ACTA ENTOMOLOGICA MUSEI NATIONALIS PRAGAE
Published 15.viii.2008 Volume 48(1), pp. 111-196 ISSN 0374-1036

A catalogue of the Scathophagidae (Diptera) of the Palaearctic region, with notes on their taxonomy and faunistics

František ŠIFNER

V štíhlách 1311, CZ-142 00 Praha 4 – Krč, Czech Republic

Abstract. A catalogue of the species of the family Scathophagidae of the Palaearctic region is given, including notes on their taxonomy, distribution data, and new faunistic records. Exact data on old localities of some species, including the current local names, are provided. The catalogue contains 37 genera and 220 valid species, 193 synonyms (including 25 new ones), and 12 doubtful species. The following new combinations are proposed: *Amaurosoma truncatum* (Fan, 1976), comb. nov., and *Amaurosoma indotatum* (Engelmark, 1999), comb. nov., from the genus *Nanna* Becker, 1894; *Gimnomera alanica* (Ozerov, 1999), comb. nov., *Gimnomera tukuringa* (Ozerov, 1999), comb. nov., *Gimnomerra sibirica* (Engelmark, 1999), comb. nov., and *Gimnomera novgorodovae* (Ozerov, 2006), comb. nov., from *Cochliarium* Becker, 1894; *Norellisoma longiabdominum* (Sun, 1992), comb. nov., *Norellisoma triangulum* (Sun, 1992), comb. nov., *Norellisoma caucasicum* (Ozerov, 1993), comb. nov., *Norellisoma insulare* (Ozerov, 1993), comb. nov., *Norellisoma montanopratense* (Ozerov, 1993), comb. nov., and *Norellisoma orientale* (Ozerov, 1993), comb. nov., from *Norellia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830; *Phrosia remmi* (Elberg, 1972), comb. nov., from *Cordilura* Fallén, 1810. The following new synonyms are established: *Acerocnema macrocera* (Meigen, 1826) = *Acerocnema obscuripes* Becker, 1915, syn. nov.; *Amaurosoma armillatum* (Zetterstedt,1846) = *Amaurosoma mensuratum* Becker, 1894, syn. nov; *Amaurosoma flavipes* (Fallén, 1819) = *Cordylura nigriventris* Loew, 1864, syn. nov.; *Amaurosoma tibiellum* (Zetterstedt, 1838) = *Amaurosoma nutans* Becker, 1894, syn. nov.; *Americina vittata* (Meigen, 1826) = *Cordylura unicolor* Loew, 1864, syn. nov.; *Ceratinostoma ostiorum* (Curtis, 1823) = *Ceratinostoma nudiseta* Becker, 1907, syn. nov.; *Cordylura pubera* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758 = *Mosina dejeani* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, syn. nov. = *Mosina latreillei* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, syn. nov.; *Delina nigrita* (Fallén, 1819) = *Cordylura erythrocephala* Meigen, 1838, syn. nov. = *Chirosia cepelaki* Teschner, 1978, syn. nov.; *Parallelomma albipes* (Fallén, 1819) = *Mosina fulva* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, syn.

nov.; *Phrosia albilabris* (Fabricius, 1805) = *Cordylura albofasciata* Gimmerthal, 1846: 104, syn. nov.; *Scathophaga furcata* (Say, 1823) = *Scatina claripennis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, syn. nov. = *Scatophaga limbata* von Roser, 1840, syn. nov. = *Scathophagella pubescens* Szilády, 1926, syn. nov.; *Scathophaga inquinata* (Meigen, 1826) = *Cordylura analis* Meigen, 1826: 244, syn. nov. = *Scatophaga analis* Meigen, 1826: 251, syn. nov. = *Scatophaga umbrarum* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, syn. nov.; *Scathophaga litorea* (Fallén, 1819) = *Scatophaga bipunctata* Macquart, 1835, syn. nov. = *Scatophaga hyperborea* Boheman, 1866, syn. nov. = *Scatomyza janmajeni* Séguy, 1938, syn. nov. = *Scatophaga nigricornis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, syn. nov. = *Scathophaga tesselata* Macquart, 1838, syn. nov.; *Scathophaga lutaria* (Fabricius, 1794) = *Scatophaga pallipes* Szilády, 1926, syn. nov.; *Scathophaga stercoraria* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Scatomyza erythrostoma* Holmgren, 1883, syn. nov. = *Scatophaga soror* Wiedemann, 1818, syn. nov.; and *Scoliaphleps ustulata* (Zetterstedt, 1838) = *Scoliaphleps hyalinipennis* Ringdahl, 1936, syn. nov. The following new records are published: *Acerocnema macrocera* (Meigen, 1826) (Italy); *Amaurosoma puberulum* Becker, 1894 (European Russia); *Cleigastra apicalis* (Meigen, 1826) (Croatia); *Coniosternum fluviale* (Rondani, 1867) (Austria, Turkmenistan); *Coniosternum mihalyii* Šifner, 1975 (Iraq); *Coniostenum obscurum* (Fallén, 1819) (Albania, Poland); *Cordilura pubera* auct. nec Linnaeus, 1758 (Belgium); *Cordilura umbrosa* (Loew, 1873) (Romania); *Delina anthrax* (Schiner, 1864) (Bulgaria, Spain); *Megaphthalma pallida* (Fallén, 1819) (Romania); *Megaphthalmoides unilineatus* (Zetterstedt, 1838) (Germany); *Microprosopa hoberlandti* Šifner, 1981 (Hungary); *Microprosopa pallidicauda* (Zetterstedt, 1838) (Romania); *Parallelomma albipes* (Fallén, 1819) (Bulgaria); *Parallelomma fuscipes* (Zetterstedt, 1838) (Austria, Switzerland); *Phrosia albilabris* (Fabricius, 1805) (Azerbaijan, Italy, Serbia); *Pogonota barbata* Zetterstedt, 1838 (Russia – Far East); *Spaziphora hydromyzina* (Fallén, 1819) (Romania); *Spathephilus breviventris* (Loew, 1873) (Austria); *Scathophaga cineraria* (Meigen, 1826) (Albania, Canary Islands, Croatia, Madeira, Romania, Spain); *Scathophaga inquinata* (Meigen, 1826) (Portugal, Slovenia); *Scathophaga lutaria* (Fabricius, 1794) (Israel, European Russia, Slovenia, Turkey); *Scathophaga stercoraria* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Tunisia); and *Scathophaga suilla* (Fabricius, 1794) (Romania). The following species are regarded as nomina dubia: *Musca tipularia* Fabricius, 1794; *Cordylura varia* Meigen, 1826; *Chione ichneumonea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830; *Cordylura flava* Wiedemann, 1830; *Mosina connexa* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830; *Scatophaga ochrocephala* Brullé, 1832; *Cleigastra bicolor* Macquart, 1835; *Cordylura fuscipennis* Gimmerthal, 1846; *Cordylura aricina* Zetterstedt, 1846; *Cordylura aricoides* Zetterstedt, 1855; *Cordylura nigripila* Zetterstedt, 1860; and *Cleigastra nitida* van der Wulp, 1871.

Key words. Diptera, Scathophagidae, taxonomy, new synonyms, new combination, faunistics, new records, Palaearctic region

Introduction

The present paper attempts to summarize and update the knowledge of the Palaearctic Scathophagidae. The first catalogue of dung flies (Scathophagidae) of the Palaearctic region, which contained 191 species and 70 synonyms, was published by Becker (1905). The second catalogue of this family was published by Gorodkov (1986); it contained 186 valid species including one subspecies, 108 synonyms, and 55 doubtful species. Some additional data were published by Šifner (1995a). In the present catalogue I list 37 genera and 220 valid species, with a nearly equal number of synonyms (193, including 25 new ones), and 12 doubtful species. The validity of some species needs to be revised in the future, using larger series of specimens.

Phylogeny. The present status of the Scathophagidae is well-founded and unambiguous. Its autapomorphic characters are as follows: head dichoptic in both sexes, lower calypter reduced, ventral surface of scutellum bare, meron bare, and adults predaceous on insects and other small invertebrates. The family Scathophagidae was earlier considered as a single family of the group Protomuscaria, representing a sister group of the Acalyptrata and the Calyptrata (Enderlerin 1936). The Scathophagidae along with the families Fannidae, Muscidae and Anthomyiidae constitute the superfamily Muscoidea within the Calyptratae. Bernasconi et al. (2000a,b, 2001) addressed the problems of the phylogeny by carrying out analyses based on COI and cytochrome b sequences of DNA and regarded the superfamily Muscoidea as a group of convenience (Bernasconi et al. 2000a), while others considered it monophyletic (McAlpine & Wood 1989). The position of the Scathophagidae within the Muscoidea is also doubtful. It is regarded as (i) a sister group to the Anthomyiidae (Bernasconi et al. 2000a), (ii) a sister group of all remaining Muscoidea (McAlpin & Wood 1989), or (iii) a subclade of subfamily rank of either the Muscidae or the Anthomyiidae, thus assuming a close relationship of the Scathophagidae with either of these families (Hackman 1956; Vockeroth 1956, 1965, 1989).

The system of the Scathophagidae accepted in this paper is based on the combination of some important morphological characters, including among others the shape of male abdominal sternites IV and V, the chaetotaxy, as well as morphological characters on some parts of the male hypopygium (the shape of praegonites and the number of bristles on them), and the shape of abdominal sternites of females (cf. Šifner 2003a).

Bionomics. The adults occur in sheltered and moist habitats of various types, e.g. in forests, lowland to montane meadows, littoral vegetation, marshes, and peatbogs. The adults can be predaceous on small insects and exceptionally consume nectar in flowers, or coprophagous and perhaps saprophagous; several Arctic species have been often observed on carrion.

Eggs are either attached to the surface of leaves or inserted into plant tissues or other substrate. The larvae are phytophagous and usually mine in the leaves and stems of monocotyledonous plants, and much more rarely of dicotyledonous plants; some larvae are predaceous or saprophagous, living in soil and stagnant and running waters. The larvae of some species occur in excrements, feeding mostly as predators. The larvae are subcylindrical, usually tape-

ring anteriorly but sometimes blunt, and their cephalopharyngeal complex is well developed. Larval development is only known for a limited number of species. Further data on preimaginal stages, life history, ecological characteristics and behaviour of a number of species are still badly needed. In the Scathophagidae, phytophagy is presumed to be an ancestral state before becoming saprophagous and predators (Kutty et al. 2006).

Distribution. According to earlier authors (Becker 1894; Sack 1937; Séguy 1934, 1952), this family was considered to be characteristic of the northern part of the Palaearctic region. However, data on the distribution of some species should be revised. The number of species identified in various subareas of the Palaearctic region and individual countries varies greatly and depends on the level of faunistic and taxonomic research; some countries are still entirely unexplored, even in Europe (e.g., Bulgaria, Romania, or Greece). Mountain systems are a very important factor influencing the penetration of species in the east-west and north-south directions. Some species have a boreoalpine distribution (in Europe) and the possibility of independent evolution exists, particularly in mountain species, and the mountain fauna of Europe (the Pyrenees, Alps, and Carpathians), Russia (southern part of the tundra, forest-tundra and taiga zones, and the Caucasus), and Asia including the Far East (e.g., the Sayan Mts. in Siberia and the Himalayan area) is very rich. In some areas a great number of species or genera is endemic. On the other hand, many northern or arctic species have a Holarctic or circumpolar distribution. The recent descriptions of new species from China and Russian Far East demonstrate our insufficient knowledge of this family.

Materials and methods

The Palaearctic region, as understood in this catalogue, is delimited by the following territories: Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands, Iceland, Jan Mayen Island, Bear Island and Spitsbergen (western border); Iberian Peninsula, Africa north of 28°N (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt); Middle East and Asia (Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia (north of 28°N), United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Iran, Afganistan, northern Pakistan, Nepal, China including the Tibetan plateau and further north of 25°N, and Japan north of 25°N (excluding Okinawa Island) (southern and southeastern border). The transition areas are: (i) northern Mauretania including the Cape Verde Islands, (ii) the Sahara region, (iii) the south of Saudi Arabia, and (iv) the southeastern lowlands of China.

Russia is further subdivided into four major parts: (i) European Russia – eastwards to the watershed of the Ural Mts including Novaya Zemlya (north) and the Russian part of Caucasus (south); (ii) West Siberia – eastwards to the Yenisey river; (iii) East Siberia – eastwards to a line between the mouth of the Kolyma river (north) and the city of Never (south); (iv) Far East – the eastern limit of Russia including Sakhalin and Kuril Islands.

The following codens of collections are used in the text:

CNC Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Canada;
DEI Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg (previously in Eberswalde), Germany;

EIHU Laboratory of Systematic Entomology, Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan;
FSPC František Šifner collection, Praha, Czech Republic (to be deposited in NMPC);
HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
IEAS Istitute of Entomology, Academia Sinica, Shanghai, China;
INHS Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign, USA;
IZBE Institute of Zoology and Botany, Tartu, Estonia;
IZCAS Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, China;
KMVC Museum of Eastern Bohemia, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic;
KPU Laboratory of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto Prefectural University, Kyoto, Japan;
MGAB Muzeul de Istoria Naturala "Grigore Antipa", Bucureşti, Romania;
MMBC Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic;
MNHN Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
MZHF Zoological Museum, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland;
MZLS Musée Zoologique, Lausanne, Switzerland;
MZLU Department of Zoology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden;
NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria;
NHRS Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden;
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
OSU Ohio State University, Columbus, USA;
SZMN Siberian Zoological Museum, Novosibirsk, Russia;
UMO Hope Entomological Collections, University Museum, Oxford, United Kingdom;
USNM National Museum of Natural History, Washington, USA;
ZMAN Zoological Museum, Amsterdam, Netherlands;
ZMAS Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia;
ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany;
ZMUC Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark;
ZMUH Zoologischen Museum der Universität Hamburg, Germany;
ZMUM Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

The type material and type localities are usually cited according to the original description, but the data are cited verbatim from labels when available. If it is impossible to trace in the original description that it was based on one holotype or several syntypes, I am referring to the type material as '?Syntypes'. In some cases, J. R. Vockeroth labelled lectotypes but did not publish the designations, and they remain invalid. When necessary, I refer to these specimens as 'lectotype' in quotation marks, but I am not designating them here and leave the nomenclatorial acts to future studies. The new synonyms are based on comparisons of original descriptions, i.e. on the comparison and evaluation of diagnostic characters and their variability. Synonyms of a particular species are arranged chronologically according to their year of description.

The localities within the Czech Republic and Slovakia are accompanied by the codes of grid squares of the Central European faunistic grid-mapping system (Zelený 1972, Novák 1989, Pruner & Míka 1996).

Catalogue

SCATHOPHAGIDAE ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY, 1830

Scathophaginae Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Cordilurini Šifner, 2003

Bucephalina Malloch, 1919

Bucephalina Malloch, 1919b: 76. Type species: *Cordylura megacephala* Loew, 1869: 183; by original designation.

Bucephalina bezzii (Sack, 1937)

Cordylura bezzii Sack, 1937: 18. ?Holotype: ♂, 'Italien [= Italy], Livrio, 16.vi.1900, No. 76072, *Bucephalina bezzii*, det. J. R.Vockeroth, 1956 [blue label]'; designated as homotype by Vockeroth (1956) (ZMHB).

Distribution. Italy (Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4).

Cordilura Fallén, 1810

Cordilura Fallén, 1810: 15. Type species. *Musca pubera* Linnaeus, 1758 – misidentified type species. *Cordylura rufipes* Meigen, 1826, designated by Vockeroth (1965: 827). See the Note.
Mosina Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 670. Synonymized by Westwood (1840: 144).
Paratidia Malloch, 1931: 432. Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 827).
Cordylura: Fallén (1819: 6), Meigen (1826: 229). Incorrect subsequent spelling.

Note. J. R. Vockeroth sent me a part of his unpublished manuscript in 2005. I take the liberty to quote from it: 'Fallén (1810: 15) gave a brief diagnosis of the genus *Cordilura* and assigned to it the single species *Musca pubera* L. His subsequent description (Fallén, 1819) of *Cordilura* (as *Cordylura*) and of *C. pubera* show that he used the name *Musca pubera* L. for the species to which the name *Cordilura pubera* has been applied by almost all subsequent authors and for which the name *Cordilura pubera* is used in this paper. I have examined the collection of Linnaeus in the Linnean Society, London; it contains a single male labelled *Musca pubera* and, immediately beside it, a male and female on the same pin and a third male. The three males, at least, are specimens of the genus *Themira* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Sepsidae) […] The original description of *Musca pubera* (Linnaeus, 1758, p. 598) is very brief, but Linnaeus (1761, p. 457) later gave a much longer description which agrees with the males in the Linnean collection under the name *Musca pubera* and not at all with either sex of the species to which Fallén applied the name. It therefore appears that Fallén based the genus *Cordilura* upon an erroneously determined species. According to Opinion 158 of the International Commision on Zoological Nomenclature the case must be submitted to the commision; pending their decision thereon the genus *Cordilura* should be considered as of doubtful status. Since I have not yet been able to examine the type specimen of *Cordylura rufipes* Mg. (the name *rufipes* may be a synonym of *pubera* auct.) […] In this paper the name *Cordilura* is used for the genus described under that name by Fallén, and the name *Cordilura pubera* auct. (nec L.) is used for the type species of that genus.'

Earlier, Sabrowsky (1999: 97) wrote: 'The problem is one of misidentified type species. The type of *Cordilura* can be whatever name is found valid for *Cordilura pubera* sensu

Fallén, not Linnaeus. Gorodkov (1986: 13) and Evenhuis (1994: 456) listed the type species as *Cordilura rufimana* Meigen, 1826 (*Cordylura*), but Gorodkov showed the synonym of *pubera* to be another species *C. rufipes* Meigen 1826, as already cited by Vockeroth (1965: 827). The Commision and/or specialist should clarify this situation'.

In this paper I accept the priority of the opinion by Vockeroth (1965: 827) and consider *Cordylura rufipes* Meigen, 1826, as the type species of the genus *Cordilura* Fallén, 1810.

Cordilura aberrans Becker, 1894

Cordylura aberrans Becker, 1894: 91. Syntypes: ♂♀ (no additional data quoted in the original paper) (ZMHB).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Mongolia (Gorodkov 1974: 386; Šifner 1975: 220); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 405); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 446); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Cordilura aemula Collin, 1958

Cordylura aemula Collin, 1958: 43. Syntypes (13 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀): Great Britain, Suffolk, Barton Mills, 12.v.1909, Collin, 1 ♂; same locality, 14.v.1909, 2 ♂♂; same locality, 3.vi.1935, 7 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀; Norfolk, Horning Ferry, 26.v.1954, Collin, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀; same locality, 29.v.1955, 1 ♂ (UMO) (see Pont (1995: 29) for details).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 11); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 346); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Papp 2006: 226); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Netherlands (de Jong 2005).

Cordilura amurensis Ozerov, 2007

Cordilura amurensis Ozerov, 2007: 123. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Amurskaya obl. [= region], g. [= town] Zeya, 9.vii.1981, registration number Di-0154, A.Shatalkin leg.' (ZMUM).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 2007: 123).

Cordilura apicata Hendel, 1930

Cordylura apicata Hendel, 1930b: 4. Holotype: ♀, 'Russia, Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], Petropavlovsk, 6.-20.vi.[19]22' (NHRS).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Hendel 1930b: 5; Gorodkov 1986: 14).

Cordilura atrata Zetterstedt, 1846

Cordylura atrata Zetterstedt, 1846: 2002. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden and Norway, 'in jugo alpine Konstuen et Suulstuen Verdaliae [= in a hilly region near Konstuen and Suulstuen], 26.vi.-16.vii. [without year], Dahlbom leg.' (probably MZLU).

Mosina nigra Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 671. ?Syntypes: France, canton Saint-Saveur, departement Yonne, 'à Saint-Sauveur, parmi les plantes de rivage [= in Saint-Sauveur, between riparian vegetation].' No additional data on the type material quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Séguy (1952: 34).

Cordylura beringensis Malloch, 1923b: 198. Holotype: ♂, USA, 'St. George Island [= Pribilof Is.], toward East Rookery from Village, 16.vi.1914, G. D. Hanna leg.' (CNC). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1956: 827).

New record. FRANCE: Numchy-Osen (north-west France), 4.ix.1996, 1 ♂, Olejníček leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 115); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 11); Germany (de Jong 2005); France (Séguy 1934: 621); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Great Britain

(Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Papp 2006: 226); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia (Gorodkov 1970 : 446); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 11); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 827).

Cordilura bicoloripes Ozerov, 1997

Cordilura bicoloripes Ozerov, 1997: 1424. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Eastern Primoriye, 40 km SE Ussuriysk, 10.viii.1983, A. Ozerov leg. (ZMUM, registration number Di-0038 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1997: 1424).

Cordilura ciliata Meigen, 1826

Cordylura ciliata Meigen, 1826: 231. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Beide Geschlechter [= both sexes]' (no additional data quoted in the original paper; depository unknown).

Musca umbrosa Stephens, 1829: 311. Unavailable name. Synonymized by Chandler (1998: 163).

Cordylura rubifrontata Becker, 1894: 91. Holotype: ♀, Russia, 'Kultuk [= Irkutsk], No. 13885, Maak leg., coll. H. Loew', red label with designation 'TYPE' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Šifner (1977b: 397, as *C. rubrifrontata* – lapsus calami).

New record. RUSSIA: European part, Moskva – Lozinsk, 4.ix.1988, 1 ♀; Skorotovo (56°41′N 36°53′E), 30.v.1989, 1 ♀, both Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 115); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 12); Denmark (Séguy 1934: 661); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 346); France (Séguy 1934: 661); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 136); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 15, Papp 2001a: 382); Italy (Bezzi 1918: 55); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Netherlands (De Jong 2005); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (Kowarz 1873: 462); Russia – European Russia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 446, Becker 1894: 91); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 12); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 131).

Cordilura cuspidata Sasakawa, 1986

Cordilura cuspidata Sasakawa, 1986: 40. Holotype: ♀ (KPU No. 237), Japan, Hokkaidó Is., Aksita prefecture, 16.-17.vii.1968, T. Okadoma leg. (KPU).

Distribution. Japan (Sasakawa 1986: 40)

Cordilura femoralis Sun, 1993

Cordilura femoralis Sun, 1993: 437, 440. Holotype: ♂, Northeastern China, environs of Amur river, Heilongjiang (Tangwanaghe, Yichun), 24.vi.1971 (IZCAS).

Distribution. China (Sun 1993: 440).

Cordilura flavovenosa Becker, 1894

Cordylura flavovenosa Becker, 1894: 92. Holotype: ♀, Poland, 'Warschauer Gegend [= environs of Warsaw]; the original paper quoted only 'in der Sammlung Dr. Schnabl [= in Dr. Schnabl's collection]'. The collection was destroyed during Word War II (†A. A. Stackelberg, pers. comm.).

Distribution. Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 132); Russia – European Russia (Becker 1905: 2).

Cordilura impudica Rondani, 1866

Cordylura impudica Rondani, 1866: 13. ?Syntypes: Italy, 'in agri parmensis planitiae [= environs of Parma]' (no additional data quoted in the original paper; depository unknown).

Distribution. Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Italy (Rondani 1867: 97); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163).

Cordilura kakaberrans Ozerov, 1997

Cordilura kakaberrans Ozerov, 1997: 1424. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Southern Primoriye, 40 km SE Ussuriysk, 8.vi.1985, A. Ozerov leg. (ZMUM, registration number Di-0039 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1997: 1424).

Cordilura krocha Ozerov, 2007

Cordilura krocha Ozerov, 2007: 123. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Amurskaya obl. [= region], g. [= town] Zeya, 13.viii.1981, A. Shatalkin leg.' (ZMUM, registration number Di-0155).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 2007: 123).

Cordilura latigennis Hendel, 1930

Cordylura latigennis Hendel, 1930b: Syntypes: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Russia, 'Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], Petropavlovsk, 6.-20.vi.[19]22' (NHRS).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Hendel 1930b: 3, Gorodkov 1986: 14).

Cordilura nigrifrons Sun, 1993

Cordilura nigrifrons Sun, 1993: 438, 440. Holotype: ♂, China, Sichuan, Mt. Emei, 1800-2000 m a.s.l., 18.viii.1957, Huang Keren leg. (IZCAS).

Distribution. China (Sun 1993: 438).

Cordilura nigriseta Rondani, 1867

Cordylura nigriseta Rondani 1867: 98. Holotype: ♂, Italy, 'in planitiae parmensis […] in Pedemontio capta [= environs of Parma, Piemont], rare legi mense Junio [= rare in June], Spinola leg.' (depository unknown).

Distribution. Italy (Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4).

Cordilura nigrithorax Hendel, 1930

Cordylura nigrithorax Hendel, 1930b: 5. ?Syntypes: Russia, 'Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], Petropavlovsk, 6.-20.vi.[19]22' (no additional data on the type material quoted in the original paper; NHRS).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Hendel 1930b: 5, Gorodkov 1986: 14).

Cordilura nubecula Sasakawa, 1986

Cordilura nubecula Sasakawa, 1986: 43. Holotype: ♀ (KPU No. 238), Japan, Honshu Is., Nagano Pref., Utukusigahara, 21.viii.1968, T. Okadome leg. (KPU).

Distribution. Japan (Sasakawa 1986: 43).

Cordilura ochracea Hendel, 1930

Cordylura ochracea Hendel, 1930b: 6. Holotype: ♀, Russia, Kamchatka, Petropavlovsk, 6.-20.iv.[19]22 (NHRS).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Hendel 1930b: 6).

Cordilura picipes Meigen, 1826

Cordylura picipes Meigen, 1826: 232. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Beide Geschlechter [= both sexes]' (no additional data quoted in the original paper; depository unknown).

Cordylura biseta Loew, 1864: 21. Holotype: ♂, 'Dänemark, ganz Deutschland [= Denmark, entire Germany], [locality illegible], 27.iv.1851, No.11399, *Cordylura biseta* m., coll. H. Loew', red label with designation 'TYPE' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Séguy (1934: 661).

New records. DENMARK: Sjaelland, Uggelöse Skov, 26.vi.1969, 1♂ 1♀, M. Chvála leg. (FSPC). **ITALY:** Sicilien [= Sicily], 1 ♂, without data (NHMW, old collection). **RUSSIA:** European part, Skorotovo (56°41′N 36°53′E), 16.v.1992, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Barták leg. (FSPC). **Distribution.** Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 13); Denmark (Loew 1864: 21); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 347); France (Séguy 1934: 662); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 14, Papp 2001a: 382); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 220); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Netherlands (de Meijere 1919: 184); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 448); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 13); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Cordilura picticornis Loew, 1864

Cordylura picticornis Loew, 1864: 22. Holotype: ♀, Russia, 'Sibirien [= Siberia]' (no additional data quoted in the original paper; ZMHB).

Cordylura pictipennis Loew: Osten-Sacken (1878: 173): spelling error (cf. also Vockeroth 1965: 828).

Cordilura vierecki Cresson, 1918: 134. Holotype: ♀, USA, New Mexico, Beulah, 22.vi.1902, H. L.Viereck leg., No. 6177 (CNC). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 828).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 15); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 140); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 828).

Cordilura proboscoidea Zetterstedt, 1838

Cordylura proboscoidea Zetterstedt, 1838: 728. Syntypes: ♂, Norway, 'Tromsoe [= Tromsø], 24.vi.1821'; ♀, Sweden, 'Wittang [= Vittangi], 14.vi.1821' (both specimens probably in MZLU).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1986: 15); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 828).

Cordilura pubera auct., nec Linnaeus, 1758

Musca pubera Linnaeus, 1758: 598 (misidentification). Syntypes: 'Habitat in Europa [= found in Europe]'. See note on the genus.

Cordylura rufipes Meigen, 1826: 232. Holotype: ♂, England, Dr. Leach leg. (depository unknown). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 827).

Musca asiliformis Stephens, 1829: 311. Unavailable name, synonymized by Chandler (1998: 163).

Mosina dejeani Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 671, **syn. nov.** ?Syntypes: S France, '[…] fait partie de la collection du comte Dejean [= from the collection of count Dejean]' (current depository unknown).

Note. Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) wrote about *M. dejeani*: 'Taille *M. pubera* […] Abdomen d'un rougeâtre obscure; pattes d'un rougeâtre-obcure pâle […] [= Size as in *M. pubera* […] Abdomen dark rusty, legs dark rusty and pale]'. I suggest *M. dejeani* as a new synonym of *C. pubera* auct., nec Linnaeus, 1758.

Mosina latreillei Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 671, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♀, France, '[…] d'origine français […] [= of French origin], la collection du comte Dejean [= the collection of count Dejean]' (current depository unknown).

Note. Robineau-Desvoidy (1830) wrote about *M. latreillei*: 'Cette espèce a des grands rapports avec le *M. pubera*' [= This species is very similar to *M. pubera*]. I consider *M. latreillei* as a new synonym of *C. pubera* auct., nec Linnaeus, 1758.

New record. BELGIUM: Aalst, 1 ♂, without data (NHMW).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 115); Belgium (this paper); China (Sun 1993: 440); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 15); Denmark (Séguy 1934: 663); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 347); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 663); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 15, Papp 2001a: 382); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 220); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (de Jong 2005); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 446); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 15); Spain (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Cordilura pudica Meigen, 1826

Cordylura pudica Meigen, 1826: 231. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Beide Geschlechter [= both sexes]', type locality not given (no additional data quoted in the original paper; depository unknown).

Cordylura geniculata Zetterstedt, 1846: 1997. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'scilicet in Scania ad Lund, Höjeå, Fogelsång (von Borck), & Esperöd in paroecia Tranås […]; in Smolandia; in Helsingia […]; in Lapponia Umensi ad Stensele [= certainly in Skåne near Lund, Höjeå, Fogelsång (von Borck), & Esperöd in parish of Tranås; in Småland; in Hälsingland [...]; in Lule Lappmark near Stensele], Jul. Aug. [= July and August]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 3).

Cordylura alberta Curran, 1929: 132. Holotype: ♂, Canada, Alberta, 'Banff, Alta, 7.vii.1922, C. B. O. Garrett leg., No. 2809' (CNC). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 828).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 115); Belgium (de Jong 2005); China (Sun 1993: 440); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 16); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 347); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 663); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Italy (Séguy 1934: 663); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 44); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 446); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 16); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 828).

Cordilura remota Ozerov, 1997

Cordilura remota Ozerov, 1997: 1425. Holotype: ♂, Russia,'Amurskaya obl. [= region], g. [= town] Zeya, 29.vi.1978, A. Shatalkin leg.' (ZMUM; registration number Di-0032 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1997: 1425).

Cordilura rufimana Meigen, 1826

Cordylura rufimana Meigen, 1826: 232. Holotype: ♂, type locality not given, 'aus der Baumhauerischen Sammlung [= from Baumhauer's collection]' (no additional data quoted in the original paper; current depository unknown).

Anthomyza incerta Zetterstedt, 1838: 690. Syntypes: ♂♂ 1 ♀; ♀: Sweden, 'Hab. in alpium Tornensium jugo, ubi in ipsa nive d. 12. Jul. unicum specimen inveni (Lapponia) [= in the mountains in Torne Lappmark, 12.vii., single specimen discovered]'; ♂♂: Sweden, 'In Betula ad Umanaea Lapponiae Umensis d. 7. Jul 1832 [= on birch at Umeå, Lappland, 7.vii.1832]', Norway, 'ad Giebostad Norlandiae d. 22. Jul. 1821, 2 specimens a me capta [at Gibostad in Norway, 22.vii.1821, I captured two specimens]' (MZLU). Synonymized by Schiner (1864b: 73).

Cordylura tibialis Zetterstedt, 1838: 725. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Habitat in Lapponia Umensi […] ad Lycksele et Asele [= found in Lule Lappmark [...] at Lycksele and Åsele Lappmark], 26.vii.-2.viii.[without year]' (MZLU). Synonymized by Séguy (1952: 37).

