart, 1835) CZ (B M) SK

trimacula (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B M) SK

usta (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B M) SK

venusta (Loew, 1858) CZ (B) SK

Comments

¹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Dvořák (2012).

²⁾ In the previous checklist incorrectly placed in the genus *Temnosira*.

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Updated checklist of the Periscelididae Oldenberg, 1914 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist of Periscelididae (dwarf flies) updates that published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Periscelididae by Máca (2009). Since the latter checklist the number of species has not changed in Czechia (with one species added to Bohemia) but four species were added to the fauna of Slovakia. Consequently, the present checklist includes only three species from Czechia (three from Bohemia and two from Moravia) but all seven European species from Slovakia.

Key words: dwarf flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

The Periscelididae is a small family of Diptera Acalyptratae; however, its taxonomic limits have recently been disputed. Although the family is treated in its broad sense by Mathis & Rung (2011) and also most recently by Rung & Mathis (2021), in the last electronic checklist (Máca 2009) and also here the narrow concept (containing only Periscelidinae of Mathis & Rung 2011) is maintained while *Stenomicroa* Coquillett, 1900 and allied genera are considered to belong to the separate family Stenomicroidae Papp, 1984 (see also Roháček 2011).

The adults of European species are minute to small flies (1.3–4.5 mm) with brownish thorax, abdomen usually with lateral silvery spots and legs yellow with dark bands. Head with face sclerotized and protruding. Antenna with pedicel cap-like and bearing dorsal cleft; 1st flagellomere more or less deflexed, with dorsobasal, long-pectinate arista; no vibrissa or pseudovibrissa but with series of short ventro-proclinate setae on ventral side of vibrissal angle and anterior part of gena; gena with a row of long curved peristomal setae at ventral margin. Wing: costal vein without breaks, not reaching further than junction of R_{4+5} , Sc vestigial apically; cell cup present. Male genitalia very distinctive due to the peculiar modification of the phallapodeme which is enormously extended to form a large pocket-shaped (hood-like in Papp & Withers 2011) capsule that is ventrally fused with the hypandrial frame. Female postabdomen short, distinguished by fused sclerites of 7th segment to form a complete ring with embedded 7th spiracle and reduced to vestigial 10th tergum (supraanal plate). For additional information see Mathis & Papp (1998), Roháček & Andrade (2017) and Roháček (2022). The larva and puparium are dorsoventrally flattened, each segment with a transverse row of spinulose processes (Papp 1995, Rotheray & Robertson 1998, Roháček 2022). Adults of dwarf flies occur from lowlands to lower mountain altitudes, on and around diseased or wounded deciduous trees (species of *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, *Morus* and *Salicaceae*) where they suck flowing sap, mostly at the height of the tree canopy, so that they are only rarely collected by usual

methods (Bächli et al. 2006). The larva feeds on fresh flowing sap on the surface of bark (Papp 1998).

Methods

For the identification of European species, the paper by Duda (1934) was considered fundamental but is now much outdated. Therefore, the studies of Mathis & Papp (1998), Papp & Withers (2011), Roháček & Andrade (2017), Pollini Paltrinieri & Roháček (2022) and Roháček (2022) are recommended for safe identification of Periscelididae in Europe. For nomenclature (including usage of subgenera) the catalogue by Mathis & Rung (2011) is followed here.

Results and Discussion

According to the present (more restricted) concept, the Periscelididae comprise six genera with approximately 50 described species (Mathis & Rung 2011 plus a few taxa subsequently described). In Europe, there are only seven described species (plus one subspecies) in a single genus *Periscelis* Loew, 1858, see Papp & Withers (2011), Roháček & Andrade (2017), Pollini Paltrinieri & Roháček (2022) and Roháček (2022). All seven European species are given in the present checklist from Slovakia, four of them being added since the last checklist by Máca (2009). On the contrary, only 3 species are known from the Czechia (3 from Bohemia and 2 from Moravia), of which only one was added to the fauna of Bohemia since the last electronic checklist (Máca 2009).

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

Periscelis Loew, 1858

sg. *Myodris* Lioy, 1864

annulata (Fallén, 1813) CZ (B M) SK

haennii Pollini Paltrinieri & Roháček, 2022 SK¹⁾

piricercus Carles-Tolrá & Verdugo Páez 2009 SK²⁾

sg. *Periscelis* s. str.

annulipes Loew, 1858 CZ (B) SK
laszloi Roháček, 2022 SK³⁾
nigra Zetterstedt, 1860 SK
winnertzii Egger, 1862 CZ (B M) SK^{4, 5)}
 = *fugax* Roháček & Andrade, 2017

Comments

¹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Roháček (2023).

²⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Roháček (2024).

³⁾ First records from Slovakia were published by Roháček & Andrade (2017) as *Periscelis winnertzii* auctt. (not Egger). This mistake was subsequently rectified by Roháček (2022).

⁴⁾ First records from Bohemia were published by Roháček & Andrade (2017) as *P. fugax*. They described it as a new species, *P. fugax* Roháček & Andrade, 2017, but it was subsequently synonymized with *P. winnertzii* by Roháček (2022) based on the lectotype designation of the latter species.

⁵⁾ First records from Slovakia were published by Roháček (2022).

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Updated Checklist of the Phoridae Latreille, 1796 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Phoridae Latreille, 1796, with total 274 species (Czechia 230, Bohemia 179, Moravia 200 and Slovakia 208). The present list includes total 306 species, from Czechia 232 species and 254 species from Slovakia. Relevant faunistic and systematic papers are listed.

Key words: Scuttle flies, biodiversity, new records, Central Europe

Introduction

Phorid flies (Diptera: Phoridae) are small to very small (0.4–5.5 mm) hump-backed flies, yellowish-brown to black in colour and with a characteristically simplified wing venation: the anterior series of veins (costa and radial veins) are thick, and the postradial sections (medial and anal veins) are fine and unforked. No cross-veins in the wing apart from the humeral vein. Antenna long-aristate, the bristle apical to dorsal. Maxillary palps large, usually spatulate and bristled. Abdomen typically with tergites on the first six segments and typically without sternites. The adults are found in all types of terrestrial habitats, particularly in forests and meadows but also in steppe-like and xerothermic sites. The larval biology and food preferences are very varied. The immature stages are mostly polysaprophagous or parasitic. The parasitic forms are often found in the nests of ants and termites (Brown et al. 2017); others have been recorded from Coccinellidae (Disney et al. 1994), social Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, earthworms (Disney 1991), land snails (Coupland 1994), and Diplopoda (Hash 2014). The natural history of some species reared from dung, carrion, dead arthropods, fungi, or the nests of wasps and/or bumble-bees can be interpreted as facultative predation or saprophagy. Some fungus breeders feed on the fungi but others are obligate predators or parasitoids of other fungus feeders such as larval Sciaridae. For most species, the larval natural history is not known. Data on the morphology and biology of the family were reviewed by Disney (1994).

Methods

The genera and species can be identified with the keys and papers by Schmitz (1938–1958), Disney (1983–2008), Brown (1995), Disney & Beuk (1997), Disney & Brenner (2003), Disney & Ševčík (2009), Jancík & Disney (2020), etc.

Results and Discussion

Phorid flies (Diptera: Phoridae) belong to the lower family Cyclorrhapha, a superfamily of Platypezoidea with about 35 genera and more than 700 species in Europe (Oosterbroek, 2006). 274 species were recorded in the *Checklist of Diptera*

of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2 for family Phoridae Latreille, 1796 (Mocek 2009): 230 for the Czech Republic (179 for Bohemia, 200 for Moravia) and 208 for Slovakia.

Recently, the updated checklist contains a total of 306 species. 232 species are known from Czechia (Mocek 2009; Ševčík 2010) and 254 species are known from Slovakia (Mocek 2009; Jancík and Disney 2020; Grundmann et al. 2023, 2024, 2025).

Checklist

New records are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

<i>Aenigmatias</i> Meinert, 1890			
<i>brevifrons</i> (Schmitz, 1955)	CZ (B)		
<i>exreginae</i> Jancík & Disney, 2020			SK ²⁾
<i>franzi</i> Schmitz, 1950	CZ (B M)		
<i>lubbockii</i> (Verrall, 1877)	CZ (B M)		SK ⁴⁾
<i>Anevrina</i> Lioy, 1864			
<i>curvinervis</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M)		SK
<i>kozaneki</i> Brown, 1995	CZ (M)		SK
<i>thoracica</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M)		SK
<i>unispinosa</i> (Zetterstedt, 1860)	CZ (B M)		SK
<i>urbana</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)		SK
<i>Beckerina</i> Malloch, 1910			
<i>umbrimargo</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M)		SK
<i>Billotia</i> Schmitz, 1944			
<i>inermis</i> Schmitz, 1944	CZ (B M)		SK
<i>Borophaga</i> Enderlein, 1924			
<i>agilis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)		SK
<i>carinifrons</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)		SK
<i>erythrocerca</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)		
<i>femorata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)		SK
<i>germanica</i> (Schmitz, 1918)	CZ (B M)		SK
<i>incrassata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)		SK

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<i>irregularis</i> (Wood, 1912)	CZ (B)		<i>altifrons</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>subsultans</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>analisis</i> (Lundbeck, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁵⁾
<i>Chaetopleurophora</i> (Schmitz, 1922)			<i>angularis</i> (Schmitz, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>bohemanii</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>annulipes</i> (Schmitz, 1921)		SK ⁵⁾
<i>erythronota</i> (Strobl, 1892)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>aristica</i> (Schmitz, 1920)	CZ (M)	
<i>spinosior</i> Schmitz, 1938	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>basispinata</i> (Lundbeck, 1920)		SK ⁵⁾
<i>spinosissima</i> (Strobl, 1892)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>beckeri</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B)	
<i>Conicera</i> Meigen, 1830			<i>berndseni</i> (Schmitz, 1919)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>dauci</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>bovista</i> (Gimmerthal, 1848)	CZ (B M)	
<i>floricola</i> Schmitz, 1938	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>brevicostalis</i> (Wood, 1910)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>schnittmanni</i> Schmitz, 1926	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>brevisetia</i> (Wood, 1912)		SK
<i>similis</i> (Haliday, 1833)	CZ (B M)		<i>brevissima</i> Schmitz, 1924		SK ⁵⁾
<i>tarsalis</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>breviterga</i> (Lundbeck, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾
<i>tibialis</i> Schmitz, 1925	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>brunneicornis</i> (Schmitz, 1920)	CZ (M)	
<i>Diplonevra</i> Lioy, 1864			<i>brunneipennis</i> Costa, 1857		SK
<i>abbreviata</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>campestris</i> (Wood, 1908)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>concinna</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>ciliata</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>crassicornis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>cinereifrons</i> (Strobl, 1910)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>florescens</i> (Turton, 1801)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>clara</i> (Schmitz, 1921)	CZ (B)	
<i>funebria</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>clemonsi</i> Disney, 1984		SK ⁴⁾
<i>glabra</i> (Schmitz, 1927)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>coacta</i> (Lundbeck, 1920)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>lophochaeta</i> (Schmitz, 1927)		SK	<i>collini</i> (Wood, 1909)		SK
<i>nitidula</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>communiformis</i> (Schmitz, 1918)		SK
<i>pilosella</i> (Schmitz, 1927)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>conformis</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>sesquicornis</i> (Schmitz, 1927)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>consetigera</i> Schmitz, 1925		SK
<i>unisetalis</i> (Schmitz, 1935)		SK	<i>costalis</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (M)	
<i>Dohrniphora</i> Dahl, 1898			<i>crassicosta</i> (Strobl, 1892)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>cornuta</i> (Bigot in de la Sagra, 1857)	CZ (B)	SK	<i>crassipes</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁵⁾
<i>Gymnophora</i> Macquart, 1835			<i>curvicaepilla</i> Schmitz, 1947		SK ⁵⁾
<i>arcuata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>dahli</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (M)	
<i>healeyae</i> Disney, 1980	CZ (B M)		<i>deltomera</i> (Schmitz, 1924)		SK ⁵⁾
<i>integralis</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>densior</i> Schmitz, 1927		SK ⁵⁾
<i>nigripennis</i> Schmitz, 1926	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>discreta</i> (Wood, 1909)		SK
<i>prescherweberae</i> Disney, 1997	CZ (B M)		<i>diversa</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>quartomollis</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>dubitalis</i> (Wood, 1908)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>Gymnoptera</i> Lioy, 1864			<i>eccoptomera</i> Schmitz, 1927	CZ (M)	
<i>longicostalis</i> Schmitz, 1933	CZ (B M)		<i>elongata</i> (Wood, 1914)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>vitripennis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>emarginata</i> (Wood, 1908)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Hypocera</i> Lioy, 1864			<i>errata</i> (Wood, 1912)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>mordellaria</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>excorticata</i> Disney, 2010		SK ⁵⁾
<i>Megaselia</i> Rondani, 1856			<i>fenestralis</i> (Schmitz, 1919)		SK ⁵⁾
<i>abditata</i> Schmitz, 1959		SK ⁴⁾	<i>flava</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>aculeata</i> (Schmitz, 1919)		SK ⁴⁾	<i>flavescens</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK ⁵⁾
<i>aequalis</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>flavicans</i> Schmitz, 1935	CZ (M)	SK
<i>affinis</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>flavicoxa</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>albicans</i> (Wood, 1908)		SK ⁵⁾	<i>frameata</i> Schmitz, 1927	CZ (M)	SK
<i>albiclava</i> Schmitz, 1926		SK ⁴⁾	<i>frontalis</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>albocingulata</i> (Strobl, 1906)		SK	<i>furva</i> Schmitz, 1929	CZ (B)	
<i>alpina</i> Schmitz, 1965		SK	<i>fusca</i> (Wood, 1909)		SK
			<i>fuscineris</i> (Wood, 1908)	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>fuscopleuralis</i> Schmitz, 1929	CZ (B)	
			<i>fuscovariana</i> Schmitz, 1933		SK
			<i>giraudii</i> (Egger, 1862)	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>glabrifrons</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK
			<i>gregaria</i> (Wood, 1910)	CZ (M)	SK
			<i>groenlandica</i> (Lundbeck, 1901)		SK
			<i>halterata</i> (Wood, 1910)	CZ (B)	SK

<i>hartfordensis</i> Disney, 1983		SK ⁵⁾	<i>propinqua</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>hilaris</i> Schmitz, 1927		SK	<i>protarsalis</i> Schmitz, 1927	CZ (M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>hirticrus</i> (Schmitz, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pseudogiraudii</i> (Schmitz, 1920)		SK ⁴⁾
<i>hirtiventris</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>pulicaria</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hortensis</i> (Wood, 1909)		SK	<i>pumila</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>humeralis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pusilla</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hyalipennis</i> (Wood, 1912)	CZ (B)		<i>pygmaea</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hypopygialis</i> (Lundbeck, 1920)		SK	<i>quadriseta</i> (Schmitz, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ignobilis</i> (Schmitz, 1919)		SK ⁵⁾	<i>rivalis</i> (Wood, 1909)		SK
<i>incrassata</i> (Schmitz, 1920)		SK	<i>rubella</i> (Schmitz, 1920)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>indifferens</i> (Lundbeck, 1920)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>rubescens</i> (Wood, 1912)		SK ⁴⁾
<i>infrapospita</i> (Wood, 1909)		SK	<i>rudis</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	
<i>intergeriva</i> Schmitz, 1948		SK ⁵⁾	<i>rufa</i> (Wood, 1908)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>intonsa</i> Schmitz, 1948	CZ (B M)		<i>ruficornis</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>involuta</i> (Wood, 1910)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>rufipes</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lata</i> (Wood, 1910)	CZ (B)	SK	<i>rupestris</i> Schmitz, 1934	CZ (B)	
<i>latericia</i> Schmitz, 1935		SK	<i>scutellaris</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>latifemorata</i> (Becker, 1901)		SK	<i>sepulchralis</i> (Lundbeck, 1920)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>latifrons</i> (Wood, 1910)	CZ (M)	SK ⁴⁾	<i>setulipalpis</i> Schmitz, 1938		SK
<i>laticus</i> Schmitz, 1936	CZ (M)	SK ⁴⁾	<i>sevciki</i> Disney in Ševčík, 2006	CZ (M)	SK
<i>latipalpis</i> (Schmitz, 1921)		SK ⁵⁾	<i>shawii</i> Disney, 2006	CZ (M)	SK ^{1), 5)}
<i>ledburiensis</i> Brues, 1915		SK ⁴⁾	<i>simulans</i> (Wood, 1912)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>limburgensis</i> (Schmitz, 1918)		SK	<i>sordida</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>longicostalis</i> (Wood, 1912)		SK	<i>speiseri</i> Schmitz, 1929		SK ⁵⁾
<i>longipalpis</i> (Wood, 1910)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>spinata</i> (Wood, 1910)		SK ⁴⁾
<i>longiseta</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)		<i>spinicincta</i> (Wood, 1910)		SK
<i>lucifrons</i> (Schmitz, 1918)		SK	<i>spinigera</i> (Wood, 1908)	CZ (B M)	
<i>lutea</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>stigmatica</i> (Schmitz, 1920)	CZ (M)	
<i>luteipes</i> (Schmitz, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>stichata</i> (Lundbeck, 1920)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>lutescens</i> (Wood, 1910)		SK ⁴⁾	<i>striolata</i> Schmitz, 1940		SK
<i>major</i> (Wood, 1912)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>styloprocta</i> (Schmitz, 1921)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>malhamensis</i> Disney, 1986		SK ⁵⁾	<i>subcarpalis</i> (Lundbeck, 1820)		SK ⁵⁾
<i>mallochi</i> (Wood, 1909)		SK	<i>subconvexa</i> (Lundbeck, 1920)		SK ⁵⁾
<i>manicata</i> (Wood, 1910)		SK ⁴⁾	<i>subnudipennis</i> (Schmitz, 1919)		SK
<i>maura</i> (Wood, 1910)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>subpleuralis</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>meconicera</i> (Speiser, 1925)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>subtumida</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>meigeni</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>sulphuripes</i> (Meigen, 1830)		SK
<i>melanocephala</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B)	SK ⁴⁾	<i>superciliata</i> (Wood, 1910)		SK
<i>minor</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>surdifrons</i> (Wood, 1909)		SK ⁵⁾
<i>minuta</i> (Aldrich, 1892)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>sylvatica</i> (Wood, 1910)	CZ (M)	SK ^{1), 5)}
<i>mixta</i> (Schmitz, 1918)	CZ (M)		<i>tama</i> (Schmitz, 1926)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>montana</i> Schmitz, 1935		SK	<i>tarsalis</i> (Wood, 1910)	CZ (M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>mortenseni</i> (Lundbeck, 1920)		SK	<i>tarsicia</i> Schmitz, 1926	CZ (M)	SK
<i>nasoni</i> (Malloch, 1914)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>tumida</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigra</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>uliginosa</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>nigriceps</i> (Loew, 1866)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>unguicularis</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>obscuripennis</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>valvata</i> Schmitz, 1935	CZ (B)	SK
<i>ostravaensis</i> Disney, 2008	CZ (M)		<i>variana</i> Schmitz, 1926	CZ (B)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>paludosa</i> (Wood, 1908)	CZ (B)	SK	<i>vernalis</i> (Wood, 1909)		SK ³⁾
<i>parva</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>verralli</i> (Wood, 1910)		SK
<i>pectoralis</i> (Wood, 1910)		SK	<i>vestita</i> (Wood, 1914)		SK
<i>perfusca</i> Schmitz, 1935	CZ (M)		<i>virilis</i> (Schmitz, 1919)		SK
<i>picta</i> (Lehmann, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>woodi</i> (Lundbeck, 1922)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pleuralis</i> (Wood, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>xanthozona</i> (Strobl, 1892)	CZ (B M)	
<i>plurispinulosa</i> (Zetterstedt, 1860)	CZ (B)	SK			
<i>posticata</i> (Strobl, 1898)		SK	<i>Menoziola</i> Schmitz, 1927		
<i>producta</i> (Schmitz, 1921)		SK ⁴⁾	<i>obscuripes</i> (Schmitz, 1927)	CZ (B M)	

<i>schmitzi</i> (Menozzi, 1921)	CZ (B M)		<i>Stichillus</i> Enderlein, 1924	
			<i>coronatus</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M)
<i>Metopina</i> Macquart, 1835			<i>Triphleba</i> Rondani, 1856	
<i>braueri</i> (Strobl, 1880)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>admirabilis</i> Schmitz, 1927	SK
<i>crassinervis</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (M)	SK	<i>aequalis</i> (Schmitz, 1919)	CZ (B M)
<i>formicomendicola</i> Schmitz, 1927	CZ (B M)		<i>antricola</i> (Schmitz, 1918)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>galeata</i> (Haliday, 1833)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>aptina</i> (Schiner, 1853)	CZ (M)
<i>heselhausi</i> Schmitz, 1914	CZ (B)		<i>autumnalis</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>oligoneura</i> (Mik, 1867)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>bicornuta</i> (Strobl, 1910)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>perpusilla</i> (Six, 1878)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>bifida</i> Schmitz, 1949	CZ (B)
<i>pileata</i> Schmitz, 1936	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>citireiformis</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>ulrichi</i> Disney, 1979	CZ (B M)		<i>collini</i> Schmitz, 1943	CZ (B M)
<i>Obscuriphora</i> Disney, 1986			<i>crassinervis</i> (Strobl, 1910)	CZ (M)
<i>sheppardi</i> Disney, 1986	CZ (M)		<i>disparinervis</i> (Schmitz, 1947)	CZ (B)
<i>Phalacrotophora</i> Enderlein, 1912			<i>distinguenda</i> (Strobl, 1892)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>berolinensis</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>dudai</i> (Schmitz, 1918)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>beuki</i> Disney in Disney & Beuk 1997	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>excisa</i> (Lundbeck, 1921)	CZ (B) SK
<i>delageae</i> Disney, 1979	CZ (B M)		<i>flexipalpis</i> Schmitz, 1927	CZ (M)
<i>fasciata</i> (Fallén, 1823)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>gracilis</i> (Wood, 1907)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>spectabilis</i> Schmitz, 1925		SK	<i>hentrichi</i> Schmitz, 1934	SK
<i>Phora</i> Latreille, 1796			<i>hyalinata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>adducta</i> Schmitz, 1955	CZ (B)		<i>inaequalis</i> Schmitz, 1943	CZ (B) SK
<i>artifrons</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (M)		<i>intermedia</i> (Malloch, 1908)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>atra</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>lugubris</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>convallium</i> Schmitz, 1928	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>luteifemorata</i> (Wood, 1906)	CZ (B)
<i>convergens</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)		<i>minuta</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>dubia</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>nudipalpis</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>edentata</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>opaca</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>hamata</i> Schmitz, 1927	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pachyneurella</i> (Schmitz, 1919)	SK
<i>holosericea</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>palposa</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	SK
<i>horrida</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>papillata</i> (Wingate, 1906)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>hyperborea</i> Schmitz, 1927	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>smithi</i> Disney, 1982	CZ (B M)
<i>indivisa</i> Schmitz, 1948	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>subcompleta</i> Schmitz, 1927	CZ (B M)
<i>limpida</i> Schmitz, 1935	CZ (B)		<i>transparens</i> (Schmitz, 1922)	CZ (B) SK
<i>obscura</i> (Zetterstedt, 1848)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>trinervis</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>penicillata</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>tumidula</i> (Schmitz, 1918)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>pubipes</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>vitrea</i> (Wood, 1906)	SK
<i>stictica</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Veruanus</i> Schmitz, 1927	
<i>tincta</i> Schmitz, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>oldenbergi</i> Schmitz, 1919	CZ (B M)
<i>Plectanocnema</i> Schmitz, 1926			<i>Woodiphora</i> Schmitz, 1926	
<i>nudipes</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>retroversa</i> (Wood, 1908)	SK ⁵⁾
<i>Pseudacteon</i> Coquillett, 1907			<i>Xenotriphleba</i> Buck, 1997	
<i>formicarium</i> (Verrall, 1877)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>dentistylata</i> Buck, 1997	CZ (B M)
<i>lundbecki</i> Schmitz, 1924	CZ (M)	SK		
<i>Spiniphora</i> Malloch, 1909			Comments	
<i>bergenstammi</i> (Mik, 1864)	CZ (B M)	SK	¹⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Ševčík (2010).	
<i>dorsalis</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M)	SK	²⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Jancík & Disney (2020).	
<i>excisa</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (B M)	SK	³⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Grundmann et al. (2023).	
<i>jugorum</i> (Schmitz, 1924)	CZ (B)	SK	⁴⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Grundmann et al. (2024).	
<i>maculata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)			
<i>strobl</i> (Becker, 1901)	CZ (M)	SK		

⁵⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Grundmann et al. (2025).

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Updated checklist of the Platystomatidae Schiner, 1862 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Platystomatidae (Roháček & Heřman 2009). No species has been added since the latter checklist. The present list includes five species and/or subspecies from Czechia (three from Bohemia and five from Moravia) and seven from Slovakia.

Key words: signal flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Small to large (3.0–11.0 mm), often robust, dark-coloured flies, either with brown wings with numerous hyaline dots, a stout, microtrichose body and a bright yellow ventral part of the abdomen, or with dark banded or spotted wings and a shining, rather slender body. Head rounded to distinctly flattened; ocelli present, arista pubescent or bare; ocellar and postvertical (= postocellar) setae reduced or absent; true vibrissa absent; 1–2 fronto-orbital setae, interfrontal setulae scattered. Wing with a dark pattern, either transversely banded (*Rivellia*) or dark and densely white spotted (*Platystoma*). Costa with a humeral break, subcosta complete; bm-cu present; anal cell (cup) closed by a straight or arcuate vein but without a posteroapical pointed lobe. No dorsal preapical setae on tibiae. Male abdomen and postabdomen similar to those in Tephritidae: sternite 6 very narrow, bare, tergite 6 absent, gonostylus with 1–2 thickened, tooth-like prensisetae, phallus coiled in a pocket underneath 5th tergite at rest, distiphallus very long and terminating in a large glans, bearing 2–3 tubes called apical filaments. Female abdomen often with 6th tergite (and often 4th and 5th tergites) strongly reduced; postabdomen as described for Ulidiidae, thus with strongly sclerotized 7th segment forming the oviscapae. For more detail on the adult morphology see McAlpine (1998). The larvae are either saprophagous in rotting vegetation (*Platystoma*) or are associated with root nodules in legumes (*Rivellia*). Adults occur in meadows and grassland swamps with legumes (*Rivellia*) or in warm steppe to wood-and-steppe habitats and are attracted to fresh faeces (*Platystoma*).

Methods

The family is characterized in detail by McAlpine (1998) and Korneyev (2001) who also gave keys to the Palaearctic genera. The Central European species of Platystomatidae can be identified using the papers by Hennig (1945), Lyneborg (1964), Soós (1980), or Rivošecchi (2000). The nomenclature of this checklist follows that in Fauna Europaea (Korneyev 2013) except for some different spellings (see note below).

Results and Discussion

Altogether 21 species in two genera, including nine taxa considered to be subspecies, are known to occur in Europe (Korneyev 2013, Pape et al. 2015); seven species and/or subspecies are included in the present checklist: five in Czechia (three in Bohemia, five in Moravia), and seven in Slovakia). Since the last version of the checklist, the number of species has not changed.

Checklist

Spelling changes with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

Platystoma Meigen, 1803

<i>gemmaionis</i> (Rondani, 1869)	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>lugubre</i> (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>plantationis</i> (Rondani, 1869)		SK ¹⁾
<i>pubescens</i> Loew, 1845	CZ (M)	SK
<i>seminationis seminationis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>seminationis bisetum</i> Loew, 1868		SK ¹⁾

Rivellia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

<i>syngenesiae</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	CZ (B M)	SK
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Comment

¹⁾ The species names *gemmaionis*, *plantationis*, and *seminationis* are correct spellings, as they are not adjectives; they are genitives of nouns, and so must not conform to the gender of the generic name. The names suggested in Fauna Europaea (Korneyev 2013) and applied also by Roháček & Heřman (2009) were erroneous. The subspecies name *bisetum* is an adjective and must conform to the neuter gender of *Platystoma* (for all these notes: V. Korneyev and P. Chandler, pers. comm.).

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spelling of species names. We are obliged to Peter Chandler (Melksham, England, UK) for revision of the MS draft. This paper was financially supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic by institutional financing of long-term conceptual development of the research institution (the Silesian Museum, MK000100595).

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Updated checklists of the Pseudopomyzidae McAlpine, 1966, Strongylophthalmyiidae Hendel, 1917, Tanypezidae Andersen, 1876 and Megamerinidae Hendel, 1913 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklists updates those published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Pseudopomyzidae, Strongylophthalmyiidae, Tanypezidae and Megamerinidae by Roháček (2009a,b,c,d). Since the latter checklists the number of species has not been changed in Czechia and/or Slovakia in families Pseudopomyzidae, Tanypezidae and Megamerinidae but one species was added to the fauna of Czechia in Strongylophthalmyiidae. The present lists include one species each of Pseudopomyzidae, Tanypezidae and Megamerinidae from Czechia (both Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia and two species of Strongylophthalmyiidae from Czechia (two from Bohemia, one from Moravia) and one from Slovakia.

Key words: Pseudopomyzid flies, Strongylophthalmyiid flies, Tanypezid flies, Megamerinid flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Pseudopomyzidae. Minute to small (1.7–5.5 mm), usually dark coloured acalyptate flies. Head with ocelli, ocellar setae and long vibrissae present, postvertical setae convergent, three reclinate frontal (orbital) setae, no interfrontal setae; antenna porrect; arista dorsal, pubescent. Wing hyaline, unpatterned. Mesonotum anteriorly, between humeral calli, with 1–4 scapular setae (situated in front of dorsocentrals) and 4–5 dorsocentral setae. C with humeral (weak) and subcostal breaks; Sc incomplete; cross-vein bm-cu absent; cell cup closed. Tibiae without dorsal preapical setae. Male terminalia with epandrium elongate, trough-like. Female postabdomen with a cone-like ovipositor formed by fused sclerites of 7th segment (for more detail see McAlpine & Shatalkin (1998) and Lonsdale (2020). The biology of the Pseudopomyzidae is poorly known. Preimaginal stages (hitherto undescribed) of the only European species probably develop in decayed vegetation as suggested by Roháček (2012). Adults can be attracted to the freshly cut and sappy stumps or logs of deciduous trees, accumulated decaying hay or some blossoming plants in forest clearings, sometimes abundantly (Schacht 1997; Stuke 2009; Roháček 2012).

Strongylophthalmyiidae. Small to medium-sized (3.5–5.5 mm), slender blackish brown flies with yellowish legs and somewhat flattened thorax and abdomen. Head rounded, frons relatively broad, occiput swollen. Arista short-pubescent, ocelli present; ocellar setae developed, postvertical (postocellar) setae divergent, two fronto-orbital setae; interfrontal setulae and vibrissae absent. Wing hyaline, often with diffuse darkened spots. C with a subcostal break; Sc incomplete, not reaching C, cells bm and cup present, the latter closed by convex CuA₂. Tibiae without dorsal preapical setae. Gonostyli fused to epandrium; hypandrium weakly sclerotized; aedeagus long, slender, epiphallus developed. Terminal segments of female postabdomen forming a slender but soft ovipositor

(for more about adult morphology see Iwasa 1998; Lonsdale 2020). The larvae are xylosaprophagous and have been reared from under the bark of rotting logs from deciduous trees; puparia are formed in the bast under dead bark (Rotheray & Robertson 1998; Barber 2006). The adults occur on low vegetation in wet deciduous forests and on fallen trees near the breeding sites of the larvae (Palaczyk et al. 2013; Roháček 2016).

Tanypezidae. Medium-sized (5.0–8.0 mm), slender, shining black flies; with silvery microtomentose patches on head and sides of thorax in *Tanypeza* Fallén, 1820. Head rounded-hemispherical, frons narrow, in male distinctly narrower than in female, antenna small, arista pubescent, interfrontal setulae and vibrissa absent. Legs long and slender, tibiae without dorsopreapical setae. Wing narrow, hyaline, unspotted; C with a weak subcostal break; Sc complete; R₁ setulose, R₄₊₅ recurved distally and ending close to M, cells bm and cup present, the latter closed by a knee-like bent CuA₂, A₁ long, ending near wing margin. Gonostyli fused to epandrium; hypandrium complex but aedeagus simple, rod-shaped; epiphallus well developed. Terminal segments of female postabdomen modified into a telescopic ovipositor with cerci dorsally fused; two simple spermathecae and one distinct ventral receptacle (for more detail see Roháček 1998; Lonsdale 2013, 2020). The larvae are saprophagous and probably develop in rotting wood or other plant detritus under natural conditions. Adults can be found on low vegetation in wet deciduous forests, usually on the banks of rivers and brooks (Roháček 2016).

Megamerinidae. Medium-sized (6.0–9.0 mm), elongate, shining black flies with reddish to yellow femora. Head relatively small, rounded; ocelli present; arista short-pubescent; ptilinal suture H-shaped; ocellar, postvertical (postocellar) and interfrontal setae absent, 0 or 1 fronto-orbital seta. Anterior part of thorax without setae (i.e. humeral, anterior notopleural, presutural and anterior

dorsocentral setae absent); metapleuron and metasternum together forming a prominent base for the attachment of hind coxa. Wing narrowed basally, unicolourous, unmarked. Costa continuous, subcosta complete, cells bm and cup present, A_1 reaching wing margin. Tibiae lacking dorsal preapical setae; hind femur swollen and ventrally spinose. Abdomen narrowly attached to thorax, effectively hinge-like at junction (for additional information see Krivosheina et al. 1996, Lonsdale 2020). The larvae live under the bark of dead or dying deciduous trees and are predatory or necrophagous on the larvae of other subcorticolous insects (Krivosheina & Krivosheina 1997). The adults can be found in woodland areas, usually near the breeding sites of the larvae, on tree trunks and leaves (Roháček 2016).

Methods

Lonsdale (2020) classified Pseudopomyzidae, Strongylophthalmyiidae and Tanypezidae within the superfamily Neriodea, the latter family as a sister-group of Strongylophthalmyiidae. The knowledge of the Palaearctic members of the family Pseudopomyzidae was summarised by McAlpine & Shatalkin (1998) who also gave a key to Palaearctic genera which can also be used for the identification and nomenclature of the only European species. The family Strongylophthalmyiidae is treated in detail by Iwasa (1998); the three European species were catalogued and can be identified by means of Palaczyk et al. (2013); the latter study is also followed for nomenclature. The world fauna of Tanypezidae was catalogued by Lonsdale (2014); the only European species can be identified by Roháček (1998) and Lonsdale (2014) is followed for nomenclature. Megamerinidae have been placed by Lonsdale (2020) to the superfamily Diopsoidea. Yang (1996) counted 14 species in three extant genera (including the monotypic *Megamerina* Rondani, 1861) worldwide. The sole European species can be identified by means of Krivosheina et al. (1996) or by any key to the European families of Diptera. The nomenclature of Megamerinidae used here also follows the latter paper.

Results and Discussion

The family Pseudopomyzidae includes six extant genera worldwide (Lonsdale 2020) but only three genera and three species are known in the Palaearctic Region, of which only *Pseudopomyza atrimana* (Meigen, 1830) occurs in Europe (McAlpine & Shatalkin 1998). This species is also known from Czechia (both Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia (Roháček 2009a).

The family Strongylophthalmyiidae is of Oriental origin; two genera are known worldwide but the majority of species are recorded from the Oriental and East Palaearctic regions (Shatalkin 1993, 1995, Papp 2006). Only one genus, *Strongylophthalmyia* Heller, 1902, with three species, occurs in Europe (Palaczyk et al. 2013, Sumner 2018); only one of them, *S. ustulata* (Zetterstedt, 1847), was formerly recorded from the Czech Republic

(both Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia, and was listed in all previous versions of the checklist (Roháček 2009b) but recently a second species has been added to the fauna of the Czech Republic (Bohemia only) by Roháček (2016) in a faunistic review of the Czech and Slovak species of Strongylophthalmyiidae. Inasmuch as this species is also known from Bieszczady Mts in SE Poland (Palaczyk et al. 2013), its occurrence in NE Slovakia can also be expected. On the contrary, the family Tanypezidae obviously is of New World origin; two genera are known, the speciose Neotropical *Neotanypeza* Hendel, 1903 (25 species) and the Holarctic *Tanypeza* Fallén, 1920 having only two species, the Nearctic *T. picticornis* Knab & Shannon, 1916 and the Palaearctic *T. longimana* Fallén, 1820 (see Lonsdale 2014, 2020, Sumner 2018). The latter species is also known from the Czech Republic (both Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia (for detailed faunistic review see Roháček 2016) and was listed in previous version of the checklist (Roháček 2009c).

The small family Megamerinidae is mainly distributed in the East Palaearctic area and the Oriental Region (Yang 1996); only one uncommon species, *Megamerina dolium* (Fabricius, 1805), reaches Europe (Sumner 2018) and is also known from the Czech Republic (both Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia (Roháček 2009d). A review of all previous records and currently known occurrence in these countries is given by Roháček (2016).

Checklists

New records are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

PSEUDOPOMYZIDAE

Pseudopomyza Strobl, 1893
atrimana (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK

STRONGYLOPHTHALMYIIDAE

Strongylophthalmyia Heller, 1902
pictipes Frey, 1935 CZ (B)¹⁾
ustulata (Zetterstedt, 1847) CZ (B M) SK

TANYPEZIDAE

Tanypeza Fallén, 1820
longimana Fallén, 1820 CZ (B M) SK

MEGAMERINIDAE

Megamerina Rondani, 1861
dolium (Fabricius, 1805) CZ (B M) SK

Comment

¹⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Roháček (2016).

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Updated Checklist of the Rhagionidae Latreille, 1802 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Rhagionidae (Rozkošný 2009). The number of species has increased by 1 in Slovakia. The present list includes 24 species from Czechia (24 from Bohemia and 23 from Moravia) and 27 from Slovakia. Relevant faunistic and systematic papers are listed.

Key words: snipe flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Rhagionidae are small to large, slender flies, with a body length from 2.0 to 20.0 mm. Body colour yellowish to dark, often with a yellow pattern. Males usually holoptic and females dichoptic, antennal flagellum compact, with a subapical style or arista, rounded, onion-shaped or reniform. Wing venation indicating a relationship to other Tabanomorphs; infumations or dark markings on wings not rare. Legs slender, with spurs on mid and hind tibiae. Larval head capsule slender, mostly retracted within thorax; creeping welts distinct on abdominal segments; respiratory system amphipneustic, with posterior spiracles surrounded by four lobes of anal segment. The larvae live in damp soil rich in decaying organic matter, but some species prefer rotten wood, mosses and mud at the edge of running water. The larvae are mostly predaceous, but some are also saprophagous whilst those of *Spania* are leaf-miners in liverworts. The adults are predaceous; species of *Rhagio* are often found sitting on the trunks of solitary trees with the head directed downwards (Rozkošný 2009).

Methods

The characteristics of the family have been given by Majer (1997). The Central European species may be identified using the key by Rozkošný & Spitzer (1965), whilst faunistic data from Czechia were summarised by Spitzer & Barták (2000). Nomenclature follows Majer et al. (2013) and Zeegers et al. (2021).

Results and Discussion

Altogether 87 species in six genera are known in Europe (Majer et al. 2013; Zeegers & Álvarez Fidalgo 2016, 2018). 28 species are included in this checklist, with 24 in Czechia (24 in Bohemia and 23 in Moravia) and 27 in Slovakia. One new species was added by Dvořák et al. (2021) since the last checklist.

Fauna Europaea listed also *Rhagio montanus* Becker, 1921 from Slovakia and *Chrysopilus maerens* Loew, 1873 from Czechia. No published data are known to the author and he does not receive any reply from the author of this family

in Fauna Europaea. These records are probably doubtful. The fauna of both countries is rather well studied, although several species can be found as new for both countries.

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

RHAGIONINAE

Chrysopilus Macquart, 1826

<i>asiliformis</i> (Preyssler, 1791)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cristatus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>erythrophthalmus</i> Loew, 1840	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>helvolus</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>laetus</i> Zetterstedt, 1842		SK ¹⁾
<i>luteolus</i> (Fallén, 1814)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nubecula</i> (Fallén, 1814)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pullus</i> Loew, 1869	CZ (B)	SK
<i>splendidus</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK

Rhagio Fabricius, 1775

<i>annulatus</i> (De Geer, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cingulatus</i> (Loew, 1856)		SK
<i>conspicuus</i> Meigen, 1804	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>immaculatus</i> Meigen, 1804	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>latipennis</i> (Loew, 1856)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lineola</i> Fabricius, 1794	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>maculatus</i> (De Geer, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>notatus</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>scolopaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>strigosus</i> Meigen, 1804	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tringarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>vitripennis</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK

Symphoromyia Frauenfeld, 1867

<i>crassicornis</i> (Panzer, 1806)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>immaculata</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M)	SK? ²⁾
<i>melaena</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK

SPANIINAE

Ptiolina Zetterstedt, 1842*cinereofasciata* Schummel, 1837 SK*obscura* (Fallén, 1814) CZ (B M) SK*paradoxa* Jennicke, 1866 SK*Spania* Meigen, 1830*nigra* Meigen, 1830 CZ (B M) SK**Comments**

¹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Dvořák et al. (2021). Validity of this species with new diagnostic marks was published by Zeegers et al. (2021).

²⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Straka (2015). Faunistic papers of V. Straka contain identification errors; as his material is not accessible for the verification, the occurrence of *S. immaculata* in Slovakia is questionable.

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Updated Checklist of the Sciomyzidae Fallén, 1820 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the one published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for families Sciomyzidae and Phaeomyiidae (Rozkošný 2009 a, b). The number of species increased by one for Czechia (Moravia). The present list includes 82 species from Czechia (73 from Bohemia and 9 from Moravia) and 83 from Slovakia. Relevant systematic papers are listed.

Key words: snail-killing flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

The family includes small, medium-sized and large species, usually ochre, or grey, sometimes brown or black, often with spots or stripes and with patterned wings. For some genera, the scapus is elongated. Divergent postorbital setae present, vibrissal setae absent, wing with full venation, costa is not interrupted, dorsal preapical seta present on tibiae. Sciomyzidae include mainly moisture species, because their larvae develop as parasitoids, predators or saprophages of snails and slugs, water and terrestrial. Some species attack worms or millipedes. They are useful agents for biological control, so that biology of many species is well known. Summary information about biology was given by Knutson & Vala (2011), about distribution, ecology, molecular analyses and deposition type material Vala et al. (2012, 2013).

Methods

The Czech and Slovak Sciomyzidae can be identified using keys by Rozkošný (1987, 1991), completed by the recent description of the *Sciomyza pulchra* Roller, 1996 from Slovakia (Roller 1996), and two species whose occurrence in Czechia or Slovakia falls into account, *Pherbellia dentata* Merz & Rozkošný, 1995 from Switzerland (Merz & Rozkošný 1995) and *Sepedon hecate* Elberg, Rozkošný & Knutson, 2009 from Germany (Elberg et al. 2009).

Results and Discussion

Altogether 139 species at 25 genera are known to occur in Europe and adjacent areas according to the Fauna Europaea (Rozkošný et al. 2013 a,b), but data are probably incomplete here. 86 species are listed in the present checklist: 82 from Czechia (73 from Bohemia and 9 from Moravia) and 83 from Slovakia. Since electronic checklist version 2 (Rozkošný 2009) the number of species increased by one for Czechia (Moravia). Phaeomyiidae were returned as subfamily of Sciomyzidae (see note 1), and subgenera were added, according to Rozkošný et al. (2013b). *Pherbellia obtusa* (Fallén, 1820) have been listed in Fauna Europaea for Czechia by mistake, Rozkošný (2009b) states, that it was a misidentification and omitted it, at presented checklist it is omitted too.