New records. RUSSIA: European part, Moskva – Lozinsk, 21.v.1989, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Skorotovo (56°41′N 36°53′E), 30.v.1989, 1 ♂, all Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 115); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 17); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 347); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 662); Germany (Schacht 2000: 182); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 446); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 17); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 828).

Cordilura sagitifera Gorodkov, 1974

Cordilura sagitifera Gorodkov, 1974: 388. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Burjatia [= Buryatiya], Khargun, 6 km E from Kiren, 700 m a.s.l., 11.vii.1965, Gorodkov leg.' (ZMAS).

Distribution. Mongolia, Russia – East Siberia (Gorodkov 1974: 388).

Cordilura shatalkini Ozerov, 1997

Cordilura shatalkini Ozerov, 1997: 1426. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Eastern Primoriye, Khasanskiy region, Ryazanovka, 6.vi.1989, A. Shatalkin leg. (ZMUM; registration number Di-0060 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1997: 1426).

Cordilura sibirica Gorodkov, 1974

Cordilura sibirica Gorodkov, 1974: 388. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Burjatia [= Buryatiya], Khargun, 6 km E from Kiren, 700 m a.s.l., 11.vii.1965, Gorodkov leg.' (ZMAS).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Gorodkov 1974: 388).

Cordilura sifneri Ozerov, 2007

Cordilura sifneri Ozerov, 2007: 126. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Yuzh. Primor'ye [= southern Primoriye], 40 km SE of Ussuriysk, 26.v.1985, registration number Di-0156, A. Ozerov leg.' (ZMUM).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 2007: 126)

Cordilura similis Siebke, 1873

Cordylura similis Siebke, 1873: 88. Holotype: ♂, Norway, Åmot in Østerdalen, in 1870 (no additional data quoted in the original paper; depository unknown).

Distribution. Great Britain (Nelson 1998: 199); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45).

Cordilura socialis Becker, 1894

Cordylura socialis Becker, 1894: 90. Syntypes: ♂♀, type locality not given (no additional data quoted in the original paper; ZMHB).

Cordylura freyi Hackman, 1956: 16. Holotype: ♂, Finland, Kuusamo, 15.vi.1917, R. Frey leg. (MZHF). Synonymized by Hackman (1980: 130).

Cordylura pudica Zetterstedt, 1846: 1989. Syntypes: Sweden, 'in Scania [= in Skåne]'; Denmark, 'ad Hafniam [= near Copenhagen]'; Germany, 'exemplar germanicus [= German specimen]' (no additional data quoted in the original paper; depository unknown). Junior homonym of *C. pudica* Meigen, 1826. Synonymized by Becker (1905: 3).

Distribution. Denmark (Gorodkov 1986: 15); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 348); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Gorodkov 1986: 15); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 446); Sweden (Hedström 1991:143).

Cordilura tartariana Ozerov, 2007

Cordilura tartariana Ozerov, 2007: 126. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Amurskaya obl. [= region], g. [= town] Zeya, 27.vii.1978, registration number Di-0157, A. Shatalkin leg.' (ZMUM).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 2007: 126)

Cordilura umbrosa Loew, 1873

Cordylura umbrosa Loew, 1873: 246. 'Lectotype': ♂, Slovakia, 'bei Losonz [= environs of Lučenec], No. 11398, Kowarz leg., coll. H. Loew'; 1st label '*Cordylura umbraculata* Lw.'; 2nd label 'TYPE'; 3rd red label with lectotype designation by J. R. Vockeroth (designation not published) (ZMHB).

New record. ROMANIA: Tulcea, 26.vii.1959, 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Dr. Gozmány leg. (MGAB).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 115); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 18); France (Séguy 1934: 663); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 15, Papp 2001a: 382); Kazakhstan (Gorodkov 1986: 15); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (this paper); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 448); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 18).

Cordilura zaitzevi Gorodkov, 1974

Cordilura zaitzevi Gorodkov, 1974: 386. Holotype: ♂, Mongolia, Central aimak, Songino, 1300 m a.s.l., 3.-4.ix.1969, Zaytsev leg. (ZMAS).

Distribution. Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia – East Siberia (Gorodkov 1974: 384).

Mixocordylura Hendel, 1909

Mixocordylura Hendel, 1909: 778. Type species: *Mixocordylura longifacies* Hendel, 1909: 778; by monotypy.

Mixocordylura longifacies Hendel, 1909

Mixocordylura longifacies Hendel, 1909: 782. Holotype: ♀, Mongolia, 'nördlichen Mongolei [= northern Mongolia]'; 1st label 'N.Mongolei, [18]92, Leder leg.'; 2nd label 'Mixocordylura longifacies, H, det. F. Hendel'; 3rd label 'Mus. Caes. Vindobon.'; 4th red label 'TYPE' (NHMW).

Distribution. Mongolia (Hendel 1909: 782, Gorodkov 1974: 38, Šifner 1975: 220); Russia – East Siberia (Grunin 1965: 584).

Parallelomma Becker, 1894

Parallelomma Becker, 1894: 94. Type species: *Cordylura albipes* Fallén, 1819: 9; by original designation.

Parallelomma albipes (Fallén, 1819)

Cordylura albipes Fallén, 1819: 9. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'in Qausa Esperöd et in silva Gyllebo Scaniae [= in Kvasa at Esperöd and in Gyllebo forest in Skåne], in mense Augusto [= in August]' (probably MZLU).

Musca ochroleuca Stephens, 1829: 311. Unavailable name, synonymized by Chandler (1998: 163).

Mosina filipes Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 673. ?Syntypes: Type locality France, 'environs de Paris'; no additional data quoted in the original paper except 'la collection de comte Dejean [= collection of count Dejean]' (current depository unknown). Synonymized by Neuhaus (1866: 240).

Mosina fulva Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 672, **syn. nov**. Syntypes: ♂♀, France, '[...] à Paris et à Suaveur [= in Paris and Saint-Sauveur-en-Pulsaye, Yonne]' (no additional data quoted in the original paper; depository unknown).

Note. All characters of *M. fulva* are within the limits of the variability of *P. albipes*. Therefore, I suggest *M. fulva* as a junior synonym of *P. albipes*.

Cordylura bilineata Meigen, 1838: 340. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given (no data quoted in the original paper; depository unknown). Synonymized by Neuhaus (1866: 240).

Parallelomma hispanica Czerny, 1909: 247. Holotype: ♀, Spain, 'Algeciras', without date; 1st label '*Parallelomma hispanica*, det Czerny'; 2nd label 'Type'; 3rd label 'Mus. Caes. Vindobon.' (NHMW). Synonymized by Šifner (1977b: 398).

New records. BULGARIA: Kardali, Belite Bregi camping place, without date and collector, 1 ♀ (MMBC). **ITALY:** Calabria, Antoninia, 1 ♂, 1905, Paganetti leg. (NHMW). **ROMANIA:** Valea Putnei env., Cimpulung, 18.v.1975, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Dr. Ceianu leg. & coll. (MGAB); Mehadia, 1 ♂, 1859, leg. Mann (NHMW: old collection). **SWITZERLAND:** Brener Alpen, Gründelwald, alpine zone, 2500 m a.s.l., 16.vi.1997, 1 ♀, Macek leg. (KMVC).

Distribution. Andorra (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Austria (Franz 1989: 114); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Bulgaria (this paper); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 21); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 346); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Becker et al. 1910: 661, Séguy 1934: 664); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 12, Papp 2001a: 384); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Italy (Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4); Lithuania (Lutovinovas et al. 2003: 408); Mongolia (Gorodkov 1974: 389, Šifner 1975: 220); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (Kowarz 1873: 462); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 446); Slovakia (Šifner 2002: 21); Spain (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Parallelomma fuscipes (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura fuscipes Zetterstedt, 1838: 726. Syntypes: 2 ♂♂; ♂: var. a, Sweden, 'Lapponia Tornensi [= Torne Lappmark], Dr. Frigelio leg.'; ♂: var. b, Sweden, 'Stensele [= Lycksele Lappmark], 3.7.' (MZLU).

Cordylura dispar Zetterstedt, 1846: 2012. Holotype: ♀, Sweden , 'Dalecarlia, in paroecia Särna [= Dalarna, in Särna parish]' (without additional data). In the collection of ZMHB, I discovered one female with the following label data: 'Lapp., Bohm., *C. dispar* Zett., No. 11375, coll. H. Loew' and a red label with designation 'Type' (ZMHB). This is most probably the original type specimen. Synonymized by Ringdahl (1936: 162).

Cordilura fuscitibia Rondani, 1867: 98. Holotype: ♀, Italy, 'planitiae parmensis [= environs of Parma], in mense Augusto [= in August]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Šifner (2003a: 22).

New records. AUSTRIA: Tauermalm, pasture, 18.vii.1996, 1 ♂, Barták leg. (FSPC); **SWITZERLAND:** Brener Alpen, Gründelwald env., alpine zone, 16.vi.1999, 1 ♂, Macek leg. (KMVC).

Distribution. Austria (this paper); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Becker et al. 1910: 661); Italy (Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 446); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (this paper); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 829).

Parallelomma lautereri Šifner, 2002

Parallelomma lautereri Šifner, 2002: 83. Holotype: ♂, China, Shanxi, Qinling Mts., Xunyangba, 6 km E, 1000-1300 m a.s.l., 25.v.-16.vi.1998, V. Kubáň leg. (MMBC).

Distribution. China (Šifner 2002: 83).

Phrosia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Phrosia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 668. Type species: *Phrosia scirpi* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 669; by monotypy.

Phrosia albilabris (Fabricius, 1805)

Ocyptera albilabris Fabricius, 1805: 315. Syntypes: Austria, 'Hab. in Austria', without additional data, 'Dom. de Megerle [Mr. de Megerle leg.]'; Germany, 'Kiel' [only the name label] (MZUC) (cf. Ziemsen 1964).

Phrosia scirpi Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 669. Syntypes: ♂♀, France, canton Saint-Sauveur, departement Yonne, '[…] parmi les plantes littorales […] et même parmi les herbes des prairies humides. [= among plants in the littoral zone […] and among plants in wet meadows], […] la colection du comte de Saint-Fargeau [= collection of count de Saint-Fargeau]' (current depository unknown). Synonymized by Neuhaus (1866: 240).

Cordylura albofasciata Gimmerthal, 1846: 104 [also Gimmerthal (1847: 190)], **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♀, 'Kurland' [= currently in Latvia], no additional data quoted in the original paper. Gimmerthal's collection was destroyed during Word War II (†A. A. Stackelberg, pers. comm.).

Note. Both descriptions by Gimmerthal (1846, 1847) are identical; all characters (including the size) are within the limits of the variability of *P. albilabris*. Therefore, I suggest *C. albofasciata* as a junior synonym of *P. albilabris*.

New records. AZERBAIJAN: Kasp. Meer Geb. [= environs of Caspian See], Lencoran [= Lenkoran], viii.1897, Korb leg., No. 50881, ♀, red label with holotype designation of *Cordilura beckeri* Vockeroth, det. ?, F. Šifner revid. as *Phrosia albilabris* (ZMHB). **BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA:** Bosnien [= Bosnia], without precise locality and date, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Simony leg.(NHMW). **ITALY:** Aquileia, 1 ♀, 1931, Maidl & Czerny leg. (NHMW); Roma, 1883, without other data (in Strobl's coll., Admont, Austria). **SERBIA:** Carin, 1 ♀, 1854, Mann leg. (NHMW, old collection).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 121); Algeria (Séguy 1934: 668); Azerbaijan (this paper); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 616); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 20); Denmark (Ringdahl 1952: 181); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 346); Finland

(Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 668); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 14, Papp 2001a: 385); Italy (this paper); Latvia (Gimmerthal 1846: 104, de Jong 2005); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 44); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Romania (Kowarz 1873: 462); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 446); Serbia (this paper); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 20); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Phrosia remmi (Elberg, 1972), comb. nov.

Cordilura remmi Elberg, 1972: 91. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Sakhalin Island, environs of South Sakhalinsk, 15.vii.1964, Elberg leg. (IZBE).

Note. The transfer of *C. remmi* to the genus *Phrosia* is based on the length of 3rd anntenomere, which is typical for *Phrosia*.

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Elberg 1972: 91).

Scoliaphleps Becker, 1894

Scoliaphleps Becker, 1894: 48. Type species: *Cordylura ustulata* Zetterstedt, 1838: 727; by original designation.

Scoliaphleps fulvifrons (Ozerov, 1997)

Cordilura (*Scoliaphleps*) *fulvifrons* Ozerov, 1997: 1427. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Khabarovskiy kray, Boitsovo, 20 km A Bikin, Bolshoi Solntsepyok hill, C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. (DEI).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1997: 1427).

Scoliaphleps ustulata (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura ustulata Zetterstedt, 1838: 727. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Nordlandiae [= Norway]', 'Björkvik [= Bjerkvik]' and Giesbotstad; Sweden, 'Lapponia Tornensis [= Torne Lappmark], Juckasjervi' (MZLU).

Cordylura marginipennis Gimmerthal, 1847: 1. Holotype: ♂, 'Curland' [= Kurland, currently in Latvia]. Synonymized by Loew (1873: 249).

Note. Gimmerthal's collection was destroyed during Word War II (†A. A. Stackelberg, pers. comm.).

Cordylura melanacra Loew, 1873: 247. 'Lectotype': ♀, Poland, 'Schlesien [= Silesia], Roseth.–D.[?], 14.iv.[18]51, coll. H. Loew'; designated as lectotype by J. R. Vockeroth (designation not published) (ZMHB). Synonymized by Šifner (1977b: 397).

Scoliaphleps hyalinipennis Ringdahl, 1936: 163, **syn. nov**. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Hälsingborg [= Helsingborg]' (probably MZLU).

Note. *Scoliaphleps hyalinipennis* is here proposed as a junior synonym of *S. ustulata*; all characters (including the size) are within the limits of the variability of *S. ustulata*.

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 115); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 19); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 348); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 16, Papp 2001a: 382); Latvia (Gimmerthal 1847: 1); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 220); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 448); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 830).

Norellisoma Wahlgren, 1917

Norellisoma Hendel, 1910: 308. Nomen nudum; type species not designated.
Norellisoma Wahlgren, 1917: 148. Type species: *Cordylura spinimana* Fallén, 1819: 7; subsequent designation by Vockeroth (1965: 827).
Norelliosoma: Hendel (1930b: 2). Incorrect subsequent spelling.

Norellisoma agrion Séguy, 1948

Norellisoma agrion Séguy, 1948: 169. Holotype: ♂, Japan, 'Chûzenji, environs de Tokyo, designated by E. Séguy'; 1st yellow label 'Japan, Chuzenji, 11.vii.1917, Edme Gallois'; 2nd red label 'Type'; 3rd label 'Museum Paris'; 4th label '*Norellisoma agrion*, ♂, Type, E. Séguy vid. 48' (MNHN).

Distribution. Japan (Séguy 1948: 169, Fukuhara & Karahashi 1966c: 217, Hironaga & Suwa 2005: 207).

Norellisoma alpestre (Schiner, 1864)

Norellia alpestris Schiner, 1864a: 6. 'Lectotype': ♂, Austria, 'auf unserem Schneeberge [= Schneeberg Mt.]'; 1st label '16.vii.1855, Schnee. [= Schneeberg Mt.], det. Schiner'; 2nd label 'Austria, Alte Sammlung, Mus. Caes. Vindobon.'; 3rd red label with lectotype designation by J. R. Vockeroth (designation unpublished) (NHMW).
Norellia bertei Rondani, 1867: 101. Holotype: ♀, Italy, 'in Appenino parmensi [= the Apennine Mts., environs of Parma], Dr. Bertéi leg.' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 13).

New records. CZECH REPUBLIC: Bohemia, Jizerské hory Mts., Bukovec Mt. (5158), 7.vi.2004, 1 ♀, F. Šifner leg. (FSPC).
Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 113); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 617); Croatia (Schiner 1864a: 6); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 24); France (Séguy 1934: 653); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Italy (Gorodkov 1995: 4); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (Šifner 1995b: 110); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 24); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Norellisoma caucasicum (Ozerov, 1993), comb. nov.

Norellia caucasica Ozerov, 1993: 68. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Caucasus, Northern Osetia, Bekhti Laparirag NP, 10 km SE Alagir, 1600 m a.s.l., 31.v.1989, Ozerov leg. (ZMUM; registration number Di-0034 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).
Note. The transfer of *Norellia caucasica* to the genus *Norellisoma* is based on the double row of strong bristles on the fore tibiae and femora, which is typical for *Norellisoma*.

Distribution. Russia – European Russia (Ozerov 1993: 68).

Norellisoma femorale (Loew, 1864)

Cordylura femoralis Loew, 1864: 18. Holotype: ♀, Austria, 'Kärthen [= Carinthia], Schnee [= Schneeberg Mt.]', without data and designation, No. 11387, one label with 'coll. H. Loew' (NHMW).
Note. This is most likely the true type specimen.

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 113); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 251); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 24); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Norellisoma flavicorne (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura flavicornis Meigen, 1826: 239. Holotype: ♂, type locality not given, no additional information quoted in the original paper except: 'Baumhauerisches Museum [= Baumhauer's Museum]' (current depository unknown).

Cordylura spinigera Zetterstedt, 1838: 733. Holotype: ♀, Norway, 'Hab. in Nordlandiae inferalpinis [= lives at low altitudes in mountains in Norway], in insula Hacksten prope Schiervoe [= on the island of Hacksten near Schiervoe], 28.vi.1821' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 14).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Barták 2004: 160, Šifner 2006b: 33); Great Britain (Nelson & Šifner 2000: 32).

Norellisoma insulare (Ozerov, 1993), comb. nov.

Norellia insulare Ozerov, 1993: 70. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Kunashir Island, environs of Mendeleyevo, 20.vi.1985, Churkin leg. (ZMUM; registration number Di-0035 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).

Note. The transfer of *Norellia insulare* to the genus *Norellisoma* is based on the double row of strong bristles on the fore tibiae and femora, which is typical for *Norellisoma*.

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1993: 70, Hironaga & Suwa 2005: 201); Japan (Hironaga & Suwa 2005: 201).

Norellisoma ivanae Šifner, 2003

Norellisoma ivanae Šifner, 2003b: 79. Holotype: ♂, Slovakia, Vysoké Tatry Mts., Roháčská dolina valley, 24.vi.1980, 1200 m a.s.l., F. Šifner leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Slovakia (Šifner 2003b: 79).

Norellisoma japonicum Hironaga & Suwa, 2005

Norellisoma japonicum Hironaga & Suwa, 2005: 204. Holotype: ♂, Japan, Kyûshû, Kumamoto-ken: Shiratori-yama, Izumi, 4.vii.1983, 1300 m a.s.l., K.Ôhara leg. (EIHU).

Distribution. Japan (Hironaga & Suwa 2005: 204).

Norellisoma jelineki Šifner, 2006

Norellisoma jelineki Šifner, 2006a: 193. Holotype: ♂, Czech Republic, Bohemia, Sokolov coal-mining area, Chodov – Mírová, Chodovský potok brook, 50°14′08″N 12°47′49″E, Malaise trap, P. Chvojka, J. Ježek & J. Macek leg. (NMPC).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2006a: 193).

Norellisoma lesgiae (Becker, 1894)

Norellia lesgiae Becker, 1894: 129. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Kaukasus aus Lesgia [= Caucasus, Daghestan]'.

Note. The entire Schnabl's collection was destroyed during World War II (†A. A. Stackelberg, pers. comm.).

Distribution. Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 454).

Norellisoma lituratum (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura liturata Meigen, 1826: 238 (382 – printer's error). Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Beide Geschlechtern [= both sexes]'. Type locality not given. Meigen's collection (MNHN) contains three specimens, all under No. 2155 (L. Matile, pers. comm.).

Note. The original paper states: '19. Cord. liturata. *Wied*. [= Wiedemann]'. However, the text of the original description does not confirm Wiedemann's authorhip. Thus, I accept Meigen as the single author of the description (see ICZN 1999: Article 50).

Cordylura opaca Loew, 1864: 19. Holotype: ♀, Austria, 'Kärnthen [= Carinthia]' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 13).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 113); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 25); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 654); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Italy (Bezzi 1918: 56, Šifner 1995b: 112); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Mongolia (Gorodkov 1974: 384, Šifner 1975:220); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (Šifner 1995b: 112); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 454); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 25); Slovenia (Šifner 1995b: 112); Spain (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Norellisoma longiabdominum (Sun, 1992), comb. nov.

Norellia longiabdomina Sun, 1992: 336. Holotype: ♂, China, Sichuan province, Emei Mt., 25.viii.1957, 1800-1900 m a.s.l., Lu Yoncai leg. (IZCAS).

Note. The transfer of *Norellia longiabdomina* to the genus *Norellisoma* is based on the double row of strong bristles on the fore tibiae and femora, which is typical for *Norellisoma*.

Distribution. China (Sun 1992: 336).

Norellisoma mireki Šifner, 1977

Norellisoma mireki Šifner, 1977b: 398. Holotype: ♂, Romania, 'les Monts de Câlimani [= Câlimani Mts.], 11.viii.1977, 1600 m a.s.l., Dr. Ceianu leg.' (FSPC).

Distribution. Romania (Šifner 1977b: 398, 1995b: 112).

Norellisoma mirusae Šifner, 1974

Norellisoma mirusi Šifner, 1974: 101. Holotype: ♂, Czech Republic, 'Les Monts Géants [= Krkonoše Mts.], Obří důl valley, 25.vi.1970, 1400 m a.s.l., Šifner leg.' (FSPC).

Note. Originally described as *N. mirusi*, however, as the species is dedicated to a woman, the correct ending is -ae; here corrected (ICZN 1999: Article 32.5).

New record. CZECH REPUBLIC: Bohemia, Zlatá Olešnice (5258), Dračí potok brook, 3.vi.2004, 1 ♂, 480 m a.s.l., J. Preisler leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 1974: 101, 2003a: 27); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 27); Switzerland (Šifner 1974: 101).

Norellisoma montanopratense (Ozerov, 1993), comb. nov.

Norellia montanopratensis Ozerov, 1993: 67. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Caucasus, Northern Osetia, Bakhti Lapparirag NP, 10 km southeastern of Alagir, 1600 m a.s.l., 23.v.1989, Ozerov leg. (ZMUM; registration number Di-0029 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).

Note. The transfer of *Norellia montanopratense* to the genus *Norellisoma* is based on the double row of strong bristles on the fore tibiae and femora, which is typical for *Norellisoma*.

Distribution. Russia – European Russia (Ozerov 1993: 67).

Norellisoma nervosum (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura nervosa Meigen, 1826: 234. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Beide Geschlechtern [= both sexes]'. Type locality not given. There are two specimens in Meigen's collection (MNHN) – one (No. 2141) is badly damaged, but the other one (without a number) is in good condition (L. Matile, pers. comm.).

Clidogastra flaviceps Vimmer, 1937b: 29 [also in Vimmer (1947: 249)]. Holotype: ♀, Slovakia, 'Tatry [Mts.], Zelená pláň [environs of Tatranská Lomnica (6785)], viii., Vimmer det.' (NMPC). Synonymized by Šifner (1964: 142).

Note. The original description of *C. flaviceps* was published after the author's death once more in 1947 (see Šifner 1995b: 113).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 114); Belgium (Séguy 1934: 654); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 617); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 27); France (Séguy 1934: 654); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Italy (Šifner 1995b: 114); Netherlands (de Meijere 1907: 164); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (Šifner 1995b: 114); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 27); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Norellisoma orientale (Ozerov, 1993), comb. nov.

Norellia orientalis Ozerov, 1993: 70. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Amurskaya oblast' [= region], Zeya, 16.vii.1981, Ozerov leg.' (ZMUM; registration number Di-0033 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).

Note. The transfer of *Norellia orientalis* to the genus *Norellisoma* is based on the double row of strong bristles on the fore tibiae and femora, which is typical for *Norellisoma*.

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1993: 70).

Norellisoma seguyi Šifner, 1973

Norellisoma seguyi Šifner, 1973: 214. Holotype: ♂, Montenegro, 'Montenegro Mts., le col [= pass] Čakor, 10.vi.1967, 1650-1700 m a.s.l., P. Lauterer leg.' (MMBC).

Distribution. Austria (Šifner 1995b: 114); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Šifner 1995b: 114); Montenegro (Šifner 1973: 214).

Norellisoma spinimanum (Fallén, 1819)

Cordylura spinimana Fallén, 1819: 7. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Habitat passim in Scania [= lives across Skåne]' (probably MZLU).

Musca semiflava Panzer, 1798: 19. Holotype: The figure shows a ♀, type locality not given (depository unknown). Synonymized independently by Schiner (1864b: 78) and Neuhaus (1866: 241).

Cordylura armipes Meigen, 1826: 234. ?Holotype: ♂, type locality not given; there is one male specimen (No. 2142) in Meigen's collection (MNHN) (L. Matile, pers. comm.). Synonymized by Šifner (1995b: 115).

Cordylura flavicauda Meigen, 1826: 235. Holotype: ♂, 'Nur das Männchen [= only male]', type locality not given (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 127).

Cordylura ruficauda Zetterstedt, 1838: 733. Holotype: ♂, Norway, 'Hab. in Dowre [= Dovre], Boheman leg.' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Sack (1937: 67).

Cordylura flava von Roser, 1840: 59. Holotype. ♂, ?Württemberg [in Germany] (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 13).

Cordylura zetterstedti Gimmerthal, 1846 [also in Gimmerthal (1847: 190)]. Holotype: ♀, 'Kurland' [currently in Latvia]. The type material was destroyed during World War II in St. Petersburg, Russia (†A. A. Stackelberg, pers. comm.). Synonymized by Šifner (1995: 115).

Note. Both descriptions of *C. zetterstedti* (Gimmerthal 1846, 1847) are identical (cf. Šifner 1995b: 115). Séguy (1952: 18) interpreted *C. zetterstedti* Gimmerthal, 1846, as *Norellisoma zetterstedti*; Becker (1905: 3) and Séguy (1952: 38) treated *C. zetterstedti* Gimmerthal, 1847, as *Cordylura zetterstedti*.

Norellia roserii Rondani, 1867: 101. Holotype: ♂, Germany, 'specimen germanicum [= German specimen]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 13).

Norellia occidentalis Malloch, 1919a: 311. Holotype: ♀, USA, Oregon, Corvalis, 2.v.1915, No. 541, A. L. Lorett leg. (CNC). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 827).

Norellisoma septentrionalis Hendel, 1930b: 2. Holotype: ♂, Russia , 'Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], Petropavlovsk, 9.vii. [19]22' (NHRS). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 827).

Distribution. Andorra (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Austria (Franz 1989: 144); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 117); China (Sun 1992: 338); Croatia (Šifner 1995b: 117); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 29); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 353); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 654); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 15, Papp 2001a: 384); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Italy (Rondani 1867: 101); Latvia (Šifner 1995b: 115); Macedonia (Séguy 1934: 655); Netherlands (de Meijere 1907: 164); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 213); Romania (Kowarz 1873: 462); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 456); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 29); Spain (Séguy 1934: 654, Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 828).

Norellisoma striolatum (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura striolata Meigen, 1826: 235. Syntypes: ♂, Italy, 'Herr Baumhauer fing das Männchen im Thal von Tenda in Italien [= Mr. Baumhauer captured the male in Colle di Tenda in Italy]'; ♀, England, 'das Weibchen erhielt ich von Dr. Lech aus England [= I received the female from Dr. Lech from England]'. There is one specimen (No. 2146) in Meigen's collection (MNHN) (L. Matile, pers. comm.).

Cordylura striata: Macquart (1835: 383). Incorrect subsequent spelling.

Note. Macquart (1835: 383-384) only misspelled Meigen's *C. striolata* as: '*Cordylura striata*, Meig. No. 11' and stated 'Trouvée en Italie et en Angleterre' [= found in Italy and England] (see Becker 1905: 14).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 114); Belgium (de Jong 2005); China (Sun 1992: 338); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 30); France (Séguy 1934: 656); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Hungary (Papp 2006: 226); Italy (Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4); Montenegro (Strobl 1900: 167); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (Šifner 1995b: 118); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 30); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312); Ukraine (de Jong 2005).

Norellisoma sylviae Šifner, 1999

Norellisoma sylviae Šifner, 1999: 30. Holotype: ♂, Bulgaria, Pirin Mts., Banderica, Vihren hut, Muratovo lake, 2000-2350 m a.s.l., 18.vii.1987, P. Lauterer leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Bulgaria (Šifner 1999: 30, 2003a: 30).

Norellisoma triangulum (Sun, 1992), comb. nov.

Norellia triangula Sun, 1992: 336. Holotype: ♂, China, Sichuan province, Yadong, Xizang, 27.1°N 89.1°E, 2800 m a.s.l., Huang Fusheng leg. (IZCAS).

Note. The transfer of *Norellia triangulum* to the genus *Norellisoma* is based on the double row of strong bristles on the fore tibiae and femora, which is typical for *Norellisoma*.

Distribution. China (Sun 1992: 336).

Norellisoma vonickai Šifner, 2008

Norellisoma vonickai Šifner, 2008: 107. Holotype: ♀, Czech Republic, Bohemia bor., Jizerské hory Mts. (5158), Bukovec Mt. near Jizerka, meadow on edge of forest, yellow water traps, 18.-20.vi. 2007, F. Šifner leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2008: 107).

Gimnomerini Šifner, 2003

Gimnomera Rondani, 1867

Gimnomera Rondani, 1867: 105. Type species: *Cordylura tarsea* Fallén, 1819: 8; by original designation.
Gymnomera auct.: Incorrect original spelling (see Note).
Cochliarium Becker, 1894: 183. Type species: *Cordylura cuneiventris* Zetterstedt, 1846: 2020; by original designation. Synonymized by Šifner (2003a: 32).
Dasypleuron Malloch, 1919b: 79. Type species: *Dasypleuron tibialis* Malloch, 1919b: 79; by original designation. Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 840).
Opsiomyia Coquillett, 1898: 162. Type species: *Opsiomyia palpalis* Coquillett: 1898: 162; by original designation. Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 836).
Paragymnomera Hendel, 1930a: 80. Type species: *Gymnomera hirta* Hendel, 1930a: 79; by original designation. Synonymized by Séguy (1952: 54).
Rhopochilus Enderlein, 1936:136. Type species: *Cochliarium lasiostoma* Becker, 1894: 184; by monotypy. Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 36).

Note. Rondani (1867: 105) established the name *Gimnomera* but in the index of the same paper (p. 135), he listed the genus as *Gymnomera*. The first revising author (Becker 1894: 182) and following authors (e.g., Becker 1905, Wahlgren 1917) spelled the genus as *Gimnomera*. The variant *Gymnomera* was used again later by Hendel (1930a). The correct original spelling must be based on the decision of the first revising author if the original description includes multiple spellings (ICZN 1999: Article 32.2.1), even if the chosen spelling is grammatically incorrect. *Gymnomera* must be therefore considered as incorrect original spelling.

Gimnomera alanica (Ozerov, 1999), comb. nov.

Cochliarium alanicum Ozerov, 1999: 636. Holotype: ♂, Russia , 'Caucasus, Northern Osetia, posyolka [= colony] Buron, 5.vii.1990, Ozerov leg.' (ZMUM; registration number Di-0038 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).
Note. The genus *Cochliarium* is a synonym of *Gimnomera*.

Distribution. Russia – European Russia (Ozerov 1999: 636).

Gimnomera albipila (Zetterstedt, 1846)

Cordylura albipila Zetterstedt, 1846: 2021. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Lulensi ad Qvickjock [= Lule Lappmark, Kvikkjokk]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (probably MZLU).
Microprosopa lucida Becker, 1900: 53. Holotype: ♀, Russia, 'Ein Weibchen von Kantaika [= one female from Kantaika, lower Yenisey], leg. Sahlberg'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (ZMHB). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 36).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – West Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 449); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144).

Gimnomera alpina Šifner, 2003

Gymnomera alpina Šifner, 2003a: 33. Holotype: ♂, Austria, Grossglockner Mt., 31.vii.1988, 2200 m a.s.l., 47.06N 12.43E, alpine meadow, Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Austria (Šifner 2003a: 33).

Gimnomera castanipes (Becker, 1894)

Cochliarium castanipes Becker, 1894: 185. Syntypes: ♂♀, Switzerland, 'St. Moritz'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (ZMHB).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 120); Italy (Bezzi 1918: 56); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 33); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Gimnomera cuneiventris (Zetterstedt, 1846)

Cordylura cuneiventris Zetterstedt, 1846: 2020. ?Syntypes: Sweden, 'Lapponia Lulensi, Qvickjock [= Lule Lappmark, Kvikkjokk]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (probably in MZLU).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 47); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1986: 36); Slovakia (Čepelák & Čepelák 1991: 538; cf. also Šifner 2003a: 34).

Gimnomera dorsata (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura dorsata Zetterstedt, 1838: 735. Syntypes: 2 ♀♀, Norway, 'Lapponia Norvegica, Giebostad [= Lappland, Gibostad], 22.vii.1821, Zetterstedt leg (var. a)'; 'Dowre [= Dovre], vii.1832, Boheman leg. (var. b)' (probably MZLU).

Cordylura pectoralis Zetterstedt, 1838: 734. Syntypes: ♂♀, Norway, 'Hab. in convallibus prope rivulos ad Drivstuen in Dowre [= in enclosed valleys along rivers at Drivstuen, environs of Dovre], vii., Boheman leg.' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 20).

Gimnomera mellina Becker, 1900: 57. ?Syntypes: Russia, Dudinka, J. Sahlberg leg. I examined 1 ♀: 1st label: '*Gimnomera mellina* Becker, No. 42485', 2nd label with designation as paralectotype by J. R. Vockeroth (lectotype designation not published) (ZMHB). I did not see the 'lectotype' specimen. Synonymized by Šifner (1977b: 397).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 120); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Germany (Schacht 2000: 183); Italy (Bezzi 1918: 55); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Gimnomera hirta Hendel, 1930

Gymnomera hirta Hendel, 1930a: 79. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, Nyls-Ryden leg. (probably NHRS).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1986: 35); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144).

Gimnomera lasiostoma (Becker, 1894)

Cochliarium lasiostoma Becker, 1894: 185. Syntypes: ♂♀, Switzerland, 'St. Moritz'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (ZMHB).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 120); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 617); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Gimnomera novgorodovae (Ozerov, 2006), comb. nov.

Cochliarium novgorodovae Ozerov, 2006: 335. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Altai Mts., Ukok plateau, lake Kal'dzin-Kul' and Kal'dzin-Kul'-Bas, 2400 m a.s.l., 20.vii.2006, T. Novgorodova leg. (SZMN).
Note. The genus *Cochliarium* is a synonym of *Gimnomera*.

Distribution. Russia – East Siberia (Ozerov 2006: 334)

Gimnomera sibirica (Engelmark, 1999), comb. nov.

Cochliarium sibiricum Engelmark, 1999: 164. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Wrangel Island, delta of Indigirka river, 70°58′N 179°34′E, 23.-24.vii.1994, S.-A. Bengtson leg. (MZLU).
Note. The genus *Cochliarium* is a synonym of *Gimnomera*.

Distribution. Russia – East Siberia (Engelmark 1999: 164).

Gimnomera slovaca Šifner, 2003

Gymnomera slovaca Šifner, 2003a: 35. Holotype: ♂, Slovakia, Vysoké Tatry Mts., Popradské pleso lake, 3.vii.1969, 1500-1600 m a.s.l., Mihályi leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 35).

Gimnomera sorokinae Ozerov, 2006

Gimnomera sorokinae Ozerov, 2006: 335. Holotype: ♀, Russia, Altai Mts., Ukok plateau, lake Kal'dzin-Kul' and Kal'dzin-Kul'-Bas, 2400 m a.s.l., 20.vii.2006, T. Novgorodova leg. (SZMN).

Distribution. Russia – East Siberia (Ozerov 2006: 335).

Gimnomera tarsea (Fallén, 1819)

Cordylura tarsea Fallén, 1819: 8. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Upplandia, Scania [= Uppland, Skåne]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'Thunberg communicata [= provided by Thunberg]' (MZLU).

Distribution. Belgium (de Jong 2005); Denmark (Pandellé 1901: 334); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 351); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Germany (Meigen 1826: 242, Séguy 1934: 673); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 221); Netherlands (de Meijere 1916: 307); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 451).

Gimnomera tatrica Šifner, 2003

Gymnomera tatrica Šifner, 2003a: 36. Holotype: ♂, Slovakia, Vysoké Tatry Mts., Javorová dolina valley, 13.viii.1985, 1700 m a.s.l., Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 36).

Gimnomera tukuringa (Ozerov, 1999), comb. nov.

Cochliarium tukuringa Ozerov, 1999: 636. Holotype: ♀, Russia, 'Amurskaya oblast' [= region], Zeya, 20.vi.1981, A. Shatalkin leg.' (ZMUM; registration number Di-0030 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).
Note. The genus *Cochliarium* is a synonym of *Gimnomera*.

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1999: 636).

Langechristia Ozerov, 1999

Langechristia Ozerov, 1999: 510. Type species: *Langechristia ziegleri* Ozerov, 1999: 510; by original designation.

Langechristia amica Ozerov, 1999

Langechristia amica Ozerov, 1999: 511. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Primorskiy Kray, Sichote-Alin (Biol. Station), 30 km SE Choguyevka (44°05′N 134°12′E), 650 m a.s.l., 31.v.-3.vi.1993, Malaise [trap], C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. (DEI).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1999: 511).

Langechristia speciosa Ozerov, 1999

Langechristia speciosa Ozerov, 1999: 511. Holotype: ♀, Russia, Primorskiy Kray, Sichote-Alin (Biol. Station), 30 km SE Choguyevka (44°05′N 134°12′E), 650 m a.s.l., 31.v.-3.vi.1993, Malaise [trap], C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. (DEI).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1999: 511).

Langechristia ziegleri Ozerov, 1999

Langechristia ziegleri Ozerov, 1999: 510. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Khabarovskiy Kray, Boitsova, 20 km N Bikin (47°02′N 134°21′E), 250 m a.s.l., Malaise [trap], C. Lange & J. Ziegler leg. (DEI).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1999: 510).

Norellia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Norellia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 673. Type species: *Norellia pseudonarcisi* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 673; by monotypy.

Acantholena Rondani, 1856: 101. Type species: *Acantholena maculipennis* Rondani, 1856: 101; by original designation. Synonymized by Séguy (1935: 656).

Norellia spinipes (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura spinipes Meigen, 1826: 237. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Beide Geschlechter [= both sexes]', type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'Aus dem Baumhauerichen Museum [= from the Baumhauer's Museum]' (current depository unknown, probably MNHN, see Becker 1902: 214).

Norellia pseudonarcisi Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 673. Syntypes: ♂♀, France, canton Saint-Sauveur, departement Yonne, '[…] sur les fleurs et sur les jeunes tiges du *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus* [= on the flowers and shoots of *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 14).

Acantholena maculipennis Rondani, 1856: 101. Holotype: ♀, Italy, 'in collibus agri parmensis [= environs of Parma]' (cf. Rondani 1867: 103), vi.-vii. (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 14).

Cordylura melaleuca Loew, 1873: 245. Holotype: ♂, 'Griechenland [= Greece]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (ZMHB). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 14).

Acantholena longipennis Séguy, 1932: 156. Holotype: ♂, Algeria, Edough [Mt.], A.Théry leg. (MNHN) (cf. Séguy 1934: 657). Synonymized by Sack (1937: 71).

New records. GREECE: Peloponnesos, Taygete, 21.v.1955, 2 ♀♀ (MZLS); Athens, without data, 1 ♂, Hendel leg. (NHMW); Korfu [= Kerkyra Island], x., 1 ♂, No. 50250, det. Becker (ZMHB). **HUNGARY:** Budapest, steppe-forest, 20.vii.1986, 140 m a.s.l., 1 ♀, Barták leg. (FSPC). **ITALY:** Calabria, Camigliatello, 29.vi.-2.vii.1955, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MZLS). **SPAIN:** Cercedilla, 8.vii.1950, 1 ♀, F. Smid leg. (MZLS).

Distribution. Algeria (Séguy 1932: 156); Austria (Franz 1989: 114); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 31); France (Séguy 1934: 657); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Greece (Séguy 1934: 657); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 42, Papp 2001a: 384); Italy (Sicily – Pandellé 1901: 325; Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4); Netherlands (Kabos 1954: 139); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (Kowarz 1873: 462); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 454); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 31); Spain (Séguy 1934: 657, Hackman 1969: 178); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312).

Note. See also *Musca tipularia* Fabricius, 1794 under Nomina dubia.

Microprosopini Šifner, 2003

Acanthocnema Becker, 1894

Acanthocnema Becker, 1894: 136. Type species: *Cordylura nigrimana* Zetterstedt, 1846: 2040; by original designation. *Acanthocnema* Becker, 1894, is a junior homonym of *Acanthocnema* A. Costa, 1859 (Hymenoptera); however, the former name was conserved as valid by ICZN (1954: 91).

Clinoceroides Hendel, 1917: 36. Type species: *Cordylura glaucescens* Loew, 1864: 23; by original designation. Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 835).

Acanthocnema glaucescens (Loew, 1864)

Cordylura glaucescens Loew, 1864: 213. Holotype: ♀, Germany, 'Kreuth' [?]; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'Gerstaecker' [leg.] (ZMHB).

Acanthocnema latipennis Becker, 1894: 13. 'Lectotype': ♀, Poland, 'Wölfelsfall bei Glatz, Schlesien [= Silesia, Bystrzyca Kłodska, environs of Wilkanów, valley of brook Wilczka], 7.vii. [without year], No.23793'; designated by J. R. Vockeroth (designation not published) (ZMHB). Synonymized by Šifner (1974: 100).

Acanthocnema nigripes Ringdahl, 1936: 175. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Gebirge Snasahögarna [= Jämtland, Snasahögarna Mts.], Snasen [Mt.], 19.viii.1930' (MZLU). Synonymized by Hackman (1956: 28).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 117); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Šifner 1974: 100); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 38); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 688); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 48, Papp 2001b: 289); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 38); Slovenia (Šifner: 2003a: 38).

Acanthocnema himalaica Suwa, 1986

Acenthocnema himalaica Suwa, 1986: 10. Holotype: ♂, East Nepal, Thudam (27°45′N, 87° 32′E), 3500 m a.s.l., 24.vi.1972, Y. Nishida leg. (EIHU).

Distribution. Nepal (Suwa 1986: 10).

Acanthocnema longispina Suwa, 1986

Acanthocnema longispina Suwa, 1986: 12. Holotype: ♂, Japan, Hokkaidô, Mt. Soranuma, 27.vii.1965, K. Kusigemati leg. (EIHU).

Distribution. Japan (Suwa 1986: 12).

Acanthocnema nigrimana (Zetterstedt, 1846)

Cordylura nigrimana Zetterstedt, 1846: 2040. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Jämtlandia boreali [= northern Jämtland]'; Denmark, 'Dannia, Skalstungan', without data (MZLU).

Note. J. R. Vockeroth labeled lectotype, ♂, No. 391(1972), with the name *Cordylura nigrimana*; together with ♀ paralectotype on the same pin (designation not published) (MZLU).

Hydromyza tiefi Mik, 1883: 252. Holotype: ♂, Austria, 'Salisburgia [= Salzburg], Gastein'; 1st white label 'Salisb., Gastein, 25.vii.1879, Mik leg. et det.'; 2nd blue label: '*Hydromyza Tiefi* Mik' (NHMW). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 137).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 117); Czech Republic (Barták 2004: 160); Denmark (Zetterstedt 1846: 2040); Germany (Püchel 1998: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Papp 2001b: 289); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 163).

Acanthocnema sternalis Suwa, 1986

Acanthocnema sternalis Suwa, 1986: 14. Holotype: ♂, Japan, Hokkaidô, Mt. Daisetsu, 30.vii.1967, K. Kusigemati leg. (EIHU).

Distribution. Japan (Suwa 1986: 14).

Allomyella Malloch, 1923

Allomyia Malloch, 1919b: 80. Type species: *Allomyia unguiculata* Malloch, 1919b: 80; by original designation. Junior homonym of *Allomyia* Felt, 1918 (see Malloch 1923b).

Allomyella Malloch 1923b: 199. New substitute name for *Allomyia* Malloch, 1919b.

Allomyella albipennis (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura albipennis Zetterstedt, 1838: 729. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Lapponia Umensi, insula Dolpatie in lacu Stor – Uman [= Lule Lappmark, island of Dolpatie in Stor-Uman lake], in littore inter gramine [= in littoral zone among grasses], 5.vii. [without year]' (probably MZLU).

Cordylura niveipalpis Zetterstedt, 1846: 2044. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Hab. in Scandinavia boreali et Lappland, alpibus Darlecarlisis, Jemtlandia, Lapponia Lulensi: ad Quickjock, Smerjak et Wallisfsjellet [= lives in northern Scandinavia and Lappland, in the mountains of Dalarna, Jämtland, Lule Lappmark at Kvikkjokk, Smerjak and Wallisfsjellet]'; Norway, 'Thynäs and Lavanger, Suul Waerdaliae [= environs of Levanger], Dahlbom leg.' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Séguy (1934: 680).

New records. RUSSIA: European part, Moskva env., river bank, 3.ix.1988, 1 ♀, Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 455); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Allomyella crinipes (Ringdahl, 1928)

Microprosopa crinipes Ringdahl, 1928: 21. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'in der Ufer von Tjuonajaure in nördlichsten Lappland in der Regio arctica [= on the shore of Tjuonajaure in northernmost Lappland in the arctic region], 1000 m über das Meer [= 1000 m a.s.l.]' (probably NHRS).

Distribution. Andorra (de Jong 2005); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 834).

Allomyella frigida (Holmgren, 1883)

Cordylura frigida Holmgren, 1883: 176. Syntypes: ♂♀, Russia, European part, Novaya Zemlya, 'Matotschkin Scharr [= Matochkin Shar]' (depository unknown).

Distribution. Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Holmgren

1883: 176; Gorodkov 1986: 24; Engelmark 1999: 159); Sweden (Engelmark 1999: 159); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 835).

Allomyella portenkoi (Stackelberg, 1952)

Microprosopa portenkoi Stackelberg, 1952: 406. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Far East, Wrangel Island, Aternon – Rodzhers, 27.vi.1939, Portenko leg. (ZMAS).

Distribution. Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 455); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 835).

Megaphthalmoides Ringdahl, 1936

Megaphthalmoides Ringdahl, 1936: 179. Type species: *Cordylura unilineata* Zetterstedt, 1838: 727; by original designation.

Megaphthalmoides unilineatus (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura unilineata Zetterstedt, 1838: 727. Holotype: ♀, Norway, 'Björkvik [= Bjerkvik], 14.vii. [without year]' (probably MZLU).

New records. AUSTRIA: Nieder Tauern, Gerlos, 9.viii.1988, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Nieder Tauern, Solken Pass, 1900 m a.s.l., 7.-9.viii.1995, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; all Barták leg. (FSPC). **GERMANY:** Bayern, Bayer. Wald, Spiegelau, 760 m a.s.l., 8.vi.1995, 1 ♂, Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 117); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 37); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 348); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (this paper); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 220); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 448); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 37); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 833).

Microprosopa Becker, 1894

Microprosopa Becker, 1894: 147. Type species: *Cordylura haemorrhoidalis* Meigen, 1826: 237; by original designation.

Microprosopa bartaki Šifner, 1999

Microprosopa bartaki Šifner, 1999: 58. Holotype: ♂, Czech Republic, Šumava Mts, Jezerní slať peat bog, 49.02N 13.34E, 4.vi.1996, Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Austria (Šifner 1999: 58); Czech Republic (Šifner 1999: 58)

Microprosopa frontata (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Scatomyza frontata Zetterstedt, 1838: 724. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Tornensis [= Torne Lappmark], Jockasjervi [= Jukkasjärvi], 20.vi. [without year]' (probably MZLU).

Cordylura strigifrons Zetterstedt, 1838: 728. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Umensi [= Lycksele Lappmark], Tresunda [= Tresund], in littore lacus Wojmsjoen [= shore of lake Wojmsjoen], D. Dahlbom leg.' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 24).

Distribution. Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Microprosopa haemorrhoidalis (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura haemorrhoidalis Meigen, 1826: 237. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'Aus Schweden; von Prof. Fallén mitgetheilt [= from Sweden; communicated by prof. Fallén]' (depository unknown).

Cordylura pallipes Zetterstedt, 1838: 732. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'in Scania boreali et Lapponia [= in northern Skåne and in Lappland]', localities 'Quickjock [= Kvikkjokk], Stalstungan, Lycksele, Tresunda [= Tresund], Wilhelmina [= Vilhelmina]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 149).

Cordylura lividipes Zetterstedt, 1846: 2042. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Lulensi [= Lule Lappmark], Scania [= Skåne], environs of Quickjock [= Kvikkjokk]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 149).

Cordylura volucricaput Walker, 1849: 977. Syntypes: USA, Alaska and Canada, Ontario; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 977).

Cordylura triseta Malloch, 1920b: 286. Holotype: ♀, USA, Alaska, Katmai, vii.1917, J. S. Hine leg. (probably USNM). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 977).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 117); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 40); Denmark (Schiner 1864a: 12); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 686); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (de Jong 2005); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 25); Spain (Séguy 1934: 686); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 835).

Microprosopa heteromyzina (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Scatomyza heteromyzina Zetterstedt, 1838: 723. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Umensi [= Lycksele Lappmark], 1.vi. [without year]'; 1st label: 'S. heteromyzina, ♀, Lyck.' [= Lycksele], 2nd label: 'Ly. Lpm.' (MZLU).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 40); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 40); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 835).

Microprosopa hoberlandti Šifner, 1981

Microprosopa hoberlandti Šifner, 1981: 91. Holotype: ♂, Iran, 10 km NW Zajnan, locality No. 264, 4.-5.vii.1973 (NMPC).

New record. HUNGARY: Tarhos, Fenyscapda, 21.v.1963, 1 ♂, Mihályi leg. (FSPC).
Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 41); Hungary (this paper); Iran (Šifner 1981: 91); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 41).

Microprosopa lacteipennis Ringdahl, 1920

Microprosopa lacteipennis Ringdahl, 1920: 38. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Lappland, Gebirge Tjuonjatjäkko [= Tjuonjatjäkko Mts.], vii.1918, 1000 m a.s.l., auf Carexwiesen [= on meadows with *Carex* spp.]' (probably MZLU).

Microprosopa varitibia Becker, 1897: 400. Holotype: ♂, Russia, European part, 'Nowaja-Semlja [= Novaya Zemlya], Malije-Karmakuly [= Malie Karmakuli], 16.vi.1896 (ZMHB)'. Synonymized by Ringdahl (1931: 174)

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 455); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Microprosopa lineata (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura lineata Zetterstedt, 1838: 732. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Hab. in Svecia boreali et Lapponia [= found in northern Sweden and Lappland], Lapponia Lulensi [= Lule Lappmark], in ripa arenosa fluminis Tornensis [= on a sandy shores of rivers in Torne Lappmark], Quickjock [= Kvikkjokk], vi.1843, Boheman leg.; Juckasjervi [= Jukkasjärvi], 24.vi.1821' (probably MZLU).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 455, Engelmark 1999: 159); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 835).

Microprosopa ozerovi Šifner, 2008

Microprosopa ozerovi Šifner, 2008: 107. Holotype: ♂, Slovakia, Pribylina (68-6984), 13.vii.1975, 900 m a.s.l., R. Rozkošný leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Slovakia (Šifner 2008: 107).

Microprosopa pallidicauda (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura pallidicauda Zetterstedt, 1838: 733. Syntypes: 2 ♂♂, Sweden, 'Hab. in Lapponia rarissime [= found in Lappland, most rare]'; ♂: 'Lycksele [= Lycksele Lappmark], 4.vi.1832'; ♂: 'Juckasjervi [= Jukkasjärvi, Torne Lappmark], 24.vi.1821' (probably MZLU).

New record. ROMANIA: Călimani Mts., 30.vi.1976, 1700 m a.s.l., 1 ♂, Dr. J. Ceianu leg. & coll. (MGAB).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 117); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 41); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (this paper); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 455); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 41); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 835).

Trichopalpus Rondani, 1856

Trichopalpus Rondani, 1856: 100. Type species: *Cordylura fraterna* Meigen, 1826: 243; by original designation.
Tricopalpus auct.: Incorrect subsequent spelling.

Trichopalpus fraternus (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura fraterna Meigen, 1826: 243. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Beide Geschlächter [= both sexes]', type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 118); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 39); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 675); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 46, Papp 2001a: 385); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Netherlands (De Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 39); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312).

Trichopalpus nigribasis Curran, 1927

Trichopalpus nigribasis Curran, 1927: 255. Holotype: ♂, Canada, Alta. [= Alberta], Banff, 23.viii.1922, No.2606, C. B. G. Garrett leg. (CNC).

Chaetosa pilirostris Ringdahl, 1936: 178. Holotype: ♂, Norway, 'im nördlichen Norwegen [= in northern Norway], Ein ♂ vom Verf. bei Tromsö [= one male collected by the author near Tromsø]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 28).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 836).

Trichopalpus obscurellus (Zetterstedt, 1846)

Cordylura obscurella Zetterstedt, 1846: 2043. Syntypes: ♂♂, Sweden, 'Habitat in Lapponia boreali rarissime; Lapponia Lulensi [= found very rarely in northern Lappmark; Lule Lappmark], in alpibus Delacarlios [= in the mountains of Dalarna], ad Eodem [= at the same place]'; ♀ 'ad Quickjock [= Kvikkjokk]' (probably MZLU).

Microprosopa subarctica Ringdahl, 1936: 177. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'im nördlichen Lappland [= in northern Lappland]', in Jämtland, environs of Torneträsk, vii. [without year] (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Hackman (1980: 131).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 837).

Hydromyzini Šifner, 2003

Bostrichopyga Becker, 1894

Bostrichopyga Becker, 1894: 142. Type species: *Cordylura crassipes* Zetterstedt, 1838: 734; by original designation.

Bostrichopyga borealis Hendel, 1903

Bostrichopyga borealis Hendel, 1903: 385. Holotype: ♂, 'Norwegen [= Norway]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Distribution. Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46).

Bostrichopyga crassipes (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura crassipes Zetterstedt, 1838: 734. Syntypes: ♂♂, Sweden, 'in Suecia media et borealis rarissime [= most rarely in central and northern Sweden], in Ostrogothia [= Östergötland]', localities 'Gusum, in Gottlandia [= Gotland], in Delacarlia [= Dalarna], 1836, Boheman leg.' (probably MZLU).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 457); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Chaetosa Coquillett, 1898

Chaetosa Coquillett, 1898: 163. Type species: *Cordylura punctipes* Meigen, 1826: 239; by original designation.

Chaetosa punctipes (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura punctipes Meigen, 1826: 239. Holotype: ♂, 'Männchen [= male]', type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

New record. RUSSIA: East Siberia, Piestschanka b.Tschita [= Pieshchanka near Chita], 1.vi.1917, 1 ♀, H. Frieb leg. (NHMW).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 118); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 44); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 353); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 675); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler

1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 47, Papp 2001a: 382); Iceland (Nielsen et al. 1954: 112); Ireland (de Jong 2005); Italy (Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4); Latvia (de Jong 2005); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 44); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 221); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (de Jong 2005); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 454); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 44); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311). Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 837).

Cosmetopus Becker, 1894

Cosmetopus Becker, 1894: 146. Type species: *Cordylura dentimana* Zetterstedt, 1838: 730; by original designation.

Cosmetopus dentimanus (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura dentimana Zetterstedt, 1838: 730. Lectotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Lapponia Umensis, Lycksele [= Lycksele Lappmark], *C. dentimana*, vi.1832' (MZLU); designated by Andersson (1974: 95).

Cordylura fulvipes Zetterstedt, 1838: 732. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Umensis, Stöttingf. [= Lycksele Lappmark, Stöttingfjället]'; designated as lectotype by J. R. Vockeroth but designation not published (see Andersson 1974: 96) (MZLU). Synonymized by Andersson (1974: 95).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 117); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 44); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Schacht 2000: 183); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 221); Russia – East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 457); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Cosmetopus longus (Walker, 1849)

Cordylura longa Walker, 1849: 976. Holotype: ♀, Canada, Ontario, Hudson's Bay, Albany river, St. Martin Falls (see Andersson (1974: 98) for details).

Cosmetopus bergrothi Becker, 1900. Lectotype: ♂ (No. 4054), Russia, 'Obdorsk, Bergroth [lgt.], 130, spec. typ, *Cosmetopus Bergrothi* Becker'; designated by Andersson (1974: 98) (MZHF). Synonymized by Ringdahl (1958: 92) and Andersson (1974: 98).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia (Gorodkov 1986: 23); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 834).

Cosmetopus ringdahli Andersson, 1974

Cosmetopus ringdahli Andersson, 1974: 98. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, Lule Lappmark, Gällivara, 28.vi.1947, O. Ringdahl leg. (MZLU).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Ernoneura Becker, 1894

Ernoneura Becker, 1894: 135. Type species: *Scatomyza argus* Zetterstedt, 1838: 724; by original designation.

Ernoneura argus (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Scatomyza argus Zetterstedt, 1838: 724. Syntypes: ♂♀, Norway, 'alpe Dowre [= mountains at Dovre], Wittangi [= Vittang]'; Sweden, 'Juckasjervi [= Jukkasjärvi], 15.vi.-8.vii., Boheman leg.' (probably MZLU).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Lithuania (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 28); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 837).

Hydromyza Fallén, 1823

Hydromyza Fallén, 1823: 1. Type species: *Musca livens* Fabricius, 1794: 345; by monotypy.

Nupharia Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 785. Type species: *Nupharia rivularis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 785; by monytypy. Synonymized by Schiner (1864a: 13).

Hydromyza livens (Fabricius, 1794)

Musca livens Fabricius, 1794: 345. ?Syntypes: Denmark , 'Hab. in Dania'; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'Mus. Dom. Lund' (MZUC).

Nupharia rivularis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 785. Syntypes: ♂♀, France, canton Saint-Sauveur, departement Yonne, '[…] en juillet et août sur les feuilles du *Nymphaea lutea*, [...] [= in July and August on the leaves of *Nymphaea lutea*]' (probably MNHN). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 154).

Coelopa glabra Walker, 1849: 981. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Chandler (1998: 163).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 121); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 47); Denmark (Fabricius 1794: 345); Estonia (Pandellé 1901: 312, as Livonia; Elberg 1965: 353); France (Séguy 1934: 690); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 50, Papp 2001b: 289); Latvia (Pandellé 1901: 312, as Livonia); Lithuania (de Jong 2005); Netherlands (de Meijere 1940a: 220); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 47); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 456); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Lasioscelus Becker, 1894

Lasioscelus Becker, 1894: 143. Type species: *Cordylura clavata* Zetterstedt, 1846: 2041; by original designation.

Lasioscelus immundus (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura immunda Zetterstedt, 1838: 733. Holotype: ♀, Norway, 'Hab. in alpe Dowre [= found in the mountains at Dovre], Lappon. Norweg. [= Norway, Lappland], Boheman inventa [= leg.]' (probably MZLU).

Cordylura clavata Zetterstedt, 1846: 2041. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Lapponia Lulensis [= Lule Lappmark], Quickjock [= Kvikkjokk]'. Synonymized by Hackman (1980: 130).

Distribution. Andorra (de Jong 2005); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 458); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 833).

Lasioscelus nigricans (Loew, 1873)

Cordylura nigricans Loew, 1873: 251. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Baikalsee [= Baikal lake]', Maak leg. (ZMHB).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – East Siberia (Loew 1873: 251, Gorodkov 1986: 22); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Lasioscelus sahlbergi Becker, 1900

Lasiscelus sahlbergi Becker1900: 51. 'Lectotype': ♂, Russia, West Siberia , 'Kantaika u. Dudinka [= Kantayka and Dudinka]'; 1st brown label '♂, Kantaika, J.Sahlb., 69'; 2nd light brown label '*Lasios. sahl*. Becker, No. 42487'; 3rd label 'lectotypus, des. by Vockeroth'; designated by J. R. Vockeroth (designation not published) (ZMHB).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 221); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 458); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 833).

Okeniella Hendel, 1907

Okenia Zetterstedt, 1838: 734. Type species: *Cordylura caudata* Zetterstedt, 1838: 734; subsequent designation by Becker (1894: 141). Junior homonym of *Okenia* Menke, 1830.

Okeniella Hendel, 1907: 98. New substitute name for *Okenia* Zetterstedt, 1838.

Okeniella caudata (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura caudata Zetterstedt, 1838: 734. Syntypes: ♂♂, Sweden, 'Hab. in graminosis et in foliis *Salicis glaucae* [= found among grasses and leaves of *Salix glauca*], Lapponiae Tornensis [= Torne Lappmark], ad lacum Stor-Uman et ad Wilhemina [= at lake Stor-Uman and at Vilhelmina, Lycksele Lappmark], 6.vii.-22.viii [without year], a me inventa [= Zetterstedt leg.]; in Dowre [= Dovre], Boheman leg.' (probably MZLU).

Cordylura melanura Zetterstedt, 1838: 731. Syntypes: ♂♀, ♂, Sweden, 'Hab. in Lapponia suecicis passim, et in graminosis ad Stensele, Umaenas, Wilhelmina et Äsele [= found all over Swedish Lappland, and in grasses at Stensele, Umeå, Vilhelmina and Åsele Lappmark]'; ♀, 'ad Kengis [in Torne Lappmark], 22.viii. [without year]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 141).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 458); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Okeniella dasyprocta (Loew, 1864)

Cordylura dasyprocta Loew, 1864: 25. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Schweden' (ZMHB).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 23); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 834).

Okeniella gorodkovi Ozerov, 2006

Okeniella gorodkovi Ozerov, 2006: 336. Holotype: ♂, Russia , Altai Mts., Ukok plateau, lake Kal'dzin-Kul'and Kal'dzin-Kul'-Bas, 2400 m a.s.l., 20.vii.2006, T. Novgorodova leg. (SZMN).

Distribution. Russia – East Siberia (Ozerov 2006: 336)

Okeniella stackelbergeri Gorodkov, 1967

Okeniella stackelbergeri Gorodkov, 1967: 448. Holotype: ♂, Russia, East Siberia, East Sayan, Tunkinskiye Mts., N from Mondy, 22.vii.1965, 2500 m a.s.l., swamp, Gorodkov leg. (ZMAS).

Distribution. Russia – East Siberia (Gorodkov 1967: 448).

Paracosmetopus Hackman, 1956

Paracosmetopus Hackman, 1956: 26. Type species: *Paracosmetopus helleni* Hackman, 1956: 26; by original designation.

Paracosmetopus helleni Hackman, 1956

Paracosmetopus helleni Hackman, 1956: 26. Holotype: ♂, Russia, European part, Kola peninsula, Kusomen [= Kuzomen], W. Hellén leg. (MZHF).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 43); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1986: 25).

Pleurochaetella Vockeroth, 1965

Pleurochaeta Becker, 1915: 63. Type species: *Pleurochaeta fulvisetis* Becker, 1915: 64; by monotypy. Junior homonym of *Pleurochaeta* Beddard, 1883 (see Gorodkov 1986: 23).

Pleurochaetella Vockeroth, 1965: 834. New substitute name for *Pleurochaeta* Becker, 1915.

Pleurochaetella simplicipes (Becker, 1900)

Cosmetopus simplicipes Becker, 1900: 50. Lectotype: ♂, Russia, East Siberia, Dudinka, No. 4059, J. Sahlberg leg.; designated by Andersson (1974: 101) (ZMHB).

Pleurochaeta fulvisetis Becker, 1915: 64. Holotype: ♂, Russia, West Siberia, 'aus dem Polaren Ural [= from the polar Ural Mts.], 6.vii.[1909]' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Andersson (1974: 101).