Checklist

Nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

PHAEOMYIINAE

¹⁾

Pelidnoptera Rondani, 1856

fuscipennis (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK

leptiformis (Schiner, 1864) CZ (B M) SK

nigripennis (Fabricius, 1794) CZ (B M) SK

SALTICELLINAE

Salticella Robineau Desvoidy, 1830

fasciata (Meigen, 1830) **CZ (M) SK** ²⁾

SCIOMYZINAE

SCIOMYZINI

Colobaea Zetterstedt, 1837

beckeri (Hendel, 1902) CZ (M) SK

bifasciella (Fallén, 1820) CZ (B M) SK

distincta (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK

pectoralis (Zetterstedt, 1847) CZ (B M) SK

punctata (Lundbeck, 1923) CZ (B M) SK

Ditaeniella Sack, 1939

grisescens (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK

Pherbellia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

albocostata (Fallén, 1820) CZ (B M) SK

annulipes (Zetterstedt, 1846) CZ (B M) SK

argyra Verbeke, 1967 CZ (B M) SK

austera (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK

brunnipes (Meigen, 1838) CZ (B M) SK

cinerella (Fallén, 1820) CZ (B M) SK

czernyi (Hendel, 1902) CZ (M) SK

dorsata (Zetterstedt, 1846) CZ (B M) SK

dubia (Fallén, 1820) CZ (B M) SK

griseola (Fallén, 1820) CZ (B M) SK

limbata (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK

majuscula (Rondani, 1868) SK

nana (Fallén, 1820) CZ (B M) SK

pallidicarpa (Rondani, 1868) CZ (M) SK

<i>pallidiventr</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Hydromya</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830		
<i>pilosa</i> (Hendel, 1902)	CZ (M)		<i>dorsalis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rozkosnyi</i> Verbeke, 1967		SK			
<i>schoenherri</i> (Fallén, 1826)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Ilione</i> Haliday, 1837		3)
<i>scutellaris</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK	sg. <i>Knutsonia</i> Verbeke, 1964		
<i>silana</i> Rivošecchi, 1989	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>albiseta</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>sordida</i> (Hendel, 1902)	CZ (B M)		sg. <i>Ilione</i> s. str.		
<i>steyskali</i> Rozkošný & Zuska, 1965	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>lineata</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ventralis</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>Pteromicra</i> Liroy, 1864			<i>Limnia</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830		
<i>angustipennis</i> (Staeger, 1845)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>paludicola</i> Elberg, 1965	CZ (B M)	SK 4)
<i>glabricula</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>unguicornis</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>leucopeza</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>oldenbergi</i> (Hendel, 1902)	CZ (B)	SK	<i>Pherbina</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830		
<i>pectorosa</i> (Hendel, 1902)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>coryleti</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>intermedia</i> Verbeke, 1948	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Sciomyza</i> Fallén, 1820					
<i>dryomyzina</i> Zetterstedt, 1846	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Psacadina</i> Enderlein, 1939		
<i>pulchra</i> Roller, 1996	CZ (M)	SK	<i>verbekei</i> Rozkošný, 1975	CZ (B M)	SK 5)
<i>simplex</i> Fallén, 1820	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>vittigera</i> (Schiner, 1864)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>testacea</i> Macquart, 1835	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>zernyi</i> (Mayer, 1953)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Tetanura</i> Fallén, 1820					
<i>pallidiventr</i> Fallén, 1820	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Renocera</i> Hendel, 1900		
			<i>pallida</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>striata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>stroblii</i> Hendel, 1900	CZ (B M)	SK
TETANOCERINI					
<i>Anticheta</i> Haliday, 1838			<i>Sepedon</i> Latreille, 1804		
<i>anal</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	sg. <i>Sepedon</i> s. str.		
<i>atriseta</i> (Loew, 1849)	CZ (B)		<i>spegea</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>brevipennis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1846)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>spinipes</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>obliviosa</i> Enderlein, 1939	CZ (M)	SK			
<i>Coremacera</i> Rondani, 1856			<i>Tetanocera</i> Duméril, 1800		
<i>catenata</i> (Loew, 1847)	CZ (M)	SK	<i>arrogans</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fabricii</i> Rozkošný, 1981	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>elata</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>halensis</i> (Loew, 1864)		SK	<i>ferruginea</i> Fallén, 1820	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>marginata</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>fuscineris</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>hyalipennis</i> von Roser, 1840	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Dichetophora</i> Rondani, 1868			<i>montana</i> Day, 1881	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>finlandica</i> Verbeke, 1964	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>phyllophora</i> Melander, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>obliterata</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>punctifrons</i> Rondani, 1868	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>robusta</i> Loew, 1847	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Dictya</i> Meigen, 1803			<i>silvatica</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>umbrarum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>Ectinocera</i> Zetterstedt, 1838			<i>Trypetoptera</i> Hendel, 1900		
<i>borealis</i> Zetterstedt, 1838	CZ (B)	SK	<i>punctulata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Elgiva</i> Meigen, 1838			Comments		
<i>cularia</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	CZ (B M)	SK	1) In the previous checklist (Rozkošný 2009a) were		
<i>solicita</i> (Harris, 1780)	CZ (B M)	SK	Phaeomyiidae as a separate family. This concept was		
			accepted for twenty years after Bayleys' found, that larva of		
<i>Euthycera</i> Latreille, 1829			<i>Pelidnoptera nigripennis</i> is a parazitoid of milipedes. Vala		
<i>chaerophylli</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK	et al. (1990) described immature stages, which differences		
<i>fumigata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK	of mouthparts supported Phaeomyiidae as a separate		
<i>stictica</i> (Fabricius, 1805)		SK	family. Cladistic analyses from Tóthová et al. (2013) place		
			Phaeomyiidae within the Sciomyzidae. The authors noted		
			that differences in larval mouthparts related with highly		

specialized trophic behaviour (Tóthová et al. 2013). Based on that, I am placing Phaeomyiinae as a subfamily of Sciomyzidae in the presented checklist.

²⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Bogusch et al. (2018).

³⁾ According to Tóthová et al. (2013) the genus *Illione* is probably not monophyletic, and the two subgenera may represent two well defined genera. Because in newer literature is not used name *Knutsonia* for genus, this checklist remains at subgenera.

⁴⁾ Vikhrev (2023) synonymized *Limnia paludicola* Elberg, 1965 with *L. unguicornis* (Scopoli, 1763), but he didn't used molecular methods for verify his opinion and he didn't study type material of both species. According to molecular analysis of Tóthová et al. (2013) *L. paludicola* and *L. unguicornis* are two closely related species. So that I don't accept Vikhrev's synonymization at this checklist.

⁵⁾ Vikhrev (2022) synonymized *Psacadina verbekei* Rozkošný, 1975, with *P. zernyi* (Mayer, 1953), but he didn't used molecular methods for verify his opinion and he didn't study type material of both species. According to molecular analysis of Mortelmans et al. (2020), *P. verbekei* and *P. zernyi* are demonstrably two species. So that I don't accept Vikhrev's synonymization at this checklist.

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Updated Checklist of the Simuliidae Newman, 1834 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist reflects recent advances in knowledge of the simuliid fauna of Czechia and Slovakia, along with nomenclatural and taxonomic revisions that have taken place over the past fifteen years since the publication of the previous checklist. The number of recorded species has increased by two, bringing the total to 51. Of these, 45 species are known from Czechia -33 from Bohemia (B) and 45 from Moravia and Czech Silesia (M), while 47 species have been documented in Slovakia. Compared with previous versions of the checklist, the names of four species have been corrected to reflect current nomenclatural and taxonomic standards.

Key words: blackflies, species list, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Blackflies are small, robust flies with a body length of 1.2–6.0 mm, generally blackish-brown or dark grey, with some exceptions. The male head is mostly holoptic, while the female head is dichoptic, ocelli are absent. The head is orthognathous. Mouthparts are piercing-sucking, different between sexes and between bloodsucking and non-bloodsucking species. The palps are five-segmented. Antennae are short, thick, composed of 9–11 segments. The thorax is robust, short, dorsally arched. The legs are short, and stout, with all three pairs subequal, tibiae bear 1–2 spurs, tarsi are five-segmented with two terminal claws. The wings are short and broad with a large anal lobe, their membrane usually hyaline covered with microtrichia, and their veins bear hairs or hairs and spines. The anterior tubular veins are strong, while the open veins are weak and form surface ridges only, Cu₂ is mostly sigmoid, two cross-veins are present; halteres are knob-like. The abdomen is elongated, broad at the base, consisting of ten segments, with sclerotised tergites and membranous pleura and sternum, the first segment being reduced. The male terminalia are not rotated, gonopods are large, the aedeagus complex projects distally between the gonopods, and the ventral plate is heavily sclerotised. In females, the eighth sternite forms a genital plate and bears a pair of terminal ovipositor valves separated by an ovipositor notch. The larva is cylindrical and worm-like, eucephalic, apneustic, and apodous but with thoracic and abdominal prolegs. Larvae are either filter feeders (with cephalic fans) or scrapers. The pupa is obdect, enclosed in a cocoon; the thorax bearing remarkable spiracular gills of various forms, usually filamentous. Larvae and pupae are aquatic, and sedentary, inhabiting a range of substrates in diverse types of running waters. Adult blackflies feed on nectar and sap, but the females of most species are hematophagous and serve as vectors of nematode and protozoan parasites affecting humans, other mammals and birds.

More than 2,400 extant valid species are known worldwide (Adler 2025), with approximately 230 to 255 species level

taxa listed from Europe in different sources (cf. Crosskey 2017; Jedlička et al. 2024). From Czechia and Slovakia (formerly Czechoslovakia), 47–52 species were in the checklists known as PCV1 (Knoz 1987), PCV2 (Knoz & Jedlička 1997), ECV1 (Jedlička & Knoz 2006), ECV2 (Jedlička & Knoz 2009) and as well as other summarising sources (Knoz 1965, 1980; Jedlička 1984, 1996).

Methods

The four previous versions of the checklist of Czech and Slovak Diptera (PCV1, PCV2, ECV1, ECV2) were examined and compared with comprehensive secondary sources on European and global Simuliidae, including Crosskey (2017) and Adler (2025), as well as with relevant primary literature published over the past sixty years. Older records were evaluated for originality, taxonomic interpretation, supporting material, accuracy and the completeness of locality data as well as the reliability of species identification.

Results and Discussion

Although systematic research on blackflies in the former Czechoslovakia was initiated by Novák (1956, 1957a, b, 1959), the first comprehensive summary of the simuliid fauna is considered to be Knoz's (1965) study. In this work, Knoz provided a full account of the Simuliidae known at the time, based primarily on his partial studies from Moravia. He regarded this publication as the culmination of research on the region's black fly fauna. Together with several additions, it formed the basis for a broader faunal overview (Knoz 1980), and subsequently for the first checklist (PCV1).

Research initiated in the 1960s in Slovakia led to detailed overviews of the country's simuliid fauna (cf. Jedlička 1984, 1996), further expanding simuliid fauna knowledge in the region. Later checklists were initially compiled separately for the Czech Republic and Slovakia before being combined—a process that introduced several errors,

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which are addressed and corrected in the present work. The current checklist comprises 51 black fly species: 47 recorded in Slovakia and 45 in Czechia (45 from Moravia and 33 from Bohemia). Of these, 11 species are regarded as species complexes based on cytotoxic and molecular analyses (Adler 2025). These taxa are marked with an asterisk (*) in the checklist. Further analyses of these complexes are likely to increase the number of recognised species. The fauna of Moravia and Slovakia is relatively well documented at the morphospecies level; however, additional records are expected from Bohemia.

Excluding synonyms, a total of 52 species have been listed across all checklists. The previous inclusion of *S. baracorne* in PCV2 for Slovakia was later rejected due to insufficient evidence, though its presence remains possible.

Compared to ECV2, the total number of species has increased due to the reinterpretation of *S. petricolum* in Moravia (checklist comment 2) and a newly confirmed record of *S. latipes* in Slovakia (comment 4). A further increase is expected following the resolution of species complexes, particularly within the *ornatum* group (comment 7).

The current checklist also corrects misinterpretations regarding *S. reptans* and *S. reptantoides* (comment 8) found in earlier versions. Additional comments address nomenclatural revisions and species name interpretations. Several errors had already been amended in earlier checklists.

Identification of Central European Simuliidae can be achieved using available keys (Knoz 1965, 1980; Lechthaler & Car 2002; Jedlička et al. 2004; Kúdela et al. 2022).

Checklist

System and nomenclature follow the Inventory (Adler 2025). All taxa of the same level are arranged alphabetically within the nearest higher taxon. Categories subgenus and species group, used in the sense of ICZN, are preceded by the abbreviation sg. and gr. respectively, whereas taxa of other levels are not marked. New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with corresponding comments at the end of the list.

SIMULIINAE

PROSIMULIINI

Prosimulium Roubaud, 1906

gr. <i>hirtipes</i> (Fries, 1824)		
<i>fulvipes</i> (Edwards, 1921)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>hirtipes</i> (Fries, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>latimucro</i> (Enderlein, 1925)*	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rufipes</i> (Meigen, 1830)*	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tomosvaryi</i> (Enderlein, 1921)	CZ (B M)	SK

Twinnia Stone & Jamnback, 1955

<i>hydroides</i> (Novák, 1956)	CZ (B M)	SK
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SIMULIINI

Simulium Latreille, 1802

sg. <i>Boophthora</i> Enderlein, 1921		
<i>erythrocephalum</i> (de Geer, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Eusimulium</i> Roubaud, 1906		
<i>angustipes</i> Edwards, 1915	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>aureum</i> Fries, 1824	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>petricolum</i> (Rivosecchi, 1963)	CZ (M)	²⁾
<i>rubzovianum</i> (Sherban, 1961)	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾
sg. <i>Hellichiella</i> Rivosecchi & Cardinali, 1975		
gr. <i>congaerenarum</i> (Dyar & Shannon, 1927)		
<i>latipes</i> (Meigen, 1804)		SK ⁴⁾
sg. <i>Nevermannia</i> Enderlein, 1921		
gr. <i>ruficorne</i> Macquart, 1838		
<i>angustitarse</i> (Lundström, 1911)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lundstromi</i> (Enderlein, 1921)	CZ (B M)	SK
gr. <i>vernum</i> Macquart, 1826		
<i>angustatum</i> (Rubtsov, 1956)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>beltukovae</i> (Rubtsov, 1956)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁵⁾
<i>bertrandi</i> Grenier & Dorier, 1959	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>brevidens</i> (Rubtsov, 1956)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>carthusiense</i> Grenier & Dorier, 1959	CZ (M)	SK
<i>codreanui</i> (Serban, 1958)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>costatum</i> Friederichs, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>crenobium</i> (Knoz, 1961)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cryophilum</i> (Rubtsov, 1959)*	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>oligotuberculatum</i> (Knoz, 1965)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>vernum</i> Macquart, 1826*	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Obuchovia</i> Rubtsov, 1947		
<i>auricoma</i> Meigen, 1818	CZ (M)	SK
sg. <i>Schoenbaueria</i> Enderlein, 1921		
<i>pusillum</i> Fries, 1824	CZ (M)	⁶⁾
sg. <i>Simulium</i> s. str.		
gr. <i>argenteostriatum</i> Strobl, 1898		
<i>argenteostriatum</i> Strobl, 1898	CZ (M)	SK
gr. <i>bukovskii</i> Rubtsov, 1940		
<i>degrangei</i> Dorier & Grenier, 1960		SK
gr. <i>malyschevi</i> Dorogostaisky, Rubtsov & Vlasenko, 1935		
<i>ibariense</i> Zivkovitch & Grenier, 1959	CZ (M)	
gr. <i>noelleri</i> Friederichs, 1920		
<i>noelleri</i> Friederichs, 1920*	CZ (B M)	SK
gr. <i>ornatum</i> Meigen, 1818		⁷⁾
<i>ornatum</i> Meigen, 1818*	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>trifasciatum</i> Curtis, 1839	CZ (B M)	SK
gr. <i>reptans</i> Linnaeus, 1758		
<i>colombaschense</i> (Scopoli, 1780)*		SK
<i>reptans</i> Linnaeus, 1758*	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁾
<i>reptantoides</i> Carlsson, 1962*	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁾
<i>voilense</i> Serban, 1960		SK
gr. <i>tuberosum</i> (Lundström, 1911)		
<i>janzeni</i> Enderlein, 1922	CZ (B M)	SK ⁹⁾
<i>vulgare</i> Dorogostaisky, Rubtsov & Vlasenko, 1935	CZ (M)	SK
gr. <i>variegatum</i> Meigen, 1818		
<i>argyreatum</i> Meigen, 1838	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>maximum</i> (Knoz, 1961)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>monticola</i> Friederichs, 1920	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>variegatum</i> Meigen, 1818	CZ (B M)	SK

gr. <i>venustum</i> Say, 1823		
<i>morsitans</i> Edwards, 1915	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>paramorsitans</i> Rubtsov, 1956	CZ (M)	SK ¹⁰⁾
<i>posticatum</i> Meigen, 1838	CZ (B M)	
<i>rostratum</i> (Lundström, 1911)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Wilhelmia</i> Enderlein, 1921		
gr. <i>equinum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
<i>balcanicum</i> (Enderlein, 1924)		SK
<i>equinum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)*	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lineatum</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pseudequinum</i> Séguéy, 1921*		SK

Comments

¹⁾ The species was reported under the name *securiforme* from Moravia (Knoz 1963) and Slovakia (Halgoš 1971). Knoz (1980) mentioned its presence in lowland and foothill regions throughout the former Czechoslovakia, albeit without providing specific records. Therefore, we maintain its status as in previous versions and do not list it as occurring in Bohemia.

²⁾ Originally listed as *latizonum* for Moravia (Knoz 1965) and reported from a single locality, Obřany u Brna (Knoz 1980), the species identity was later corrected following a revision of Knoz's illustrations of male genitalia (Crosskey & Howard 1997; Day et al. 2010). No additional records are known.

³⁾ Previously listed as *S. (E.) serbicum* (Baranov, 1925) by Knoz (1980, 1987) and also as *velutinum* (Santos Abreu, 1929) by Knoz & Jedlička (1997) and Jedlička & Knoz (2006, 2009), we follow the interpretation of Adler et al. (2015), who reassigned all European records of *S. velutinum* (excluding those from the Canary Islands) to *S. rubzovianum* based on cytotaxonomic analysis.

⁴⁾ The species was first recorded in Slovakia by Krčmárik et al. (2026).

⁵⁾ The species was originally described and widely known in Central Europe under the name *carpathicum* Knoz, 1961, and was listed as such in all previous versions of the checklist of simuliids of the Czech Republic and Slovakia. However, Raastad et al. (2010) formally synonymised *carpathicum* with *S. beltukovae* Rubtsov, 1956, based on morphological characteristics, without examining the type material of *carpathicum*. Chromosomal differences observed between Central European and Scandinavian populations had previously been attributed to geographical variation (Adler et al. 1999).

⁶⁾ This record is based on a single pupa collected in 1957 from the Morava River near Kroměříž (Knoz 1980); no additional records are known.

⁷⁾ The entire *ornatum* species group remains taxonomically open, problematic, and unresolved. The nominate species is considered a species complex (Adler 2025), and the status of several taxa remains highly uncertain—being sometimes treated as infraspecific taxa of the nominate species, and at other times as distinct species. Knoz (1965) recognised four 'forms' within *Odagmia ornata*: two of them, *ornata* and *spinosa* (=trifasciatum), were

treated as valid species, while *pratorum* (=ornatum) and *baracornis* were not included in the checklist. The latter form was considered valid (Knoz, pers. comm.) and was subsequently listed as a valid species in the checklist for Slovakia (Knoz & Jedlička 1997), although distributional data are lacking (Jedlička 1996). *S. baracorne* was not reported from Slovakia in other sources (Knoz 1980; Jedlička et al. 2001; Stloukalová & Jedlička 2005) and was later omitted from national checklists (Jedlička & Knoz 2006, 2009), except for its inclusion in the Inventory (Crosskey 1999, 2002; Adler 2025).

Additionally, Rubzow & Yankovsky (1988) listed *Odagmia* (now *Simulium*) *nitidifrons* from Slovakia; however, we have not included this species in our list due to the absence of occurrence data from either Czechia or Slovakia. Similarly, *S. kiritshenkoi* Rubtsov, 1940, reported from Slovakia by Novák (1956) as *S. caucasicum* Rubtsov, 1940, has been excluded because the record was based solely on larvae and pupae, whose identification remains uncertain. While its occurrence cannot be ruled out, confirmation would require cytological or molecular analysis.

⁸⁾ The species were historically recorded under the names *reptans* Linnaeus, 1758 and *galeratum* Edwards, 1920, which were at times considered synonymous. However, Day et al. (2008) demonstrated that these represent two distinct species. Nonetheless, confusion between the two has been frequent (cf. Kúdela et al. 2014). Carlsson (1962) confirmed that *galeratum* is a synonym of *reptans* Linnaeus (non auct.), and for *reptans* auct. non Linnaeus, he proposed the replacement name *reptantoides* Carlsson, 1962.

In this checklist, we follow Carlsson's (1962) proposal as clarified by Kúdela et al. (2014). This taxonomic change is accepted in the Inventory (Adler 2025); however, some distributional data for *reptantoides* remain intermixed with those of *reptans*. In previous versions of the checklist, *reptantoides* was listed under *reptans*, while the true *reptans* appeared under the names *galeratum* (PCV1, ECV2) or *reptantoides* (PCV2, ECV1).

⁹⁾ In earlier versions of the checklist, the species was listed as *tuberosum*. However, Adler and Kuusela (1994) demonstrated that populations from Western and Central Europe are chromosomally distinct from the true *tuberosum*, and thus likely represent a separate species. We follow Zwick (1995), who proposed that *janzeni* may be a valid name for the Central European populations. Nonetheless, detailed morphological, cytotaxonomic, and molecular analyses may yet alter this interpretation.

¹⁰⁾ Only two records of *S. (S.) paramorsitans* are known: the first from the Turiec River in south-eastern Slovakia (Jedlička 1971), and the second from floodplain forests near Lanžhot in southern Moravia (Knoz 1980). The Moravian record was not included in earlier versions of the checklist.

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Updated checklist of the Sphaeroceridae Macquart, 1835 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Sphaeroceridae by Roháček (2009). Since the latter checklist seven species were added to the fauna of Czechia (eight to Bohemia, five to Moravia) and three species to that of Slovakia. The present list comprises 176 species: 167 from Czechia (137 from Bohemia and 161 from Moravia) and 154 from Slovakia.

Key words: lesser dung flies, biodiversity, faunistics, new records, Central Europe

Introduction

Minute to small (0.7–5.5 mm), rather robust, usually dull coloured and more or less microtomentose flies, easily recognizable from other acalyptrates by the shortened and dilated hind basitarsus. Body brown to black, more rarely with yellow or reddish markings, also wing can be dark spotted or legs variegated (particularly in tropical taxa). Head with setae reduced (Sphaerocerinae) to rich and long (Limosininae). Interfrontalia and interfrontal setae well developed; gena high, eye relatively small; antenna small, with bare to long-plumose arista. Legs strong; mid tibia usually with a number of dorsal setae. Wing venation complete in Sphaerocerinae and Copromyzinae, reduced in Limosininae. Costa with two breaks, subcosta reduced. Alula and anal lobe well developed. Wing (and its venation) and haltere often reduced (brachypterous forms) or absent (wingless species). Fifth male sternum usually modified. Gonostylus disparate; hypandrium reduced, open posteriorly; male cercus usually fused with epandrium. Male genitalia with large postgonites, strongly reduced pregonites and complex distiphallus. Female postabdomen variable. For more detail on adult morphology see Roháček (1998) or Papp & Roháček (2021). The larvae are generally saprophagous, feeding as microsaprophages on microorganisms, and developing in various decaying substrates, including dung, rotting vegetation, fungi or carrion. The adults occur in all habitats that contain the breeding media of the larvae, preferably in damp places. A few polysaprophagous species are synanthropic, living near human settlements; many coprophagous species are symbiovilous and develop in dung heaps near stables or in pastures (for further information see Papp & Roháček 2021).

Methods

The Sphaeroceridae are characterised in detail by Roháček (1998), who also gave a key to the Palaearctic genera, with references to specific papers for the identification of the species of particular genera. New or updated keys to the identification of the European species of some genera are also given by Roháček & Marshall (2000), Roháček &

Papp (2000), Papp (2008a), Roháček (2010, 2016, 2019b), Bergeron et al. (2015) and these should be supplemented by papers where additional species are described (Carles-Tolrá 2001; Roháček 2019a,b, 2024; Roháček & Przhiboro 2022; Haarto 2023). The nomenclature in the present checklist generally follows the World Catalog of Sphaeroceridae (Roháček et al. 2001) and its update (Marshall et al. 2011), with some subsequent additions and corrections proposed by Papp (2008b, 2017).