Distribution. Andorra (de Jong 2005); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 221); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 24); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 834).

Pogonota Zetterstedt, 1860

Pogonota Zetterstedt, 1860: 6333. Type species: *Cordylura hircus* Zetterstedt, 1838: 735; subsequent designation by Becker (1894: 138).

Pogonota barbata Zetterstedt, 1838

Cordylura barbata Zetterstedt, 1838: 734. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Hab. in Lapponia septentrionali rarissime [= found very rarely in northern Lappmark]' (probably MZLU).

Cordylura hircus Zetterstedt, 1838: 735. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Lapponia [= Lappland], Westergth. [= Västergötland], Bohem. [= leg. Boheman]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Hackman (1956: 61).

Cordylura sponsa Zetterstedt, 1838: 735. Syntypes: ♀♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Tornensi, Lycksele, Westergothia [= Torne Lappmark, Lycksele, Västergötland], 17.vii.-2.viii. [without year], duo specimina inveni [= two specimens discovered]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Schiner (1864b: 8).

Amaurosoma klickai Vimmer, 1937a: 118. Holotype: ♀, Czech Republic, 'Böhmen, Karlův Týn [= Bohemia, Karlštejn], Klička leg.' (NMPC). Synonymized by Šifner (1964: 148).

New record. RUSSIA: Far East, Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], without data, No. 1451, 1 ♀, Malaise leg. (NHMW).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 42); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 354); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Latvia (Elberg 1965: 401); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Norway (Nelson &

Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 213); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 21, this paper); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 833).

Spaziphora Rondani, 1856

Spaziphora Rondani, 1856: 99. Type species: *Cordylura hydromyzina* Fallén, 1819: 7; by original designation.
Spathiophora Mik, 1884: 254. Unjustified emendation (see Vockeroth 1965: 836).

Spaziphora hydromyzina (Fallén, 1819)

Cordylura hydromyzina Fallén, 1819: 7. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Svecia superiori, D. Gyllenhal detecta in plantis aquaticis ad Kjeblinge Scaniae [= upper Sweden, found by D. Gyllenhal in aquatic plants at Kjeblinge, Skåne]' (probably MZLU).

Cordylura albitarsis Zetterstedt, 1838: 728. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Lapponia Umensi, Degerfors, Lycksele [= Lycksele Lappmark, Degerfors, Lycksele]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 160).

Hydromyza falleni Schiner, 1864a: 14. Syntypes: ♂♀, Germany, Greifswald, Dahlem leg. (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 160).

Spathiophora fascipes Becker, 1894: 160. Syntypes: ♂♀, type locality not given (ZMHB). Synonymized by Hackman (1956: 59).

New record: ROMANIA: Sulina, 18.vi.1969, 1 ♀, St. Negru leg., coll. Dr. Ceianu (MGAB).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 118); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 45); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 354); France (Pandellé 1904: 26); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 52, Papp 2001a: 385); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Kazakhstan (Gorodkov 1986: 27); Latvia (Pandellé 1901: 312); Mongolia (Gorodkov 1986: 27); Netherlands (de Meijere 1919: 184); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (this paper); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia (Gorodkov 1986: 27); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312).

Staegeria Rondani, 1856

Staegeria Rondani, 1856: 99. Type species: *Cordylura kunzei* Zetterstedt, 1821: 263; by original designation.

Staegeria kunzei (Zetterstedt, 1821)

Cordylura kunzei Zetterstedt, 1821: 263. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Wojmsjoen lacus ad Tresunda, Åsele, Juckasjervi [= lake Wojmsjoen at Tresund, Åsele Lappmark, Jukkasjärvi], 21.vi.-3.vii.1821, in copula' (probably MZLU).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1981: 27); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Staegeria unicornuta Dziedzicki, 1887

Staegeria unicornuta Dziedzicki, 1887: 43. Holotype: ♂, 'Weiss-Russland [= Belarus], Satschermie [unidentified locality or collector]' (depository unknown).

Distribution. Belarus (Dziedzicki 1887: 43).

Cleigastrini Šifner, 2003

Acerocnema Becker, 1894

Acerocnema Becker, 1894: 154. Type species: *Cordylura breviseta* Zetterstedt, 1846: 2022; by original designation.

Acerocnema barkalovi Ozerov, 2006

Acerocnema barkalovi Ozerov, 2006: 333. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Altai Mts., Kom-Archkiy rayon, river Aktura, 2104 m a.s.l., 7.-8.vi.2006, A. Barkalov leg. (SZMN).

Distribution. Russia – East Siberia, Far East (Ozerov 2006: 333).

Acerocnema lobanovi Ozerov, 2006

Acerocnema lobanovi Ozerov, 2006: 334. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Amurskaya obl. [= region], gorod [= town] Zeya, 29.vii.1982, registration number Di-0153, A. Ozerov leg.' (ZMUM).

Distribution. Russia – East Siberia (Ozerov 2006: 334).

Acerocnema macrocera (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura macrocera Meigen, 1826: 241. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'In dem Wiedemannische Museum [= in Wiedemann's Museum]' (current depository unknown).

Note. The original paper stated: '25. Cord. macrocera. *Wied*. [= Wiedemann]', but the text of the original description does not confirm Wiedemann's authorship. I therefore accept Meigen as the single author of the description (see ICZN 1999: Article 50).

Cordylura latipalpis Meigen, 1826: 241. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'In dem Wiedemannische Museum [= in Wiedemann's Museum]' (current depository unknown).

Note. The original paper stated: ' 26. Cord. latipalpis. *Wied*. [= Wiedemann]', but the text of the original description does not confirm Wiedemann's authorship. I therefore accept Meigen as the single author of the description (see ICZN 1999: Article 50). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 17).

Cordylura fulvipes Meigen, 1838: 341. Holotype: ♀, 'Weib. [= female]', type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'Von Hrn. Wiedemann [= from Mr. Wiedemann]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 17).

Cordylura breviseta Zetterstedt, 1846: 2022. Holotype: ♀, 'Dania, circa Hafniam [= Denmark, environs of Copenhagen]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 17).

Cordylura magnicornis Zetterstedt, 1846: 2032. Holotype: ♂, 'Dania [= Denmark]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 17).

Clidogastra breviseta Mik, 1887: 186. Holotype: ♀, Austria, 'bei Villach in Kärnten [= Carinthia, environs of Villach], Tief leg.' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 155) and Séguy (1952: 67).

Acerocnema tiefi Becker, 1894: 155. Holotype: ♀, Austria, Carinthia (ZMHB). Synonymized by Šifner (2003a: 47).

Acerocnema pokornyi Becker, 1894: 157. Syntypes: ♂♀, type locality not given (ZMHB). Synonymized by Šifner (2003a: 47).

Acerocnema obscuripes Becker, 1915: 64, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♂, Russia, West Siberia, 12.vii.[1909], 'aus der Tundra des Fl. Kara [= from the tundra of the Kara river]' (ZMHB).

Note. All characters of *A. obscuripes* are within the limits of the variability of *A. macrocera*. Therefore, I suggest *A. obscuripes* as a junior synonym of *A. macrocera*.

New record. ITALY: Pavia, v.1891, 1 ♂, det. by M. Bezzi as *Clidogastra breviseta*, F. Šifner 1974 revid. as *Acerocnema macrocera* (NHMW).

Distributin. Austria (Franz 1989: 118); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 47); Denmark (Zetterstedt 1846: 2022); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 49, Papp 2001a: 381); Italy (this paper); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 47); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Acerocnema paradoxopyga Stackelberg, 1952

Acerocnema paradoxopyga Stackelberg, 1952: 405. Holotype: ♂, Russia, European part, Novaya Zemlya, Wrangel Is[land], Matochkin Shar, 11.vii.1925, Bakulenko leg. (ZMAS).

Distribution. Russia – European Russia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1986: 27).

Cleigastra Macquart, 1835

Cleigastra Macquart, 1835: 384. Type species: *Cordylura apicalis* Meigen, 1826: 236; subsequent designation by Westwood (1844: 144).

Clidogastra Agassiz, 1846: 89. Unjustified emendation.

Cnenopogon Rondani, 1856: 100. Type species: *Cordylura apicalis* Meigen, 1826: 236; by original designation. Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 20).

Clidogaster: Pandellé (1904: 25). Incorrect subsequent spelling.

Cleigastra apicalis (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura apicalis Meigen, 1826: 236. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Beide Geschlechter [= both sexes]', type locality not given, 'Aus dem Baumhauerischen Museum, auch von Herrn Wiedemann [= from the Baumhauer's Museum, also from Mr. Wiedemann]' (current depository unknown).

Note. The original paper stated: '15. Cord. apicalis. *Wied*. [= Wiedemann]', but. the text of the original description does not confirm Wiedemann's authorship. I therefore accept Meigen as the single author of the description (see ICZN 1999: Article 50).

Gonarcticus kerteszi Szilády. Synonymized by Szilády (1926: 180).

Note. The reference and year of the original description are still unknown. According to L. Papp (2006, pers. comm.), it is not sure at all Szilády had ever described such a species and possibly labelled specimen(s) as such only.

New records. CROATIA: Lissa [= Hvar Is.], without data, 1 ♂, det. Schiner (NHMW: old collection). **IRAQ:** Mosul, edge of river, 7.iv.1988, 1 ♀, Olejníček leg. (FSPC). **ITALY:** Benedetto, 10 km N, damp valley, 3.viii.1988, 1 ♀, Barták leg. (FSPC). **RUSSIA:** European part, Moskva – Orechovo, 23.v.1988, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Skorotovo (56°41′N 36°53′E), 30.v.1989, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Moskva – Lozinsk, 26.v.1989, 1 ♀; Abramtsevo (56°14′N 37°59′E), 28.v.1989, 1 ♀, all Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 116); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Croatia (this paper); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 50); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 350); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 671); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 31, Papp 2001a: 382); Iraq (Šifner 2003a: 50); Ireland (de Jong 2005); Italy (Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4); Latvia (de Jong 2005); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 44); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 221); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 50); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Gonarcticus Becker, 1894

Gonarcticus Becker, 1894: 103. Type species. *Scatomyza antennata* Zetterstedt, 1838: 724; by original designation.

Gonarcticus abdominalis (Zetterstedt, 1846)

Cordylura abdominalis Zetterstedt, 1846: 2080. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Hab. in Lapponia Lulensis, in cacumine alpis Snjerrack [= found in Lule Lappmark, in peaks of the Snjerrack Mts.], 13.-15.vii.1843, Boheman inventa [= leg.]' (probably MZLU).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 52); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 221); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Gonarcticus antennatus (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Scatomyza antennata Zetterstedt, 1838: 724. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Delacarlia [= Dalarna], Lapponia maxime meridionalis [= southernmost Lappland], Boheman 1836 [leg.]' (probably MZLU).

Cordylura validicornis Zetterstedt, 1846: 2065. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Habitat in Lapponia Lulensis […] in alpis Snjerrack [= found in Lule Lappmark [...] in the Snjerrack Mts.]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Schiner (1864a: 19).

New record. RUSSIA: European part, Abramtsevo (56°14′N 37°59′E), along brook, 26.v.1989, 2 ♂♂, Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 449); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Hexamitocera Becker, 1894

Hexamitocera Becker, 1894: 107. Type species*: Cordilura loxocerata* Fallén, 1826: 12; by original designation.

Hexamitocera loxocerata (Fallén, 1826)

Cordilura loxocerata Fallén, 1826: 12. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'Scaniae [= Skåne], 15.vii. [without year]' (probably MZLU).

Cordylura longifrons Zetterstedt, 1838: 729. Holotype: ♀, Norway, 'interalpinis Nordlandiae, Lapponia, Björkvik [= in the moutains of Norway, Lappland, Bjerkvik]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Schiner (1864a: 12).

Distribution. Austria (Pokorny 1889: 574); Denmark (Schiner 1864a: 12); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 24, Papp 2001b: 289); Italy (Bezzi 1918: 55); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 448); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Hexamitocera martineki Šifner, 2003

Hexamitocera martineki Šifner, 2003a: 52. Holotype: ♀, Czech Republic, Praha – Šárka, 9.vi.1971, Martinek leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 52, 2004: 109); Slovakia (Šifner 2006b: 33).

Hexamitocera vockerothi Šifner, 2004

Hexamitocera vockerothi Šifner, 2004: 109. Holotype: ♂, N Albania, Prokletije Mts., Boge, meadow, 1500 m a.s.l., 17.vi.1994, B. Mocek leg. (KMVC).

Distribution. Albania (Šifner 2004: 109).

Huckettia Vockeroth, 1995

Huckettia Vockeroth, 1995: 733. Type species: *Huckettia nearctica* Vockeroth, 1995: 733; by original designation.

Huckettia nearctica Vockeroth, 1995

Huckettia nearctica Vockeroth, 1987: 1095. Nomen nudum.
Huckettia nearctica Vockeroth, 1995: 733. Holotype: ♂, Canada, Northwest Territories, Beaverhill Lake (66°44′ N 104°20′ W), 29.vi.1966, G. E. Shewell leg. (CNC).

Distribution. Russia – European Russia (Engelmark 1999: 159); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1995: 733).

Megaphthalma Becker, 1894

Megaphthalma Becker, 1894: 105. Type species: *Scatomyza pallida* Fallén, 1819; by original designation.
Megophthalmum Hendel, 1910: 308. Unjustified emendation.

Megaphthalma pallida pallida (Fallén, 1819)

Cordilura pallida Fallén, 1819: 8. ?Syntypes: ♀, Sweden, 'Westergothia [= Vestergötland], Scania [= Skåne], D. Dalman leg.' (probably MZLU).

New records. ROMANIA: Valea Putnei, environs of Cimpulung, Moldovenese, 10.v.1975, 1 ♂; 17.v.1975, 1 ♂; 15.vii.1975, 1 ♀, all. J. Ceianu leg. (MGAB).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 117); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 48); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 348); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 669); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Netherlands (de Meijere 1919: 184); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Romania (this paper); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 448); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 48); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311). Extralimital subspecies *M. pallida americana* Malloch, 1924 in Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 832-833).

Spathephilus Becker, 1894

Monochaeta Becker, 1894: 87 and 186. Type species: *Cordylura breviventris* Loew, 1873: 2350; by original designation. Junior homonym of *Monochaeta* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1890 (Diptera).
Spathephilus Becker, 1894: 121. Replacement name for *Monochaeta* Becker, 1894.

Spathephilus breviventris (Loew, 1873)

Cordylura breviventris Loew, 1873: 250. Holotype: ♂, Russia, European part, 'Sarepta [= Krasnoarmeysk, 40 km SE of Volgograd]'; 1st label 'Sarepta, Christoph leg.'; 2nd label '*Cordylura breviventris*' (ZMHB).

New records. AUSTRIA: Lower Austria, Auersthal, 25.v.1922, 1 ♀, Czerny leg., ? det. as *A. longicornis*, F. Šifner revid. 1974 as *Spathephilus breviventris* (NHMW). **HUNGARY:** Dobogókö, 29.iv.1957, 1 ♀, Soós leg. (HNHM).

Distribution. Austria (this paper); Czech Republic (Šifner 1968: 167, 2003a: 49); Hungary (Papp 2006: 227); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 222); Poland (Šifner 2008: 106); Russia – European Russia (Loew 1873: 250), Gorodkov (1986: 20); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 49).

Note. Female described by Šifner (1968: 167).

Amaurosomini Šifner, 2003

Amaurosoma Becker, 1894

Amaurosoma Becker, 1894: 109. Type species. *Cordylura flavipes* Fallén, 1819: 9; by original designation.

Nanna Strobl, 1894: 78. Nomen nudum (cf. Šifner 2003a: 53).

Nanna Becker, 1894 in Strobl (1894): 78. Type species: *Cordylura flavipes*, 1819: 9; subsequent designation by Vockeroth (1965: 830). Synonymized by Püchel (1999: 186).

Pselaphephila Becker, 1894: 122. Type species: *Pselaphephila loewi* Becker, 1894: 123; by monotypy. Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 17).

Amaurosoma armillatum (Zetterstedt, 1846)

Cordylura armillata Zetterstedt, 1846: 2069. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Scania ad Lund et Abusa [= Skåne at Lund and Abusa]'; Denmark, 'Hafnia Daniae [= Copenhagen]' (probably MZLU).

Amaurosoma mensuratum Becker, 1894: 119, **syn. nov.** Syntypes: 'Schlesien, von Wölfelsfall bei Glatz [= Silesia, Bystrzyca Kłodska, environs of Wilkanów, valley of brook Wilszka]'. 'Lectotype': ♂, 1st label 'Wölfelsfall, 17.v. [without year], [No] 26560'; 2nd red label 'Lectotype *Amaurosoma mensuratum*, designated by J. R. Vockeroth'; 3rd '*Nanna armillata* Zett., det. J. R. Vockeroth 1962'; 4th label 'Zool. Mus. Berlin'; designated by J. R. Vockeroth (designation not published); I attached an additional label to the latter specimen: '*Amaurosoma armillatum* (Zett.), revid. F. Šifner 2007' (ZMHB).

Note. All characters of *A. mensuratum* are within the limits of variability of *A. armillatum* and I therefore suggest *A. mensuratum* as a junior synonym of *A. armillatum*.

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 116); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 54); Denmark (Zetterstedt 1846: 2069, Schiner 1864a: 13); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 349); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Latvia (Séguy 1934: 679); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 54); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Amaurosoma articulatum Becker, 1894

Amaurosoma articulatum Becker, 1894: 117. 'Lectotype': ♂, Poland, 'Schlesien [= Silesia], Rothkirch [= Czerwony Kosciol near Legnica], 6.viii. [without year], No. 29936'; designated by J. R. Vockeroth in 1956 (designation not published) (ZMHB).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 116); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 54); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 679); Germany (Püchel 1999:186); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 27, Papp 2001a: 383); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 220); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231);

Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1986: 18); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 54); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Amaurosoma bernasconii Šifner, 2008

Amaurosoma bernasconii Šifner, 2008: 106. Holotype: ♂, Czech Republic, Moravia mer., Rokytná near Moravský Krumlov (6963), deciduous forest, 20.v.1986, F. Šifner leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2008: 106).

Amaurosoma bispinosum Malloch, 1920

Amaurosoma bispinosa Malloch, 1920b: 285. Holotype: ♀, USA, Alaska, Saldovia, 5.vi.1919 (OSU).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 831).

Amaurosoma brevifrons (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura brevifrons Zetterstedt, 1838: 729. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Umensi [= Lycksele Lappmark], Lycksele, 17.vi. [without year], [Zetterstedt leg.]' (probably MZLU).

New record. ESTONIA: Dorpat [= Tartu], 17.v.1885, 1 ♀, no collector (NHMW).
Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 116); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 55); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 349); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Latvia (Séguy 1934: 679); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 55); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Amaurosoma fasciatum (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura fasciata Meigen, 1826: 238 (382 – printer's error). Holotype: ♂, 'Männchen [= male]', type locality not given (depository unknown).
Cordylura cinerella Zetterstedt, 1846: 2070. Syntypes: ♂♀, Denmark, 'Habitat in Dania [= found in Denmark]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 18).

New record. HUNGARY: Szemanze Zala m., 7.v.1975, 1 ♀, Á. Soós leg. (HNHM).
Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 116); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 55); Denmark (Zetterstedt 1846: 2070, Schiner 1864a: 13); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 349); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 679); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 29, Papp 2001a: 384); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1986: 18); Spain (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Amaurosoma flavipes (Fallén, 1819)

Cordylura flavipes Fallén, 1819: 9. ?Syntypes: Sweden, 'ad lacum Gyllebo, Scaniae [= at Gyllebo lake, Skåne], 9.vii.[1819]' (probably MZLU) (cf. Schiner 1864a: 11).
Cleigastra frontalis Macquart, 1835: 387. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Du nord de la France [= from northern France]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 114).
Cordylura trilineata Meigen, 1838: 341. Holotype: ♀, type locality not given (depository unknown). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 18).

Cordylura nigriventris Loew, 1864: 19, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♀, Poland, 'Posen [= Poznań]' (depository unknown).

Note. All characters of *C. nigriventris* are within the limits of variability of *A. flavipes*, and I therefore suggest *C. nigriventris* as a junior synonym of *A. flavipes*.

Amaurosoma kamtschatkense Hendel, 1930b: 9. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Far East, 'Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], Klutschi [= Klyuchi], Malaise leg.'; red label: '*kamtschatkense* Hend., No. 469', det. Hendel (NHMW). Synonymized by Šifner (1977b: 398).

Amaurosoma multisetosum Hackman, 1956: 16. Holotype: ♂, Finland, 'Helsinge [= Helsinki], R. Frey leg.' (MZHF). Synonymized by Šifner (1975: 220).

New record. RUSSIA: Far East, Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], 2 ♀♀ (No. 358 and No. 595), without data, Malaise leg. (NHMW).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 116); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 56); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 349); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); France (Séguy 1934: 679); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 27, Papp 2001a: 384); Latvia (de Jong 2005); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 220); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia, Far East (Hendel 1930b: 9, Gorodkov 1970: 451); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 56); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Amaurosoma indotatum (Engelmark, 1999), comb. nov.

Nanna indotata Engelmark, 1999: 163. Holotype: ♂, Russia, East Siberia, Ayon Island (69°47′N 168°34′E), 20.-21.vii.1994, S.-A.Bengtson leg. (MZLU).

Note. The genus *Nanna* is a synonym of *Amaurosoma*.

Distribution. Russia – East Siberia (Engelmark 1999: 163).

Amaurosoma inerme Becker, 1894

Amaurosoma inerme Becker, 1894: 119. Syntypes: ♂♀, Poland, 'Schlesien [= Silesia]'; 'Livland' [historical territory currently divided between Latvia and Estonia] (ZMHB).

Amaurosoma leucochaetum de Meijere, 1907: 180. Lectotype: ♂, Netherlands, 'Baarn 12.v.[19]04 / de M. [= de Meijere lgt.]'; designated by de Jong (2000: 151) (ZMAN). Synonymized by de Jong (2000: 153).

Amaurosoma albipilum Ringdahl, 1936: 177. ?Holotype: Sweden, 'in Jämtland bei Vallbo vom Verf. gefunden [= collected by Ringdahl near Vallbo in Jämtland]' (probably MZLU). Supposed synonymy established (with a question mark) by Hedström (1991: 143).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 116); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 57); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 350); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 29, Papp 2001a: 384); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Latvia (Becker 1894: 119, Séguy 1934: 680); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 221); Netherlands (de Meijere 1907: 180); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1986: 18); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 57); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Amaurosoma leucostomum (Zetterstedt, 1846)

Cordylura leucostoma Zetterstedt, 1846: 2063. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'in Lapponia Lulensi [= Lule Lappmark], Quickjock [= Kvikkjokk], 1813, Boheman leg.' (probably MZLU).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 116); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 58); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Schacht 2000: 183); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 27, Papp 2001a: 384); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Amaurosoma loewi (Becker, 1894)

Pselaphephila loewi Becker, 1894: 123. Syntypes: ♂♀, Poland, 'Schlesien [= Silesia]'; 'Posen [= Poznań]' (probably ZMHB).

Amaurosoma carbonarium Hendel, 1930b: 11. Holotype: ♀, Russia, Far East, 'Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], Klutschi [= Klyutchi], 15.vi.[19]21' (NHRS). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 813).

Distribution. Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 222); Russia – Far East (Hendel 1930b: 11, Gorodkov 1986: 19).

Amaurosoma longicorne (von Roser, 1840)

Cordylura longicornis von Roser, 1840: 59. ?Holotype: Germany, environs of Württenberg; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 116); Czech Republic (Šifner 2008: 104); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Poland (Séguy 1934: 680); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).
Note. Male redescribed by Šifner (2008: 104).

Amaurosoma minutum Becker, 1894

Amaurosoma minutum Becker, 1894: 116. Holotype: ♂, 'Livland' [historical territory currently divided between Latvia and Estonia] (ZMHB).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 58); Estonia (Becker 1894: 116); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Latvia (Becker 1894: 116); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46).

Amaurosoma nigrifrontatum Becker, 1894

Amaurosoma nigrifrontatum Becker, 1894: 120. Syntypes: ♂♀, Italy, 'Süd Tirol vom Lusier Pass [= Southern Tirol, from Lusia pass' (ZMHB).

Distribution. Austria (Strobl 1898: 181); Italy (Becker 1894: 120); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231). Strobl (1898) cited the following data: 'Admont, iv. [without year], 2 ♂♂'; however, there are no corresponding voucher specimens in Strobl's collection (F. Šifner, unpublished data).

Amaurosoma puberulum Becker, 1894

Amaurosoma puberulum Becker, 1894: 114. Holotype: ♂, type locality not given: 'Ein Männchen in der Sammlung des Herrn F. Kowarz [= one male in the collection of Mr. F. Kowarz]' (ZMHB).

New records. RUSSIA: European part, Abramtsevo (56°14′N 37°59′E), 28.v.1989, 1 ♀; Skorotovo (56°41′N 36°53′E), 30.v.1999, 1 ♀, all Barták leg. (FSPC).
Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 116); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 59); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Russia – European Russia (this paper).

Amaurosoma tibiellum (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura tibiella Zetterstedt, 1838: 731. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Habitat in Suecia passim; in ripa arenosa ad Juckasjervi [= found all over Sweden; sandy banks at Jukkasjärvi]'; Norway, 'ad Björkvik Nordlandiae [= at Bjerkvik in Norway]' (probably MZLU).

Cordylyra nigripes Zetterstedt, 1846: 2026. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Jemtlandia bor. [= northern Jämtland], Dalbom leg.' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Hackman (1956: 18, 1980: 130).

Amaurosoma nutans Becker, 1894: 120, **syn. nov.** Syntypes: 2 ♂♂, Austria, 'Kärnten' [= Carinthia]'; Poland, 'Schlesien [= Silesia], […] in der Sammlung des Herrn Prof. Tief [= in the collection of Prof. Tief]' (ZMHB).

Note. All characters of *A. nutans* are within the limits of variability of *A. tibiellum*, and I therefore suggest *A. nutans* as a junior synonym of *A. tibiellum*.

New records. CZECH REPUBLIC: Moravia, Altvater [= Praděd Mt.] (5969), 12.vi.1900, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Lichtw. det. as *A. nutans*, F. Šifner 1974 revid. as *A. tibiellum* (NHMW); Altvater [= Praděd Mt.], vi. [without year], 1 ♂ (No. 46009), with the name *Nanna peusi* Vock., designated as holotype; same locality, vi. [without year], 1 ♀ (No. 46009), with the name *Nanna peusi* Vock., designated as paratype (ZMHB).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 117); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 616); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 59); Denmark (Zetterstedt 1846: 2070); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 350); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 29, Papp 2001a: 384); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 59); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Amaurosoma truncatum (Fan, 1976), comb. nov.

Nanna truncata Fan, 1976: 228, 232. Syntypes: ♂♀, W China, 'Shi-ning, Hwu-zhu, Chinghai Province' (IEAS).

Note. The type designation is not clear, the figure in the original description shows a male, which might then be the holotype. The genus *Nanna* is a synonym of *Amaurosoma*.

Distribution. China (Fan 1976: 232, Gorodkov 1986: 19).

Gonatherus Rondani, 1856

Gonatherus Rondani, 1856: 89. Type species: *Cordilura planiceps* Fallén, 1826: 12; by original designation.

Gonatherus planiceps (Fallén, 1826)

Cordilura planiceps Fallén, 1826: 12. Syntypes: Sweden, 'Westergothia [= Västergötland]'. One ♂ labelled 'Frettg. v. Fr. [= ?]' (ZMHB, coll. H. Loew) was marked as homotype (red label) by J. R. Vockeroth in 1954.

Cordylura friesi Zetterstedt, 1838: 729. ?Syntypes: ♀♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Tornensi [= Torne Lappmark], Dalecarlia [= Dalarna], Juckasjervi [= Jukkasjärvi], 25.vi. [without year]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 102).

Gonatherus fumipennis Hendel, 1930b: 7. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Far East, 'Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], Klutschi [= Klyuchi]'; 1st label 'Klutschi, Malaise leg.'; 2nd label '*Gonatherus fumipennis* H., det Hendel'; 3rd red label 'Nr. 261' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Šifner (1977b: 398).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 61); Estonia (de Jong 2005); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 136); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 25, Papp 2001a: 383); Italy (Gorodkov 1995: 4); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 45); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia, Far East (Hendel 1930b: 7, Gorodkov 1970: 459); Sweden (Hedström (191: 143); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 830).

Orthacheta Becker, 1894

Orthacheta Becker, 1894: 101. Type species: *Cordylura pilosa* Zetterstedt, 1838: 732; by original designation.
Orthochaeta Aldrich, 1905: 567. Unjustified emendation (cf. Vockeroth 1965: 831).

Orthacheta cornuta (Loew, 1863)

Cordylura cornuta Loew, 1863: 26. Holotype: ♀, Canada, Ontario, English River, Kennicot (depository unknown).
Orthochaeta fuscipennis Hendel, 1930b: 8. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Far East, 'Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], Klutchi [= Klyuchi], 21.6.[19]21' (NHRS). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 20).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Hendel 1930b: 8); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 831).

Orthacheta pilosa (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Cordylura pilosa Zetterstedt, 1838: 732. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Umensi [= Lycksele Lappmark], Lycksele; Westergothia [= Västergötland]' (probably MZLU).

New records. RUSSIA: European part, Abramtsevo (56°14′N 37°59′E), 28.v.1989, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Barták leg. (FSPC).
Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 60); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 350); Finland (Hackman 1980: 130); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 221); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 231); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 60); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 143).

Miroslava Šifner, 1999

Miroslava Šifner, 1999: 54. Type species: *Miroslava montana* Šifner, 1999: 54; by original designation.

Miroslava jitkae Šifner, 1999

Miroslava jitkae Šifner, 1999: 56. Holotype: ♀, N China, Yunnan, Xue Shan near Zhongdian (27°49′N 99°34′E), 4000-4100 m a.s.l., 23.vi.1996, J. Farkač, P. Kabátek & A. Smetana leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. China (Šifner 1999: 56).

Miroslava montana Šifner, 1999

Miroslava montana Šifner, 1999: 54. Holotype: ♂, N China, Yunnan, Xue Shan near Zhongdian (27°49′N 99°34′E), 4000-4100 m a.s.l., 23.vi.1996, J. Farkač, P. Kabátek & A. Smetana leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. China (Šifner 1999: 54).

Scathophagini Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Ceratinostoma Meade, 1885

Ceratinostoma Meade, 1885: 152. Type species: *Scatophaga ostiorum* Curtis, 1832: 405; subsequent designation by Sack (1937: 64).

Ceratinostoma ostiorum (Curtis, 1832)

Scatophaga ostiorum Curtis, 1832: 405. Syntypes: Great Britain, England, at Dover; Isle of Man; and Ireland, at Belfast; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Scatomyza borealis Zetterstedt, 1838: 721. Syntypes: ♂♀, Norway, 'Lapponia Norvegica in littore Oceani [= Norwegian Lappland, ocean coast], Björkvik [= Bjerkvik] and Giebostad [= Gibostad], 14.-22.vii. [without year]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Schiner (1864a: 19).

Scatophaga oceanea Macquart, 1838: 423. ?Syntypes: France, 'Dunkerque'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Schiner (1864a: 19).

Lispa lestremensis Bigot, 1884: 292. ?Syntypes: France, Lestrem departement; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Séguy (1934: 692).

Ceratinostoma maritimum Meade, 1885: 152. Syntypes: one specimen, Great Britain, Wales, 'Welsh coast, ix.1884'; ♂♀, 'Cardiff, 1885'; one specimen, 'Ilfracombe, vii.1885, all W. H. Harris leg.'; ♂♀, 'Isle of Man, Douglas, 20.vi.1885, Meade leg.' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 12).

Ceratinostoma nudiseta Becker, 1907a: 4, **syn. nov.** Syntypes: 2 ♂♂, 10(23)vi.-25(8.vii.)1900 [the dates in parentheses according to Gregorian calender], K. Wollossovitsch leg.; 1 ♀, Russia, East Siberia 'Neu-Sibirische Inseln, Insel Kotelniy, Südufer beim Stan – Michailow [= New Siberian Islands, Kotel'niy Island, southern coast at St. Mikhaylov]' (probably ZMHB).