Results and Discussion

This species-rich and omnipresent family comprises more than 1800 described species worldwide (Roháček et al. 2001; Marshall et al. 2011; Papp & Roháček 2021); however, dozens of additional species are described every year from exotic areas. For European fauna, J. Roháček (in Pape et al. 2015) counted 260 species but several more have since been described or recorded (e.g. Roháček 2019a,b, 2024; Roháček & Przhiboro 2022; Haarto 2023). Apart from more recent additions all other taxa occurring in Europe and adjacent island areas were catalogued by Roháček et al. (2001) and Marshall et al. (2011). In the present checklist a total of 176 species of Sphaeroceridae are given: 167 in the Czech Republic (137 in Bohemia, 161 in Moravia) and 154 in Slovakia. Since the last electronic checklist (Roháček 2009) the number of species in the Czech Republic has increased by seven (eight in Bohemia, five in Moravia) and in Slovakia by three. Five species are here recorded (see below) for the first time from some of the target countries or their regions. Considering the number of the recorded species the family is well studied in the Czech Republic (better Moravia, less in Bohemia) but its knowledge is somewhat weaker in Slovakia.

Checklist (new records are in bold, with relevant notes, also to nomenclatural changes, to be found at the end of the list).

COPROMYZINAE

Alloborborus Duda, 1923*pallifrons* (Fallén, 1820) CZ (B M) SK*Borborillus* Duda, 1923*uncinatus* (Duda, 1923) CZ (M) SK*vitripennis* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾*Copromyza* Fallén, 1809*equina* Fallén, 1820 CZ (B M) SK*montana* Roháček, 1992 CZ (B M) SK*neglecta* (Malloch, 1913) CZ (B M) SK*nigrina* (Gimmerthal, 1847) CZ (B M) SK*pseudostercoraria* Papp, 1976 CZ (M) SK ²⁾*stercoraria* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK*Crumomyia* Macquart, 1834*glabrifrons* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK*glacialis* (Meigen, 1830) SK*fimetaria* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK*nigra* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK*nitida* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK*notabilis* (Collin, 1902) CZ (B M) SK*parentela* (Séguy, 1963)ssp. *alpicola* Roháček, 1980 CZ (M) SK ³⁾*pedestris* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK*pruinosa* (Richards, 1932) CZ (B M) SK*rohaceki* Norrbom & Kim, 1985 CZ (B M) SK*setitibialis* (Spuler, 1925) CZ (B M) SK*tyrphophila* Roháček, 1999 CZ (B)*zuskai* (Roháček, 1976) CZ (B M) SK*Lotophila* Lioy, 1864*atra* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK*Norrbomia* Papp 1988*costalis* (Zetterstedt, 1847) CZ (B M) SK*hispanica* (Duda, 1923) CZ (M) SK*nilotica* (Becker, 1903) CZ (M) SK*somogyii* (Papp, 1973) SK*sordida* (Zetterstedt, 1847) CZ (B M) SK

SPHAEROCERINAE

Ischiolepta Lioy, 1864*crenata* (Meigen, 1838) CZ (B M) SK*denticulata* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK*micropyga* (Duda, 1938) CZ (B M) SK*nitida* (Duda, 1920) CZ (B M) SK*pusilla* (Fallén, 1820) CZ (B M) SK*scabricula* (Haliday, 1836) CZ (B M) SK*vaporariorum* (Haliday, 1836) CZ (B M) SK*Lotobia* Lioy, 1864*pallidiventris* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK ⁴⁾*Sphaerocera* Latreille, 1804*curvipes* Latreille, 1805 CZ (B M) SK*monilis* Haliday, 1836 CZ (B M) SK*pseudomonilis* Nishijima & Yamazaki, 1984ssp. *hallux* Roháček & Florén, 1987 CZ (M) ⁵⁾

LIMOSININAE

Apteromyia Vimmer, 1929*claviventris* (Strobl, 1909) CZ (B M) SK*Aptilotus* Mik, 1894*paradoxus* Mik, 1894 CZ (B M) SK*Bifronsina* Roháček, 1983*bifrons* (Stenhammar, 1855) CZ (B M) SK*Chaetopodella* Duda, 1920*scutellaris* (Haliday, 1836) CZ (B M) SK*Coproica* Rondani, 1861*acutangula* (Zetterstedt, 1847) CZ (B M) SK*digitata* (Duda, 1918) CZ (M) SK*ferruginata* (Stenhammar, 1855) CZ (B M) SK*hirticula* Collin, 1956 CZ (B M) SK*hirtula* (Rondani, 1880) CZ (B M) SK*lugubris* (Haliday, 1836) CZ (B M) SK*pappi* Carles-Tolrá, 1990 SK*pusio* (Zetterstedt, 1847) CZ (M) SK*vagans* (Haliday, 1833) CZ (B M) SK*Elachisoma* Rondani, 1880*aterrimum* (Haliday, 1833) CZ (B M) SK*bajzae* Papp, 1983 CZ (B M) SK*pilosum* (Duda, 1924) CZ (B M) SK*Eulimosina* Roháček, 1983*ochripes* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK*Gigalimosina* Roháček, 1983*flaviceps* (Zetterstedt, 1847) CZ (B M) SK*Gonioneura* Rondani, 1880*spinipennis* (Haliday, 1836) CZ (B M) SK*Herniosina* Roháček 1983*bequaerti* (Villeneuve, 1917) CZ (B M) SK*horrida* (Roháček, 1978) CZ (B M) SK*pollex* Roháček, 1993 CZ (B M) SK*Leptocera* Olivier, 1813*alpina* Roháček, 1982 CZ (B) SK*caenosa* (Rondani, 1880) CZ (B M) SK*finalis* (Collin, 1956) CZ (M) SK*fontinalis* (Fallén, 1826) CZ (B M) SK*nigra* Olivier, 1813 CZ (B M) SK*oldenbergi* (Duda, 1918) CZ (B M) SK

<i>Limosina</i> Macquart, 1835				<i>Phthitia</i> Enderlein 1938			
<i>silvatica</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK		sg. <i>Alimosina</i> Roháček, 1983			
<i>Minilimosina</i> Roháček, 1983				<i>empirica</i> (Hutton, 1901)	CZ (B M)	SK	
sg. <i>Allolimosina</i> Roháček, 1983				sg. <i>Collimosina</i> Roháček, 1983			
<i>albinervis</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (M)	SK		<i>spinosa</i> (Collin, 1930)	CZ (B M)		
<i>alloneura</i> (Richards, 1952)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾		sg. <i>Kimosina</i> Roháček, 1983			
<i>secundaria</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (M)			<i>longisetosa</i> (Dahl, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK	
sg. <i>Minilimosina</i> s.str.				<i>plumosula</i> (Rondani, 1880)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>bicuspis</i> Roháček, 1993	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>Pseudocollinella</i> Duda, 1924			
<i>curvispina</i> Carles-Tolrá, 2001	CZ (M)			sg. <i>Spinotarsella</i> Richards, 1929			¹⁰⁾
<i>fungicola</i> (Haliday, 1836)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>humida</i> (Haliday, 1836)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>gemella</i> Roháček, 1983	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>jorlii</i> (Carles-Tolrá 1990)			SK
<i>parvula</i> (Stenhammar, 1855)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>Pteremis</i> Rondani, 1856			
<i>speluncana</i> Roháček, 2019	CZ (B)	⁶⁾		<i>fenestralis</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>tenera</i> Roháček, 1983	CZ (M)			<i>Pullimosina</i> Roháček, 1983			
<i>trogeri</i> Roháček, 1983		SK		sg. <i>Dahlimosina</i> Roháček, 1983			
sg. <i>Svarciella</i> Roháček, 1983				<i>dahli</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>bartaki</i> Roháček, 2010	CZ (M)	SK ⁷⁾		sg. <i>Pullimosina</i> s.str.			
<i>florei</i> Roháček & Marshall, 1988	CZ (M)	SK		<i>heteroneura</i> (Haliday, 1836)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>guestphalica</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>meijerei</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>pujadei</i> Carles-Tolrá, 2001	CZ (M)			<i>moesta</i> (Villeneuve, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>v-atrum</i> (Villeneuve, 1917)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>pullula</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>vitripennis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>vulgesta</i> Roháček, 2001	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Nudopella</i> Roháček & Marshall, 1986			⁸⁾	<i>Puncticorpus</i> Duda, 1918			
<i>hem</i> (Roháček & Marshall, 1986)	CZ (B M)		⁹⁾	<i>cribratum</i> (Villeneuve, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>leucoptera</i> (Haliday, 1836)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>Rachispoda</i> Lioy, 1864			
<i>Opacifrons</i> Duda, 1918				<i>anceps</i> (Stenhammar, 1855)	CZ (B M)		
<i>coxata</i> (Stenhammar, 1855)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>breviceps</i> (Stenhammar, 1855)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>maculifrons</i> (Becker, 1907)	CZ (M)			<i>brevior</i> (Roháček, 1991)	CZ (M)	SK	
<i>moravica</i> (Roháček, 1975)	CZ (M)	SK		<i>cilifera</i> (Rondani, 1880)	CZ (M)	SK	
<i>Opalimosina</i> Roháček, 1983				<i>duplex</i> (Roháček, 1991)			SK
sg. <i>Dentilimosina</i> Roháček, 1983				<i>fuscipennis</i> (Haliday, 1833)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>denticulata</i> (Duda, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>gel</i> (Papp, 1978)	CZ (B M)	SK	
sg. <i>Hackmanina</i> Roháček, 1983				<i>hostica</i> (Villeneuve, 1917)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>czernyi</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>intermedia</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (B)	SK ¹¹⁾	
sg. <i>Opalimosina</i> s.str.				<i>limosa</i> (Fallén, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>calcarifera</i> (Roháček, 1975)	CZ (M)	SK		<i>longior</i> (Roháček, 1991)	CZ (M)	SK	
<i>collini</i> (Richards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>lugubrina</i> (Zetterstedt, 1847)	CZ (M)	SK	
<i>mirabilis</i> (Collin, 1902)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>lutosa</i> (Stenhammar, 1855)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>simplex</i> (Richards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>lutosoidea</i> (Duda, 1938)	CZ (B M)	SK	
sg. <i>Pappiella</i> Roháček 1983				<i>modesta</i> (Duda, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>liliputana</i> (Rondani, 1880)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>opinata</i> (Roháček, 1991)	CZ (M)	SK	
<i>Paralimosina</i> Papp, 1973				<i>pseudohostica</i> (Duda, 1924)	CZ (M)	SK	
<i>fucata</i> (Rondani, 1880)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>segem</i> (Roháček, 1991)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>kaszabi</i> Papp, 1973	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>tuberosa</i> (Duda, 1938)	CZ (B M)	⁴⁾	
<i>subcristata</i> (Roháček, 1977)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>varicornis</i> (Strobl, 1900)	CZ (M)	¹²⁾	
<i>trichopyga</i> (Richards, 1952)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>Rudolfina</i> Roháček, 1987			
<i>Philocoprella</i> Richards, 1929				<i>rozkosnyi</i> (Roháček, 1975)	CZ (M)	SK	
<i>italica</i> (Deeming, 1964)	CZ (B)	SK ⁴⁾		<i>Spelobia</i> Spuler, 1924			
<i>quadrispina</i> (Laurence, 1952)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾		<i>belanica</i> Roháček, 1983	CZ (B M)	SK	

<i>cambrica</i> (Richards, 1929)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>clunipes</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>czizeki</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>faeroensis</i> (Deeming, 1966)		SK
<i>ibrida</i> Roháček, 1983	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>luteilabris</i> (Rondani, 1880)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>manicata</i> (Richards, 1927)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nana</i> (Rondani, 1880)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>palmata</i> (Richards, 1927)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pappi</i> Roháček, 1983	CZ (B M)	SK ¹³⁾
<i>parapusio</i> (Dahl, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pseudonivalis</i> (Dahl, 1909)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pseudosetaria</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rufilabris</i> (Stenhammar, 1855)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>simplicipes</i> (Duda, 1925)		SK
<i>talis</i> Roháček, 1983	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>talparum</i> (Richards, 1927)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Spinilimosina</i> Roháček 1983		
<i>brevicostata</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (M)	
<i>Telomerina</i> Roháček, 1983		
<i>eburnea</i> Roháček, 1983	CZ (B M)	
<i>flavipes</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>levifrons</i> (Spuler, 1925)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>pseudoleucoptera</i> (Duda, 1924)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ursina</i> Roháček, 1983		SK
<i>Terrilimosina</i> Roháček, 1983		
<i>corrivalis</i> (Villeneuve, 1917)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>racovitzae</i> (Bezzi, 1911)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>schmitzi</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Thoracochaeta</i> Duda, 1918		
<i>brachystoma</i> (Stenhammar, 1855)	CZ (B M)	
<i>zosteræ</i> (Haliday, 1833)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Trachypella</i> Duda, 1918		
<i>artivena</i> Roháček & Marshall, 1986	CZ (B M)	
<i>atomus</i> (Rondani, 1880)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>bovilla</i> Collin, 1954	CZ (M)	SK
<i>coprina</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (B)	
<i>kuntzei</i> (Duda, 1918)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lineafrons</i> (Spuler, 1925)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>melania</i> (Haliday, 1836)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>minuscule</i> Collin, 1956	CZ (B M)	
<i>straminea</i> Roháček & Marshall, 1986	CZ (B M)	SK

Comments

¹⁾ The species is here recorded from Bohemia for the first time as follows:

Borborillus vitripennis (Meigen, 1830). **Czechia:** N. BOHEMIA: Hradčany 1.2 km W, Ploučnice river valley, 50°37'17"N, 14°41'24"E, 265 m, on horse dung in pasture meadow, 17.ix.2020, 1♂, J. Roháček leg. et det. (coll. Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava). Remarks: There are two old records from Bohemia (Vimmer 1922, Obenberger 1952)

which were considered by Roháček (1994) very doubtful and, therefore, *B. vitripennis* was deleted from Bohemia in previous versions of the checklist, see Roháček (2009). Its presence in Bohemia is definitely confirmed by the above record.

²⁾ First records from Czechia (Moravia) and Slovakia were published by Roháček et al. (2016).

³⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček (2014).

⁴⁾ First records from Czechia (or only Bohemia) were published by Roháček & Tkoč (2023).

⁵⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček & Máca (2010).

⁶⁾ The species was described from Czechia (Bohemia only) by Roháček (2019b).

⁷⁾ The species is here recorded from Slovakia for the first time as follows:

Minilimosina (*Svarciella*) *bartaki* Roháček, 2010 (Figures 1A, 1B). **Slovakia:** C. SLOVAKIA: Muránska planina National Park, Muráň 2.5 km NE, syslovisko Biele vody, 48°45'21"N, 20°04'16"E, 420 m, sweeping over sheep pasture meadow (see Figure 1C), 19.vii.2024, 4♂ (1♂ genit. prep.), J. Roháček leg. et det. (coll. Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava). Remarks: This species was described from a few specimens from the Podyjí National Park (Czechia: Moravia) and from the Banat region in Romania (Roháček 2010). The above record is the first after the original description.

⁸⁾ The genus was formerly treated as subgenus of *Trachypella* but its rank has been elevated by Papp (2017), see also Papp & Roháček (2021).

⁹⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček & Máca (2010).

¹⁰⁾ The subgenus *Spinotarsella* Richards, 1929 was restored from synonymy by Papp (2016)

¹¹⁾ The species is here recorded from Czechia (Bohemia) for the first time as follows:

Rachispoda intermedia (Duda, 1918) (Figures 2A, 2B). **Czechia:** W. BOHEMIA: Kateřina, Soos reserve (5840), 50°09'0.35"N, 12°24'03.2"E, 440 m, salt marsh near pools, swept, 5.vii.2021, 2♂; ditto, pan traps, 5.vii.2021, 1♂1♀; Soos reserve (5840), 50°09'0.60"N, 12°24'06"E, 440 m, salt marsh with *Glaux maritima*, swept, 9.-11.vi.2022, 1♂, all Z. Kejval leg., J. Roháček det. (2♂1♀ genit. prep.) (coll. Muzeum Chodska, Domažlice; 1♂ Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava). Remarks: This halobiont species is typically associated with inland salt marshes, ranging from Great Britain to Mongolia (Roháček 1991); for its habitat in the Soos reserve see Figure 2C.

¹²⁾ The species is here recorded from Czechia (Moravia) for the first time as follows:

Rachispoda varicornis (Strobl, 1900) (Figure 2D). **Czechia:** S. MORAVIA: Sedlec, Slanisko u Nesytu reserve (7266), 48°46'33"N, 16°42'09"E, 175 m, saline/muddy bank, 26.vii.2022, 1♂, Z. Kejval leg., J. Roháček det. (coll. Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava); NE of Rakvice, Trkmanec-Rybníčky reserve (7167), 48°52'04"N, 16°50'23.3"E,

165 m, saline/pit on meadow, 27.vii.2022, 1♂, Z. Kejval leg., J. Roháček det. (coll. Muzeum Chodská, Domažlice). Remarks: A Palaearctic species ranging from Canary Is. to Afghanistan but mainly living in southern areas, rare in Central Europe; halophilous, usually occurring on saline mud (Roháček 1991). For its habitat in S. Moravia see Figure 2E.

¹³⁾ The species is here recorded from Slovakia for the first time as follows:

Spelobia pappi Roháček, 1983. **Slovakia:** C. SLOVAKIA: Muránska planina National Park, Muránska planina NP, Pohronská Polhora 5.3 km SE, Rosiarka res., 48°42'45"N, 19°49'29"E, 920 m, peat-bog with *Carex rostrata*, Malaise trap, 26.v.-21.vi.2022, 1♀, 21.vi.-18.vii.2022, 2♀, J. Roháček, J. Ševčík & K. Sopuch leg., J. Roháček det. (coll. Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava). Remarks: A Holarctic, circumboreal, boreo-montane species, strictly associated with peat-bogs (for its habitat in the above locality see Figure 1D) and classified as tyrphobiont (Roháček & Barták 1999, Roháček & Pržiboro 2022). In Europe it was only known from Sweden, Finland, Germany and Czechia (Roháček et al. 2001; Haarto & Kahanpää 2013). The above record from Slovakia represents a new southernmost distributional limit of the species in Europe.

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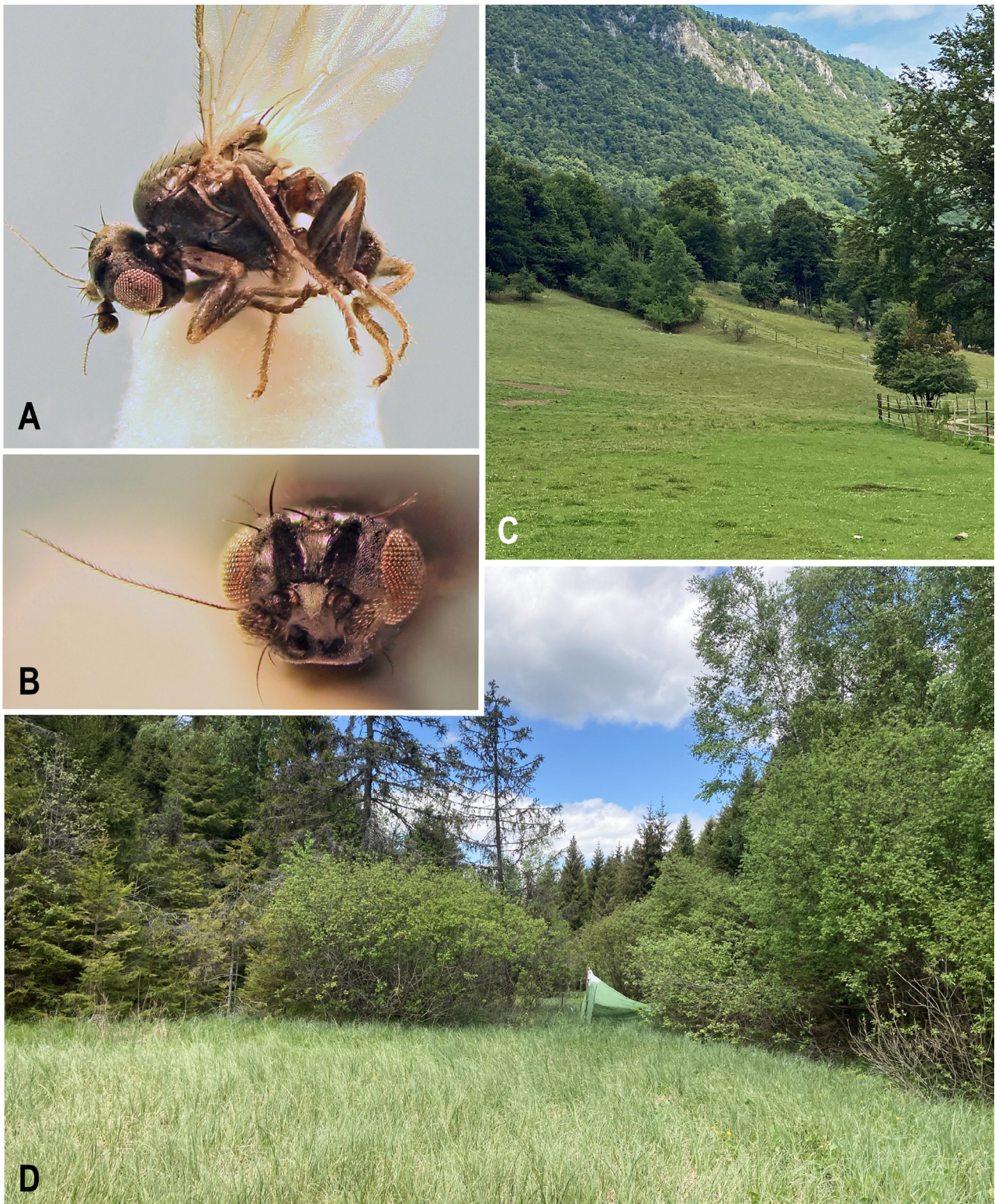


Figure 1. *Minilimosina (Svarciella) bartaki* Roháček, 2010 and habitats of Sphaeroceridae. A – adult male, left lateral view (voucher specimen from Muráň-syslovsko Biele vody, 19.vii.2024); B – same specimen, head frontally; C – pasture meadow in Muráň-syslovsko Biele vody, locality and habitat of the species; D – peat-bog with Malaise trap in growth of *Carex rostrata* in the Rosiarka reserve, locality and habitat of *Spelobia pappi* Roháček, 1983. Photos by J. Roháček.