Note. All characters of *C. nudiseta* are within the limits of variability of *C. ostiorum* and I therefore place *C. nudiseta* as a junior synonym of *C. ostiorum*.

Distribution. Belgium (de Jong 2005); Estonia (de Jong 2005); France (Séguy 1934: 692); Germany (Püchel 1999: 186); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 44); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – European Russia, East Siberia (Becker 1907: 4, Gorodkov 1970: 454); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 840).

Coniosternum Becker, 1894

Coniosternum Becker, 1894: 176. Type species: *Cordylura obscura* Fallén, 1819: 9; by original designation.
Koniosternum: Becker (1894: 85). Incorrect original spelling.
Conisternum: Strobl (1894: 79). Incorrect subsequent spelling.

Note. Strobl (1894) listed *Conisternum* Becker, which is evidently a printer's error. In the subsequent papers he spelled the name correctly (e.g., Strobl 1898: 182, 1909: 254).

Coniosternum decipiens (Haliday, 1832)

Scatophaga decipiens Haliday, 1832 in Curtis (1832): 405. Syntypes: 'Ireland and England'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Scatophaga dalmatica Becker, 1894: 176. Holotype: ♀, Croatia, 'Aus Dalmatien [= from Dalmatia]'; original paper quoted only 'Sammlung des Herrn Dr. Aug. Langhoffer [= collection of Mr. Dr. A. Langhoffer]' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Becker (1903: 124).

Distribution. Algeria (Mercier 1925: 177); Austria (Franz 1989: 118); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Egypt (Becker 1903: 124); France (Séguy 1934: 701); Great Britain (Chandler

1998: 163); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Netherlands (de Meijere 1916: 307); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 153).

Coniosternum fluviale (Rondani, 1867)

Scatina fluvialis Rondani, 1867: 113. Syntypes: Italy, environs of Parma; original paper quoted only: 'iv. et v. [= April and May]' (depository unknown).

New records. AUSTRIA: Upper Austria, Freistadt, 19.iii.[18]82, 1 ♀, Handl. [= Handlirsch] leg. and det. as *S. litorea* (NHMW). **TURKMENISTAN:** 'Turkmenien', without data, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, det. ? as *S. fluvialis*, F. Šifner revid. 1974 as *Coniosternum fluviale* (NHMW).
Distribution. Afghanistan (Šifner 1969: 293, 1981: 104); Austria (this paper); Italy (Rondani 1867: 113); Spain (de Jong 2005); Turkmenistan (this paper).

Coniosternum infumatum Becker, 1907

Coniosternum infumatum Becker, 1907c: 256. Holotype: ♂, China, 'O. Tibet, Fl. I-tschu, Zufluss der oberen Laufes des Blauen Flusses [= East Tibet, 'I-tschu' river, a tributary of the upper Yangtze river], v.1900, Kozlov leg. (ZMHB).

Distribution. China (Becker 1907c: 256, Gorodkov 1986: 31).

Coniosternum kaszabi Šifner, 1975

Coniosternum kaszabi Šifner, 1975: 224. Holotype: ♂, Mongolia, Bajan Chongor aimak, Oase Echin gol, 950 m a.s.l., 27.-28.vii.1967 (No. 885), Exp. Dr. Z. Kaszab leg. (HNHM).

Distribution. Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 224).

Coniosternum lapponicum Ringdahl, 1920

Coniosternum lapponicum Ringdahl, 1920: 39. Syntypes: 2 ♂♂, Sweden, Lappland, environs of Kiruna, peat bog, Ringdahl leg. (NHRS).
Note. Andersson (1976, pers. comm.) wrote: 'Type locality: Sweden, Torne Lapmark, Kiruna, ♂; type series 2 ♂♂, labelled: "Kiruna 2.8.18". That means collected by O. Ringdahl in 1918. There are also 2 ♀♀ with the same data. No lectotype present'.

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 78); Mongolia (Gorodkov 1974: 391); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 32); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 838).

Coniosternum mihalyii Šifner, 1975

Coniosternum mihalyii Šifner, 1975: 225. Holotype: ♂, Mongolia, 'Bajan – Ölgij aimak, NO Ecke des Sees Tolbo nuur [= NE edge of the Tolbo nuur lake] (No. 1050), 1.vii.1968, 2100 m a.s.l., Exp. Dr. Z. Kaszab leg.' (HNHM).

New records. IRAQ: Baghdad, hotel Babylon, garden – light trap, 13.iv.1983, 1 ♂, Olejníček leg. (FSPC)
Distribution. Iraq (this paper); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 225).

Coniosternum milani Šifner, 1981

Coniosternum milani Šifner, 1981: 98. Holotype: ♂, Albania, 'Durazzo [= Durrës], [19]17, Karny leg.' (NHMW).

Distribution. Albania (Šifner 1981: 98).

Coniosternum moceki Šifner, 2004

Coniosternum moceki Šifner, 2004: 105. Holotype: ♂, Turkey, 60 km NW of Aksaray, Tuz Gölü lake, steppe and bank of lake, 13.v.1996, B. Mocek leg. (KMVC).

Distribution. Turkey (Šifner 2004: 105).

Coniosternum nelsoni Šifner, 2003

Coniosternum nelsoni Šifner, 2003b: 77. Holotype: ♂, Czech Republic, Chyňava, 10 km N of Beroun, Skalka hill with a little pool, 417 m a.s.l., 1.xi.2002, F. Šifner leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2003b: 77).

Coniosternum nigrohirtum Czerny, 1909

Coniosternum nigrohirtum Czerny, 1909: 248. Holotype: ♂, Spain, Elche; 1st label 'Elche, Czerny'; 2nd label 'Coniost.nigrohirtum, det. L. Czerny'; 3rd red label 'Type'; 4th label 'Mus. Caes. Vindobon.' (NHMW).

Distribution. Spain (Czerny 1909: 248; Šifner 1981: 100).
Note. Redescribed by Šifner (1981: 100).

Coniostenum obscurum (Fallén, 1819)

Cordylura obscura Fallén, 1819: 9. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Scania, Ostrogothiae [= Skåne, Östergötland], Lärketorp, vi. [without year], in copula inventam [= collected in copula]' (MZLU).
Note. Andersson (1976, pers. comm.) wrote: 'The male and female described on material from Sweden, Skåne and from Sweden, Östergötland, Lätketorp, leg. Zetterstedt. In Zetterstedt's Diptera Scandinaviae collection there is a pin with 1 ♂ (the upper specimen) and 1 ♀. The pin is labelled: 'Mus. Fall.', 'typ' and upper specimen designated as lectotype of *Cordylura obscura* Fall., designated by J. R. Vockeroth 19´´; designation not published'.

Scatophaga minuta Malloch, 1935: 255. Holotype: ♂, Canada, N.W.T. [= Northwest Territories], Tununuk, 9.viii.1930, O. Bryant leg. (CNS). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 839).

New records. ALBANIA: Durazzo [= Durrës], [19]17, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Karny leg. (NHMW). **NORWAY:** Dovre, 1 ♂, coll. Winthem, ? det. as *Microprosopa albipennis* Zett., designated as homotype of *Cordylura obscura*, compared by J. R. Vockeroth (designation not published) (NHMW). **POLAND:** Liegnitz [= Legnica], 8.v. [without year], 1 ♂, Nr. 24603, Becker det. as '*Con. obsc*.' (NHMW).
Distribution. Albania (this paper); Austria (Franz 1989: 119); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 78); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 253); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 691); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Mongolia (Gorodkov 1974: 391); Netherlands (de Meijere 1916: 307); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46), Poland (this paper); Russia – European part, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 33); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 78); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 839).

Coniosternum tinctinerve Becker, 1894

Coniosternum tinctinerve Becker, 1894: 178. 'Lectotype': ♀, Austria, labelled: '8/5 [18]88', '*tinctinervis* Becker', 'G. Strobl aus Seitenstettens', 'lectotypus *Con. tinctinervis*' [red], designated by J. R. Vockeroth; designation not published (NHMW).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 120); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 79); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Hungary (Papp 2003: 336); Latvia (de Jong 2005); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1986: 34); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144).

Scathophaga Meigen, 1803

Scathophaga Meigen, 1803: 277. Type species: *Musca merdaria* Fabricius, 1794: 344; by monotypy.

Scatophaga Fabricius, 1805: 203. Unjustified emendation of *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803.

Scopeuma Meigen, 1800: 36. Type species: *Musca merdaria* Fabricius, 1794: 344; subsequent designation by Coquillett (1901: 604). Supressed by ICZN (1963, Opinion 678).

Pyropa Illiger, 1807: 475. Type species: *Musca stercoraria* Linnaeus, 1758: 599; subsequent designation by Vockeroth (1965: 837). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 837).

Scatomyza Fallén, 1810: 15. Type species: *Musca scybalaria* Linnaeus, 1758: 599; subsequent designation by Lucas (1848: 411). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 837).

Amina Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 629. Type species: *Amina parisiensis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 630; by monotypy. Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 837).

Scatina Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 629. Type species: *Scatina claripennis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 629; by monotypy. Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 837)

Pseudopogonota Malloch, 1920a: 35. Type species: *Psedopogonota aldrichi* Malloch, 1920a: 35; by original designation. Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 838).

Scatophagella Szilády, 1926: 596. Type species: *Scatophagella pubescens* Szilády, 1926: 597; by original designation. Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 29).

Scathophaga albidohirta (Becker, 1907)

Scatophaga albidohirta Becker, 1907c: 254. ?Syntypes: China, 'Zaidam in O.-Tibet: Kurlyk am Fl. Baingol [= Zaidam in eastern Tibet, Kurlik at Baingol river]' (ZMHB).

Note. The collection of ZMHB contains one specimen with the following data:1st label 'Iche Lake, r. [= region] Otchogin, Igaygamt, Gobi, Kozlov leg., 1.-3.vii.1896' [in Cyrillic]; 2nd label 'Gobi – Asien, vii., No. 51896, ♂, *albidohirta* Beck'; 3rd label 'syntype, des. by Vockeroth'; designation not published. I am not aware of other specimens.

Distribution. China (Becker 1907c: 254); Turkmenistan (Becker 1907c: 254).

Scathophaga amplipennis (Portschinskiy, 1887)

Scatophaga amplipennis Portschinskiy, 1887: 199. Lectotype: ♂, China, Yellow River in northeast Tibet; bearing only one label with the name of species (handwritting of Portschinskiy): Chuanche Mts., 3000 m a.s.l. (ZMUM); lectotype designated by Gorodkov (1967: 446-447).

Distribution. China (Aldrich 1932: 15, Chen 1940: 383, Feng 1999: 140); Russia – East Siberia (Gorodkov 1967: 447).

Scathophaga apicalis (Curtis, 1835)

Scatophaga apicalis Curtis, 1835 in Ross (1835): lxxx. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Scatophaga arctica Becker, 1897: 398. Syntypes: ♂♀; Russia, European part, Novaya Zemlya, ♂, 'Tschernyschev-Berge [= Chernishev Mts.], 4. and 5.viii. [without year]'; ♀, 'Klein – Karmakuly [= Malie Karmakuli], 16.- 31.vi. [without year]' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 29).

Scatophaga lanata Lundbeck, 1901: 294. Syntypes: ♂♀, Greenland, 'Ostkysten [= Scorsbys near Hekkla Havn]; Gaaselandet [= Gaaseland], Deichmann leg.' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 838).

Scatophaga perfecta Becker, 1907a: 3. ?Syntypes: Russia, 'Chauralach Gebirge [= Khauralakh Mts.], Lena – Mündung [= mouth of Lena river], Cap Elijdep, 26.v. (8.vi.)- 27.v.(9.vi.)1902 [dates in parentheses according to Gregorian calendar], M. Brussnew leg.' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 29).

Scatophaga nigrolanata Cresson, 1918: 136. Holotype: ♂, Greenland, west coast, No. 6182, 1891, Mandel and Hughes leg. (on the Peary Expedition) (CNC). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 838).

Scatophaga rubicunda Malloch, 1919b: 81. Holotype: ♂, Canada, Northwest Territories, Canadian Arctic coast, Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, 7.ix.1914 (CNC). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 838).

Distribution. Sweden (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 838).

Scathophaga bohemiae Šifner, 2000

Scathophaga bohemiae Šifner, 2000: 193 (described as *Scathophora bohemiae* – printer's error). Holotype: ♀, Czech Republic, Veltrusy, 17°19′ N 14°21′E, deciduous forest, 170 m a.s.l., 17.v.1985, Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2000: 193, 2003a: 69).

Scathophaga calida (Haliday, 1832)

Scatophaga calida Haliday, 1832 in Curtis (1832): 405. ?Syntypes: Ireland; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Scatophaga rudis Haliday, 1832 in Curtis (1832): 405. ?Syntypes: Ireland; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Kloet & Hincks (1975: 109).

Scatomyza villipes Zetterstedet, 1846: 1977. Holotype: ♂, Norway, 'interalpinis maritimis Finmarkiae occidentalis Norvegiae [= in the coastal mountains of western Finnmark in Norway], 16.viii.1821, Bossekop, Zetterstedt inventa [= discovered by Zetterstedt]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 30).

Distribution. Finland (de Jong 2005); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Iceland (Nielsen et al. 1954: 109); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 114).

Scathophaga chinensis (Malloch, 1935)

Scatophaga chinensis Malloch, 1935: 260. Holotype: ♂, China, 'Szechuen [= Sichuan], Suifu, D. C. Graham leg.' (USNM).

Distribution. China (Malloch 1935: 260, Chen 1940: 384, Feng & Fan 2001: 189, 192).

Scathophaga cineraria (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura cineraria Meigen, 1826: 251. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'In der Sammlung des Hrn. Wiedemann' [= in the collection of Mr. Wiedemann] (current depository unknown).

Cordylura lurida Schiner, 1864a: 4. 'Lectotype': ♂, Austria, 'Saualpe in Kärnten [= Saualpe in Carinthia], *lurida* (*Cordylura*), det. Schiner, 31.vii.1855, Alte Sammlung, Austria, Mus.Caes.Vind. [= NHMW: old collection], *Cordylura lurida* Schiner, lectotypus [red label]'; designated by J. R. Vockeroth, designation not published (NHMW). Synonymized by Šifner (1969: 60).

New records. ALBANIA: Vermosa [= Vermoska], 20.vi.[19]14, 3 ♂♂, Penther leg.; Rikavac Mt., 1300 m a.s.l., 25.vi.[19]14, 3 ♂♂, Penther leg. (NHMW). **AUSTRIA:** Grossglockner Mt., alpine meadow, 31.vii.1988, 2 ♂♂, Barták leg.; Hohen Tauern, Stubnerkogel Mt., 2240 m a.s.l., 27.vii.2001, 4 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀, F. Šifner leg. (FSPC). **CANARY ISLANDS:** Gran Canaria, without data, 4 ♂♂, Simony leg.; Tenerife, without data, 2 ♂♂, Simony leg. (NHMW). **CROATIA:** Plitnicer Seen [= Plitvička jezera lakes], 1885, 1 ♂, Dr. Sturany leg.; Klissa [= Klis], 23.iv.1904, 1 ♂, Buschta leg. (NHMW). **ITALY:** Venezzia, Cansiglio, 1 ♂, 1913, Mandl & Czerny leg.; Elba Is., 1 ♂, without data, Holdhaus

leg. (NHMW); Passo Role, 8.viii.1988, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Barták leg. (FSPC). **MADEIRA:** 1 ♂, Nowara – R. [Novara Scientific Expedition 1857-9, 8.-17.vi.1857], ? det as *Scatophaga lutaria* (NHMW: old collection). **ROMANIA:** Fagareş Mt., 2300 m a.s.l., 15.vii.1977, 1 ♂ (MGAB). **SPAIN:** Utrera, 1 ♂, without data, Šifner det. 1974; Algeciras, 26.-30.iv.1925, 2 ♂♂, Baem leg. (NHMW).

Distribution. Albania (this paper); Austria (Franz 1989: 118); Canary Islands (this paper); Croatia (this paper); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 69); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Hungary (Papp 2003: 336); Italy (Bezzi 1918: 55); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Madeira (this paper); Romania (this paper); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 69); Spain (this paper); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312).

Scathophaga cordylurina (Holmgren, 1883)

Scatomyza cordylurina Holmgren, 1883: 173. Holotype: ♂, Russia, 'Waigatsch, Schabarova [= Vaigach peninsula, Khabarovsk]' (probably MZLU).

Scopeuma longiqua Becker, 1915: 66. Syntypes: 3 specimens, Russia, 'Tundra des Fl. Kara [= tundra along Kara river, Tyumen region], 12.vii.[19]09' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 30).

Distribution. Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 451, 1986: 30).

Scathophaga crinita (Coquillett, 1901)

Scatophaga crinita Coquillett, 1901: 612. Holotype: ♂, USA, Bering Island, viii.1897, No. 5496, Barrett-Hamilton leg. (USNM).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 30); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 838).

Scathophaga curtipilata Feng, 2002

Scathophaga curtipilata Feng, 2002: 365. Holotype: ♂, China, Sichuan, Mt. Emei, Taiziping, 2858 m a.s.l., 29°59′N 103°42′E, 21.vi.1984, Feng Yan leg.

Distribution. China (Feng 2002: 365).

Scathophaga dasythrix (Becker, 1894)

Scatophaga dasythrix Becker, 1894: 173. Syntypes: ♂♀, Russia, Far East, 'aus der Behringstrasse [Commander Is., Bering Strait to Olutorsky Bay], in der Sammlung von Loew und Schnabl [= in the collection of Loew and Schnabl]' (current depository unknown).

Note. The collection of Schnabl was destroyed during the Word War II (†A. A. Stackelberg, pers. comm.).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 30, Ozerov 1996: 4).

Scathophaga exalata Ozerov, 1996

Scathophaga exalata Ozerov, 1996: 2. Holotype: ♂, Russia, Far East, Kuril Islands, Raikoke (48°17′26″N 153°15′64″E), in the rocky debris near the seabird nests, 13.viii.1996, E. Es'ker leg. (ZMUM; registration number Di-0036 (Ozerov 2005: 136)).

Distribution. Russia – Far East (Ozerov 1996: 2).

Scathophaga furcata (Say, 1823)

Pyropa furcata Say, 1823: 98. ?Syntypes: USA, Missouri; no additional data quoted in the original paper (probably USNM).

Scatophaga squalida Meigen, 1826: 252. Syntypes: ♂♀, Germany, 'Fünf Exemplare aus hiesiger Gegend [= five specimens from this region], Beide Geschlechter [= both sexes]' (2 ♀♀ in MNHN; cf. Becker 1902: 217). Synonymized by Ringdahl (1936: 171).

Scatina claripennis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 629, **syn. nov.** Holotype: France, canton Saint-Sauveur, departement Yonne, 'je n'en connais qu'un individu […] la collection de comte Dejean [= I am aware of only one specimen […] the collection of count Dejean]' (current depository unknown).

Note. All characters of *S. claripennis* are within the limits of the variability of *S. furcata* and I therefore propose *S. claripennis* as a junior synonym of *S. furcata*.

Scatomyza fuscinervis Zetterstedt, 1838: 722. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Lapponia Tornensi [= Torne Lappmark], Torneträsk [lake], 14.vi.-10.vii. [without year], Wittangi [= Vittangi], Juckasjervi [= Jukkasjärvi]'; Norway, 'Dovre, Kloeffjoefjellet, 16.v. [without year]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Pandellé (1904: 26).

Scatophaga nigricans Macquart, 1835: 395. ?Syntypes: Northern France; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 10).

Cordylura fuscinervis Zetterstedt, 1838: 733. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'Hab.in Lapponia Umensi [= Lycksele Lappmark], ad Umenaes semel capta [= repeatedly captured in Umeå]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 172).

Scatophaga limbata von Roser, 1840: 60, **syn. nov.** ?Syntypes: Germany, environs of Württenberg; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Note. All characters of *S. limbata* are within the limits of variability of *S. furcata* and I propose *S. limbata* as a junior synonym of *S. furcata*.

Scatophaga pubescens Walker, 1849: 982. ?Syntypes: Canada, Ontario; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 838).

Scatophaga bicolor Walker, 1849: 982. ?Syntypes: Canada, Ontario; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 838).

Scatophaga canadensis Walker, 1858: 218. ?Syntypes: Canada; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 838).

Cleigastra suisterei Townsend, 1891: 153. ?Syntypes: D.C. [= USA, Washington D.C. ?]; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 838).

Scatophaga semiatra de Meijere, 1907: 181. Holotype: ♀, Netherlands, 'Hilversum, 24.iv.[19]04, de M [= de Meijere lgt.], Scatophaga n.sp., det.Becker' (ZMAN); for details see de Jong (2000: 153). Synonymized by de Jong (2000: 154).

Scatophagella pubescens Szilády, 1926: 597, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♂, Romania, 'Szováta [= Sovata, 46°34′60″N 25°04′00″E, 441 m a.s.l.], E. Csiki leg.'

Note. The type material was destroyed in Budapest in 1956. All characters of *Scatophagella pubescens* are within the limits of variability of *Scathophaga furcata* and I consider *Scatophagella pubescens* as a junior synonym of *Scathophaga furcata*.

New records. FRANCE: Pic Long Mt., 2000 m a.s.l., 9.ix.1990, 1 ♂, Barták leg.(FSPC). **ICELAND:** Brunnvatn, 4.vii.1948, 1 ♀; Reydarvatn, 24.viii.1948, 2 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀; Leirá, 28.vii.1948, 1 ♀; Lundarejkjadalur, 26.viii.1948, 2 ♀♀, all H. J. Slípka leg. (FSPC). **NORWAY:** Spitsbergen, without locality, vii.-ix.[19]25, 1 ♂, Dr. Fuchs leg. (NHMW). **RUSSIA:** Far East, Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], Malaise [trap], without additional data, 1♀, No. 1643 (NHMW).

Distribution. Andorra (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Austria (Franz 1989: 118); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 617); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 70); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 351); Finland (Hackman 1980:

131); France (Séguy 1934: 702); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 39, Papp 2001a: 385); Iceland (Nielsen et al. 1954: 107); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Italy (Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4); Japan (Fukuhara & Kurahashi 1966b: 288, as *Scathophaga squalida*); Mongolia (Gorodkov 1974: 389); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Romania (Kowarz 1873: 462); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 31); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 70); Spain (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 838).

Scathophaga gigantea (Aldrich, 1932)

Scatophaga gigantea Aldrich, 1932: 11. Holotype: ♂, China, Tibet, Yu Long Gong [near Tan Sien Lu], 1.viii.1923, Dr. D. C. Graham leg., No. 43692 (USNM).

Scatophaga gigantea obscura Aldrich, 1932: 13. Syntypes: 14 ♂♂, China, Tibet, Yu Long Gong; 10 specimens from Yu Long Gong, 3 specimens from Wa Hu Pass, 1 specimen from Yu Long Si (USNM). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 31).

Distribution. China (Aldrich 1932: 11, Chen 1940: 384, Gorodkov 1986: 31).

Scathophaga grisea (Malloch, 1920)

Scatophaga grisea Malloch, 1920a: 34. Holotype: ♂, USA, Utah, Logan, 20.v.1914, H. R. Hagan leg. (INHS).

Distribution. Mongolia (Gorodkov 1974: 391); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 383).

Scathophaga incola (Becker, 1900)

Scatophaga incola Becker, 1900: 54. 'Lectotype': ♂, Russia, Far East, 'Kantaika und der Insel Nikander [= Kantaika and Nikanderskiye Islands]'; 1st label 'Ins-Nikandr, J. Sahlberg, [No] 246', 2nd label '*Scat. incola*, det. Becker', 3rd yellow label 'lectotype, des. by Vockeroth, 1954'; lectotype designation not published (ZMHB).

Scopeuma fascifrons Ringdahl, 1936: 174. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, Lappland, 'auf einem Moore bei Abisko in Lappland angetroffen; Juli 1918 [= found in a peat bog near Abisko in Lappland, July 1918]'. Synonymized by Hackman (1980: 131).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 31); Spain (de Jong 2005); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 838).

Scathophaga inquinata (Meigen, 1826)

Scatophaga inquinata Meigen, 1826: 250. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Beide Geschlechtern [= both sexes]'; type locality not given, no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Cordylura analis Meigen, 1826: 244, **syn. nov.** ?Syntypes: Austria, 'Aus Österreich'; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'von Hrn. Megerle von Mühlfeld als *Brachygaster analis* mitgetheilt […] In allem Uebrigen stimmen sie mit *Cordylura* überein.' [= communicated by Mr. Megerle von Mühlfeld as *Brachygaster analis* […] It is identical in all characters with *Cordylura.*] (depository unknown).

Note. The original description states: '32. Cord. analis. Meg. [= Megerle]'. However, the remaining text does not confirm Megerle's authorship. Thus I accept Meigen as the single author of the description (see ICZN 1999: Article 50). All characters of *C. analis* are within the limits of variability of *S. inquinata* and I therefore regard *C. analis* as a junior synonym of *S. inquinata*.

Scatophaga analis Meigen, 1826: 251, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♀, type locality not given, no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'Aus dem Kais. Königl. Museum [= from the Imperial and Royal Museum]' (current depository unknown).

Note. The original paper states: '7. Scat. analis. Meg. [Meg. = Megerle]'. However, the remaining text does not give any indication of Megerle's authorship. Thus, I accept Meigen as the single author of the description (see ICZN 1999: Article 50).

Bernasconi (2000: 42) wrote in his unpublished PhD thesis: '*S. analis*, considered as a doubtful species in the Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera (Gorodkov 1986), could be a synonym of *S. inquinata*. The [mitochondrial DNA] sequences of the two species are identical and incomplete sorting or introgression seem very unlikely in this case [...]'. I agree with Bernasconi's opinion and establish *S. analis* as a junior synonym of *S. inquinata*.

Scatophaga thoracica Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 626. Holotype: ♀, France, canton Saint-Sauveur, departement Yonne, '[…] dans un bois touffu et humide [= in a dense and humid forest]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 168).

Scatophaga umbrarum Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 626, **syn. nov.** Syntypes: ♂♀, France, canton Saint-Sauveur, departement Yonne, '[…] dans les lieux humides et dans les grands marais [= in damp habitats and in morasses]' (depository unknown).

Note. All characters of *S. umbrarum* are within the limits of variability of *S. inquinata* and I therefore consider *S. umbrarum* as a junior synonym of *S. inquinata*.

Scatophaga turpis Haliday, 1832 in Curtis (1832): 495. ?Syntypes: England; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Chandler (1998: 164).

New records. ITALY: Sestri Levante, 28.iii.1906, 1 ♂, Dr. Uzel leg.; Ragusa, 1868, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, no collector (NHMW). **PORTUGAL:** Estrelle Mts., Monteigas env., valley of Mondago river, 12.vi.1997, no collector (FSPC). **SLOVENIA:** Görz [= Nova Gorica], 26.vi.1864, 1 ♂, Mik leg. (NHMW).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 119); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 71); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 351); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 697, Becker et al. 1910: 661); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 39, Papp 2001a: 385); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Italy (Bezzi 1918: 55); Latvia (de Jong 2005); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 332); Portugal (this paper); Romania (Kowarz 1873: 462); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 453); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 71); Slovenia (this paper); Spain (de Jong 2005); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144).

Scathophaga intermedia (Walker, 1849)

Scatophaga intermedia Walker, 1849: 180. ?Syntypes: Canada, Nova Scotia; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Distribution. Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 31); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 838).

Scathophaga jizerensis Šifner, 2004

Scathophaga jizerensis Šifner, 2004: 107. Holotype: ♂, Czech Republic, Jizerské hory Mts. (5158), Rašeliniště Jizery National Nature Reserve, peat bog, 5.vi.-14.viii.2002, yellow pan water traps, Vonička & Preisler leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Czech Republic (Šifner 2004: 107).

Scathophaga litorea (Fallén, 1819)

Scatomyza litorea Fallén, 1819: 4. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'ad litus mare balthici [= at Baltic Sea coast], in copula observata [= observed in copula], vi., viii., sat frequens [= fairly frequent]' (probably MZLU).

Scatophaga nigricornis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 627, **syn. nov.** Holotype: France, canton Saint-Sauveur, departement Yonne, '[…] originaire de France [= originating from France]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: '[…] dont je ne connais qu'un individu […] la collection du comte Dejean [= I have seen only one specimen from the collection of count Dejean]' (current depository unknown).
Note. All characters of *S. nigricornis* are within the limits of variability of *S. litorea* and I therefore consider *S. nigricornis* as a junior synonym of *S. litorea*.

Scatophaga arrogans Haliday, 1832 in Curtis (1832): 405. ?Syntypes: England; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Chandler (1998: 164).

Scatophaga bipunctata Macquart, 1835: 395, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♂, France, Bordeaux (probably MNHN).
Note. All characters of *S. bipunctata* are within the limits of variability of *S. litorea* and I therefore consider *S. bipunctata* as a junior synonym of *S. litorea*.

Scatophaga tesselata Macquart, 1838: 425, **syn. nov.** ?Syntypes: France, 'plage du Dunkerque [= beach at Dunkerque]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).
Note. All characters of *S. tesselata* are within the limits of variability of *S. litorea* and I therefore consider *S. tesselata* as a junior synonym of *S. litorea*.

Anthomyia impudica Reiche, 1857: ix. ?Syntypes: Greenland, 'Groenland, Godthaab' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 839).

Scatophaga hyperborea Boheman, 1866: 572, **syn. nov.** Syntypes: ♂♀, Norway, Spitsbergen, 'Habitat in litoribus marinis […] [= found at sea coast]; Bel Sund mense Julii Dom. Sundevall [= at Bel Sund in July by Mr. Sundevall]; ad Cap Thordsen in Isfjorden 6 Julii a Dom. Malgren frequenter lecta [= at Cap Thordsen in Isfjorden, caught on July 6 in abundance by Mr. Malgren]'; (depository unknown).
Note. In my opinion, the characters of this species are within the limits of variability of *S. litorea*, which also inhabits an identical biotope. Therefore, I consider *S. hyperborea* as a junior synonym of *S. litorea*.

S*catina fontanalis* Rondani, 1867: 114. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'x., ad aqua collinas [= October, near water in highland]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Sack (1937: 62).

Scatomyza nigripes Holmgren, 1869: 34. ?Syntypes: Norway, 'Beeren Eiland, Spetsbergia ad Nordfjorden [= Bear Island, Spitsbergen at Nordfjorden]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 32).

Scatomyza stuxbergii Holmgren, 1880: 24. ?Syntypes: Russia, European part, 'Novaia Semlia [= Novaya Zemlya]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 32).

Scatophaga islandica Becker, 1894: 175. Syntypes: ♂♀, Iceland; Canada, Labrador (depository unknown). Synonymized by James (1950: 350).

Scatophaga rufiventris Villeneuve, 1917: 308. ?Syntypes: N. France, Gatteville, Barfleur; no additional data quoted in the original paper (probably MNHN). Synonymized by Séguy (1934: 694).

Scatomyza janmajeni Séguy, 1938: 109, **syn. nov.** ?Syntypes: Norway, Jan Mayen Island; no additional data quoted in the original paper (probably MNHN).
Note. All characters of *S. janmajeni* are within the limits of variability of *S. litorea* and I consider *S. janmajeni* as a junior synonym of *S. litorea*.

New record. CROATIA: Spalato [= Split], 1868, 1 ♀, Man leg. (NHMW: old collection).
Distribution. Belgium (de Jong 2005); Croatia (Strobl 1900: 617); Denmark (Morge 1976: 538); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 352); Finland (Hackman 1956: 54); France (Séguy 1934: 694); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Iceland (Nielsen et al. 1954: 111); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Portugal (Nielsen et al. 1954: 11); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 839).

Scathophaga lutaria (Fabricius, 1794)

Musca lutaria Fabricius, 1794: 344. 'Lectotype': Germany, 'Kiliae [= Kiel]', designated by J. R. Vockeroth; designation not published (ZMHB).

Musca comito Harris, 1780: 117. ?Holotype: ♀, Great Britain, SE England (depository unknown). Unavailable name; synonymized by Pont & Michelsen (1982: 31).

Note. The figure in the original publication shows a female from England. The name *comito* is a verb and thus not available according to ICZN (ICZN 1999; Article 11.9). Harris' collection is generally considered to have been destroyed (Pont & Michelsen 1982: 26).

Scatomyza maculipes Zetterstedt, 1846: 1964. Holotype: ♂, Norway, 'diversorium Suulstuen [= guesthouse at Suulstuen]', labelled as follows: 1st label 'C. maculipes ♂ Suul norv.'; 2nd label 'Suul, Iug. alp. Norv. 11.-15.7.40' [= Norway, NTI (= Nord-Tröndelag, indre), Verdel, Sulstua] (MZLU) (H. Andersson 1974, pers. comm.). Synonymized by Hackman (1956: 18).

Scatophagella pallipes Szilády, 1926: 597, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♂, Tunis, Ujhelyi leg.

Note. The type material was destroyed in Budapest in 1956. All characters of *S. pallipes* are within the limits of variability of *S. lutaria* and I therefore consider *S. pallipes* as a junior synonym of *S. lutaria*.

New records. ITALY: Sicily, 8.v.1840, 1 ♂, Schiner det. as '*lutaria*'; Sicily, Taormina, 22.-30.iv.1921, 1 ♀, Wagner leg.; Sicily, Taormina, 22.-30.iv.[19]21, 1 ♂, Czerny leg. (NHMW). **ISRAEL:** Har Meron, 1100 m a.s.l., 11.vi.1996, 1 ♂, Merz & Freiberg leg. (FSPC). **LEBANON:** Beirut, iv.1885, 2 ♂♂, Dr. F. Lauthmed leg. (NHMW). **SLOVENIA:** Görz [= Nova Gorica], viii.1878, 1 ♀ (NHMW). **SPAIN:** Algeciras, 25.-30.iv.25, 1 ♀; 1.-10.v.25, 1 ♀; 12.-20.v.1925, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, all Czerny leg. (NHMW). **RUSSIA:** European part, Moskva, Izmailovo, 17.ix.1986, 1 ♂, Barták leg. (FSPC). **TURKEY:** Antalya, Kanacay environs, near river, 600 m a.s.l., 4.v.1996, 1 ♀, Mocek leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Algeria (Séguy 1934: 698); Austria (Franz 1989: 119); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 617); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 71); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 352); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Becker et al. 1910: 661, Séguy 1934: 698); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 39, Papp 2001a: 385); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Israel (this paper); Italy (Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4); Lebanon (Šifner 1981: 101); Netherlands (de Meijere 1907: 164); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 451, this paper); Serbia (Séguy 1934: 698); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 71); Slovenia (this paper); Spain (Morge 1967: 169, Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312); Tunisia (Séguy 1934: 698); Turkey (this paper).

Scathophaga magnipennis (Portschinskiy, 1887)

Scatophaga magnipennis Portschinskiy, 1887: 198. Lectotypus: ♂, Russia, ozero [= lake] Son-Kyal, Tian-Shan Mts., 3160 m a.s.l. (ZMAS). For details see Gorodkov (1967: 145-146).

Distribution. China (Portschinskiy 1887: 198); Kyrgyzstan (Gorodkov 1967: 448, 1986: 32); Mongolia (Gorodkov 1974: 392); Russia – West Siberia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1967: 448).

Scathophaga mellipes (Coquillett, 1899)

Scatophaga mellipes Coquillett, 1899: 335. Syntypes: 5 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Japan, no additional data quoted in the original paper, except of: 'Type.–No. 4009' (USNM).

Distribution. China (Feng & Fan 2001: 190); Japan (Fukuhara & Karahashi 1966a: 247).

Scathophaga mollis (Becker, 1894)

Scatophaga mollis Becker, 1894: 171. Syntypes: ♂♀, Russia, 'Sibirien [= Siberia], [...] In der Sammlung des Dr. Schnabl und in der Loew'schen Sammlung [= in the collections of Dr. Schnabl and Loew]' (ZMHB).
Note. The collection of Dr. Schnabl was destroyed during the Word War II (†A. A. Stackelberg, pers. comm.).

Distribution. Mongolia (Gorodkov 1967: 383, Šifner 1975: 220); Russia – East Siberia, Far East (Sack 1937: 55, Gorodkov 1967: 383); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 839).

Scathophaga multisetosa (Holmgren, 1883)

Scatomyza multisetosa Holmgren, 1883: 174. Syntypes: ♂♀, Russia, 'Waigatsch [= Vaygach Island], Norra Gåskap [= Severniy Gusiniy Nos cap]' (probably MZLU).
Scatophaga vulpina Coquillett, 1898: 162. Holotype: ♂, USA, Alaska, Point Barrow, 22.vi.1882, No. 4096, J. Murdoch leg. (USNM). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 839).

Distribution. Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 33); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 839).

Scathophaga nigripalpis (Becker, 1907)

Scatophaga nigripalpis Becker, 1907b: 413. Holotype: ♂, Greenland, 'Ost – Grönland [= eastern Greenland]'; no additional data quoted in original paper (depository unknown).
Scopeuma orbitalis Becker, 1915: 65. Holotype: ♀, Russia, West Siberia '[…] aus dem Pemal [a locality near Polar Ural Mts.], 15.viii.[19]09' (probably ZMHB). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 33).
Scatophaga picipes Malloch, 1935: 263. Holotype: ♂, Canada, Herschel Is., 25.vi.1930, O. Bryant leg. (USNM). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 839).

Distribution. Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 839).

Scathophaga obscurinervis (Becker, 1900)

Scatophaga obscurinervis Becker, 1900: 55. Syntypes: 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Russia, West Siberia, 'Insel Nikander und Dudinka [= Nikandrovskiye Islands and Dudinka], 2 Pärchen von der… Sahlberg. [= two couples collected by Sahlberg]'; ♂, 1st label 'Ins. Nikandr (J. Sahlb.), 28'; 2nd label: '*obscurinervis* Becker, (Nr) 42482'; 3rd yellow label: 'paralectotype, des. by Vockeroth, 1954', lectotype designation not published (ZMHB).
Scatophaga futilis Malloch, 1935: 264. Holotype: ♀, Canada, Northwest Territories, Tununuk, 10.viii.1930, Lot 147, O. Bryant leg. (CNC). Synonymized by Vockertoth (1965: 839).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 839).

Scathophaga odontosternita Feng, 1999

Scathophaga odontosternita Feng, 1999: 142. Holotype: ♂, China, Sichuan, Yingjing, Paocowan (Mt.?), 2460 m a.s.l., 29°58′ N 102°50′ E (probably IZCAS).

Distribution. China (Feng 1999: 142).

Scathophaga parviceps (Ringdahl, 1936)

Scopeuma parviceps Ringdahl, 1936: 175. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'im Vällista-Gebirge [= in Vällista Mts.] in Jämtland, 2.vii.1925' (probably NHRS).

Distribution. Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144).

Scathophaga pictipennis (Oldenberg, 1923)

Scatophaga (*Scopeuma*) *pictipennis* Oldenberg, 1923: 307. Holotype: ♂, Austria, 'Gastein zwischen Böckstein und Nafsfeld [= Gastein between Beckstein and Nafsfeld], 10.vii.1907' (depository unknown).

Scatophaga maculipennis Verrall, 1901: 30. Nomen nudum; see Pont (1995: 19) for details.

Scopeuma maculipennis Ringdahl, 1936: 175. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'bei Indre im Nördlichen Dalarna [= near Indre, northern Dalarna], 2.viii.1925, coll. K. H. Forsslund' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Hackman (1980: 131).

New record. GERMANY: Bavaria, Bayerischer Wald Mts., Spiegelau, 890 m a.s.l., 3.-8.vi.1995, 2 ♀♀, Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 119); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 73); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 352); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 465); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 454); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 73); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144). Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 839).

Scathophaga scybalaria (Linnaeus, 1758)

Musca scybalaria Linnaeus, 1758: 599. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Scatophaga scybalaria var. *anomala* Collin, 1958: 51. Holotype: 1 ♂, England, Elgin, Nethy Bridge, 15.vi.1900, Yerbury leg. (UMO); see Pont (1995: 33) for details.

Musca lucophaeus Harris, 1780: 34. ?Holotype: ♀, Great Britain, SE England (depository unknown); synonymized by Pont & Michelsen (1982: 43).

Note. The figure in the original publication shows a female from England. Harris' collection is generally considered to have been destroyed (Pont & Michelsen 1982: 26).

Musca lucopheus: Harris (1780: 34). Incorrect original spelling (cf. Pont & Michelsen 1982: 36).

Musca leucophaeus: Stephens (1829: 311). Incorrect subsequent spelling (see Pont & Michelsen 1982: 36).

Scopeuma bicolor Collart, 1942: 6. Syntypes: 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Romania, 'Carobana micà dela Corba Mare, Scarisoara, Turda, 19.vii.1938, 1120 m [a.s.l.]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Šifner (1977a: 274).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 119); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 617); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 73); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 352); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 699); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 37, Papp 2001a: 385); Italy (Gorodkov 1995: 4); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Japan (Fukuhara & Karahashi 1966a: 247); Latvia (de Jong 2005); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Mongolia (Gorodkov 1974: 391, Šifner 1975: 223); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 73); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312).

Scathophaga staryi Šifner, 2000

Scathophaga staryi Šifner, 2000: 195. Holotype: ♂, Iraq, Salahuddin env., Shaglavah, riverine forest, 36.21N 44.10E, 11.vii.1968, P. Starý leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Iraq (Šifner 2000: 195).

Scathophaga stercoraria (Linnaeus, 1758)

Musca stercoraria Linnaeus, 1758: 599. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Musca exilis Harris, 1780: 117. ?Holotype: ♀, Great Britain, SE England (depository unknown); synonymized by Pont & Michelsen (1982: 33).

Note. The figure in the original publication shows a female. Harris' collection is generally considered to have been destroyed (Pont & Michelsen 1982: 26).

Musca merdaria Fabricius, 1794. Syntypes: 2 specimens, Germany, 'Habitat Kilia [= Kiel]'; 1st specimen designated by J. R. Vockeroth 1954 as lectotype, 2nd labeled by J. R. Vockeroth 1954 as paralectotype; lectotype designation not published (see Ziemsen 1964). Synonymized by Ringdahl (1936: 171).

Scatophaga soror Wiedemann, 1818: 46, **syn. nov.** Syntypes: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Republic of South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; ♂ labelled as follows: 1st label 'coll. Wiedem. (*soror*)', 2nd red label 'Type', 3rd label '*Sc. soror* mihi, Prom. bon spei, ♂, Ilesse'; ♀ labelled: 1st label 'coll.Winth. (*soraria*)', 2nd red label 'Type', 3rd label '*soraria*, ♀, Cap.' (NHMW).

Note. Vockeroth (1958: 519) listed it as *S. stercoraria soror* Wiedemann, 1818, and Werner et al. (2006: 147) listed it as valid species. However, all characters of *S. soror* are within the limits of variability of *S. stercoraria* and I consider *S. soror* to be a junior synonym of *S. stercoraria*.

Amina parisiensis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 628. Holotype: ♀, France, 'trouvé à Paris [= discovered in Paris], […] en 1827, dans un endroit ombragé [= in 1827, in a shaded habitat]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Pandellé (1904: 26).

Scatophaga capensis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 625. Holotype: ♀, Republic of South Africa, '[…] rapporté du cap de Bonne-Espérance [= Cape of Good Hope], '[…] par feu M. Lalande' [= M. Lalande leg.]' (type lost; cf. Vockeroth 1958). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1958: 519).

Scatophaga claripennis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 628. ?Syntypes: France, '[…] aux environs de Paris, dans les bois [= environs of Paris, in forests]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Pandellé (1904: 26).

Scatophaga humilis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 628. ?Syntypes: France, '[...] originaire de Paris [= originating from Paris], […] la collection du comte Dejean [= the collection of count Dejean]' (current depository unknown). Synonymized by Pandellé (1904: 26).

Scatophaga lutipes Wiedemann, 1830: 448. Lectotype: ♀, Republic of South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1st label 'Type', 2nd label 'S. lutipes Wied. Cape Good Hope Decb. 1816' (ZMUC); lectotype designated by Vockeroth (1958: 520); synonymized by Vockeroth (1958: 519).

Scatophaga merdivora Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 625. Type ?Syntypes: Republic of South Africa, 'du cap de Bonne-Espérance [= Cape of Good Hope], M. Guérin leg.' Vockeroth (1958: 520) stated 'Type lost (E. Séguy, Paris, pers. comm.)'; supposed synonymy by Vockeroth (1958: 519) (marked with a ?).

Scatophaga hottentota Macquart, 1843: 185. Syntypes: ♂♀, Republic of South Africa, 'Du Cap [= Cap of Good Hope]' (types lost; see Vockeroth 1958: 520). Synonymized by van Emden (1941: 254).

Scatophaga helenae Thomson,1868: 562. Lectotype: ♂, Island of St. Helene, 'St. Helena. Kinb. Typus. *Scatophaga helenae* Thoms.' (NHRS); designated by Vockeroth (1958: 520). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1958: 519).

S*catomyza erythrostoma* Holmgren, 1883: 176, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♀, Russia, European part, Novaya Zemlya, 'Matotschkin Scharr [= Matochkin Shar]' (probably MZLU).

Note. All characters of *S. erythrostoma* are within the limits of variability of *S. stercoraria* and I consider *S. erythrostoma* as a junior synonym of *S. stercoraria*.

Scatophaga merdaria var. *asticha* Szilády, 1926: 594. Syntypes: Hungary, 'von Budapest und Pustapó [= at

Budapest and (?)Pusztaszabocs]'; Tunisia, 'aus Tunis'; Caucasus, 'aus dem Kaukasus [= from Caucasus].
Note. Type material destroyed in Budapest in 1956. Originally described as variety; Gorodkov (1986: 34) listed it as subspecies.

Scatophaga merdaria var. *polysticha* Szilády, 1926: 594. Syntypes: Hungary, 'in Ungarn'; Tunisia, 'Tunis'.
Note. Type material destroyed in Budapest in 1956. Originally described as variety; Gorodkov (1986: 34) listed it as subspecies.

Scatopaga stercoraria var. *asticha* Szilády, 1926: 594. ?Syntypes: Romania, 'Topánfalva [= Cîmpeni]'.
Note. Type material destroyed in Budapest in 1956. Originally described as variety; Gorodkov (1986: 34) listed it as subspecies.

Scatophaga stercoraria var. *disticha* Szilády, 1926: 594. Syntypes: Hungary, 'Ungarn'; Russia, 'Tomsk, Siberien [= Siberia, Tomsk]'.
Note. Type material destroyed in Budapest in 1956. Originally described as variety; Gorodkov (1986: 34) listed it as subspecies.

Scatophaga stercoraria var. *nigricans* Szilády, 1926: 595. ?Syntypes: Iceland, 'aus Island [= from Iceland]'.
Note. Type material destroyed in Budapest in 1956. Originally described as variety; Gorodkov (1986: 34) listed it as subspecies.

Scatophaga stercoraria var. *alpestre* Sack, 1937: 58. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).
Note. Originally described as variety; Gorodkov (1986: 34) listed it as subspecies.

New records. ICELAND: Brunnvatn, 4.vii.1948, 4 ♀♀; Reydarvatn, 24.viii.1948, 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀; Lundarajkjaldalur, 26.viii.1948, 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀, all Slípka leg. (FSPC). **ITALY:** Sicily, 1 ♂, without data (NHMW: old collection). **SPAIN:** Algeciras, 26.-30.iv.[19]25, 1 ♂, Czerny leg. (NHMW). **TUNISIA:** Hamman, without data, 1913, Wagner leg. (NHMW).

Distribution. Afghanistan (Šifner 1969: 212); Andorra (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 159); Austria (Franz 1989: 119); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 167); China (Chen 1940: 384); Croatia (Strobl 1900: 167); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 74); Denmark (Hackman 1969: 179, Ringdahl 1952: 185); Egypt (Becker 1903: 124); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 352); France (Becker et al.1910: 661, Séguy 1934: 699); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 36, Papp 2001a: 385); Iceland (Nielsen et al.1954: 109); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Italy (Gorodkov 1974: 390); Japan (Fukuhara & Karahashi 1966a: 247); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Mongolia (Gorodkov 1974: 390, Šifner 1975: 223); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Portugal (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 159); Romania (Kowarz 1883: 462); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 74); Spain (Strobl 1899: 207, Carles-Tolrá 2006: 159); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312); Tunisia (this paper); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 839); Afrotropical region (Vockeroth 1980: 714); Oriental region (Vockeroth 1977: 438).

Scathophaga suilla (Fabricius, 1794)

Musca suilla Fabricius, 1794: 343. ?Holotype: Germany, Kiel (only a wing preserved, see Ziemsen 1964) (MZLU).

Scatophaga spurca Meigen, 1826: 250. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'Beide Geschlechter [= both sexes]', type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1894: 167).

Scatophaga lateralis Meigen, 1826: 251. Holotype: ♀, type locality not given, 'Von Hrn. Megerle von Mühlfeld [= by Mr. Megerle von Mühlfeld]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1902: 217).
Note. The original paper states: '9. Scat. lateralis. Meg. [= Megerle]'. However, the text does not confirm Megerle's authorship. Thus, I accept Meigen as the single author of the description (see ICZN 1999: Article 50).

Scatophaga nemorosa Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 625. Syntypes: ♂♀, France, canton Saint-Sauveur, departement Yonne, '[…] est très-commune dans les bois; on la trouve aussi autour des villages [= very common in forests; found also around villages]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 10).

Scatomyza glabrata Zetterstedt, 1838: 721. Syntypes: ♀♀, Norway, 'Lapponia Norvegica [= Norwegian Lappland]'; Sweden, 'Dalecarlia Sueciae [= Dalarna], 8.viii. [without year]' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Schiner (1864a: 18).

Cordylura incisa Meigen, 1838: 340. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Becker (1905: 9).

Cordylura scatomyzoides Zetterstedt, 1838: 727. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, 'Lapponia Umensi [= Lycksele Lappmark], Wilhelmina [= Vilhelmina], 21.vi.1832' (MZLU). Synonymized by Ringdahl (1936: 171).

Scatomyza serotina Perris, 1839: 48. ?Syntypes: France, environs de Mont-de-Marsan (Landes); no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Séguy (1934: 701).

New records. ROMANIA: Enselvita, 18.v.1969, 1 ♀, M. Weinberg leg.; Brasov, 9.v.1962, 1 ♀, X. Sabiola leg. (MGAB). **RUSSIA:** Far East, Kamtschatka [= Kamchatka], Malaise, 1 ♀, No. 1600, without data, originally identified as '*Sc.sp*.4'; Kamtschatka, Malaise, 1 ♂, No. 1545, labelled '*Scopeuma nigrohirta* Hendel, Hendel det.', F. Šifner 1974 revid. **SYRIA:** without locality, 1856, 1 ♀, Gödl leg. (NHMW).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 120); China (Chen 1940: 384); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 75); Denmark (Schiner 1864a: 18); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 352); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 700); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Italy (Gorodkov et al. 1995: 4); Japan (Fukuhara & Kurahashi 1966a: 271); Kazakhstan (Gorodkov 1986: 34); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 45); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 223); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 46); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Romania (this paper); Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 75); Spain (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 159); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312); Syria (Šifner 1981: 101); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 839).

Scathophaga taeniopa (Rondani, 1867)

Scatophaga taeniopa Rondani, 1867: 111. Holotype: ♂, Italy, 'agri parmensis [= fields around Parma]' (depository unknown).

Scatophaga ordinata Becker, 1894: 168. Syntypes: ♂♀, Switzerland, St. Moritz, 'in meine Sammlung [= in my collection]' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 34).

Scatophaga striatipes Becker, 1894 in Strobl (1894): 79. Nomen nudum. Synonymized by Strobl (1898: 182).

Scatophaga horvathi Szilády, 1926: 596. Holotype: ♂, Slovakia, 'Ungarn, Hohe Tatra bei Barlanglieget [= 'Hungary', Vysoké Tatry Mts., environs of Spišská Belá]'. Synonymized by Šifner (2003a: 77).
Note. The type was destroyed in Budapest in 1956.

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 120); Czech Republic (Šifner 2006b: 33); France (Séguy 1934: 71); Germany (Schacht 2000: 183, as *S. ordinata*); Italy (Gorodkov 1995:

4); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 451); Slovakia (Szilády 1926: 596); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 312).

Scathophaga varipes (Holmgren, 1883)

Scatomyza varipes Holmgren, 1883: 175. Syntypes: ♂♀, Russia, European part, 'Novaja Semlia [= Novaya Zemlya]' (probably MZLU).

Scatophaga septentrionalis Becker, 1897: 397. Syntypes: 5 specimens (♂♀), Russia, European part, '[…] von Tschernyschew – Berge auf Nowaja-Semlja [= Chernishev Mts., Novaya Zemlya], 5.viii.1896' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Gorodkov (1986: 34).

Scatophaga nubifera Coquillett, 1901: 612. Holotype: ♂, USA, Alaska, Point Barrozo, 13.vi.1882, John Murdoch leg., Cat. No. 5495 (USNM). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 839).

Distribution. Russia – European Russia, West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East (Gorodkov 1986: 34, Engelmark 1999: 159); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 839).

Scathophaga villosiventris (Ringdahl, 1937)

Scopeuma vulpinum Ringdal, 1936: 173. Holotype: ♂, Sweden, '[...] nördlichen Lappland bei Torneträck [= northern Lappland at Torneträck]' (probably NHRS). Junior secondary homonym of *Scopeuma vulpinum* Coquillett, 1898 (see Ringdahl 1937: 38).

Scopeuma villosiventris Ringdahl, 1937: 38. New substitute name for *S. vulpinum* Ringdal, 1936.

Distribution. Sweden (Hedström 1991: 114).

Scathophaga vlastae Šifner, 2000

Scathophaga vlastae Šifner, 2000: 194. Holotype: ♂, Slovakia, 'Zádiel valley (48.39N 20.55E), 21.ix.1962, F. Šifner leg.' (FSPC).

Distribution. Slovakia (Šifner 2000: 194).

Delininae Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Delinini Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Americina Malloch, 1923

Americina Malloch, 1923a: 139. Type species: *Cordylura adusta* Loew, 1863: 22; by original designation.

Chylizosoma Hendel, 1924: 83. Type species: *Parallelomma media* Becker, 1894: 96; by original designation. Synonymized by Šifner (1978: 284).

Americina media (Becker, 1894)

Parallelomma media Becker, 1894: 96. Holotype: ♂, Poland, 'Umgebung Liegnitz [= environs of Legnica]'; labelled: 1st label 'Rotkirch [= Czervony Kosciol], 11/6, 31511', 2nd label '*media* Beck.', 3rd label 'Typus' (ZMHB).

Chylizosoma flava Szilády, 1943: 180. Syntypes: ♂♂, Ukraine, 'Körözmezö [= Yasinya], Kertész leg.' Supposed synonymy established by Šifner (1978: 288).

Note. The types were destroyed in Budapest in 1956.

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 121); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 64); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 345); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 666); Germany

(Püchel 1999: 187); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 11, Papp 2001a: 385); Latvia (de Jong 2005); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 44); Netherlands (de Meijere 1928: 38); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 444); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 64); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Americina vittata (Meigen, 1826)

Cordylura vittata Meigen, 1826: 236. Holotype: ♂, type locality not given; 1st label 'Dflc', 2nd label 'Bhn.', 3rd red label '*vittata* MG., coll.H.Loew', 4th red label '♂, Type' (ZMHB).

Cordylura unicolor Loew, 1864: 217, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♀, Spain, Andalusia, Staudinger leg. (depository unknown).

Note. All characters of *C. unicolor* are within the limits of variability of *A. vittata* and I therefore consider *C. unicolor* to be a junior synonym of *A. vittata*.

Cordylura inermis Loew, 1869: 178. Holotype: ♀, USA, New Hampshire (depository unknown). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 840).

Parallelomma nudicornis Cresson, 1918: 135. Holotype: ♂, USA, California, Berkeley Hills, Alameda County, 22.iii.1908, E. T. Cresson jr. leg., No. 6181 (USNM). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 840).

Parallelomma paridis Hering, 1923: 200. Holotype: ♂(?), Germany, 'Jungfernheide [= part of Berlin]' (ZMHB). Synonymized by Šifner (1978: 290).

Chylizosoma paucheti Séguy, 1932: 153. Holotype: ♀, France, 'forêt de Herz [= forest at Herz], iv.'; labelled: 'Chylizosoma paucheti, E. Séguy det.', red label 'Type' (MNHN). Synonymized by Šifner (1978: 291).

Chylizosoma beckeri Séguy, 1932: 153. Holotype: ♂, Estonia, 'Dorpat [= Tartu], 30.iii.'; labelled: '*Cordylura vittata* Meig., det. Becker', red label 'Type' (MNHN). Synonymized by Šifner (1978: 290).

Note. The proposed synonymy of *C. beckeri* with *Americina media* (Šifner 2003a: 64) was an error.

Chylizosoma hostae Hering, 1955: 6. Holotype: ♀, Japan, Mie provincie, Ôsudigami, 4.vii.1952, Sasakawa leg., Hering det. (ZMHB). Synonymized by Šifner (1978: 290).

Chylizosoma sasakawae Hering, 1955: 7. Holotype: ♀, Japan, Nara province, Omine Mt., 25.vi.1953, Sasakawa leg., M. Hering det. (ZMHB). Synonymized by Šifner (1978: 292).

Chylizosoma albamentum Séguy, 1962: 163. Holotype: ♀, China, 'Kan-su [= Gansu], 8.v.1919, E. Licent leg., Séguy det.' (MNHN). Synonymized by Šifner (1978: 290).

Cordylura convallaria Kaltenbach, 1874: 724. Holotype: ♂, Austria; 1 label with the name *convallaria* and the name of locality 'Charl. br. [=?], No. 11372' (NHMW, see Note). Synonymized by Šifner (1978: 291).

Note. I discovered the male deposited in NHMW in 1972. The species name is apparently handwritten by Kaltenbach and it is most probably the holotype.

New record. AUSTRIA: without locality, 1 ♀, labelled '*Cord. convallariae* Kaltenbach, Mik det.' and with one leaf of *Polygonatum* sp. with a mine (NHMW).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 121); Belgium (de Jong 2005); China (Séguy 1962: 153); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 65); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 345); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 667); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 164); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 11, Papp 2001a: 385); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 164); Japan (Hering 1955: 6-7); Latvia (de Jong 2005); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 44); Netherlands (de Meijere 1940b: 124); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 47); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 444); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 65); Spain (de Jong 2005); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311); Ukraine (Szilády 1943: 180); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 840).

Delina Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Delina Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 669. Type species: *Delina dejeani* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 670; subsequent designation by Séguy (1952: 56).

Delina anthrax (Schiner, 1864)

Cleigastra anthrax Schiner, 1864a: 11. Syntypes: ♂♀, Austria, 'bei Moosbrunn [= Moosbrunn, south of Vienna]'; 1 ♂, 1st label 'Austria, Alte Sammlung, Mus.Caes.Vindobon.', 2nd label '*anthrax*, det. Schiner', 3rd yellow label 'lectotype, *Cleigastra anthrax*', designated by J. R. Vockeroth, 1954; designation not published (NHMW).

Cleigastra carbonaria Pokorny, 1887: 411. Syntypes: ♂♀, 'in beiden Geschlechtern [= in both sexes]', Austria, 'Habitat Teriolis alpes [= found in the Tirolean Alps], bei Trafoi am Stilserjoch [= near Trafoi am Stilserjoch], gegen Ende Juli [= towards end of July], Pokorny leg.' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Strobl (1898: 182), synonymy confirmed by Šifner (1977a: 220).

New record. BULGARIA: Rila Mts., Masallah [= Musala Mt.], 24.-26.vii.1930, 1 ♂, Zerny leg. (NHMW). **SPAIN:** Canigon Mt., 12.-16.vi.1924, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Zerny leg. (NHMW).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 121); Bosnia-Hercegovina (Strobl 1900: 167); Bulgaria (this paper); Montenegro (Strobl 1900: 167); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 62); Denmark (de Jong 2005); France (Séguy 1934: 683); Germany (Schacht 2000: 184); Hungary (Papp 2006: 227); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Spain (this paper); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Delina nigriceps (Becker, 1894)

Clidogastra nigriceps Becker, 1894: 181. Holotype: ♂, Switzerland, St. Moritz (ZMHB).

Clidogastra veratri Hendel, 1925: 301. Syntypes: ♂♀, Austria, Lower Austria; 1 ♀, 'Ötschergebiet [= environs of Ötscher Mt.], labelled: 'Ötschergebiet,1 ♀, 24.vi., coll. Hendel, det. Hendel'; 1 ♂, labelled: 'Anninger, 1 ♂, 15/6 [19]27, März [19]28 ex *Veratrum nigr*., Mus. Caes. Vindobon., *Clidogastra veratri* Hendel; as *Clidogastra nigriceps* Beck., det. 1954 J. R. Vockeroth' (NHMW). Synonymized by Šifner (2003a: 63).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 122); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 63); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Slovakia (Šifner 2006b: 33); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Delina nigrita (Fallén, 1819)

Cordylura nigrita Fallén, 1819: 10. Syntypes: ♂♀, Sweden, 'Lärketorp Ostrogothiae [= Östergötland]' (probably MZLU).

Delina tibialis Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 669. Syntypes: ♂♀, France, 'à Paris et à Saint-Sauveur [= in Paris and in Saint-Sauveur]' (depository unknown). Synonymized by Hendel (1930b: 9).

Delina dejeani Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 670. ?Syntypes: ?France, 'doit être d'origine française [= should be of the French origin], [...] fait partie de la collection du comte Dejean [= in the collection of count Dejean]' (current depository unknown). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 841).

Cordylura erythrocephala Meigen, 1838: 340, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♂, 'Mann. [= male]', type locality not given (depository unknown).

Note. All characters of *C. erythrocephala* are within the limits of variability of *D. nigrita* and I therefore consider *C. erythrocephala* as a junior synonym of *D. nigrita*.

Lissa cornuta Waker, 1849: 1047. ?Syntypes: Canada, Ontario; no additional data quoted in the original paper (CNC). Synonymized by Vockeroth (1965: 841).

Chirosia cepelaki Teschner, 1978: 911, **syn. nov.** Holotype: ♂, Slovakia, 'M. Fatra, Stoh. poľ. [= Malá Fatra Mts., Stoh Mt., Stohové poľany mountain meadows], 20.vi.1973, Čepelák leg.' (ZMUH, registration number ZHM 4/75).

Note. *Chirosia cepelaki* was originally described in the family Anthomyidae (Teschner 1978: 911). Michelsen (2007: 504) wrote: '[…] I find it safe to conclude that *Chirosia cepelaki* Tescher [sic!] and *Delina nigrita* (Fallén) sensu Šifner are identical species [...] The Czech and Slovak species considered by Šifner (2003) as *Delina nigrita* (Fallén) is evidently a misidentification'. I agree with Michelsen's (2007) opinion that *C. cepelaki* is identical with *Delina nigrita* sensu Šifner (2003). Howerer, I do not agree with the statement that *D. nigrita* sensu Šifner is misidentified. The figures of the male of *Delina nigrita* (Fallén) (cf. Šifner 2003: 64, figs. 306-308) are based on a male labelled 'Helsingfors, 23.iii.1939, Lindb., *Delina nigrita* (Fallén), det. W. Hackman' (FSPC), which were compared with the specimens from the Czech Republic; all male specimens from the Czech Republic are identical. The figure of female (cf. Šifner 2003, fig. 309) is based on a specimen labelled 'Slovakia, Malá Fatra Mts., Štefanová, Stoh.[ové] poľany, 17.v.1975, Šifner leg.', coming from the type locality of *C. cepelaki*. According to Michelsen (2007) the 'true *Delina nigrita* is a smaller species without spinules on the postpronotal lobes with only two katepisternal setae'. Howerer, the presence of three katepisternal setae is an important character of the genus *Delina* (cf. also Teschner 1978: 912, fig. 2), which made his identification of *D. nigrita* doubtful. I regard *C. cepelaki* as a junior synonym of *D. nigrita*. Moreover, Stohové poľany are two submountain meadows on the Stoh Mt. above the valley of the Stoh brook, approximately 1,000 m a.s.l. In 1975, the locality had a large growth of *Veratrum album*, which should be the host plant of *D. nigrita*.