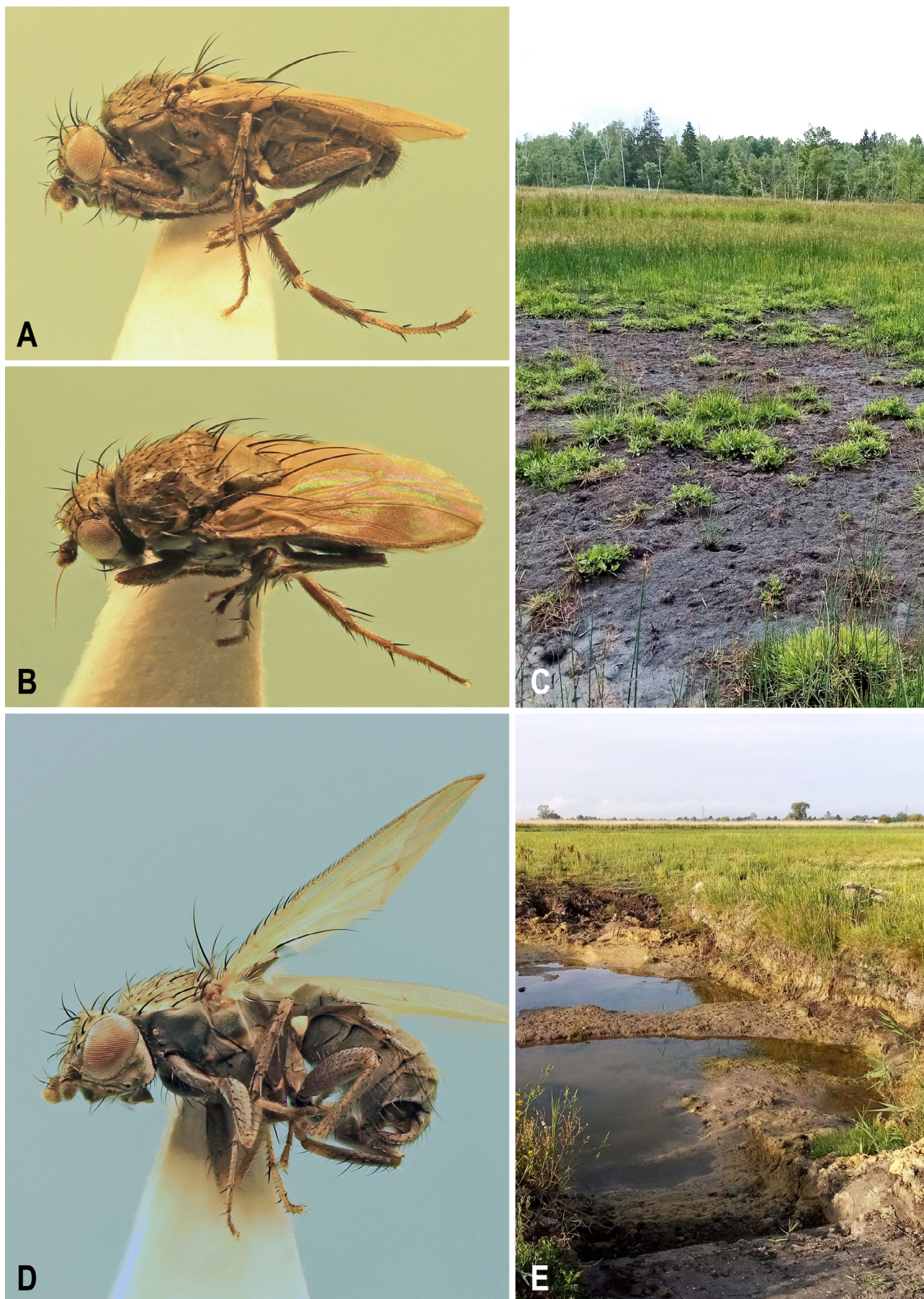


Figure 2. *Rachispoda* species and their habitats. A – *R. intermedia* (Duda, 1918) adult male, left lateral view (voucher specimen from Soos reserve, 5.vii.2021); B – same specimen, laterodorsal view; C – salt marsh with *Glaux maritima* in the Soos reserve, locality and habitat of the species; D – *R. varicornis* (Strobl, 1900) adult male, left lateral view (voucher specimen from Slanisko near Nesyt, 26. vii.2022); E – muddy banks of a pit in saline meadow in the Trkmanec-Rybníčky reserve, locality and habitat of the species. Photos by J. Roháček (Figures 2A, 2B, 12D) and Z. Kejval (Figures 2C, 2E).

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Updated checklist of the Stenomicridae Papp, 1984 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates that published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Stenomicridae by Roháček (2009a). Since the latter checklist the number of species has not been changed in Czechia but two species were added to the fauna of Slovakia. The present list includes three species from Czechia (three from both Bohemia and Moravia) and three from Slovakia.

Key words: Stenomicrid flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Very minute to small (1.0–2.0 mm), slender, delicate flies with yellow to grey body. Head with somewhat reduced frontal chaetotaxy (ocellars absent, two fronto-orbitals with anterior inclinate, one external vertical, postverticals small and divergent or absent) and gena with a series of ventroclinate setae terminated by one porrect pseudovibrissa. Antenna markedly geniculate, arista long-pectinate, drosophilid-like. Thorax narrower than head, with short humeral and 1 or 2 postsutural dorsocentrals. Tibiae without dorsopreapical setae. Wing narrow, hyaline or with tinged spots, with one (subcostal) break, Sc incomplete, cross-veins bm-cu and sometimes also dm-cu absent, cell cup open. Male genitalia with discrete, strongly inclinate gonostylus, peculiar (although slender), medially not fused but setose medandrium (= bacilliform sclerite), asymmetrical aedeagal complex, relatively small phallapodeme and rather large ejacapodeme. Female postabdomen is characterized by fusion of sclerites of 7th and often also 6th segment to form tergosternal ring (for more detail see Roháček 2011). Biology poorly known. The larvae probably develop in the water-holding leaf bases of plants, particularly monocotyledons. The adults of some (most European) species are closely preferentially associated with tussocks of large *Carex* and *Scirpus* species (Roháček 2009b); *Stenomicra soniae* Merz & Roháček 2005 may even be associated with dicotyledonous umbellifers (see Merz & Roháček 2005).

Methods

The family Stenomicridae was established for *Stenomicra* (s. lat.) by Papp (1984). Formerly and often also contemporarily it has been considered a group of the Aulacigastridae or the Perisclididae, most recently as a subfamily of the latter family (Mathis & Papp 1998; Freidberg & Mathis 2002; Merz & Roháček 2005; Mathis & Rung 2011; Rung & Mathis 2021). The West Palaearctic species of Stenomicridae were treated in detail and keyed by Merz & Roháček (2005) and supplemented by Roháček (2011). The nomenclature in this checklist follows that in Merz & Roháček (2005), corrected by Papp (2006) who

elevated the former subgenera of *Stenomicra* to generic rank, this being followed by European authors (e.g. Roháček 2011; Stuke 2024)

Results and Discussion

The family comprises five extant genera worldwide (Papp 2006, Roháček 2011, Mathis & Rung 2011) if *Stenomicra* and *Podocera* are treated as separate genera, and more than 70 species (Mathis & Rung 2011). Only two genera and three species are represented in Europe (Merz & Roháček 2005). All three European species are listed from the Czech Republic (and in both Bohemia and Moravia) as well as Slovakia in the present checklist. Since the last checklist (Roháček 2009a) the number of species in the Czech Republic remains unchanged, while 2 species were added to the fauna of Slovakia.

Checklist

New records are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

Podocera Czerny, 1929

<i>delicata</i> (Collin, 1944)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>soniae</i> (Merz & Roháček, 2005)	CZ (B M)	SK

Stenomicra Coquillett, 1900

<i>cogani</i> Irwin, 1982	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾
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Comments

¹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Roháček (2024).

²⁾ First records from Slovakia were published by Roháček et al. (2017).

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Updated Checklist of the Stratiomyidae Latreille, 1802 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Stratiomyidae (Rozkošný 2009a). The number of species has increased by 1 both in Czechia and Slovakia. The present list includes 67 species from Czechia (58 from Bohemia and 63 from Moravia) and 68 from Slovakia. Relevant faunistic and systematic papers are listed.

Key words: soldier flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

The Stratiomyidae are a basal brachyceran family belonging to the Orthorrhapha and Stratiomorpha. European members of this family are diverse, ranging from 2.0 to 20.0 mm in length. Their colour is often striking, dark with a yellow, white or greenish pattern, with metallic reflections in some species. Some species are quite slender, whilst others are stout or conspicuously flattened. Compound eyes are large, contiguous in males (with some exceptions) and separated by a band-shaped frons in females. Antenna is consisting of two basal segments and an annulated flagellum, the last two flagellomeres sometimes forming an apical or subapical style or arista. Three or four veins arising from discal cell on wing. The integument of the larvae is rough and strongly sclerotised, having a honeycomb or mosaic appearance. Two morphological types of larvae reflect the two main larval habitats, terrestrial and aquatic. Larvae are saprophagous, living as micropantophagous scavengers; one species has carnivorous larvae. Adults, as typical nectar feeders, are found on a wide range of flowering plants, especially umbels alongside water margins but also in open sunny places (Rozkošný 2009a, Zeegers & Schulten 2022, Lebard & Claude 2024).

Methods

The monograph of the European species by Rozkošný (1982–1983) summarises all known data on adult and larval morphology, biology, distribution, systematics, and economic and hygienic importance, including keys to the species. A key to the Palaearctic genera (both larvae and adults) was compiled by Rozkošný (1997), the same author also published a monograph of the aquatic species of Central Europe (Rozkošný 2000). A set of interesting recent records extending knowledge of species distribution in the countries of Europe was published by Mason & Rozkošný (2003). The nomenclature and classification used here follow the world catalogue by Woodley (2001, 2011).

Results and Discussion

In Europe the family includes 144 species in 28 genera (Lebard & Claude 2024). 70 species are included in the

present checklist: 67 from Czechia (58 from Bohemia and 63 from Moravia) and 68 from Slovakia. One species for Czechia (Moravia) was added (Roháček & Hora 2013), one species from Bohemia was erroneously omitted in the former checklist (Rozkošný 2009a). The species richness of the stratiomyid fauna is relatively well-known in both Czechia and Slovakia. A review of earlier faunistic data from Czechia has been given by Rozkošný (1998) and Rozkošný & Barták (2000). Recently, interesting faunistic papers were published by Rozkošný & Vonička (2008), Rozkošný (2009b), Roháček & Hora (2013), Tkoč & Vendl (2016), Roháček (2020) and Roháček & Tkoč (2023).

Checklist

New records and changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

ANTISSINAE

Exodontha Rondani, 1856
dubia (Zetterstedt, 1838) CZ (B) SK

BERIDINAE

Actina Meigen, 1804
chalybea Meigen, 1804 CZ (B M) SK

Allognosta Osten-Sacken, 1883
vagans (Loew, 1873) CZ (M) SK

Beris Latreille, 1802
chalybata (Forster, 1771) CZ (B M) SK
clavipes (Linnaeus, 1767) CZ (B M) SK
fuscipes Meigen, 1820 CZ (B M) SK
geniculata Curtis, 1830 CZ (B M) SK
morrisii Dale, 1841 CZ (B M) SK
nigra Meigen, 1820 CZ (B M) SK ¹⁾
= *hauseri* Stuke, 2004
strobli Dušek & Rozkošný, 1968 CZ (B M) SK
vallata (Forster, 1771) CZ (B M) SK

<i>Chorisops</i> Rondani, 1856		
<i>nagatomii</i> Rozkošný, 1979	CZ (M)	SK
<i>tibialis</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
CLITELLARIINAE		
<i>Adoxomyia</i> Bezzi, 1908		
<i>lindneri</i> Dušek & Rozkošný, 1963		SK
<i>Clitellaria</i> Meigen, 1803		
<i>ephippium</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK
Hermetiinae		
<i>Hermetia</i> Latreille, 1804		
<i>illucens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK^{2),3),4)}
NEMOTELINAE		
<i>Lasiopa</i> Brullé, 1832		
<i>calva</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>villosa</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Nemotelus</i> Geoffroy, 1762		
<i>brevirostris</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigrinus</i> Fallén, 1817	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>notatus</i> Zetterstedt, 1842		SK⁵⁾
<i>pantherinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>signatus</i> Frivaldsky in Schiner, 1855	CZ (M)	SK
<i>uliginosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	CZ (B M)	SK
PACHYGASTERINAE		
<i>Berkshiria</i> Johnson, 1914		
<i>hungarica</i> (Kertész, 1921)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Eupachygaster</i> Kertész, 1911		
<i>tarsalis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1842)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Neopachygaster</i> Austen, 1901		
<i>meromelas</i> (Dufour, 1841)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Pachygaster</i> Meigen, 1803		
<i>atra</i> (Panzer, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>leachii</i> (Curtis, 1824)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Zabrachia</i> Coquillett, 1901		
<i>minutissima</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tenella</i> (Jaennicke, 1866)	CZ (B M)	SK
SARGINAE		
<i>Chloromyia</i> Duncan, 1837		
<i>formosa</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>speciosa</i> (Macquart, 1834)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Microchrysa</i> Loew, 1855		
<i>cyaneiventris</i> (Zetterstedt, 1842)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavicornis</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>polita</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK

<i>Sargus</i> Fabricius, 1798		
<i>albibarbus</i> Loew, 1855	CZ (M)	
<i>bipunctatus</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cuprarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavipes</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>iridatus</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK

STRATIOMYINAE

<i>Odontomyia</i> Meigen, 1803		
<i>angulata</i> (Panzer, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>annulata</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>argentata</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavissima</i> (Rossi, 1790)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hydroleon</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>microleon</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B)	
<i>ornata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tigrina</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Oplodontha</i> Rondani, 1864		
<i>viridula</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Oxycera</i> Meigen, 1803		
<i>analisis</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>dives</i> Loew, 1845	CZ (B)	SK
<i>fallenii</i> Staeger, 1844	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>germanica</i> (Szilády, 1932)	CZ (B)	
<i>leonina</i> (Panzer, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>meigenii</i> Staeger, 1844	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>morrisii</i> Curtis, 1830		SK
<i>nigricornis</i> Olivier, 1812	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾
<i>pardalina</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pseudoamoena</i> Dušek & Rozkošný, 1974		SK
<i>pygmaea</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rara</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>terminata</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>trilineata</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Stratiomys</i> Geoffroy, 1762		
<i>cenisia</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (M)	SK
<i>equestris</i> Meigen, 1838	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>chamaeleon</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>longicornis</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>potamida</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ruficornis</i> (Macquart, 1838)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>singularior</i> (Harris, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK

Comments

¹⁾ *Beris hauseri* was synonymised with *B. nigra* by Zeegers (2021).

²⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček & Hora (2013).

³⁾ First record from Bohemia was posted online: Prague, 2020 (<https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/82177-Hermetia-illucens>).

⁴⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Semelbauer et al. (2023).

⁵⁾ The species is here recorded from Slovakia for the first

time as follows: *Nemotelus notatus* Zetterstedt, 1842. **Slovakia:** E. SLOVAKIA: Spišské podhradie (6990), Sivá Brada national nature reserve, salt marsh, 14.viii.2024, 1♂, Milan Barlog leg., L. Dvořák det. et coll. Remark: a salt marsh species known from western half of Europe (Woodley 2001; Zeegers & Schulten 2022)

⁶⁾ First record from Bohemia was published by Nerudová-Horsáková (2006) from the Kokořínsko PLA and overlooked in previous checklist.

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Updated Checklist of the Syrphidae Latreille, 1802 of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the species list published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for the family Syrphidae (Mazánek 2009). The number of species has increased by 21 in Czechia and 20 in Slovakia. The present list comprises a total of 443 species: 423 from Czechia (384 from Bohemia, 396 from Moravia), and 404 from Slovakia. *Paragus bradescui* Stănescu, 1981 and *Myolepta obscura* Becher, 1882 are recorded here for the first time from Czechia together with recent unpublished records of *Paragus tibialis* (Fallén, 1817), *Sphegina platychira* Szilády, 1937 and *Psilota exilistyla* Smit & Vujić, 2008 from Czechia. The first record of *Eumerus ovatus* Loew, 1848 from Moravia is reported and it is confirmed from Czechia. In this list, *Philhelius stackelbergi* (Violovitsh, 1975) and *Temnostoma angustistriatum* Krivosheina, 2002 are recorded for the first time from Slovakia. All additions and corrections from the last checklist (Mazánek 2009) are marked and relevant faunistic and taxonomic papers are listed.

Keywords: hoverflies, biodiversity, Central Europe, Czechia

Introduction

Hoverflies (Diptera, Syrphidae) are abundant and conspicuous flies that often mimic aculeate Hymenoptera and range in size from 4.0–25.0 mm (body length). The head lacks bristles; the facial profile is variable; males are usually holoptic and the females are always dichoptic; ocelli are present; the antenna varies greatly in shape, consisting of three segments together with a dorsal to sublateral two-segmented arista or rarely an apical thickened stylus. The wing venation of most species is characterized by an unattached longitudinal spurious vein that runs across the radial-medial cross-vein. The legs range from simple to variously modified; the front and occasionally middle tarsi and tibia can be flattened, whilst the hind coxa, trochanter and femur can have spines, spurs, tubercles or be thickened. Adults are pollinators of flowers; they are able to hover motionless in flight and to fly fast in various directions (including backwards). The larvae are very variable in structure, habits and feeding mode. There are three main trophic groups: zoophagy (mainly aphidophagy), phytophagy and saprophagy in a wide range of wet to aquatic habitats. The larvae of some species exhibit other special feeding modes, such as mycophagy, myrmecophily, coprophagy, or they live in wasp nests. Many species are associated with threatened habitats and are the subject of active conservation measures (Vujić et al. 2022).

The Syrphidae are one of the most speciose families of Diptera; about 6200 species, in 210 genera, are known worldwide (Pape & Evenhuis 2019 in Ssymank et al. 2021). Although more than 979 nominal species of hoverflies are listed by Speight (2020) as occurring in Europe, only 815 species are considered taxonomically stable. Meanwhile, Reverté et al. (2023) list 913 species of Syrphidae as occurring in Europe. Since the Syrphidae are important and abundant pollinators, they are currently the subject of pollinator protection projects in Europe, along with bees (Vujić et al. 2022; Reverté et al. 2023).

Methods

A review of the biology of all Central European species is provided by Speight (2020). Basic characteristics of the family, genera and almost all central European species are given e.g. by Bartsch (2009a, b) and Reemer et al. (2009). The identification of almost all central European species is possible using the key of van Veen (2004) and the photographic guide by Bot & Van de Meutter (2023). For some genera special keys are provided by Speight & Sarthou (2017). A comprehensive online project of taxonomic information for European Syrphidae called “Taxo-Fly” is, however, currently under construction under the leadership of Dr. Gunilla Ståhls-Mäkelä. It comprises comprehensive photographs of specimens, detailed descriptions and an overview of current knowledge of all European Syrphidae.

We have used the nomenclature and higher classification of the last checklist (Mazánek 2009), together with recent phylogenetic revisions (Mengual 2020; Mengual et al. 2015, 2021, 2023; Moran et al. 2022; Hadrava et al. 2025) accepted in the current checklists (Heimburg et al. 2022; Reverté et al. 2023), where appropriate. All species of Syrphidae recorded from the area of Czechia and Slovakia are listed, including species currently considered as regionally extinct in these countries (Mazánek & Barták 2006; Reverté et al. 2023).

Results and Discussion

A total of 443 species are listed in the present checklist: 423 from Czechia (384 from Bohemia, 396 from Moravia), and 404 from Slovakia. Since the Checklist of Diptera of Czechia and Slovakia, electronic version 2 for the family Syrphidae (Mazánek 2009), the total number of listed species has increased by 18 species (21 for Czechia and 20 for Slovakia). Eight species were removed from the checklist due to synonymy or detected misidentifications of the published records, these were: *Anasimyia lunulata* (Meigen, 1822),

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Merodon cinereus (Fabricius, 1794), *Paragus hermonensis* Kaplan, 1981, *Parasyrphus tarsatus* (Zetterstedt, 1838), *Pipiza bimaculata* Meigen, 1822, *Pipiza fenestrata* Meigen, 1822, *Pipiza signata* Meigen, 1822 and *Sphegina claviventris* Stackelberg, 1956. The ninth species *Cheilosia polita* Becker, 1894 was removed because it was listed as a doubtful species by Claussen & Speight (2007). It was described by Becker (1894) based on a female specimen from the Tatra Mountains “Tatragebirge”, but it is unclear whether from the Slovak or Polish part (Peck 1988), and no other specimen of this species is known. Since the last version of the checklist, the greatest number of changes have been seen in the genus *Pipiza* as a result of the revision of this genus by Vujić et al. (2013). More nomenclatural corrections were also made in the genus *Merodon*, in which most problematic species groups were recently revised (e.g., Popović et al. 2015; Vujić et al. 2020a, b). The number of species has been partially increased because several thermophilic species have been spreading northward and were recently recorded within the area covered by this checklist (Reverté et al. 2023; Hadrava et al. 2023; Král & Mazánek 2023; Semelbauer et al. 2025; Král & Mazánek 2025; Pijálková & Náhlovský, in preparation). Several additional species were first recognised for Czechia or Slovakia in the checklists of European countries compiled by Reverté et al. (2023). The presence of these species in Czechia and Slovakia is mostly based on specimens in the large Diptera collection of Prof. M. Barták and Prof. J. Čepelák that were identified by various European specialists who collaborated on Reverté’s European checklists. Although relevant data for most records have yet to be published, we have accepted most of these species in this checklist, i.e. those that we know are being prepared for publication by other authors (Barták et al., in preparation), and the records from Czechia for three of them are provided in this account, they are: *Paragus tibialis* (Fallén, 1817), *Sphegina platychira* Szilády, 1937 and *Psilota exilistyla* Smit & Vujić, 2008. First records for Czechia of *Paragus bradescui* Stănescu, 1981 and *Myolepta obscura* Becher, 1882 are reported in this account, as well as first records of *Melangyna lucifera* Nielsen, 1980, *Paragus majoranae* Rondani, 1857 and *Criorhina floccosa* (Meigen, 1822) from Bohemia. *Eumerus ovatus* Loew, 1848 is listed for Moravia and it is also reconfirmed as present in Czechia despite having previously been considered regionally extinct. First records of *Philhelius stackelbergi* (Violovitsh, 1975) and *Temnostoma angustistriatum* Krivosheina, 2002 from Slovakia are also listed. All additions and corrections to the last checklist (Mazánek 2009) are highlighted in this species list accompanied by annotations recognising relevant faunistic and taxonomic papers. The species-richness of the Syrphidae in Czechia and Slovakia is well-established as shown by comparison with previous versions of the checklist (Ježek 1987; Chvála 1997; Jedlička et al. 2006, 2009), but there is an ongoing need for critical revision of older published for some species of *Cheilosia* and *Platycheirus* that were accepted in previous versions of the checklist (Dušek & Láška 1987; Holinka & Mazánek 1997;

Mazánek 2006c, 2009). Thus, it can be assumed that this list is as complete as is possible, despite the limitations already discussed.

Checklist

New records are in bold and relevant notes on any changes since the last checklist (Mazánek 2009) are given at the end of the list.

SYRPHINAE

SYRPHINI

Chrysotoxum Meigen, 1803

<i>arcuatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>bicinctum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cautum</i> (Harris, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>elegans</i> Loew, 1841	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fasciolatum</i> (De Geer, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>festivum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>intermedium</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lineare</i> (Zetterstedt, 1819)	CZ (B)	SK
<i>octomaculatum</i> Curtis, 1837	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>vernale</i> Loew, 1841	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>verralli</i> Collin, 1940	CZ (B M)	SK

Dasysyrphus Enderlein, 1938

<i>albostrigatus</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>friuliensis</i> (van der Goot, 1960)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hilaris</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lenensis</i> Bagatshanova, 1980	CZ (B M)	²⁾
<i>neovenustus</i> Soszyński & Mielczarek, 2013	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁾
<i>pauillus</i> (Williston, 1887)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pinastri</i> (De Geer, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>postclaviger</i> (Štys & Moucha, 1962)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tricinctus</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>venustus</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK

Didea Macquart, 1834

<i>alneti</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fasciata</i> Macquart, 1834	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>intermedia</i> Loew, 1854	CZ (B M)	SK

Doros Meigen, 1803

<i>destillatorius</i> Mik, 1885	CZ ()	M
<i>profuges</i> (Harris, 1780)	CZ (B M)	SK

Epistrophe Walker, 1852

<i>cryptica</i> Doczkal & Schmid, 1994	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>diaphana</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>eligans</i> (Harris, 1780)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flava</i> Doczkal & Schmid, 1994	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>grossulariae</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>leiophthalma</i> (Schiner & Egger, 1853)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>melanostoma</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nitidicollis</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>obscuripes</i> (Strobl, 1910)	CZ (B M)	⁵⁾
<i>ochrostoma</i> (Zetterstedt, 1849)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾
<i>olgae</i> Mutin, 1990	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷⁾

<i>Epistrophella</i> Dušek & Láska, 1967				<i>Paragus</i> Latreille, 1804	13)
<i>euchroma</i> (Kowarz, 1885)	CZ (B M)	SK		sg. <i>Pandasyophthalmus</i> Stuckenberg, 1954	
<i>Episyrphus</i> Matsumura & Adachi, 1917				<i>constrictus</i> Šimić, 1986	CZ (M) 14)
<i>balteatus</i> (De Geer, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>haemorrhous</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M) SK
<i>Eriozona</i> Schiner, 1860				<i>tibialis</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (M) SK 15)
<i>syrphoides</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK		sg. <i>Paragus</i> s. str.	
<i>Eupeodes</i> Osten-Sacken, 1877				<i>albifrons</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>bucculatus</i> (Rondani, 1857)	CZ (B M)	SK 8)		<i>bradescui</i> Stănescu, 1981	CZ (M) SK 16)
<i>corollae</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>finitimus</i> Goeldlin, 1971	CZ (B M) SK
<i>flaviceps</i> (Rondani, 1857)	CZ (M)	SK 9)		<i>majoranae</i> Rondani, 1857	CZ (B M) 17)
<i>goeldlini</i> Mazánek, Láska & Bičík, 1999	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>pecchiolii</i> Rondani, 1857	CZ (B M) SK
<i>latifasciatus</i> (Macquart, 1829)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>quadrifasciatus</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M) SK
<i>lucasi</i> (Marcos-García & Láska, 1983)	CZ (B)			<i>strigatus</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B) SK
<i>lundbecki</i> (Soot-Ryen, 1946)	CZ (M)			<i>testaceus</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M) SK 18)
<i>luniger</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>Parasyrphus</i> Matsumura, 1917	
<i>nielsenii</i> (Dušek & Láska, 1976)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>annulatus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>nitens</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>lineola</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>Fagisyrphus</i> Dušek & Láska, 1967				<i>macularis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>cinctus</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>malinellus</i> (Collin, 1952)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>Lapposyrphus</i> Dušek & Láska, 1967				<i>nigritarsis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>lapponicus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>punctulatus</i> (Verrall, 1873)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>Leucozona</i> Schiner, 1860				<i>relictus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M) SK 19)
sg. <i>Ischyrosyrphus</i> Bigot, 1882				<i>Philhelius</i> Stephens, 1841	20)
<i>glauca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>citrofasciatus</i> (De Geer, 1776)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>laternaria</i> (Müller, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>dives</i> (Rondani, 1857)	CZ (B M) SK
sg. <i>Leucozona</i> s. str.				<i>laetus</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (M) SK
<i>inopinata</i> Doczkal, 2000	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>pedissequus</i> (Harris, 1778)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>lucorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>stackelbergi</i> (Violovitsh, 1975)	CZ (M) SK 21)
<i>Megasyrphus</i> Dušek & Láska, 1967				<i>Scaeva</i> Fabricius, 1805	
<i>erraticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>dignota</i> (Rondani, 1857)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>Melangyna</i> Verrall, 1901				<i>pyrastris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>arctica</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)		SK		<i>selenitica</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>barbifrons</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>Sphaerophoria</i> Le Peletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828	
<i>compositarum</i> (Verrall, 1873)	CZ (B M)	SK		sg. <i>Exallandra</i> Vockeroth, 1969	22)
<i>erucarum</i> (Collin, 1946)	CZ (M)	SK		<i>loewi</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	SK 23)
<i>labiatarum</i> (Verrall, 1901)	CZ (B M)	SK 10)		sg. <i>Knutsoniana</i> Barkalov & Mutin, 2017	22)
<i>lasiophthalma</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>shirchan</i> Violovitsh, 1957	CZ (M) SK
<i>lucifera</i> Nielsen, 1980	CZ (B M)	SK 11)		sg. <i>Sphaerophoria</i> s. str.	22)
<i>pavlovskiyi</i> Violovitsh, 1956	CZ (B M)	SK 12)		<i>bankowskiae</i> Goeldlin, 1989	CZ (B M) SK
<i>quadrifasciata</i> (Verrall, 1873)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>batava</i> Goeldlin, 1974	CZ (B M) SK
<i>umbellatarum</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>chongjini</i> Bańkowska, 1964	CZ (B M)
<i>Meligramma</i> Frey, 1946				<i>estebani</i> Goeldlin, 1991	SK
<i>cingulatum</i> (Egger, 1860)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>fatarum</i> Goeldlin, 1989	CZ (B M) SK 24)
<i>guttatum</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>infusata</i> Goeldlin, 1974	CZ (M)
<i>trianguliferum</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>interrupta</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>Meliscaeva</i> Frey, 1946				<i>philanthus</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>auricollis</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>rueppelli</i> (Wiedemann, 1830)	CZ (B M) SK
<i>cinctella</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK		<i>scripta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M) SK
				<i>taeniata</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M) SK
				<i>virgata</i> Goeldlin, 1974	CZ (B M) SK 25)
				<i>Syrphus</i> Fabricius, 1775	
				<i>admirandus</i> Goeldlin, 1996	CZ (M) 26)

<i>nitidifrons</i> Becker, 1921	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁷⁾	<i>Xanthandrus</i> Verrall, 1901		
<i>ribesii</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>comtus</i> (Harris, 1780)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>sexmaculatus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B)	²⁸⁾	PIPIZINAE		³⁴⁾
<i>torvus</i> Osten Sacken, 1875	CZ (B M)	SK	PIPIZINI		
<i>vitripennis</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Heringia</i> Rondani, 1856		
BACCHINI			<i>heringi</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Baccha</i> Fabricius, 1805			<i>Neocnemodon</i> Goffe, 1944		³⁵⁾
<i>elongata</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>brevidens</i> (Egger, 1865)	CZ (B M)	
<i>Platycheirus</i> Le Peletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828			<i>larusi</i> (Vujić, 1999)	CZ (B)	
sg. <i>Pachysphyria</i> Enderlein, 1938			<i>latitarsis</i> (Egger, 1865)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ambiguus</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pubescens</i> (Delucchi & Pschorn-Walcher, 1955)		
sg. <i>Platycheirus</i> s. str.				CZ (B M)	SK
<i>albimanus</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>vitripennis</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>angustatus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Pipiza</i> Fallén, 1810		
<i>aurolateralis</i> Stubbs, 2002	CZ (B)		<i>accola</i> Virollovitsh, 1985	CZ (B M)	³⁶⁾
<i>clypeatus</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>austriaca</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>complicatus</i> Becker, 1889	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>fasciata</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁷⁾
<i>discimanus</i> Loew, 1871	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>festiva</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>europaeus</i> Goeldlin, Maibach & Speight, 1990	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>lugubris</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK ³⁸⁾
<i>fasciculatus</i> Loew, 1856		SK	<i>luteibarba</i> Vujić, Radenković & Polić, 2008	CZ (B)	³⁹⁾
<i>fulviventris</i> (Macquart, 1829)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>luteitarsis</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>immarginatus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1849)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>noctiluca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴⁰⁾
<i>jaerensis</i> Nielsen, 1971	CZ (B)	²⁹⁾	<i>notata</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴¹⁾
<i>laskai</i> Nielsen, 1999	CZ (B M)		<i>quadrifasciata</i> (Panzer, 1802)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>manicatus</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Pipizella</i> Rondani, 1856		
<i>melanopsis</i> Loew, 1856	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>annulata</i> (Macquart, 1829)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nielsenii</i> Vockeroth, 1990	CZ (B)	SK	<i>bispina</i> Šimić, 1987	CZ (B)	SK ⁴²⁾
<i>occultus</i> Goeldlin, Maibach & Speight, 1990	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>divicoi</i> (Goeldlin, 1974)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>parvatus</i> Rondani, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>maculipennis</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>peltatus</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>mongolorum</i> Stackelberg, 1952	CZ (B)	
<i>perpallidus</i> Verrall, 1901	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>viduata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>podagratus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>virens</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>scambus</i> (Staeger, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Trichopsomyia</i> Williston, 1888		
<i>scutatus</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>flavitarsis</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>splendidus</i> Rotheray, 1998	CZ (B M)		<i>joratensis</i> Goeldlin, 1997	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>sticticus</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>lucida</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B)	
<i>tarsalis</i> (Schummel, 1836)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Triglyphus</i> Loew, 1840		
<i>tatricus</i> Dušek & Láška, 1982	CZ (B)	SK	<i>primus</i> Loew, 1840	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Pyrophaena</i> Schiner, 1860		³⁰⁾	ERISTALINAE		
<i>granditarsa</i> (Forster, 1771)	CZ (B M)	SK	BRACHYOPINI		
<i>rosarum</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Brachyopa</i> Meigen, 1822		
<i>Spazigaster</i> Rondani, 1843			<i>bicolor</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ambulans</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>dorsata</i> Zetterstedt, 1837	CZ (B M)	SK
MELANOSTOMINI		³¹⁾	<i>grunewaldensis</i> Kassebeer, 2000	CZ (B M)	SK ⁴³⁾
<i>Melanostoma</i> Schiner, 1860			<i>insensilis</i> Collin, 1939	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>certum</i> Haarto & Ståhls, 2014	CZ (B M)	SK ³²⁾	<i>maculipennis</i> Thompson, 1980	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>mellarium</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK ³³⁾	<i>obscura</i> Thompson & Torp, 1982	CZ (B)	SK ⁴⁴⁾
<i>mellinum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>panzeri</i> Goffe, 1945	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>scalare</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pilosa</i> Collin, 1939	CZ (B M)	SK

<i>plena</i> Collin, 1939	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>scutellaris</i> Robineau-Desvoidy, 1843	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>testacea</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>vittata</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Hammerschmidtia</i> Schummel, 1834			⁴⁵⁾
<i>ferruginea</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	⁴⁶⁾
<i>Chrysogaster</i> Meigen, 1803			
<i>basalis</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK	⁴⁷⁾
<i>cemiteriorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>rondanii</i> Maibach et Goeldlin, 1995	CZ (B)		
<i>solstitialis</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>virescens</i> Loew, 1854	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Lejogaster</i> Rondani, 1857			
<i>metallina</i> (Fabricius, 1777)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>tarsata</i> (Megerle in Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Melanogaster</i> Rondani, 1857			
<i>aerosa</i> (Loew, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>hirtella</i> (Loew, 1843)	CZ (B M)		
<i>nuda</i> (Macquart, 1829)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>parumplicata</i> (Loew, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Myolepta</i> Newman, 1838			
<i>dubia</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>obscura</i> Becher, 1882	CZ (M)	SK	⁴⁸⁾
<i>potens</i> (Harris, 1780)	CZ (M)	SK	⁴⁹⁾
<i>vara</i> (Panzer, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Orthonevra</i> Macquart, 1829			
<i>atlantica</i> Żóralski & Van de Meutter, 2024	CZ (B M)		⁵⁰⁾
<i>brevicornis</i> (Loew, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK	⁵¹⁾
<i>elegans</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)		
<i>frontalis</i> (Loew, 1843)	CZ (B)	SK	
<i>geniculata</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>montana</i> Vujić, 1999	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>nobilis</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>plumbago</i> (Loew, 1840)	CZ (M)	SK	
<i>Riponnensia</i> Maibach, Goeldlin & Speight, 1994			
<i>splendens</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (M)	SK	⁵²⁾
<i>Neoascia</i> Williston, 1886			
sg. <i>Neoasciella</i> Stackelberg, 1965			⁵³⁾
<i>geniculata</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)		
<i>interrupta</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>meticulosa</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>obliqua</i> Coe, 1940	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>unifasciata</i> (Strobl, 1898)	CZ (B M)	SK	
sg. <i>Neoascia</i> s. str.			⁵⁴⁾
<i>annexa</i> (Müller, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>podagrica</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>tenur</i> (Harris, 1780)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Sphegina</i> Meigen, 1822			
sg. <i>Asiosphegina</i> Stackelberg, 1975			
<i>sibirica</i> Stackelberg, 1953	CZ (B M)	SK	
sg. <i>Sphegina</i> s. str.			
<i>clavata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>clunipes</i> (Fallén, 1816)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>elegans</i> Schummel, 1843	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>latifrons</i> Egger, 1865	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>montana</i> Becker, 1921	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>platychira</i> Szilády, 1937	CZ (M)		⁵⁴⁾
<i>sphagina</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B)	SK	
<i>verecunda</i> Collin, 1937	CZ (B M)	SK	
CALLICERINI			
<i>Callicera</i> Panzer, 1809			
<i>aenea</i> (Fabricius, 1777)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>aurata</i> (Rossi, 1790)	CZ (M)	SK	⁵⁵⁾
<i>rufa</i> Schummel, 1842	CZ (B M)		⁵⁶⁾
<i>spinolae</i> Rondani, 1844		SK	⁵⁷⁾
CERIOIDINI			
<i>Ceriana</i> Rafinesque, 1815			
<i>conopsoidea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Sphiximorpha</i> Rondani, 1850			
<i>subsessilis</i> (Illiger in Rossi, 1807)	CZ (B M)	SK	
ERISTALINI			
<i>Anasimyia</i> Schiner, 1864			
<i>contracta</i> Claussen & Torp, 1980	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>interpuncta</i> (Harris, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>transfuga</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Eristalinus</i> Rondani, 1845			
<i>aeneus</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>sepulchralis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Eristalis</i> Latreille, 1804			
sg. <i>Eoseristalis</i> Kanervo, 1938			
<i>abusiva</i> Collin, 1931	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>alpina</i> (Panzer, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>anthophorina</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (M)		
<i>arbustorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>cryptarum</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B)	SK	
<i>horticola</i> (De Geer, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK	⁵⁸⁾
<i>intricaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>jugorum</i> Egger, 1858	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>nemorum</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	⁵⁹⁾
<i>obscura</i> Loew, 1866	CZ (B M)	SK	⁶⁰⁾
<i>oestracea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (M)		
<i>pertinax</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>picea</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	⁶¹⁾
<i>rupium</i> Fabricius, 1805	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>similis</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	
sg. <i>Eristalis</i> s. str.			
<i>tenax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	

<i>Eurimyia</i> Bigot, 1883		⁶²⁾	<i>triangulum</i> Vujić, Radenković & Hurkmans, 2020		SK ⁷¹⁾
<i>lineata</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	CZ (B M)	SK			
<i>Helophilus</i> Fabricius, 1805					
<i>affinis</i> Wahlberg, 1844	CZ (B M)		<i>Psilota</i> Meigen, 1822		
<i>hybridus</i> Loew, 1846	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>atra</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pendulus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>exilistyla</i> Smit & Vujić, 2008	CZ (B)	⁷²⁾
<i>trivittatus</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>innupta</i> Rondani, 1857	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Lejops</i> Rondani, 1857			RHINGIINI		
<i>vittatus</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>Cheilosia</i> Meigen, 1822		
<i>Mallota</i> Meigen, 1822			sg. <i>Cheilosia</i> s. str.		
<i>cimbiciformis</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>aerea</i> Dufour, 1848	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fuciformis</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>albipila</i> Meigen, 1838	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>megilliformis</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>albitarsis</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Mesembrius</i> Rondani, 1857			<i>barbata</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>peregrinus</i> (Loew, 1846)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶³⁾	<i>bergenstammi</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Myathropa</i> Rondani, 1845			<i>brachysoma</i> Egger, 1860	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>florea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>canicularis</i> (Panzer, 1801)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Parhelophilus</i> Girschner, 1897			<i>carbonaria</i> Egger, 1860	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>consimilis</i> (Malm, 1863)	CZ (B)		<i>chloris</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>frutetorum</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>clama</i> Claussen & Vujić, 1995	CZ (M)	
<i>versicolor</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁴⁾	<i>cynocephala</i> Loew, 1840	CZ (B M)	SK
MERODONTINI			<i>flavipes</i> (Panzer, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Eumerus</i> Meigen, 1822			<i>fraterna</i> (Meigen, 1830)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>flavitaris</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>frontalis</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>funeralis</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>gigantea</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>grandis</i> Meigen, 1822		SK	<i>grossa</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hungaricus</i> Szilády, 1940		SK ⁶⁵⁾	<i>himantopus</i> (Panzer, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>longicornis</i> Loew, 1855		SK	<i>impressa</i> Loew, 1840	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ornatus</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>lasiopa</i> Kowarz, 1885	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ovatus</i> Loew, 1848	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁶⁾	<i>latifrons</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ruficornis</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B)		<i>lenis</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>sabulonum</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>melanura</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷³⁾
<i>sinuatus</i> Loew, 1855	CZ (M)	SK	<i>mutabilis</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>sogdianus</i> Stackelberg, 1952	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>nebulosa</i> Verrall, 1871	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>strigatus</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>orthotricha</i> Vujić & Claussen, 1994	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tarsalis</i> Loew, 1848	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pagana</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tauricus</i> Stackelberg, 1952	CZ (M)		<i>pascuorum</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>tricolor</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>pini</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Merodon</i> Meigen, 1803			<i>proxima</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>aberrans</i> Egger, 1860	CZ (M)	SK	<i>psilophthalma</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B)	SK
<i>analys</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (M)	SK ⁶⁷⁾	<i>ranunculi</i> Doczkal, 2000	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷⁴⁾
<i>armipes</i> Rondani, 1843	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>redi</i> Vujić, 1996	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷⁵⁾
<i>aureus</i> Fabricius, 1805	CZ (B)	SK ⁶⁸⁾	<i>rhynchops</i> Egger, 1860	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>auripes</i> Sack, 1913		SK	<i>rufimana</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>clavipes</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>urbana</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>equestris</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>variabilis</i> (Panzer, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>moenium</i> Wiedemann in Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁹⁾	<i>velutina</i> Loew, 1840	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ruficornis</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B)	SK ⁷⁰⁾	<i>vernalis</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rufus</i> Meigen, 1838	CZ (B M)	SK	<i>vulpina</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>trebevicensis</i> Strobl, 1900		SK	sg. <i>Convocheila</i> Barkalov, 2002		
			<i>laticornis</i> Rondani, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK
			sg. <i>Eucartosyrphus</i> Barkalov, 2002		
			<i>longula</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
			<i>ruffipes</i> (Preyssler, 1793)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷⁶⁾
			<i>scutellata</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
			sg. <i>Floccocheila</i> Barkalov, 2002		

<i>illustrata</i> (Harris, 1780)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Montanocheila</i> Barkalov, 2002		
<i>alpina</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)		SK
<i>chrysocoma</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>montana</i> Egger, 1860	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pictipennis</i> Egger, 1860	CZ (M)	SK
sg. <i>Neocheilosia</i> Barkalov, 1983		
<i>luteicornis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷⁷⁾
<i>morio</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷⁸⁾
sg. <i>Pollinocheila</i> Barkalov, 2002		
<i>fasciata</i> Schiner & Egger, 1853	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>semifasciata</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Taeniochilosia</i> Oldenberg, 1916		
<i>ahenea</i> (von Roser, 1840)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>antiqua</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>caerulescens</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>crassiseta</i> Loew, 1859		SK
<i>derasa</i> Loew, 1857		SK
<i>faucis</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B)	
<i>gagatea</i> Loew, 1857		SK
<i>grisella</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>hercyniae</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (M)	SK
<i>impudens</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>insignis</i> Loew, 1857	CZ (B M)	SK ⁷⁹⁾
<i>laeviventris</i> Loew, 1857		SK
<i>loewi</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>marginata</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (M)	SK
<i>nigripes</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nivalis</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (B)	
<i>personata</i> Loew, 1758	CZ (M)	SK
<i>pubera</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>sahlbergi</i> Becker, 1894	CZ (M)	SK
<i>vicina</i> (Zetterstedt, 1849)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Ferdinandea</i> Rondani, 1844		
<i>cuprea</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ruficornis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Pelecocera</i> Meigen, 1822		
sg. <i>Chamaesyrphus</i> Mik, 1895		
<i>scaevoides</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Pelecocera</i> s. str.		
<i>tricincta</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Portevinia</i> Goffe, 1944		
<i>maculata</i> (Fallén, 1817)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Psarus</i> Latreille, 1804		
<i>abdominalis</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Pseudopelecocera</i> Vujić & Radenković, 2018 ⁸⁰⁾		
<i>latifrons</i> (Loew, 1856)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Rhingia</i> Scopoli, 1763		
<i>borealis</i> Ringdahl, 1928	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>campestris</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>rostrata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK

VOLUCCELLINI

<i>Volucella</i> Geoffroy, 1762		
<i>bombylans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>inanis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>inflata</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>pellucens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>zonaria</i> (Poda, 1761)	CZ (B M)	SK

MILESIINI

<i>Blera</i> Billberg, 1820		
<i>fallax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Caliprobola</i> Rondani, 1845		
<i>speciosa</i> (Rossi, 1790)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Criorhina</i> Meigen, 1822		
<i>asilica</i> (Fallén, 1816)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>floccosa</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸¹⁾
<i>pachymera</i> Egger, 1858	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>ranunculi</i> (Panzer, 1804)	CZ (B M)	SK

Lejota Rondani, 1857

<i>ruficornis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	CZ (B M)	SK
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Matsumyia Shiraki, 1949 ⁸²⁾

<i>berberina</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK
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Pocota Le Peletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828

<i>personata</i> (Harris, 1780)	CZ (B M)	SK
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Sericomyia Meigen, 1803 ⁸³⁾

<i>bombiformis</i> (Fallén, 1810)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lappona</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>silentis</i> (Harris, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>superbiens</i> (Müller, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK

Spilomyia Meigen, 1803

<i>diophthalma</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>manicata</i> (Rondani, 1865)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>saltuum</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁴⁾

Syrretta Le Peletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828

<i>pipiens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
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Temnostoma Le Peletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828

sg. <i>Temnostomoides</i> Krivosheina, 2005 ⁸⁵⁾		
<i>angustistriatum</i> Krivosheina, 2002		SK ⁸⁶⁾
<i>bombylans</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK
sg. <i>Temnostoma</i> s. str. ⁸⁵⁾		
<i>apiforme</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>meridionale</i> Krivosheina & Mamaev, 1962	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>vespiforme</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK

Tropidia Meigen, 1822

<i>fasciata</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK ⁸⁷⁾
<i>scita</i> (Harris, 1780)	CZ (B M)	SK

XYLOTINI			88)
<i>Brachypalpoides</i> Hippa, 1978			
<i>lentus</i> (Meigen, 1822)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Brachypalpus</i> Macquart, 1834			
<i>chrysites</i> Egger, 1860	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>laphriformis</i> (Fallén, 1816)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>valgus</i> (Panzer, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Chalcosyrphus</i> Curran, 1925			
sg. <i>Xylotina</i> Hippa, 1978			
<i>nemorum</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK	
sg. <i>Xylotodes</i> Shannon, 1926			
<i>eunotus</i> (Loew, 1873)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>piger</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK	
sg. <i>Xylotomima</i> Shannon, 1926			
<i>femoratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>pannonicus</i> (Oldenberg, 1916)		SK ⁸⁹⁾	
<i>rufipes</i> (Loew, 1873)		SK ⁹⁰⁾	
<i>valgus</i> (Gmelin, 1790)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>Xylota</i> Meigen, 1822			
<i>abiens</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>caeruleiventris</i> Zetterstedt, 1838	CZ (B)		
<i>florum</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>ignava</i> (Panzer, 1798)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>jakutorum</i> Bagatshanova, 1980	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>meigeniana</i> Stackelberg, 1964	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>segnis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>sylvarum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>tarda</i> Meigen, 1822	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>xanthocnema</i> Collin, 1939	CZ (B M)	SK	
MICRODONTINAE			
MICRODONTINI			
<i>Microdon</i> Meigen, 1803			
<i>analisis</i> (Macquart, 1842)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>devius</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>miki</i> Doczkal & Schmid, 1999	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>mutabilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK	
<i>myrmicae</i> Schönrogge et al. 2002		SK ⁹¹⁾	

Comments

¹⁾ In the last checklist it was listed as *C. fasciatum* (Müller, 1764) (ICZN 2001; Mazánek 2009).