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 122); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 63); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 351); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Italy (Bezzi 1918: 56); Latvia (de Jong 2005); Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000: 44); Mongolia (Šifner 1975: 221); Netherlands (de Meijere 1919: 184); Norway (Nelson & Greve 2002: 47); Poland (Draber-Monko 1991: 232); Russia – European Russia, East Siberia (Gorodkov 1970: 444); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 63); Spain (Carles-Tolrá 2006: 158); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311); Nearctic region (Vockeroth 1965: 841).

Delina sellata (Hackman, 1956)

Chylizosoma sellatum Hackman, 1956: 15. Holotype: ♂, Finland, Salla, Pyhäkuru, 30.vi.1936, R. Frey leg., No. D 41067 (MZHF).

Distribution. Finland (Hackman 1956: 15).

Leptopa Zetterstedt, 1838

Leptopa Zetterstedt, 1838: 698. Type species: *Leptopa filiformis* Zetterstedt, 1838: 698; by monotypy.

Leptopa filiformis Zetterstedt, 1838

Leptopa filiformis Zetterstedt, 1838: 698. Syntypes: ♂♀, Norway, 'interalpinis maritimis Nordlandiae, in silva betulina ad Evanas et Björkvik [= in coastal mountains of Norway, in a birch forest near Evanas and Bjerkvik], 14.-15.vi. [without year], in copula' (probably MZLU).

Cordylura flava Haliday, 1836: 150. ?Syntypes: England; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown). Synonymized by Schiner (1864a: 1)

Cordylura flaveola Zetterstedt, 1838: 735. Syntypes: ♂♀, Norway, 'Norlandiae interalpinis, Ofotenfjord [= in mountains of Norway at Ofotenfjord]'; Sweden, 'Lacketorp Ostrogotiae [= Östergotland], in silva betulae [= in birch forest], 17.-18.vii. [without year], in copula' (probably MZLU). Synonymized by Schiner (1864a: 1).

New records. ESTONIA: Dorpat [= Tartu], 5.vi.1888, 1 ♀, no collector (NHMW). **RUSSIA:** European part, Abramtsevo (56°14′N 37°59′E), along brook, 25.viii.1989, 1 ♂; Zvenigorod (55°43′N 36°54′E), along river, 30.v.1989, 1 ♂; Moskva – Orekhovo, 23.v.1989, 1 ♀; Skorotovo (56°41′N 36°53′E), 30.v.1989, 2 ♂♂, all Barták leg. (FSPC).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 121); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 67); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 348); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); France (Séguy 1934: 669); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Great Britain (Chandler 1998: 163); Ireland (Chandler 1998: 163); Netherlands (de Meijere 1916: 307); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 446); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 67); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 187).

Micropselapha Becker, 1894

Micropselapha Becker, 1894: 108. Type species: *Cordylura filiformis* Zetterstedt, 1846: 2025; by original designation.

Micropselapha filiformis (Zetterstedt, 1846)

Cordylura filiformis Zetterstedt,1846: 2025. Holotype: ♀, Sweden, 'in paroecia Öfver Luleå, Suecia borealis [= in parish of Öfver Luleå, northern Sweden], 1813, Andersson leg.' (probably MZLU).

Distribution. Austria (Franz 1989: 121); Belgium (de Jong 2005); Czech Republic (Šifner 2003a: 66); Denmark (de Jong 2005); Estonia (Elberg 1965: 348); Finland (Hackman 1980: 131); Germany (Püchel 1999: 187); Hungary (Dely-Draskovits 1981: 19, Papp 2001a: 383); Netherlands (de Jong 2005); Poland (Draber-monko 1991:232); Russia – European Russia (Gorodkov 1970: 446); Slovakia (Šifner 2003a: 66); Sweden (Hedström 1991: 144); Switzerland (Merz & Bächli 1998: 311).

Nomina dubia

Chione ichneumonea Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Chione ichneumonea Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 680. ?Syntypes: Type locality not given (probably France, environs of Saint-Sauveur); '[...] cette espèce parmi les plantes littorales et marécageuses [= this species occurs between helophytes and shore plants]' (depository unknown).

Note. This speceis was synonymized with *S. stercoraria* by Séguy (1934: 669). It is probably an erroneous conclusion. The original description states: 'Corp effilé; front, antennes, abdomen et pattes d'un jaune fauve' [= body slender; frons, antennae, abdomen and legs pale yellow]. *Scathophaga stercoraria* has the antennae always black, the body is not slender, and the adults occur in other habitats than shore plants. Thus the identity of *C. ichneumonea* remains unclear.

Cleigastra bicolor Macquart, 1835

Cleigastra bicolor Macquart, 1835: 387. Holotype: ♂, France, 'De Bordeaux [= from Bordeaux]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Note. This species was inaccurately included in the genus *Delina* by Gorodkov (1986: 38) based on the colour of the body, especially of the antennae and head. The identity of this species remains unclear.

Cleigastra nitida van der Wulp, 1871

Cleigastra nitida van der Wulp, 1871: 186. Holotype: ♀, Netherlands, Noord-Brabant, Breda, F. J. M. Heylaerts leg. (depository unknown, see de Jong (2000: 149-151) for details).

Note. Van der Wulp (1871) wrote: 'Wings with greyish brown, at the base reddish yellow tint, […]'. This character is typical for *Gonatherus planiceps*. In my opinion, it is possible that *C. nitida* could be a synonym of the latter species. This is an unclear species (see also De Jong 2000: 149-151).

Cordylura aricina Zetterstedt, 1846

Cordylura aricina Zetterstedt, 1846: 2034. Holotype: ♀, Denmark, 'Hab. in Dania rarissime, D. Staeger, qui specimen descriptum ante plures anos communicavit [= rare in Denmark, Mr. Staeger, who sent us the described specimen many years ago]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Note. Zetterstedt (1846) wrote: '♀. Parva, similis *Ariciae* eujusdam mineoris […] Antennae nigrae, seta microscopica pubera, basi incrassata, […] Palpi non longi, subfiliformes, pilosati, nigri […] Pedes simplicipes, nigri, setulosi. [= ♀. Small, similar to *Aricia* but smaller […] Antennae black, arista microscopically plumose, at base stronger […] palpi not long, fine, bearded, black […] legs simple, black, with bristles.]' This species was not marked by Zetterstedt as 'n. sp.' Schiner (1864a: 12) quoted it as '*Cleigastra aricina* Zett. from Denmark' and Becker (1905: 1) regarded it as a valid species. It was not listed by Gorodkov (1986). Staeger is recognized by Zetterstedt (1846) as author of the original description of *Cordylura aricina*, in contrast to papers of all subsequent specialists. However, the original paper of Staeger is so far unknown. Zetterstedt is accepted as the single author of the description. The identity of the species remains entirely unclear.

Cordylura aricioides Zetterstedt, 1855

Cordylura aricioides Zetterstedt, 1855: 4765. Holotype: ♀, Sweden,'Hab. in Scania boreali, rarissime: ad praedium Ljungby [= northern Skåne, very rare: environs of the farmstead Ljungby], inter dies 9 & 16 Jun. 1853 [= between 9. and 16. July 1853], Wallengren leg.' (depository unknown).

Note. Zetterstedt (1855) wrote: '♀. Similis *Cord. ariciae* (33), [...] seta omnio nuda, nigra, basi incrassata […] Palpi parvi, retracti, nigri […] Pedes simplicipes, toti nigri' [= ♀. Similar to *Cord. aricia* (33), arista bare, at base stronger […] Palpi small, retracted, black […] Legs simple, entirely black]. The species was marked in the original text as '*C. aricioides* Zett. n. sp.'. Schiner (1864a: 12) quoted it as '*Cleigastra aricioides* Zett.' from 'Nordschweden' [= northern Sweden], Becker (1905: 1) listed as a valid species, and Gorodkov (1986: 39) regarded it as a doubtful species. The identity of the species remains entirely unclear.

Cordylura flava Wiedemann, 1830

Cordylura flava Wiedemann, 1830: 446. ?Syntypes: Egypt, 'Egypten'; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'im Frankfurter Museum [= in museum in Frankfurt]' (current depository unknown).

Note. Macquart (1838: 183) wrote: 'Wiedemann (1830) a décrit […] et *C. flava*; […] La dernière seule, qui est de l'Egypt, est une *Cordylure*. Nous n'en connaissons pas d'autres [...]' [= Wiedemann (1830) described […] and *C. flava*; […] Only the last one, which is

from Egypt, is a *Cordylure*. I do not know any others]. Figure 26 in MACQUART (1838) shows the right wing with a distinctly S-shaped vein R_{4+5}. This character is typical for *Scoliaphleps ustulata*. The identity of this species remains unclear.

Cordylura fuscipennis Gimmerthal, 1846

Cordylura fuscipennis Gimmerthal, 1846: 103 (also GIMMERTHAL 1847: 190). HOLOTYPE: ♀, 'Curland [= Kurland, currently in Latvia]' (depository unknown).

Note. Both Latin descriptions of GIMMERTHAL (1846, 1847) are identical. This species was quoted only by BECKER (1905: 2) and SÉGUY (1952: 35). No other references for this species exist. The identity of this species remains unclear.

Cordylura nigripila Zetterstedt, 1860

Cordylura nigripila Zetterstedt, 1860: 6328. HOLOTYPE: ♀, Sweden, 'Hab. in Lapponia Umensis rarissime, uti ad Lycksele [= rare in Lycksele Lappmark, at Lycksele], 8.-11.vi.1856, Holmgren leg.' (depository unknown).

Note. The opinions on this species are very different. GORODKOV (1986) regarded it as a valid species; while RINGDAHL (1936) listed it as a doubtful species, and his opinion was accepted also by HEDSTRÖM (1991). BECKER (1894) dit not mention it but listed it later (BECKER 1905) as occurring in Sweden, including the references. ZETTERSTEDT (1860) admitted in the text of the original description a conformity with *Cordylura albipila*, currently classified as *Gimnomera albipila* (Zetterstedt, 1845). The identity of the species remains unclear.

Cordylura varia Meigen, 1826

Cordylura varia Meigen, 1826: 245. ?SYNTYPES: Austria, 'Aus Oesterreich, von Hrn. Megerle v. Mühlfeld als *Brachygaster hemorrhoidalis* gefangt [= caught by Mr. Megerle von Mühlfeld as *Brachygaster hemorrhoidalis*]' (depository unknown).

Note. GORODKOV (1986: 41) quoted it as doubtful species. No other references for this species exist.

Mosina connexa Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830

Mosina connexa Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 672. ?SYNTYPES: France, '[...] originaire midi de la France [= originating from southern France]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper except: 'fait partie de la collection du comte Dejean: M. Latreille l'avait étiquetée *Dyctia connexa* [= in the collection of count Dejean: M. Latreille labelled it as *Dyctia connexa*]' (current depository unknown).

Note. The original description was translated to German by MEIGEN (1838: 340). GORODKOV (1986: 39) quoted it as doubtful species. No other references for this species exist. The identity of this species remains unclear.

Musca tipularia Fabricius, 1794

Musca tipularia Fabricius, 1794: 337. ?SYNTYPES: 'Habitat in Barbaria [= found in northwest Africa]'; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Note. This species was redescribed by DE JONG (1985: 21-23) as *Norellia tipularia* (Fabricius, 1794). DE JONG (1985) redescribed this species on the basis of specimens found recently in various countries and established the species differences between *N. tipularia* and

N. spinipes. The type specimen of *M. tipularia* is not present in the collection of Fabricius (Ziemsen 1964); the original description is very brief and thus a reliable identification is impossible. In my opinion, the characters of *N. tipularia* are within the limits of variability of *N. spinipes* (cf. Šifner 2003a: 32).

Scatophaga ochrocephala Brullé, 1832

Scatophaga ochrocephala Brullé, 1832: 319. ?Syntypes: Greece; no additional data quoted in the original paper (depository unknown).

Note. Schiner (1864a: 19) and Becker (1905: 1) quoted it from Greece. Gorodkov (1986) regarded it as doubtful species. No other references for this species exist. The identity of this species remains unclear.

Excluded species

Musca paganus Harris, 1780

Musca paganus Harris, 1780: 153. ?Holotype: ♀, Great Britain, SE England (depository unknown).

Note. The figure in the original publication shows a female; the collection of Harris is generally considered to have been destroyed (Pont & Michelsen 1982: 26). This species was not mentioned by Becker (1905) and Gorodkov (1986); Pont (in Kloet & Hinks 1976: 119) listed it as an unrecognized species of the Muscidae. Pont & Michelsen (1982: 37-38) wrote: 'The combination of glossy black thorax and abdomen, yellow legs and orange frons is a rare one in Muscidae, and we believe that this species belongs to the Scathophagidae.' In my opinion, neither the combination of these characters nor any of them independently is characteristic for any of the genera of Scathophagidae. Therefore, I suppose that this species does not belong to the Scathophagidae and its family placement remains unclear.

Acknowledgements

I am obliged to Lubomír Masner (Ottawa, Canada) who provided me with important literature, to John R.Vockeroth (Ottawa, Canada) who kindly sent me the manuscript of his unpublished paper and a great number of specimens for comparison, and to Marco V. Bernasconi (Zürich, Switzerland), Roger Engelmark (Umeå, Sweden), John M. Nelson (Edinbourgh, U.K.), Andrey L. Ozerov (Moscow, Russia), László Papp (Budapest, Hungary), Masaaki Suwa (Sapporo, Japan), and Joachim Ziegler (Berlin, Germany) for the loan and/or gift of material, various information and reprints. Last but not least, I am obliged to Josef Jelínek, Jan Ježek and Petr Kment (all National Museum, Praha) for their constructive comments on the manuscript.

References

AGASSIZ L. 1846: *Nomenclatoris zoologici index universalis*. Jent & Gassmann, Soloduri [= Solothurn, Switzerland], viii + 393 pp.

ALDRICH J. M. 1905: A catalogue of North Americana Diptera. *Smithsonian Miscelaneous Collections* **46**: 1-680.

ALDRICH 1932: New Diptera, or two-winged flies, from America, Asia, and Java, with additional notes. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* **81**: 1-28.

ANDERSSON H. 1974: Revision of the North European species of Cosmetopus Becker (Dipt., Scatophagidae). *Entomologica Scandinavica* **5**: 95-102.

BARTÁK M. 2004: Faunistic records from the Czech and Slovak Republics. Diptera, Scathophagidae. Pp. 160. In: BITUŠÍK P. (ed.): Dipterologica bohemoslovaca, Vol. 12. *Acta Facultatis Ecologicae*, *Journal of Facultatis of Zoology and Environmental Sciences Technical University in Zvolen* **12 (Supplement 1)**: 1-161.

BECKER T. 1894: Dipterologische Studien. I. Scatomyzidae. *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **39**: 77-196.

BECKERT T. 1897: Beitrag zur Dipteren-Fauna von Nowaja-Semlja. *Annuaire du Musée Zoologique de l'Academie Impérial des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg* **2**: 396-404.

BECKER T. 1900: Beitrag zur Dipteren – Fauna Sibiriens. Nordwest – Sibirische Dipteren gesammelt vom Prof. John Sahlberg aus Helsingfors im Jahre 1867 und vom Dr. E. Bergroth aus Tammerfors im Jahre 1877. *Acta Societatis Scientiarum Fennicae* **26(9)**: 1-66.

BECKER T. 1902: Die Meigen'schen Typen der sagen. Muscidae acalypterae (Muscaria Holometopa) in Paris und Wien. *Zeitschrift für Systematische Hymenopterologie und Dipterologie* **2**: 209-219.

BECKER T. 1903: Ägyptische Dipteren gesammelt und beschreiben von Th. Becker, Liegnitz. (Forsetzung und Schluss). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin* **2**: 67-195.

BECKER T. 1905: Holometopa. Acalyptera. Scatomyzidae. Pp. 1-21. In: BECKER T., BEZZI M., KERTÉSZ K. & STEIN P. (eds.): *Katalog der paläarktischen Dipteren. Vol. IV.* Budapest, 328 pp.

BECKER T. 1907a: Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Dipterenfauna Nord Sibiriens. *Mémoires de l'Academie Impérial des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg*, *Classe Physico-Mathématique* **18**: 1-6.

BECKER T. 1907b: Beschreibung von 3 neuen Dipteren aus Ost-Grönland. *Meddelelser om Grønland* **29**: 411-414.

BECKER T. 1907c: Zur Kenntnis der Dipteren von Central – Asien. *Annuaire du Musée Zoologique de l'Académie Impérial des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg* **12**: 253-256.

BECKER T. 1915: Orthorrhapha Brachycera. Cyclorrhapha Aschiza. Cyclorrhapha Schizophora. Pp. 63-66. In: BECKER T., DZIEDZICKI H., SCHNABL J. & VILLENEUVE J. (eds.): Résultats scientifiques de l'Éxpedition des frères Kuznecov (Kouznetzov) à l'Oural Arctique en 1909, sous la direction de H. Backlund. Diptera. *Mémoires de l'Academie Impérial des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg*, *Serie 8* **28(7)**: 1-67 (+ 4).

BECKER T., KUNTZE R., SCHNABL J. & VILLENEUVE E. 1910: Dipterologische Sammelreise nach Korsika (Dipt.). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1910**: 635-665.

BERNASCONI M. V. 2000: *Mitochondrial DNA sequences in insects phylogeny and taxonomy: Application to the systematics of the Scathophagidae (Diptera, Calyptrata)*. Dissertation zur Dr. Sc. nat. Mathematisch-Natuwissenschaftliche Fakultät der Universität Zürich, 57 pp. (Unpublished).

BERNASCONI M. V., PAWLOWSKI J., VALSANGIACOMO C., PIFFARETTI J.-C. & WARD P. I. 2000a: Phylogeny of the Scathophagidae (Diptera, Calyptratae) based on mitochondrial DNA sequences. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **16**: 308-315.

BERNASCONI M. V., VALSANGIACOMO C., PIFFARETTI J.-C. & WARD P. I. 2000b: Phylogenetic relationships among Muscoidea (Diptera, Calyptratae) based on mitochondrial DNA sequences. *Insect Molecular Biology* **9**: 67-74.

BERNASCONI M. V., VALSANGIACOMO C., PIFFARETTI J.-C. & WARD P. I. 2001: Phylogeny of the genus Scathophaga (Diptera: Scathophagidae) conferred from mitochondrial DNA sequences. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* **79**: 517-524.

BEZZI M. 1918: Studi sulla Dipterofauna nivale delle Alpi Italiane. *Memorie della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali e del Museo Civico di Milano* **9**: 1-164.

BIGOT J. M. F. 1884: Description de Diptères nouveaux récolté par M. le Professeur Margretti dans le Soudan oriental. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France*, *Série 6* **4**: 263-304.

BOHEMAN C. H. 1866: Spetsbergens Insekt-Fauna. *Öfversigt af Kongliga Veteskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar* **22**: 563-577.

BRULLÉ A. 1832: *Expédition scientifique de Morée. Vol. 3(2). Insectes*. 400 pp.

CARLOS-TOLRÁ M. 2006: Datos faunísticos de scatofágidos ibéricos (Diptera: Scathophagidae). *Heteropterus Revista de Entomlogía* **6**: 157-160.

CHANDLER P. 1998: Scathophagidae. Pp.163-165. In: HOLLIS D. (ed.): *Checklist of Insects of the British Isles*

(New Series), Part 1: Diptera (Incorporating a List of Irish Diptera). Royal Entomological Society, London, 234 pp.

CHEN F. W. 1940: *Catalogus insectorum sinensium. (Catalog of Chinese insects). Vol. 5*. Fan Memorial Institut of Biology, Peiping, 524 pp.

COLLART A. 1942: Études biospéleologiques. XXX. Dryomyzidae, Scatophagidae, Anthomyidae, Tachinidae de Transilvanie. *Bulletin du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique* **18(63)**: 1-11.

COLLIN J. E. 1958: A short synopsis of the British Scatophagidae (Diptera). *Transactions of the Society for British Entomology* **13**: 37-56.

COQUILLETT D. W. 1898: On the dipterous family Scatophagidae. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* **6**: 160-166.

COQUILLETT D. W. 1901: New Diptera in the U. S. National Museum. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* **23**: 593-618.

CRESSON E. T. 1918: New North American Diptera (Scatophagidae). *Entomolocal News and Proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* **29**: 133-137.

CURRAN C. H. 1927: Some new Canadian Scatophagidae (Diptera). *Canadian Entomologist* **59**: 253-261.

CURRAN C. H. 1929: New species of Scatophagidae (Diptera). *Canadian Entomologist* **61**: 130-134.

CURTIS J. 1832: *British entomology*. London, Vol. 9: pl. 405.

CZERNY L. 1909: Spanische Dipteren. III. *Verhandlungen des Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesselschaft in Wien* **59**: 121-301.

ČEPELÁK J. & ČEPELÁK S. 1991: Niektoré čeľadi dvojkrídlovcov Zobora. [Certain families of Diptera in Zobor]. *Zobor* (Nitra) **2**: 245-278 (in Slovak, English summary).

DELY-DRASKOVITS Á. 1981: 76. Család: Scatophagidae – Töviseslegyek. [Family Scatophagidae]. *Fauna Hungarica* **115**: 1-52 (in Hungarian).

DRABER-MONKO A. 1991: Scatophagidae. Pp. 231-233. In: RAKOWSKI J. (ed.): *Wykaz zwierzat Polski*. [*Checklist of animals of Poland*]. *Vol. 2*. WPN Ossolineum, Wrocław – Warszawa – Kraków, 342 pp (in Polish).

DZIEDZICKI H. 1887: Beitrag zur Fauna der zweiflügligen Insecten (7. Forsetzung und Schluss). *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* **6**: 37-43.

ELBERG K. 1965: Nekotorie itogi izuchenia mukh semeystva Scatophagidae (Diptera, Calyptrata) v Estonii. (Ergebnisse einer Untersuchungen der Fliegenfamilien Scatophagidae (Diptera, Calyptrata) in Estland). *Eesti NSV Teaduste Akademia Toimetised*, *Biologine Seeria* 14: 346-356 (in Russian, German and Estonian summaries).

ELBERG K.1972: Cordilura remmi sp. n. a new species of Scatophagidae (Diptera) from the Far East. *Acta et Commentationes Universitatis Tartuensis*, *Zoologia – Alaseid Töid* **6**: 91-96.

EMDEN F. I. VAN: 1941: Keys to the Muscidae of the Ethiopian region: Scatophaginae, Anthomyiinae, Lispinae, Faniinae. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* **32**: 251-275.

ENDERLEIN G. 1936: Zweiflügler. In: BROMER P., EHRMAN P. & ULMER G. (eds.): *Die Tierwelt Mitterleuropas. Insecten, 3. Teil*. Verlag von Quelle & Meyer, Leipzig, 259 pp.

ENGELMARK R. 1999: Dungflies (Diptera: Scathophagidae) collected by the Swedish – Russian tundra ecology expedition '94, with the description of two new species; Nanna indotatum and Cochliarium sibiricum. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **120**: 157-167.

EVENHUIS N. L. 1994: *Catalogue of the fossil flies of the World (Insecta: Diptera)*. Backhuys Publishers, Leiden, 600 pp.

FABRICIUS J. C. 1794: *Entomologia systematica emendata et aucta, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species adjectis synonimis locis, observationibus, descriptionibus.Vol. 4*. Proft, Hafniae, i-v + 1-472 pp.

FABRICIUS J. C. 1805: *Systema atliatorum secundum ordines, genera, species adiecta synonymis, locis, observationibus, descriptionibus.* Brunsvigae, xiv + 15-372 + 30 pp. .

FALLÉN C. F. 1810: *Specimen Entomolog. novam Diptera dosponendi methodum exhibens*. Lundae, 26 pp.

FALLÉN C. F. 1819: *Scatomyzidae Sveciae*. Lundae, 10 pp.

FALLÉN C. F. 1823: *Hydromyzides Sveciae*. Lundae, 12 pp.

FALLÉN C. F. 1826: *Supplementum Dipterorum Sveciae*. Lundae, **2**: 9-16.

FAN Z.-D. 1976: (A new species of the genus Nanna Baker from Chinghai China (Diptera: Cordyluridae)). *Acta Entomologica Sinica* **19**: 228-232 (in Chinese, English summary).

FENG Y. 1999: (Three new species of the Calyptratae (Diptera: Sarcophagoidea, Muscoidea) from Sichuan, China.) *Entomotaxonomia* **21**: 138-142 (in Chinese, English summary).

FENG Y. 2002: One new species of Scathophaga from Western Sichuan, China (Diptera: Scathophagidae). *China Journal of Vector Biology and Control* **13**: 365-366 (in Chinese and English).

FENG Y. & FAN Z.-D. 2001: Two new species of the genus Helina (Muscidae) with a further description of Scathophaga chinensis Malloch (Scathophagidae) (Diptera) from Sichuan, China. *Entomotaxonomia* **23**: 187-192 (in Chinese and English).

FRANZ H. 1989: *Die Nordost-Alpen in Spiegel ihrer Landtierwelt. Band 6/2. Eine Gebietsmonographie, umfassend Fauna, Faunengeschichte, Lebensgemeinschaften und Beeinflussung der Tierwelt durch den Menschen*. Universitätsverlag Wagner, Innsbruck, 445 pp.

FUKUHARA N. & KARAHASHI H. 1966a: [Notes on Japanese Cordyluridae (1)]. *Kontyû* **34**: 247 (in Japanese)

FUKUHARA N. & KARAHASHI H. 1966b: [Notes on Japanese Cordyluridae (2)]. *Kontyû* **34**: 288 (in Japanese)

FUKUHARA N. & KARAHASHI H. 1966c: [Notes on Japanese Cordyluridae (3)]. *Kontyû* **34**: 297 (in Japanese).

GIMMERTHAL B. A. 1846: Acht neue, von Herrn Pastor Kawal in Kurland aufgefundene Dipteren-Arten beschreiben von B. A. Gimmerthal. *Korrespondenzblatt der Naturforschen Vereins zu Riga* **1**: 102-106.

GIMMERTHAL B. A. 1847: Vierter Nachtrag zur Dipterologie Russlands. *Bulletin de la Société Impérial des Naturalistes de Moscou* **20**: 140-208.

GORODKOV K. B. 1967: Novye dannye o vysokogornykh Scatophagidae (Diptera) aziatskoy chasti SSSR. (New data on high altitude mountain Scatophagidae (Diptera) from the Asiatic part of the USSR). *Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie* **46**: 445-449 (in Russian, English title).

GORODKOV K. B. 1970: Sem. Scatophagidae (Cordyluridae, Scatomyzidae, Scopeumatidae). Pp. 440-458. In: BEY-BIENKO G. Y. (ed.): *Opredelitel' nasekomykh evropeyskoy chasti SSSR*. [*Keys to the insects of the European part of the USSR*]. *Vol. 5, 2 chast'* [*Vol. 5, part 2*]. Nauka, Leningrad, 943 pp (in Russian).

GORODKOV K. B. 1974: Materialy po faune Scatophagidae (Diptera) Mongol'skoy narodnoy respubliki. (Scatophagidae (Diptera) of Mongolian People's Republic). *Nasekomye Mongolii* **2**: 380-395 (in Russian, English title).

GORODKOV K. B. 1986: Family Scathophagidae. Pp.11-41. In: SOÓS A. & PAPP L. (eds.): *Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera, Vol. 11*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 346 pp.

GORODKOV K. B., PONT A. C. & ROZKOŠNÝ R. 1995: Diptera Muscoidea. In: MINELLI A., RUFO S. & LA POSTA S. (eds.): *Checklist della specie della fauna italiana*. *Fasc. 77*. Calderini, Bologna, 18 pp.

GRUNIN K. J. 1965: K biologii novogo dlya SSSR roda mukh Mixocordylura Hendel (Diptera, Cordyluridae). (On the biology of the genus Mixocordylura Hendel (Diptera Cordyluridae), new to the fauna of the USSR). *Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie* **44**: 584-585 (in Russian, English title).

HACKMAN W. 1956: *The Scatophagidae (Diptera) of Eastern Fennoscandia*. *Fauna Fennica Vol. 2.* Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica, Helsingforsiae, 67 pp.

HACKMAN W. 1969: Some Helomyzidae, Opomyzidae, Sphaeroceridae, Diastatidae, Drosophilidae, Scatophagidae and Hippoboscidae (Diptera) collected in Southern Spain, with description of a new species of Acantholeria. *Entomologiste Meddelselser* **37**: 161-181.

HACKMAN W. 1980: A check list of the Finnish Diptera. II. Cyclorrhapha. *Notulae Entomologicae* **60**: 117-162.

HALIDAY A. H. 1836: Notes, upon Diptera. 2. Characters of some undescribed species of the family Muscidae. *Entomological Magazine* **4(2)**: 147-152.

HARRIS M. 1780: *An Exposition of English incests including the several classes of Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, & Diptera, or bies, flies, & libellulae*. London. **Decad 4**: 100-138.

HEDSTRÖM L. 1991: Svenska insektfynd – rapport 7. (Swedish insect records – report 7). *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **112**: 133-146 (in Swedish, English abstract).

HENDEL F. 1903: Drei neue boreale Muscidae acalyptratae. *Verhandlungen Zoologisch-Botanischen Geselschaft in Wien* **53**: 383-385.

HENDEL F. 1907: Nomina nova für mehrere Gattungen der acalyptraten Musciden. *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* **26**: 26-98.

HENDEL F. 1909: Über eine neue paläarktische Cordyluriden-Gattung. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1909**: 777-782.

HENDEL F. 1910: Ueber die Nomenklatur der Acalyptratengattungen nach Th. Beckers Katalog der palaärtischen Dipteren, Bd. 4. *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* **29**: 307-313.

HENDEL F. 1917: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der acalyptraten Musciden. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1917(1)**: 33-47

HENDEL F. 1924: Ueber das Genus Parallelomma Becker und seine Verwandten in Europa (Diptera, Cordyluridae). *Entomologische Mitteilungen* **13**: 82-84.

HENDEL F. 1925: Neue europäische Minierfliegen. *Konowia* **4**: 301-309.

HENDEL F. 1930a: Eine neue Gymnomera – Art aus Schweden. *Konowia* **9**: 79-80.

HENDEL F. 1930b: Entomologische Ergebnisse der schwedischen Kamtschatka – Expeditionen 1920-1922. 28. Diptera Brachycera, 2. Fam. Cordyluroidae und Dryomyzidae. *Arkiv för Zoologie* **21A(18)**: 1-2.

HERING M. 1923: Minenstudien III. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 188-206.

HERING M. 1955: Zwei neue Cordyluriden aus Japan. *Mushi* **29**: 5-8.

HIRONAGA T. & SUWA M. 2005: Notes on the genus Norellisoma in Japan, with description of a new species (Diptera, Scathophagidae). *Studia Dipterologica* **12**: 199-208.

HOLMGREN A. E. 1869: Bidrag till kännendamen om Beeren Eilands och Spetsbergens Insekt – Fauna. [Contribution to the knowledge of the insect fauna of the Bear Island and Spitsbergen]. *Kongliga Vetenskaps-Academiens Handlingar* **8**: 1-56 (in Swedish).

HOLMGREN A. E. 1880: *Novas species insectorum cura et labore A. E. Nordenskiöld e Novaia Semlia coactorum*. Holmiae, 24 pp.