²⁾ The first record from Moravia was published by Král (2019).

³⁾ In the last checklist this species was as part of *D. venustus* (Meigen, 1822) (Láska & Bičík 1996; Mazánek et al. 2021a).

⁴⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Slovakia.

⁵⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) erroneously listed this species as present in Slovakia instead of *Epistrophe ochrostoma* (Zetterstedt, 1849).

⁶⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) erroneously omitted this species for Slovakia instead of *Epistrophe obscuripes* (Strobl, 1910).

⁷⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in

Czechia and Slovakia. In previous versions of the checklist this species was not distinguished from *E. nitidicollis* (Meigen, 1822) (Speight 2020; Mazánek et al. 2021c).

⁸⁾ According to Sforzi & Sommaggio (2021), the name *E. bucculatus* (Rondani, 1857) cannot be used for this species. Since Mazánek et al. (1998) listed more available synonyms, we retain the name *Eupeodes bucculatus* (Rondani, 1857) until a revised species concept is published.

⁹⁾ In previous versions of the checklist, this species was omitted for Czechia (Moravia) (Czižek 1910; Mazánek et al. 2005; Reverté et al. 2023). Although we have been unable to verify any records of this species from Czechia, its published historical presence in southern Moravia appears to be reliable because it is known from several nearby localities in Slovakia and Austria (Czižek 1910; Čepelák 1986; Mazánek et al. 2005; Heimbürg et al. 2022).

¹⁰⁾ A species of uncertain status, probably a form (synonym) of *M. compositarum* (Verrall, 1873) but as neither a revision nor formal synonymisation has been published, we have retained both names in the list as in other recent checklists e.g. Heimbürg et al. (2022) and Fisler (2024).

¹¹⁾ This species is recorded from Bohemia as follows: *Melangyna lucifera* Nielsen, 1980. Czechia: Bohemia centr.: Praha, Prokopské údolí, (5952), 50°2'28.56"N, 14°22'52.05"E, on flowering *Salix caprea*, 29.iii.2021, 2 ♀♀, T. Hadravová leg., J. Hadrava det. et coll. Bohemia: distr. Chrudim, Heřmanův Městec, (6060), 300 m, on flowering *Salix* sp., 8.iii.1997, 1 ♂, L. Mazánek leg. det. et coll.; Heřmanův Městec - Klešice, (6060), 300 m, 8.iii.1997 1 ♀, L. Mazánek leg. det. et coll. Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Slovakia.

¹²⁾ The first records from Czechia (Moravia) were published by Král (2020, 2022). Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Slovakia. It is an early spring species that is rapidly spreading across Central Europe and is also common in Bohemia (Nedeljković & Ricarte 2021; Reverté et al. 2023).

¹³⁾ In the last checklist it was listed in a separate tribe PARAGINI (Mengual et al. 2023).

¹⁴⁾ The first record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček et al. (2021).

¹⁵⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Czechia and the first reliable record from Slovakia was published by Semelbauer et al. (2025). The first records from Czechia (Moravia) are as follows: *Paragus tibialis* (Fallén, 1817). Czechia: S Moravia: CHKO Pálava, Perná - old quarry, (7165), 48°51'22" N 16°38'28" E, 360 m, swept from steppe meadow, 08.v.2021, 1 ♂, 27.vi.2022, 1 ♂; Klentnice, NPR Soutězka, rocky steppe, (7165), 48°51'55" N 16°38'37" E, 450 m, swept from rocky steppe, 27.vii.2023, 7 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, NPR Děvín steppe, (7165), 48°51'58" N 16°39'16" E, 400 m, swept from rocky steppe, 27.vii.2023, 1 ♂, L. Mazánek leg. det. & coll. S Moravia: Psohlávky - kemp ATC Merkur env., (7165), 48°53'47" N 16°33'46" E, 180 m, swept from south slope meadow, 28.vii.2023, 1 ♂, 29.vii.2023, 1 ♂, all L. Mazánek leg. det. & coll. This species was not listed in previous versions of

the checklist, although the name *P. tibialis* was commonly used in old literature and published as present in Czechia and Slovakia by various authors (e.g. Kowarz 1885; Vimmer 1913; Kempný 1958; Rozkošný & Vaňhara 1993; Čepelák 1986, etc.). Dušek & Láska (1987) and Holinka & Mazánek (1997) replaced *P. tibialis* by *P. haemorrhous* in their checklists since they recognized that all previously published records of *P. tibialis* from Czechia and Slovakia were based on specimens of the commoner and similar species *P. haemorrhous* Meigen, 1822. Moreover, the comprehensive survey of Diptera of the Pálava Biosphere Reserve provided by R. Rozkošný and J. Vaňhara between 1971 until the 1990s (Rozkošný & Vaňhara 1998) does not record *P. tibialis*, even if all species of *Paragus* (except *P. quadrifasciatus* Meigen, 1822) known from Moravia were recorded there, and one other for the first time in Czechia (Láska & Mazánek 1998). *P. tibialis* has been rapidly spreading in Pálava region and its environs in recent years, probably replacing *P. haemorrhous* in the warmest localities in the Pálava region and its environs. A similar situation is apparently also happening in southern Slovakia (Semelbauer et al. 2025).

¹⁶⁾ This species is here recorded from Czechia as follows: *Paragus bradescui* Stănescu, 1981. Czechia: S Moravia: CHKO Pálava, Klentnice, NPR Soutěžka, (7165), 48°51'55"N 16°38'37"E, 450 m, swept from rocky steppe, 27.vii.2023, 1 ♂, L. Mazánek leg. det. & coll. A male specimen was collected on the meadow to rocky steppe locality, on which specimens of very similar species *P. majoranae* were previously recorded (Holinka et al. 1997) and referred to *P. hermonensis* (see comments to *P. majoranae*). In the last checklist this species was listed as *Paragus hermonensis* Kaplan, 1981 for Slovakia. We re-examined the specimen published by Mazánek et al. (1999) as the first record of *P. hermonensis* for Slovakia, and identified it as *P. bradescui* on the basis of information provided by Vujić et al. (1999) and Sommaggio (2002) that was accepted by Tot & Grković (2021a) and Reverté et al. (2023). This rare species was recently assessed as Endangered in Europe (Tot & Grković 2021a).

¹⁷⁾ This species is recorded from Bohemia as follows: *Paragus majoranae* Rondani, 1857. Czechia: Bohemia centr.: Praha, PP Cikánka II (north part), (5951), 50°0'5.309"N, 14°19'35.216"E, 15.vii.2019, 1 ♂ + 1 ♀ collected in copula J. Hadrava leg et coll., L. Mazánek det. In previous versions of the checklist this species was listed as *Paragus hermonensis* Kaplan, 1981 for Czechia (Moravia). We re-examined specimens published by Holinka et al. (1997) as the first records of *P. hermonensis* from Czechia, since Vujić et al. (1999) split *P. hermonensis* of authors into two different species in Central Europe. Both specimens were identified as *P. majoranae* on the basis of information of Vujić et al. (1999) and Sommaggio (2002) that was accepted by Reverté et al. (2023). All older records from Czechia and Slovakia referred to *P. majoranae* belong to species *P. pecchiolii* according to Sommaggio (2002) and Mazánek (2009).

¹⁸⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed as *Paragus bicolor* (Fabricius, 1794) (Tot & Grković 2021b; Reverté et al. 2023).

¹⁹⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed as *Parasyrphus vittiger* (Zetterstedt, 1843) (Mazánek 2021).

²⁰⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed as *Xanthogramma* Schiner, 1860 (Evenhuis 2018).

²¹⁾ This species has been recorded from Slovakia as follows: *Philhelius stackelbergi* (Violovitsh, 1975). Slovakia: Štiavnické Vrchy, Tekovská Breznica, (7677), 48°23'N, 18°37'E, 20.vii.1991, 1 ♀, S. Čepelák leg., L. Mazánek det. et coll. It was separated from *Philhelius pedisequus* (previously *Xanthogramma pedisequum*) relatively recently, together with *P. dives* (see Mazánek 2006a). Hadrava et al. (2018) published the first record of this species from Czechia (Moravia) and Král (2022) subsequently reported this species from Moravia.

²²⁾ In the last checklist this taxon was not used (Mengual et al. 2021).

²³⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as also occurring in Czechia, but we have been unable to verify any records from Czechia and do not know of any published records from Czechia.

²⁴⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Slovakia.

²⁵⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Slovakia.

²⁶⁾ The first record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Král (2018).

²⁷⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was erroneously omitted for Bohemia (Kowarz 1885; Barendregt 1983; Král 2018). The first record from Moravia was published by Král (2018). In previous versions of the checklist this species was listed for the Slovakia as *Parasyrphus tarsatus* (Zetterstedt, 1838) (Mazánek et al. 2021b).

²⁸⁾ The first record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Král (2018).

²⁹⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Czechia.

³⁰⁾ In the last checklist it was listed as a subgenus of the genus *Platycheirus* Le Peletier & Audinet-Serville, 1828 (Mengual 2020).

³¹⁾ In the last checklist this taxon was not used (Mengual 2020).

³²⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed as *Melanostoma dubium* (Zetterstedt, 1837) (Haarto & Ståhls 2014).

³³⁾ The first record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Král (2022). Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Czechia and Slovakia. In previous versions of the checklist this species was not separated from *Melanostoma mellinum* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Haarto & Ståhls 2014; Heimbürg et al. 2022).

³⁴⁾ In the last checklist this taxon was not used (Mengual et al. 2015).

³⁵⁾ In the last checklist it was as a subgenus of *Heringia* Rondani, 1856 (Reverté et al. 2023).

- ³⁶⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Czechia. The records of this species from Czechia (Moravia) were first published by Král & Mazánek (2025).
- ³⁷⁾ In previous versions of the checklist, it was also listed under the name *Pipiza fenestrata* Meigen, 1822, based on some older published records that were recently reassigned to this species (Vujić et al. 2013).
- ³⁸⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed also as *Pipiza signata* Meigen, 1822 (Vujić et al. 2013).
- ³⁹⁾ The first record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Tot et al. (2022).
- ⁴⁰⁾ In previous versions of the Checklist it was also listed under the junior synonym *Pipiza fenestrata* Meigen, 1822 (Vujić et al. 2013).
- ⁴¹⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed also as *Pipiza bimaculata* Meigen, 1822 (Vujić et al. 2013).
- ⁴²⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Czechia and Slovakia.
- ⁴³⁾ The first record from Slovakia was published by van Steenis et al. (2020).
- ⁴⁴⁾ The first record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by van Steenis et al. (2020).
- ⁴⁵⁾ In the last checklist it was listed as a subgenus of *Brachyopa* Meigen, 1822 (Reverté et al. 2023).
- ⁴⁶⁾ The first record from Moravia was published by Král (2019).
- ⁴⁷⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed the species as present in Slovakia.
- ⁴⁸⁾ This species is recorded from Czechia as follows: *Myolepta obscura* Becher, 1882. Czechia: Moravia: Distr. Olomouc, Jívová, Dómský les env. (6370), 49°41'48"N 17°24'27"E, 540 m, on flowering *Crataegus* sp., 28.v.2017, 1 ♀, L. Mazánek leg. det. & coll. A female of this species was recognized among more numerous specimens of very similar species *Myolepta vara*, that were collected together on the same locality around and on flowering bushes of *Crataegus* sp.
- ⁴⁹⁾ The first record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Hadrava et al. (2018). The first record from Slovakia was published by Semelbauer et al. (2025).
- ⁵⁰⁾ The first record from Czechia (Bohemia and Moravia) was published by Żóralski et al. (2024).
- ⁵¹⁾ Within this species two species were recognized by Żóralski et al. (2024). The newly described species *O. atlantica* is probably more frequent in Czechia, but *O. brevicornis* was published by Żóralski et al. (2024) as present in Bohemia. Since *O. brevicornis* has the eastern distribution of these two closely related species, we have retained this species as present in Moravia and Slovakia.
- ⁵²⁾ The first record from Slovakia was published by Semelbauer et al. (2025).
- ⁵³⁾ In previous versions of the Checklist this taxon was not used (Thompson & Rotheray 1998).
- ⁵⁴⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Czechia. The first records from Czechia (Moravia) are as follows: *Sphegina platychira* Szilády, 1937: Czechia, N Moravia, Hrubý Jeseník Mts., PR Jelení Bučina (5869), 50°6'39"N, 17°17'19"E, 780 m, sweeping around spring in old coniferous forest, 13.vi.2009, 1 ♀, L. Mazánek leg. det. & coll.; E Moravia, Moravskoslezské Beskydy Mts., Staré Hamry PR Draplavý env., (6576), 49°28'39"N, 18°26'40"E, 525-650 m, sweeping along stream in old coniferous forest, 9.vi.2024, 1 ♀, L. Mazánek leg. det. & coll. This is a distinctive and rare species that occurs in natural and semi-natural humid coniferous forests with springs and small streams in the mountains of Central and Eastern Europe (Thompson & Torp 1986; van Steenis et al. 2021). *Sphegina platychira* has recently been assessed as Near Threatened in Europe (van Steenis et al. 2021).
- ⁵⁵⁾ The first record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Král & Mazánek (2023). The first record from Slovakia was published by Semelbauer et al. (2025).
- ⁵⁶⁾ The first record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Hadrava (2019). The first record from Moravia is published by Pijálková & Náhlavský (in preparation).
- ⁵⁷⁾ The first record from Slovakia was published by Semelbauer et al. (2025).
- ⁵⁸⁾ In the last checklist it was listed as *Eristalis lineata* (Harris, 1776) (ICZN 2006).
- ⁵⁹⁾ In the last checklist it was listed as *Eristalis interrupta* (Poda, 1761) (ICZN 2006).
- ⁶⁰⁾ In the last checklist it was listed as *Eristalis pseudorupium* Kanervo, 1938 (Hippa et al. 2009).
- ⁶¹⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Slovakia.
- ⁶²⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was as junior synonym of the genus *Anasimyia* Schiner, 1864 (Skevington et al. 2019).
- ⁶³⁾ The records of the species in Czechia were recently summarized by Hadrava et al. (2023). Hlaváček et al. (2025) confirmed current occurrence of this species in Bohemia, where only one historic record (older than 100 years) was known (Hadrava et al. 2023).
- ⁶⁴⁾ In the last checklist it was listed also as *Anasymia lunulata* (Meigen, 1822). Mazánek (2006a, 2006c) deleted *Anasymia lunulata* for Moravia and Slovakia since all re-examined records of this species were based on misidentifications of *A. interpuncta*. The last one record of *A. lunulata* mentioned by Mazánek (2006a) was reidentified later as a specimen of *Parhelophilus versicolor*.
- ⁶⁵⁾ The first record from Slovakia was published by Semelbauer et al. (2025).
- ⁶⁶⁾ This species is recorded from Moravia as follows: *Eumerus ovatus* Loew, 1848. Czechia: S Moravia: Lanžhot, obora Soutok, (7267), 48°42'19"N 16°58'3"E, 150 m, on sandy meadow, 16.vi.2023, 2 ♂♂, L. Mazánek leg. det. & coll. This conspicuous species was recorded from Czechia by Kowarz (1885) and Vimmer (1913) from Bohemia (near Františkovy Lázně) and these historic specimens are deposited in the collection of National Museum in Prague. Since there were no further records from Czechia, it was assessed as regionally extinct in the red list (Mazánek & Barták 2006), now reconfirmed. It was also assessed recently as Endangered in Europe (Grković 2021).

⁶⁷⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed as *M. constans* (Rossi, 1794) (Vujić et al. 2020a).

⁶⁸⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed as *M. aeneus* Megerle in Meigen, 1822 (Vujić 2020b). Published records from Slovakia of *Merodon cinereus* (Fabricius, 1794) listed in previous versions of the checklist also belong to this species, since *M. cinereus* is a very similar but strictly alpine species that does not occur in Slovakia according to Radenković & Milić (2021) and Reverté et al. (2023).

⁶⁹⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed as *Merodon avidus* (Rossi, 1790) (Popović et al. 2015).

⁷⁰⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was erroneously omitted for Czechia (Bohemia) (Vimmer 1913; Reverté et al. 2023).

⁷¹⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed as *Merodon haemorrhoidalis* Sack, 1913 (Vujić et al. 2020a).

⁷²⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Czechia. The first records from Czechia (Bohemia) are as follows: *Psilota exilistyla* Smit & Vujić, 2008. Czechia: N Bohemia: Orlické Mts, Deštné v Orlických horách - Šerlišský mlýn, (5664), 50°19'43" N 16°22'18" E 850 m, 09.vi.1998, 1 ♀, (=as *Psilota atra* in Mazánek 2006b); Orlické hory Mts. Šerlich - peak env., (5664), 50°19'53" N 16°22'52" E, 1027 m, 18.vi.2006, 1 ♀; Krkonoše Mts., Vítkovice č.p. 343, (5259), 50°42'10" N 15°31'47" E, 650 m, swept from flowering Apiaceae along road, 08.vi.2022, 1 ♀; Vítkovice č.p. 365, (5259), 50°43'54" N 15°32'46" E, 820 m, swept from flowering Apiaceae along road in coniferous forest, 08.vi.2022, 1 ♂, 15.vi.2022, 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, all L. Mazánek leg. det. & coll.; Vítkovice č.p. 327, (5359), 50°41'46" N 15°31'40" E, 625 m, swept from flowering Apiaceae along road, 15.vi.2022, 1 ♀, L. Mazánek leg. & det., B. Matysioková coll. *P. exilistyla* was relatively recently recognized in Greece and France during the revision of Palaearctic species of *Psilota* by Smit & Vujić (2008) from the very similar species *P. atra* and *P. anthracina* (the two species were previously often confused, see Smit & Zeegers 2005, Smit & Vujić 2008, Mazánek 2009). Żóralski (2018) published the first record of this species from Poland and Mengual & Ssymanek (2021) from Germany. Both provided detailed descriptions and photographs of the species, and Żóralski also provided a key to the species. Heimbürg et al. (2022) listed the first records of the species from Austria. *P. exilistyla* is a rare and probably endangered saproxylic hoverfly that has recently been assessed as Data Deficient in the European Red List (Aracil et al. 2021a).

⁷³⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) erroneously lists a species *Cheilosia melanopa* (Zetterstedt, 1843) as present in Czechia and Slovakia instead of *Cheilosia melanura* Becker, 1894.

⁷⁴⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Slovakia.

⁷⁵⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed as *Cheilosia melanopa* (Zetterstedt, 1843) (Vujić & Barták; 2001, Francuski et al. 2009). The first record from Moravia was published by Král & Mazánek (2025).

⁷⁶⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was listed

under junior synonym *Cheilosia soror* (Zetterstedt, 1843) (Rozkošný et al. 1982).

⁷⁷⁾ In previous versions of the checklist and in Mazánek (2006a) it was listed as *Cheilosia morio* (Zetterstedt, 1838) (Bot et al. 2025).

⁷⁸⁾ In previous versions of the checklist and in Mazánek (2006a) it was listed as junior synonym *Cheilosia scanica* (Ringdahl, 1937) (Bot et al. 2005).

⁷⁹⁾ In previous versions of the checklist this species was omitted for Bohemia, as the records of Vimmer (1906, 1913) were not accepted as reliable. However, a single female *C. insignis* was re-examined from the collection of the National Museum in Prague and identified as *C. insignis* by Ante Vujić in 2019. The specimen of *C. insignis* comes from a collection of Ferdinand Kowarz (1838 - 1914) who lived and collected Diptera in the surrounding of Františkovy Lázně town in western Bohemia. The specimen of *C. insignis* is marked with a label bearing the inscription "Waldegg" (= "forest edge") with no additional locality information. Similarly, inscription "Waldegg", "Waldegg Kowarz", or "Waldegg Kowarz Frt. Lázně" is present in the majority of specimens in Kowarz's collection and in his publication about Diptera of Bohemia (Kowarz 1885, p. 105). Thus, we conclude that the specimen comes from surrounding of Františkovy Lázně (Bohemia) and bring its occurrence in Bohemia back to the checklist.

⁸⁰⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was not separated from *Pelecocera* Meigen 1822 (Vujić et al. 2018).

⁸¹⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as present in Czechia. Records from Czechia (Moravia) were first published by Král & Mazánek (2025). The records from Bohemia are as follows: Czechia: Bohemia mer.: Temelín, 20.vi.1982, 1 ♂, J. Ježek M. Mašíňová leg., J. Hadrava det., National Museum in Prague coll. This species has probably been spreading northwards in recent years.

⁸²⁾ In previous versions of the checklist it was as junior synonym of the genus *Criorhina* Meigen, 1822 (Moran et al. 2022).

⁸³⁾ In the last checklist it was placed in a tribe ERISTALINI (Moran et al. 2022).

⁸⁴⁾ The first record from Slovakia was published by Straka & Majzlan (2010).

⁸⁵⁾ In the last checklist this taxon was not used (Hadrava et al. 2025).

⁸⁶⁾ The species is recorded from Slovakia as follows: *Temnostoma angustistriatum* Krivosheina, 2002. Slovakia: Veľká Fatra, Ľubochňianska dolina, (6980), 49°1'N, 19°9'E, 26.vi.2009, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, S. Čepelák leg.; N Slovakia: Ružbachy, (6689), 9.vii.1965 1 ♂, Čepelák leg., Čierny Váh, (6985), 49°1'N, 19°56'E, 18.v.1966, 1 ♂ Ptáček leg., all L. Mazánek det. et coll. This species was recognized by Krivosheina in 2002 during a study of a large sample of *Temnostoma bombylans* (Fabricius, 1805) in Russia (as cited in Krivosheina & Ståhls 2003). Krivosheina & Ståhls (2003) redescribed the species and stated that all Finnish specimens earlier identified as *T. bombylans* belong to *T. angustistriatum*. Mielczarek (2014b) first reported the

occurrence of *T. angustistriatum* in Central Europe. He refers to 88 specimens of *T. angustistriatum* from five localities in Poland and provides detailed photos of both species and important morphological characters, including the differences in the male terminalia of these closely related species. He suggested a possible wider presence of this species in the SE Carpathians in Ukraine, Slovakia and Romania. During re-examination of the 46 specimens from Czechia and Slovakia identified previously as *T. bombylans* we found 5 specimens of *T. angustistriatum* that fit previous descriptions, including the difference in the male terminalia. That difference appears to be clear and stable even with the sympatric occurrence of *T. bombylans* and *T. angustistriatum* males. However, based on genetic analysis, no difference between *T. bombylans* and *T. angustistriatum* was found (Hadrava et al. 2025).

⁸⁷⁾ Speight (2020) and Reverté et al. (2023) state that this species also occurs in Slovakia. But no specific records are available for Slovakia (Aracil et al. 2021b).

⁸⁸⁾ This taxon is currently classified as Xylotina under the tribe Milesiini, but its rank will soon be resolved, so we have retained the Xylotini to be consistent with other versions of the checklist (Moran et al. 2022, Ximo Mengual pers. comm. 2025).

⁸⁹⁾ The first record from Slovakia was published by Mielczarek (2014a).

⁹⁰⁾ Reverté et al. (2023) listed this species as also occurring in Czechia, but we do not know any published or unpublished records from Czechia.

⁹¹⁾ The first record from Slovakia was published by Bonelli et al. (2011).

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Updated Checklist of the Therevidae Burmeister, 1837 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the ones published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Therevidae (Holston 2009). None species has increased after the last checklist. The present list includes 27 species from Czechia (24 from Bohemia and 26 from Moravia) and 22 from Slovakia. Relevant faunistic and systematic papers are listed.

Key words: stiletto flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

Small to medium-sized (2.5–18.0 mm) lower Brachycera with short, usually stiletto-like antennal flagellum and elongate or tapered abdomen. Margin of eyes in males meeting at mid-line of upper frons or separated by less than width of ocellar tubercle, widely separated in females with darker tomentum or bare medial areas (often appearing as a single spot or pair of shining spots); proboscis arising from subcranial cavity, labella fleshy; antennal scape and pedicel setose, first flagellomere with or without setae, antennal stylus short and composed of one to three small apical or subapical flagellomeres. Thoracic and scutellar bristles present. Wing membrane clear to opaque, often darker adjacent to cross-veins and distal wing veins, occasionally maculated; discal cell elongate with M_1 , M_2 , and M_3 arising from its apex. Legs slender, bristles present on femora and tibiae; tibial spurs absent; empodium setiform or absent. Abdomen with eight pregenital segments, separated by light-coloured lateroapical tomentum or cuticle and/or yellowish-white intersegmental membrane; abdomen in males of some species uniformly greyish-white due to dense tomentum and/or adpressed setae. The larvae are elongate predators found in dry or friable substrates including sand dunes and leaf litter; and the known prey includes larvae and pupae of Coleoptera, Lepidoptera and Diptera. Adults are not predaceous but have been observed drinking water or plant and animal secretions (Holston & Niehuis 2002; Spitzer & Barták 2000). Malaise traps have been effective in collecting species in riparian and steppe environments; they can also be hand-collected from the ground in sunny, open habitats or from herbaceous or woody vegetation. They are relatively rare and inconspicuous flies, and several Czech species (*Clorismia ardea*, *Thereva apicalis*, *T. microcephala*, *Pandivirilia melaleuca*, *P. eximia*) are of local and regional conservation interest in northern European, and many European species are associated with xerothermic habitats (Holston & Niehuis 2002; Keil 2003; Lyneborg & Spitzer 1974; Spitzer & Barták 2000).

Methods

The genera can be identified with the key to Palearctic Therevidae (Majer 1997), with keys and diagnoses for species dispersed among several taxonomic revisions (Lyneborg 1968, 1984, 1986a,b). The ecology and distribution of species in Czechia and Slovakia are comprehensively reviewed by Keil (2003, 2005).

Results and Discussion

Of the 98 European species (Lyneborg 1989; Holston et al. 2013), 29 species are recorded in this checklist: 27 for Czechia (24 for Bohemia, 26 for Moravia) and 22 for Slovakia. Whilst Fauna Europaea (Holston et al. 2013) used the names *Thereva unica* Harris, 1780 and *T. rustica* Loew 1840, the status of both names requires reclassification (Holston, pers. comm.), so traditional names *T. bipunctata* Meigen, 1820 and *T. nigripes* Loew 1847 are used here. In a comparison with the last checklist, some data were erroneously omitted or erroneously cited. These mistakes are commented.

There are more errors in a comparison with Fauna Europaea, where *C. ardea* and *T. brevicornis* are erroneously omitted for Slovakia, *T. eggeri* and *T. fulva* are erroneously omitted for Czechia, *Pandivirilia fuscipennis*, *P. melaleuca*, *T. cinifera*, and *T. lanata* are erroneously cited for Slovakia and *T. aurata* is erroneously cited for Czechia.

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

<i>Acrosathe</i> Irwin & Lyneborg 1981		
<i>annulata</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>Ammothereva</i> Lyneborg 1984		
<i>laticornis</i> (Loew, 1856)	CZ (M)	SK
<i>Clorismia</i> Enderlein, 1927		
<i>ardea</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK ²⁾
<i>rustica</i> (Panzer, 1804)	CZ (B M)	³⁾
<i>Dialineura</i> Rondani, 1856		

<i>anilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Pandivirilia</i> Irwin & Lyneborg 1981		
<i>caesia</i> (Meigen, 1838)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>eximia</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>fuscipennis</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	
<i>melaleuca</i> (Loew, 1847)	CZ (B M)	
<i>Thereva</i> Latreille, 1796		
<i>apicalis</i> Wiedemann, 1821	CZ (M)	SK
<i>aurata</i> Loew, 1854		SK
<i>brevicornis</i> Loew, 1847		SK
<i>cincta</i> Meigen, 1820	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cinifera</i> Meigen, 1830	CZ (B M)	
<i>eggeri</i> Lyneborg & Spitzer 1974	CZ (B M)	
<i>fulva</i> Meigen, 1804	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>handlirschi</i> Kröber, 1912	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>inornata</i> Verrall, 1909	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>lanata</i> Zetterstedt, 1838	CZ (B)	
<i>marginula</i> Meigen, 1820	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>microcephala</i> Loew, 1847	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>nigripes</i> Loew, 1847	CZ (M)	SK ⁴⁾
<i>nobilitata</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>oculata</i> Egger, 1859	CZ (B M)	⁵⁾
<i>plebeja</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>praecox</i> Egger, 1859	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>strigata</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>unica</i> (Harris, 1780)	CZ (B M)	SK ⁶⁾
= <i>bipunctata</i> Meigen, 1820		
<i>valida</i> Loew, 1847	CZ (B M)	SK

Comments

- ¹⁾ Erroneously omitted for Bohemia in the last checklist.
- ²⁾ Erroneously omitted for Bohemia in the last checklist.
- ³⁾ Erroneously omitted for Bohemia and erroneously cited for Slovakia in the last checklist.
- ⁴⁾ Erroneously cited for Bohemia in the last checklist.
- ⁵⁾ Erroneously cited for Slovakia in the last checklist.
- ⁶⁾ As Mortelmans & de Bree (2022) wrote, in most literature, the species is erroneously annotated as its synonym *T. bipunctata*.

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Updated checklist of the Ulidiidae Macquart, 1835 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The previous version of the checklist of Czech and Slovak Ulidiidae (Roháček 2009) is updated. On the basis of newly published and/or still unpublished (original) data, six species were added for the fauna of Czechia (seven species for Bohemia, two for Moravia) and two species for the fauna of Slovakia, including new records of two species. Recent nomenclatural changes were adopted and one erroneously presented occurrence in Czechia was corrected. The present list includes 32 species from Czechia (28 species from Bohemia and 27 from Moravia) and 38 from Slovakia.

Key words: picture-winged flies, faunistics, biodiversity, Central Europe, new records

Introduction

Small to large (2.5–11.0 mm), moderately robust flies, variable in colour, from partly yellow to black, sometimes grey microtomentose or shining metallic. Head shape variable, arista bare to long haired. Ocelli present, ocellar setae developed, postvertical (postocellar) setae parallel or divergent, 1–2 fronto-orbital setae and scattered interfrontal setulae present, vibrissa absent; however, in some species most cephalic setae may be reduced. Wing mostly dark banded or maculated, or darkened at tip, rarely clear or unicolourous. Costa with only a humeral, rarely with a subcostal break; subcosta complete; R_1 setulose or bare, cells bm and cup (anal cell) present, the latter usually with a triangular posteroapical lobe, often short. Tibiae without dorsal preapical setae. Distiphallus very long, spirally coiled, bare or spinulose, with glans or without it. Female postabdomen with 7th segment modified into a sclerotized oviscape; 8th tergosternite forming the basal part of aculeus and flexibly jointed to the cap-like cercal unit. For more information on adult morphology see Greve (1998) and Kameneva & Barraclough (2021). The larvae are mostly saprophagous and develop in rotting organic matter (including dung), under bark of fallen trees (saproxylic species) and some apparently are phytophagous (for further reading see Kameneva & Barraclough 2021). The adults live in marshland habitats, woodland areas, sandy, salty or steppe meadows, and often occur on the leaves of shrubs, tree trunks, on flowers, and also on excrement and manure heaps.

Following Kameneva & Korneyev (1994, 2006), the current concept of the Ulidiidae also includes the subfamily Otitinae, which has often been treated as a separate family in the past, most recently by e.g. Greve (1998). In the last printed version of the Czech and Slovak Diptera checklist, the Otitidae and Ulidiidae were still listed separately (Martinek 1997, Zúška 1997); since the first electronic version of the checklist (Roháček 2006) they are combined.

Methods

Kameneva & Korneyev (1994, 2006) diagnosed the family but there is no contemporary treatment of the whole European fauna nor any comprehensive study of the Czech or Slovak species. The Central European species can be identified using the keys by Richter (1970a, b), Soós (1980), Clements (1990), Krivosheina & Krivosheina (1995), Merz (1996a, b, 2002), Kameneva (1996, 2007, 2008), Clements & Merz (1998) and Kameneva & Korneyev (2015) supplemented by Carles-Tolrá (1998). The nomenclature used here follows that adopted by Kameneva & Korneyev (2019), Kameneva et al. (2020) and Evenhuis et al. (2025).

Results and Discussion

Altogether 106 species of Ulidiidae are counted for Europe by E. P. Kameneva and L. Greve-Jensen in Pape et al. (2015). In Czechia and Slovakia the family is relatively well known thanks to the many papers by Martinek (for references, see Barták 2001 and Martinek & Barták 2001), Merz (2002), Martinek et al. (2005), Merz & Roháček (2005), Kameneva (2008), Roháček & Heřman (2009), Roháček (2012, 2015, 2025), Roháček & Bílek (2011), Korneyev et al. (2014) and Dvořák (2017). A total of 40 species are given in the present checklist: 32 in Czechia (28 in Bohemia and 27 in Moravia) and 38 in Slovakia. Since the last electronic checklist (Roháček 2009), the number of species has been increased by seven in Czechia (six species in Bohemia and two in Moravia) and by two in Slovakia, including new records of two species presented below.

Checklist

All changes are in bold, with relevant indexed comments, including new records, to be found at the end of the list)

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OTITINAE

CEPHALIINI

Cephalia Meigen, 1826*rufipes* Meigen, 1826 CZ (B M) SK

MYENNIDINI

Callopistromyia Hendel, 1907*annulipes* Macquart, 1855 CZ (B M) SK^{1, 2, 3)}*Myennis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830*octopunctata* (Coquebert, 1798) CZ (B M) SK

OTITINI

Ceroxys Macquart, 1835*hortulana* (Rossi, 1790) CZ (B M) SK⁴⁾*munda* (Loew, 1868) CZ (M) SK*urticae* (Linnaeus, 1758) CZ (B M) SK*Dorycera* Meigen, 1830*graminum* (Fabricius, 1794) SK*Herina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830*frondescentiae* (Linnaeus, 1758) CZ (B M) SK*nigrina* (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B M) SK*oscillans* (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B) SK⁵⁾*paludum* (Fallén, 1820) CZ (B M) SK*palustris* (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B M) SK*parva* (Loew, 1864) SK*rivosecchii* Merz, 2002 CZ (B M) SK*scutellaris* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 CZ (B) SK⁶⁾*Melieria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830*acuticornis* (Loew, 1854) CZ (M) SK*crassipennis* (Fabricius, 1794) CZ (B M) SK*omissa* (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B M) SK*picta* (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B M) SK*Otites* Latreille, 1804*centralis* (Fabricius, 1805) CZ (B M) SK*gradualis* Carles-Tolrá, 1998 SK*guttata* (Meigen, 1830) CZ (B M) SK*lamed* (Schränk, 1781) CZ (B M) SK*levigata* (Loew, 1873) SK*nebulosa* (Latreille, 1811) CZ (B M) SK*ornata* (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B M) SK⁷⁾*=bacescui* Gheorghiu, 1987*porcus* (Latreille, 1804) SK⁷⁾*=jucunda* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)*rivularis* (Fabricius, 1805) CZ (B) SK*ruficeps* (Fabricius, 1805) CZ (B M) SK⁷⁾*=formosa* (Panzer, 1798) preocc.*Tetanops**myopina* Fallén, 1820 CZ (M) SK⁸⁾

ULIDIINAE

LIPSANINI

Euxesta Loew, 1868*notata* (Wiedemann, 1830) CZ (B) SK^{9,10)}*pechumani* Curran, 1938 SK

SEIOPTERINI

Homalocephala Zetterstedt, 1838*albitarsis* Zetterstedt, 1838 CZ (B) SK¹¹⁾*biumbrata* (Wahlberg, 1838) CZ (B M) SK¹²⁾*Seioptera* Kirby, 1817*vibrans* (Linnaeus, 1758) CZ (B M) SK

ULIDIINI

Physiphora Fallén, 1810*= Ulidia* Meigen, 1826 SK¹³⁾*alceae* (Preysler, 1791) CZ (B M) SK*Timia* Wiedemann, 1824*= Ulidia* auctt. (part.)*albidipennis* (Loew, 1845) SK¹⁴⁾*erythrophthalma* (Meigen, 1826) CZ (B M) SK¹⁴⁾*nigripennis* (Loew, 1845) CZ (M) SK¹⁴⁾*parallela* (Loew, 1845) SK¹⁴⁾¹⁾ First record from Slovakia was published by Korneyev et al. (2014).²⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Dvořák (2017).³⁾ Recent records from Moravia of this Nearctic invader are already available in several biological online databases (cf. NCA CR 2025). However, here we present the Moravian faunistic data documented by the collection material for the first time:*Callopistromyia annulipes* Macquart, 1855. Czech Republic: S. Moravia: Moravské Bránice, 49°05'30"N 16°26'04"E, 238 m, unpaved valley path, sunny part of a firewood (mostly oak) pile, individual collection (aspiration), 19.ix.2020, 2♂♂, K. Hradil leg. et det. (+ another approx. 10 individuals observ.), P. Heřman rev. et coll.; Bzenec-Přívov, 48°55'57"N 17°17'29"E, 175 m, sweeping riverside vegetation near Morava river (around an aspen trunk gnawed by a beaver), 24.iv.2018, 1♂ 3♀♀; Podyjí National Park, Hnanice 2.6 km NW, near Lipinská lávka, 48°49'05"N 15°58'03"E, 260 m at rest on red car (aspirated), 20.v.2021, 4♂♂ 9♀♀, J. Roháček leg. et det. (coll. Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava).⁴⁾ First reliable record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Roháček (2025).⁵⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Roháček (2025).⁶⁾ This species was erroneously listed for Czechia (both Bohemia and Moravia) by Martinek (1997) and this mistake was repeated in all subsequent versions of the checklist. Recently reliably confirmed for Czechia (Bohemia) by Roháček (2025).

⁷⁾ Nomenclatural changes follow Kameneva & Korneyev (2019). In previous checklist (Roháček 2009) these species were given under synonymic names listed above.

⁸⁾ First record from Czechia (Moravia) was published by Roháček (2015).

⁹⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Roháček (2025).

¹⁰⁾ First records of this invasive species from Slovakia are given as follows:

Euxesta notata (Wiedemann, 1830). S. Slovakia: Cerová vrchovina Protected Landscape Area, Chrámec 3 km SW (Vlčia dolina), 48°15'58"N 20°09'01"E, 220 m, hornbeam-oak forest edge, wine trap, 14.9.–12.x.2023, 1♀, J. Roháček leg. et det., E. P. Kameneva rev.; Petrovce 1 km SW (below Petrovec reservoir), 48°10'52"N 20°00'38"E, 235 m, *Carex* boggy meadow, wine traps, 8.vii.–21.viii.2025, 1♀, 21.viii.–1.x.2025, 1♀, J. Roháček leg. et det. (coll. Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava). E. Slovakia: Prešov, 48°59'22.4"N 21°13'33.5"E, 250 m, university ground, 13.vi.2017, beer trap, 1♀, J. Oboňa leg., L. Dvořák det. (destroyed).

¹¹⁾ First record from Czechia (Bohemia) was published by Roháček (2012).

¹²⁾ First record from Bohemia was published by Roháček & Bílek (2011).

¹³⁾ This generic synonymy was recently established by Evenhuis et al. (2025).

¹⁴⁾ All species previously included in the genus *Ulidia* were transferred to *Timia* by Evenhuis et al. (2025).

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Updated checklist of the Xylomyidae Verrall, 1901 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

LIBOR DVOŘÁK 

Trži Sekery 21, 353 01 Mariánské Lázně, Czechia

Abstract

The present checklist updates the one published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Xylomyidae (Rozkošný 2009). The number of species has increased by 1 for Bohemia. The present list includes three species from Czechia (all from Bohemia and from Moravia) and two from Slovakia.

Key words: wood soldierflies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

This family of orthorrhaphous Brachycera is closely related to the Stratiomyidae. The body of the adults is slender and mostly medium-sized to long (5.0–20.0 mm); eyes widely separated in both sexes, antennal flagellum eight-segmented, porrect, and scutellum unarmed, without spines; tibial spurs developed on middle and hind tibiae. The larvae resemble the terrestrial larvae of the Stratiomyidae, but the anal slit is bordered anteriorly by a transverse row of strong teeth. The larvae are apparently saproxylic and micropantophagous, and have been easily reared from beneath loose bark and the rotten wood of deciduous trees. Adult xylomyids regularly occur in the vicinity of their breeding sites (Rozkošný 2009).

Methods

The basic characteristics of the family, including a recent key to the Palaearctic genera, with notes on their morphology, development and biology, was given by Nagatomi & Rozkošný (1997). The Central European species were keyed by Dušek & Rozkošný (1963). Earlier data from Czechia were summarised by Rozkošný & Barták (2000) and an additional record from Bohemia was published by Mocek & Mikát (2010). A catalog of the world Xylomyidae was published by Woodley (2011). The last identification key was published by Zeegers & Schulten (2022).

Results and Discussion

The European fauna includes eight species in two genera (Rozkošný et al. 2013), and only three of them are included in the present checklist: *Solva marginata* is common throughout the territory but the other two species are extremely rare. All three species are known in Czechia (all in Bohemia and Moravia) but only two species in Slovakia.

Checklist

New records and nomenclatural changes are in bold, with relevant notes to be found at the end of the list.

<i>Solva</i> Walker, 1859		
<i>marginata</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>Xylomya</i> Rondani, 1861		
<i>maculata</i> (Meigen, 1804)	CZ (B M)	SK ¹⁾
<i>varia</i> (Meigen, 1820)	CZ (B M)	

Comment

¹⁾ First record from Bohemia was published by Mocek & Mikát (2010).

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Updated checklist of the Xylophagidae Fallén, 1810 (Diptera) of Czechia and Slovakia

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Abstract

The present checklist updates the one published in the *Checklist of Diptera of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, electronic version 2* for family Xylophagidae (Rozkošný 2009). The present list includes four species from Czechia (all from Bohemia and from Moravia) and three from Slovakia. No species was added since the last checklist.

Key words: awl flies, biodiversity, Central Europe

Introduction

The Xylophagidae are slender, basal Brachycera reaching lengths of 6.6–19.0 mm, with short hairs and without bristles. Antennal flagellum consisting of 7–8 flagellomeres, the last one short and rounded; clypeus flat and palpi clavate; vein C surrounding entire wing and R5 ending near wing tip; all tibiae with spurs. The larvae possess a deeply sclerotised conical head capsule and sclerotised plates on the thorax and the terminal segment. The larvae live as predators of saproxylic insect larvae under bark and in decaying wood. The adults occur in deciduous forests and along their margins (Rozkošný 2009).

Methods

General information on the morphology, biology and development was recently summarised by Nagatomi & Rozkošný (1997). Identification keys to the adults of Central European species are included in studies by Trojan (1956), Krivosheina & Mamaev (1972) and Zeegers & Schulten (2022). The larvae can be identified according to Krivosheina & Mamaev 1966 or Stubbs and Drake (2001). Chandler (1998) designated a lectotype for *Xylophagus ater* Meigen, 1804 and found that this species is identical with *X. compeditus* as treated in the recent European literature. For the species known as *X. ater* of authors (not Meigen, 1804), the name *X. kowarzi* (Pleske, 1925) is used (Rozkošný et al. 2005). A catalogue of the world Xylophagidae was published by Woodley (2011).

Results and Discussion

The Xylophagidae are a small family, with only five species in four genera occurring in Europe (Rozkošný et al. 2013), four of them occur in Czechia as well as in Slovakia. Since the last checklist, no new records were added. The knowledge of Xylophagidae in both countries is sufficient and no other species are expected to be found there.

Checklist

<i>Xylophagus</i> Meigen, 1803		
<i>ater</i> Meigen, 1803	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>cinctus</i> (De Geer, 1776)	CZ (B M)	SK
<i>junki</i> Szilády, 1932	CZ (B M)	
<i>kowarzi</i> (Pleske, 1923)	CZ (B M)	SK

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