HOLMGREN A. E. 1883: Diptera. In: HOLMGREN A. E. & AURIVILLIUS C.: Insecta a viris doctissimis Nordenskiöld illum ducem sequentibus in insulis Waigatsch et Novaja Semlia anno 1878 collecta. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **4**: 97-105.

ICZN 1954: Opinion 290. Validisation, under the Plenary Powers, of the generic name Acanthodyla Costa, 1894 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) and Acanthocnema Becker, 1894 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). Pp. 89-98 (= pt. 7). In: HEMMING F. (ed.): *Opinion and declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (q.v.). Vol. 8*. International Comission of Zoological Nomenclature, London, 404 pp.

ICZN 1963: Opinion 678. The suppression under the Plenary Powers of the pamphlet published by Meigen, 1800. *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* **20**: 339-342.

ICZN 1999: *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Fourth Edition*. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, 306 pp.

ILLIGER C.1807: *Fauna Etrusca sistens insecta*. Helmstadii (Helmstedt), vi + 1-511 pp.

JAMES M. T. 1950: The genus Scopeuma in the Western United States and southwestern Canada. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* **43**: 243-253.

JONG H. DE 1985: Norellia spinipes (Meigen) in the Netherlands and its distinction from N. tipularia (Fabricius) (Diptera: Scathophagidae). *Entomologische Berichten* (Amsterdam) **45**: 21-23.

JONG H. DE 2000: The Scathophagidae (Diptera) described by F. M. van der Wulp and J. C. H. de Meijere. *Studia Dipterologica* **1**: 149-154.

JONG H. DE 2005: *Fauna Europaea: Diptera Brachycera. Fauna Europaea version 1.2.* Available online at http://www.faunaeur.org (Last update: 7 March 2005).

KABOS W. J. 1954: Nieuve Nederlandse Diptera. [New Dutch Diptera]. *Entomologische Berichten* (Amsterdam) **15**: 139 (in Dutch).

KALTENBACH J. H. 1874: *Die Pflanzenfeide aus der Klasse der Insecte*. Julius Hoffmann, Stuttgart, 848 pp.

KLOET G. S. & HINCKS W. D. 1975: [Scatophagidae]. Pp. 108-109. In: KLOET G. S. & HINCKS W. D.: *A check list of British insects. Second Edition (Completely revised). Part 5: Diptera and Siphonaptera*. Handbook for Identification of British Insects. Vol. 11(5). Royal Entomological Society, London, 139 pp.

KOWARZ F. 1873: Beitrag zur Dipteren – Fauna Ungarns. *Verhandlungen des Zoologisch-Botanischen Vereins in Wien* **23**: 453-464.

KUTTY S. N., BERNASCONI M. V., ŠIFNER F. & MEIER R. 2006: Sensitivity analysis, molecular systematics and natural history evolution of Scathophagidae (Diptera: Cyclorrhapha: Calyptratae). *Cladistics* **23**: 64-83.

LINNAEUS C. 1758: *Systema naturae per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis. Editio decima, reformata*. Salvii, Holmiae, iv + 824 pp.

LOEW H. 1864: Acht neue Cordylura – Arten. *Wiener Entomologische Monatschrift* **8**: 17-26.
LOEW H. 1869: Diptera Americae septentrionalis indigena. Centuria nona. *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **13**: 129-186.
LOEW H. 1873: *Beschreibung europäischer Dipteren. Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügeligen Insecten, von Johann Wilhelm Meigen. Band 3*. Halle, viii + 320 pp.
LUCAS P. H. 1848: Scatophaga. P. 411. In: D'ORBIGNY Ch. (ed.): *Dictionnaire universel d'histoire naturelle*. *Vol. 11*. Renard, Martinet et C., Paris, 816 pp.
LUNDBECK W. 1901: Diptera groenlandica. *Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra den Naturhistoriske Forening i Kjøbenhavn, Serie 6* **1900**: 281-316.
LUTOVINOVAS E., PAKALNIŠKIS S., PETRUŠIŪNAS A. & RINŠAITĖ J. 2003: A supplement to the Diptera of Lithuania. *Acta Zoologica Lituanica* **13**: 403-410.
MACQUART J. 1835: *Histoire naturelle des Insectees. Diptères. Vol. 2*. Paris, 710 pp.
MACQUART J. 1838: Notice sur troiss Diptères nouveaux des genres Medeterus et Scatophaga. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* **7**: 421-424.
MACQUART J. 1843: Diptères exotiques nouveaux ou peu connus. *Mémoires de la Société de l'Agriculture et des Arts de Lille* **3**: 162-460.
McALPIN J. F. & WOOD W. D. 1989: *Manual of Nearctic Diptera.* Agriculture Canada, Research Branch, Ottawa, 1518 pp.
MALLOCH J. R. 1919a: New species of flies (Diptera) from California. *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Serie 4* **9**: 297-312.
MALLOCH J. R. 1919b: The Diptera collected by the Canadian Expedition, 1913-1918 (excluding the Tipulidae and Culicidae). Pp. 34-90. In: ANDERSON R. M. (ed.): *Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-18. Vol. 3: Insects, Diptera*. Ottawa, Ontario, 90 pp.
MALLOCH J. R. 1920a: Description of new genera and species of Scatophagidae (Diptera). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* **22**: 34-38.
MALLOCH J. R. 1920b: Scientific results of the Katmai Expedition of the National Geographic Society. XII. Description of Diptera of the families Anthomyiidae and Scatophagidae. *Ohio Journal of Sciences* **20**: 267-288.
MALLOCH J. R. 1923a: The cordylurid genus Parallelomma and its nearest allies (Dipt.). *Entomological News* **34**: 139-140.
MALLOCH J. R. 1923b: Insects, arachnids, and chilopods of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Diptera (except Tipulidae, Rhyphidae and Calliphoridae). *North American Fauna* **46**: 17-227.
MALLOCH J. R. 1931: Exotic Muscaridae (Diptera). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, *Series 10* **8**: 425-446.
MALLOCH J. R. 1935: Exotic Muscaridae (Diptera). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, *Series 10* **15**: 242-266.
MEADE R. H. 1885: Description of a new maritime fly belonging to the family Scatomyzides, Fallén. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **22**: 152-154.
MEIGEN J. W. 1800: *Nouvelle classification des mouches à deux ailes (Diptera L.) d'après un plan tout nouveau*. Paris, 44 pp.
MEIGEN J. W. 1803: Versuch einer neuen Gattungstheilung der europäischen zweiflügligen Insekten. *Magazin für Naturkunde* **2**: 259-281.
MEIGEN J. W. 1826: *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügligen Insecten. Vol. 5.* Schulzische Buchhandlung, Hamm, 412 pp.
MEIGEN J. W. 1838: *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügeligen Insecten. Vol. 7.* Schulzische Buchhandlung, Hamm, xii + 434 pp.
MEIJERE J. C. H. DE 1907: Eerste Supplement op de Nieuwe Naamlijst van Nederlandche Diptera. [The first supplement to the new checklist of Dutch flies]. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **50**: 151-195 (in Dutch, with German descriptions).
MEIJERE J. C. H. DE 1916: Tweede Supplement op de Nieuwe Naamlijst van Nederlandche Diptera. [The second supplement to the new checklist of Dutch flies]. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **59**: 293-320 (in Dutch).
MEIJERE J. C. H. DE 1919: Derde Supplement op de Nieuwe Naamlijst van Nederlandche Diptera. [The third supplement to the new checklist of Dutch flies]. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **62**: 161-195 (in Dutch).

MEIJERE J. C. H. DE 1928: Vierde Supplement op de Nieuwe Naamlijst van Nederlandche Diptera. [The fourth supplement to the new checklist of Dutch flies]. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **71**: 11-83 (in Dutch, with German descriptions).

MEIJERE J. C. H. DE 1940a: Hydromyza livens (Fabricius) en Notiophila brunnipes Rob.-Desv., twee Dipteren, wier levenswijze verband houdt met Nymphaea alba L. [Hydromyza livens (Fabricius) and Notiophila brunnipes Rob.-Desv., two flies associated with Nyphaea alba L.]. *Entomologiche Berichten* (Amsterdam) **10**: 220-222 (in Dutch).

MEIJERE J. C. H. DE 1940b: Über die Larven der in Orchideen minierenden Dipteren. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **83**: 122-127.

MEIJERE J. C. H. DE 1946: Zevende Supplement op de Nieuwe Naamlijst van Nederlandche Diptera van 1898. (Eerste Supplement op mijne Naamlijst van 1939). [The seventh supplement to the new checklist of Dutch flies from 1898. (The first supplement to my checklist from 1939)]. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **87**: 1-25 (in Dutch).

MERCIER L. 1925: Diptères de la Côte du Calvados. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* **65**: 173-182.

MERZ B. & BÄCHLI G. 1998: 96. Scathophagidae. Pp. 311-312. In: MERZ B., BÄCHLI G., HAENNI J.-P. & GOSETH Y. (eds.): *Diptera-Checklist. Fauna Helvetica 1*. Centre Suisse de Cartographie de la Faune & Schweizerische Entomologische Gesellschaft, Neuchâtel, 369 pp.

MICHELSEN V. 2007: The identity of Chirosia cepelaki Teschner, 1978 (Diptera: Anthomyiidae & Scathophagidae). *Genus* **18**: 503-506.

MIK J. 1884: Fünf neue österreichische Dipteren. *Verhandlungen der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien* **33**: 251-262.

MIK J. 1887: Ueber Dipteren. *Verhandlungen der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien* **37**: 173-188.

MORGE G. 1967: Diptera Collectionis P. Gabriel Strobl – I. (Vorwort und Exemplare Nr. 1 bis 1890). *Beiträge zur Entomologie* **17**: 151-224.

MORGE G. 1976: Diptera Collectionis P. Gabriel Strobl – IX. *Beträge zur Entomologie* **26**: 531-541.

NELSON J. M. 1998: Cordilura similis Siebke (Diptera: Scathophagidae) a problematic species associated with Carex aquatilis Wahlenberg. *Entomological Gazette* **49**: 199-201.

NELSON J. M. & GREVE L. 2002: New species of dung flies (Diptera, Scathophagidae) from Norway with a checklist of the Norwegian Scathophagidae. *Norwegian Journal of Entomology* **49**: 41-47.

NELSON J. M. & ŠIFNER F. 2000: A redescription of Norellisoma flavicorne (Meigen, 1826) (Dipt., Scathophagidae), with account of its biology and notes on other members of the genus. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **136**: 31-35.

NEUHAUS G. H. 1866: *Diptera Marchica. Systematisches Verzeichniss der Zweiflügler der Mark Brandenburg mit kurzen Beschreibung und analytischen Bestimmungs-Tabellen.* Nikolaische Verlags Buchhandlung R. Stricker, Berlin, 371 pp.

NIELSEN P., RINGDAHL O. & TUXEN S. L. 1954: Diptera (exclusive of Ceratopogonidae and Chironomidae). In: ANDERSSON A. & TUXEN S. L. (eds.): *The Zoology of Iceland. Vol. III. Part 48a*. Ejnar Munksgaard, Copenhagen & Reykjavik, 189 pp.

NOVÁK I. 1989: Seznam lokalit a jejich kódů pro síťové mapování entomofauny Československa. [List of localities and their codes for grid mapping of the insects of Czechoslovakia]. *Zprávy Československé Společnosti Entomologické při ČSAV* **25**: 3-4 (in Czech).

OLDENBERG G. L. 1923: Neue Acalyptraten (Diptera) meiner Ausbeute. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **3**: 307-319.

OSTEN-SACKEN C. R. 1878: Catalogue of the described Diptera of North America (Second edition). *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* **16**: 1-276.

OZEROV A. L. 1993: Novie palearkticheskie vidi roda Norellia (Diptera, Scathophagidae). (New Palaearctic species of the genus Norellia (Diptera, Scathophagidae)). *Vestnik Zoologii* **1993(5)**: 67-73 (in Russian, English summary).

OZEROV A. L.1996: Scathophaga exalata sp.n. (Diptera, Scathophagidae) with reduced wings from Kuril Islands. *Far East Entomologist* **35**: 1-4.

OZEROV A. L. 1997: Pyat' novykh vidov roda Cordilura (Diptera, Scathophagidae) s Dal'nego vostoka Rossii. (Five new species of the genus Cordilura (Diptera, Scathophagidae) from the Russian Far East). *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal* **76**: 1424-1429 (in Russian, English summary).

OZEROV A. L. 1999: K faune dvukrylykh roda Cochliarium (Diptera, Scathophagidae). (To the fauna of Cochliarium (Diptera, Scathophagidae)). *Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal* **78**: 635-637 (in Russian, English summary).

OZEROV A. L. 2005: Primary types of Diptera (Insecta) in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (ZMUM). I. Families Acarthophthalmidae, Asilidae, Carnidae, Conopidae, Dryomyzidae, Ephydridae, Lauxaniidae, Milichiidae, Neotthiophilidae, Pallopteridae, Piophilidae, Scathophagidae, Sepsidae. *Russian Entomological Journal* **14**: 125-137.

OZEROV A. L. 2006: Novye vidy dvukrylykh semeystva Scathophagidae s Altaya i Dal'nego Vostoka Rossii. (New species of the family Scathophagidae (Diptera) from Altai and Far East of Russia). *Euroasian Entomological Journal* **5**: 333-336 (in Russian, English abstract).

OZEROV A. L. 2007: Four new species of dung flies (Diptera: Scathophagidae) from Russian Far East. *Russian Entomological Journal* **16**: 123-126.

PAKALNIŠKIS S., RINŠAITĖ J., SPRANGAUSKAITĖ-BERNOTIENĖ R., BUTAUTAITĖ R. & PODĖNAS S. 2000: Checklist of Lithuanian Diptera. *Acta Zoologica Lituanica* **10**: 3-58.

PANDELLÉ L. 1901: Études sur les Muscides de France. *Revue d'Entomologie* **20**: 303-334.

PANDELLÉ L. 1904: Catalogue des Muscides de France. *Revue d'Entomologie* **23 (Suppl.)**: 1-34.

PANZER G. W. F. 1798: *Fauna Insectorum Germaniae initia oder Deutschlands Insecten. Heft 59*. Gemahlt von J. D. E. Preysler, Nürenberg, 24 pp.

PAPP L 2001a: Scathophagidae. Pp. 381-384. In: PAPP L. (ed.): *Checklist of the Diptera of Hungary*. Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, 550 pp.

PAPP L. 2001b: Cyclorrhapha flies new for the fauna of Hungary (Diptera). *Folia Entomologica Hungarica* **62**: 283-292.

PAPP L. 2003: Further additions and corrections to the Hungarian checklist (Diptera). *Folia Entomologica Hungarica* **64**: 309-339

PAPP L. 2006: New records of Diptera species from Hungary, with the list of Hungarian Scathophagidae. *Folia Entomologica Hungarica* **67**: 221-228.

PERRIS E. 1839: Notice sur quelques Diptères nouveaux. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* **8**: 47-57

POKORNY E. 1887: III. Beitrag zur Dipterenfauna Tirols. *Verhandlungen Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien* **37**: 381-420.

PONT A. C. 1995: *The type-material of Diptera (Insecta) described by G. H. Verrall and J. E. Collin*. Oxford University Museum, Publication 3. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 223 pp.

PONT A. C. & MICHELSEN V. 1982: The Muscoidea described by Moses Harris (Diptera: Fanniidae, Scathophagidae, Anthomyidae, Muscidae). *Steenstrupia* **8**: 25-46.

PORTSCHINSKIY I. A. 1887: Diptera europaea et asiatica nova aut minus cognita. *Horae Societatis Entomologicae Rossicae* **21**: 176-200.

PRUNER L. & MÍKA P. 1996: Seznam obcí a jejich částí v České republice s čísly mapových polí pro síťové mapování fauny. (List of settlements in the Czech Republic with associated map field codes for faunistic grid mapping system). *Klapalekiana* **32 (Supplement)**: 1-175 (in Czech, English summary).

PÜCHEL F. 1999: Scathophagidae. Pp. 186-187. In: STARK A. & MENZEL F. (eds.): Dipterologische Monographien. *Studia Dipterologica*, *Supplement* **2**: 1-354.

REICHE L. 1857: [M. Reiche donne la description sommaire de cinq espèces nouvelles d'Insectes, provenant de l'expedition aux meres arctiques, effectuée en 1856, sous la direction de S. A. I. le prince Napoléon]. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France*, *Serie 3* **5(Bulletin)**: viii-ix.

RINGDAHL O. 1920: Neue skandinavische Dipteren. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **41**: 24-40.

RINGDAHL O. 1928: Neue skandinavische Dipteren. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **49**: 18-21.

RINGDAHL O. 1936: Anteckningar till svenska arter av familjen Scopeumatidae (Diptera). [Contribution to the Swedish species of the family Scopeumatidae (Diptera)]. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **57**: 158-179 (in Swedish, descriptions in German).

RINGDAHL O. 1937: Eine Namensänderung. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **58**: 38.

RINGDAHL O. 1952: Catalogus Insectorum Sveciae. XI. Diptera Cyclorrhapha: Muscaria Schizometopa. *Opuscula Entomologica* (Lund) **17**: 129-186.

RINGDAHL O. 1958: Dipterologiska notiser 16 och 17. 16. Norrländska Diptera brachycera. [Dipterological notes 16 and 17. 16. Norwegian Diptera brachycera]. *Opuscula Entomologica* (Lund) **23**: 90-94 (in Swedish, German summary without title).

ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY J. B. 1830: Essai sur les Myodaires. Sciences Mathématiques et Physique. *Mémoires Présenté par Divers Sanans à l'Academie Royale des Scineces de l'Institute de France, Série 2* **2**: 1-813.

RONDANI C. 1856: *Dipterologiae Italicae Prodromus, Vol. I: Genera Italica ordinis dipterorum ordinatum disposita et descripta et in familias et strips aggregata*. Tipographia Alexandri Stochi, Parmae, 228 pp.

RONDANI C. 1866: *Scatophaginae Italicae collectae et in ordinem dispositae. Dipterologicae Italicae Prodromi, Dipterorum Strips XVIII*. Milano, 51 pp.

RONDANI C. 1867: Scatophaginae Italicae collectae et in ordinem dispositae. Dipterologicae italicae Prodromi. Pars VII., Fasc. I., Dipterorum Stirps XVIII. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali e del Museo Civile e Storia Naturale Milano* **10**: 85-135.

ROSER C. VON 1840: III. Beitrag zur Vaterlandkunde. Erster Nachtrag zu dem in Jahre 1834 bekannt gemachten Verzeichnisse in Württenberg vorkommenden zweiflügligen Insekten. *Correspondensblatt der Königlich Württenbergischen Landsawirtschaftlichen Vereins* (Stuttgart, Tübingen) **1(1)**: 49-64.

ROSS J. 1835: *Narrative of a second voyage in search of a North-West Passage and of residence in the Arctic Regions during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833. Appendix*. Natural History, London, cxliv pp.

SABROWSKY C. W. 1999: Family – Group Names in Diptera. An annotated catalog. MYIA. *International Journal of the North American Dipterist's Society* **10**: 3-576.

SACK P. 1937: 62a. Cordyluridae. In: LINDNER E. (ed.): *Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region*. *Vol. 7*. E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung (Erwin Nägele), Stuttgart, 103 pp + 6 pls.

SASAKAWA M. 1986: Two New Species of the Genus Cordilura Fallén (Diptera, Scatophagidae) from Japan. *Proceedings of the Japanese Society of Systematic Zoology* **33**: 40-44.

SAY T. 1823: Description of dipterous Insects of the United States. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* **3**: 38-66, 73-104.

SCHACHT W. 2000: Zweiflügler aus Bayern XIV (Diptera: Scatophagidae, Fanniidae). *Entomofauna* **21**: 181-188.

SCHINER J. R. 1864a: *Fauna Austriaca. Die Fliegen (Diptera). II. Theil.* Verlag von Carl Gerold's Sohn, Wien, 658 pp.

SCHINER J. R. 1864b: *Catalogus Systematicus Dipterorum Europae.* Societas zoologico-botanica, Vindobona, 115 pp.

SÉGUY E. 1932: Étude des mouches phytophages. *Encyclopedia Entomologica*, *Diptera* **2**: 151-155.

SÉGUY E. 1934: Dipterès (Brachycères) (Muscidae Acalypterae et Scatophagidae). In: CHOPARD L. (ed.): *Faune de France. Vol. 28*. Paul Lechevalier et Fils, Paris, 832 pp + xxvii pls.

SÉGUY E. 1948: Diptères nouveaux ou peu connus d'Extrême-Orient. *Notes d'Entomologie Chinoise* **7**: 153-172.

SÉGUY E. 1952: Diptera, Fam. Scatophagidae. In: WYTSMAN P. (ed.): *Genera Insectorum, Fasc. 209*. Desmett-Verteneuil Imprimeur-Editeur, Bruxelles, 107 pp.

SÉGUY E. 1962: Deux Myodaires nouveaux de Chine (Insectes Diptères). *Bulletin du Muséeum d'Histoire Naturelle Paris* **34**: 453-458.

SIEBKE H. 1873: Bidrag til Norges Insektfauna. [Contribution to the insects fauna of Norway]. *Nytt Magazin for Naturvidenskabene* **1873**: 39-102 (in Norwegian).

STACKELBERG A. A. 1952: Noviye vidi Cordyluridae (Diptera) severa SSSR. [New species of Cordyluridae (Diptera) from the north of USSR]. *Trudy Zoologichekogo Instituta Akademii Nauk* **12**: 405-407 (in Russian).

STEPHENS J. F. 1829: *A systematic catalogue of British insects: an attempt to arrange all the hitherto discovered indigenous insects in accordance with their natural affinities. Insecta haustelata. Vol. 2*. Published for the author by Baldwin and Cradock, London, 388 pp.

STROBL G. 1894: Die Dipteren von Steiermark. II. Theil. *Mitteilungen der Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins für Steiermark* **30**: 1-152.

STROBL G. 1898: Die Dipteren von Steirmark (IV. Theil). *Mitteilungen der Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins für Steiermark* **34**: 161-298.

STROBL G. 1899: Spanische Dipteren. VI. Theil. *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* **18**: 213-229.

STROBL G. 1900: Dipterofauna von Bosnien, Hercegovina und Dalmatien. *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und Herzegovina* **7**: 552-670.

SUN X.1992: (Notes on the genus Norellia from China (Diptera, Scathophagidae)). *Sinozoologia* **4**: 335-338 (in Chinese, with English summary).

SUN X.1993: (Notes on the genus Cordilura Fallén from China (Diptera, Scathophagidae)). *Sinozoologia* **5**: 437-440 (in Chinese, with English summary).

SUWA M. 1986: The genus Acanthocnema in Asia and Europe, with description of three new species from Japan and Nepal (Diptera: Scathophagidae). *Insecta Matsumurana*, *New Series* **34**: 1-33.

SZILÁDY Z. 1926: Dipterenstudien. II. Bemerkungen über einige Scatophagiden des Ungarischen National Museum. *Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici* **24**: 593-597.

SZILÁDY Z. 1943: Bemerkungen über Cordyluriden und Lauxaniden (Dipetra). *Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici* **36**: 179-184.

ŠIFNER F. 1964: Revise druhů čel. Scatophagidae (Diptera) ze sbírek Národního Musea v Praze. (La révision des espèces da la famille Scatophagidae (Diptera) des collections du Musée National de Pargue). *Časopis Národního Musea*, *Řada Přírodovědná* **133**: 141-149 (in Czech, French summary).

ŠIFNER F. 1968: Description de la femelle de Spathephilus breviventris (Loew) de la Tchécoslovaquie (Diptera, Scatophagidae). *Acta Entomologica Bohemoslovaca* **65**: 467-469.

ŠIFNER F. 1969: Beiträge zur Kenntiss der fauna Afghanistans (Scatophagidae, Diptera). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae Naturales* **54**: 293-296.

ŠIFNER F. 1973: Norellisoma seguyi sp. n. de Yougoslavie (Diptera, Scatophagidae). *Acta Entomologica Bohemoslovaca* **70**: 214-216.

ŠIFNER F. 1974: A quelques problèmes taxonomiques de la famille Scatophagidae (Diptera). *Folia Facultatis Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Purkynianae Brunensis* **15**: 97-103.

ŠIFNER F. 1975: Scatophagidae (Diptera) de Mongolie. *Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici* **67**: 219-227.

ŠIFNER F. 1977a: Les espèces de la famille Scatophagidae (Diptera) dans le système Alpe – Carpatien. *Práce Slovenskej Entomologickej Spoločnosti pri SAV* **1**: 261-280.

ŠIFNER F. 1977b: Les nouvelles indications taxonomiques de la famille Scatophagidae (Diptera). In: Dipterologica Bohemoslovaca II. *Acta Universitatis Carolinae Biologica* **1977**: 397-402.

ŠIFNER F. 1978: La révision synonymique des espèces du genre Americina Malloch, 1923 (Diptera, Scatophagidae). Pp. 283-302. In: ORSZÁGH I. (ed.): *Dipterologica Bohemoslovaca*. *Vol. 1. Proccedings of the IVth Meeting of Czechoslovak Dipterists*. Veda, Bratislava, 357 pp.

ŠIFNER F. 1981: Les résultats de l'éxpedition entomologique Tchécoslovaque – iranienne à l'Iran en 1973. *Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae* **40**: 95-104.

ŠIFNER F. 1995a: Addition to catalogue of flies of the Palaearctic region (Diptera, Scathophagidae). *European Journal of Entomology* **92**: 513-515.

ŠIFNER F. 1995b: Druhy čel. Scathophagidae (Diptera) pražských chráněných území, České republiky a druhy rodu Norellisoma Wahlgren palearktické oblasti. [Species of the family Scathophagidae (Diptera) of the protected areas in Praha, of the Czech Republic, and species of the genus Norellisoma Wahlgren of the Palaearctic region]. *Bohemia Centralis* **24**: 89-128 (in Czech and in English).

ŠIFNER F. 1999: New genus and four species of the family Scathophagidae (Diptera) from the Palaearctic region. *Folia Heyrovskyana* **7**: 53-60.

ŠIFNER F. 2000: Three new species of the genus Scathophaga (Diptera, Scathophagidae). *Folia Heyrovskyana* **8**: 193-196.

ŠIFNER F. 2002: Parallelomma lautereri sp. nov. from China. *Acta Musei Moraviae*, *Scientiae Biologicae* **87**: 83-85.

ŠIFNER F. 2003a: The family Scathophagidae (Diptera) of the Czech and Slovak Republics (with notes on selected Palaearctic taxa). *Acta Musei Nationalis Pragae*, *Series B – Historia Naturalis* **59**: 1-90.

ŠIFNER F. 2003b: Two new species of the family Scathophagidae (Diptera) from the Czech and Slovak Republics. *Journal of the National Museum Prague*, *Natural History Series* **72**: 77-80.

ŠIFNER F. 2004: Three new species of scatophagid flies from the Palaearctic region with a description of male Hexamitocera martineki (Diptera, Scathophagidae). *Journal of the National Museum, Natural History Series* (Praha) **73**: 105-110.

ŠIFNER F. 2006a: Norellisoma jelineki sp. nov. – a new species from the Czech Republic (Diptera: Scathophagidae). *Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae* **46**: 193-196.

ŠIFNER F. 2006b: Faunistic records from the Czech and Slovak Republics. Diptera, Scathophagidae. *Entomofauna Carpathica* **18**: 33.

ŠIFNER F. 2008: Three new species of the family Scathophagide (Diptera) from the Palaearctic region with a redescription of the male of Amaurosoma longicorne. *Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae* **48**: 103-109.

TESCHNER D. 1978: Chirosia cepelaki nov. spec. aus der Kleinen Fatra, Slowakei. Faunistické správy. *Biológia* (Bratislava) **53**: 911-914.

THOMSON C. G. 1868: 6. Diptera. Species nova descripsit. *Kongliga Svenska Veteskaps- Akademiens Handlingar* **2**: 443-614.

TOWNSEND C. H. T. 1891: Description of a muscid bred from swine dung, with notes on two muscid genera. *Canadian Entomologist* **23**: 152-155.

VERRALL G. H. 1901: *A list of British Diptera. 2nd edition*. University Press, Cambridge, 47 pp.

VILLENEUVE J. 1917: Description de deux Muscides nouveaux (Dipt.). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1917**: 306-309.

VIMMER A. 1937a: Nový druh rodu Amaurosoma Beck. (Scatoph., Diptera). [New species of the genus Amaurosoma Beck. (Scatoph., Diptera)]. *Časopis Československé Společnosti Entomologické* **34**: 118 (in German, with Czech title only).

VIMMER A. 1937b: Nový druh rodu Clidogastra (Scopeum. – Dipt). Eine neue Art der Clidogastra – Gattung (Scopeum. – Dipt.). *Entomologické Listy* (Brno) **1**: 29 (in Czech and German).

VIMMER A. 1947: Zaujímavá Clidogastra z Vysokých Tatier. [An interesting Clidogastra from the Vysoké Tatry Mts.]. *Prírodovedný Sborník* (Bratislava) **2**: 249-251 (in Slovak, French summary).

VOCKEROTH J. R. 1956: Distribution patterns of the Scatomyzinae (Diptera, Muscidae). *Proceedings of 10th International Congres of Entomology* **1**: 619-626.

VOCKEROTH J. R. 1958: Chapter XVII. Diptera (Muscidae): Scatomyzidae. Pp. 517-520. In: HANSTRÖM B., BRINCK P. & RUDEBECK G. (eds): *South African Animal Life*. *Results of the Lund University expedition in 1950-1951. Vol. 5*. Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri Aktiebolag, Uppsala, 520 pp.

VOCKEROTH J. R. 1965: Subfamily Scatophaginae. Pp. 826-842. In: STONE A., SABROWSKY C. W., WIRTH W. W., FOOTE R. H. & COULSON J. R. (eds.): *A catalog of the Diptera of America north of Mexico*. *Agricultural Handbook No. 267*. Agricultural Research Service, United States Departement of Agriculture, Washington D.C., 1696 pp.

VOCKEROTH J. R. 1977: Family Scathophagidae. Pp. 436-438. In: DELFINADO M. D. & HARDY D. E. (eds.): *A catalog of Diptera of the Oriental region. Vol. 3, suborder Cyclorrhapha (excluding division Aschiza)*. University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 854 pp.

VOCKEROTH J. R. 1980: 82. Family Scathophagidae. P. 714. In: CROSKEY R. W. (ed.): *Catalogue of the Diptera of the Afrotropical region.* British Museum (Natural History), London, 1437 pp.

VOCKEROTH J. R. 1989: Scathophagidae. Pp. 1085-1097. In: McALPIN J. F. & WOOD D. M. (eds.): *Manual of Nearctic Diptera. Vol. 2*. Agriculture Canada, Research Branch, Ottawa, 1518 pp.

VOCKEROTH J. R. 1995: Validisation of nomina nuda of Nearctic Tethinidae, Scathophagidae, and Muscidae proposed in Manual of Nearctic Diptera. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* **97**: 732-734.

WAHLGREN E. 1917: 6. Fam. Kolflugor. Cordyluridae. Pp. 132-160. In: *Svensk Insektfauna (q.v.). 11: Diptera, Suborder II: Cyclorhapha, Group 2: Schizophora*. Entomologiska Foreningen i Stockholm, Stockholm (in Swedish).

WALKER F. 1849: *List of specimens of dipterous insects in the collection of the British Museum. Vol. 4*. London, 689-1192 pp.

WALKER F. 1858: Charecters of undescribed Diptera in the collection of W. W. Saunders. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, New Series* **4**: 190-235.

WERNER D., MANN D. J. & PONT A. C. 2006: Note on predation by Scathophagidae (Diptera) on Simuliidae (Diptera). *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **142**: 143-150.

WESTWOOD J. O. 1840: Order XIII. Diptera Aristotle. (Antlianta Fabricius. Halteriptera Clairv.). Pp. 125-154. In: WESTWOOD J. O.: *Synopsis of the genera of British Insects. An introduction to the modern classification of insects*. Vol. 2, London, vi + 587 pp.

WIEDEMANN C. R. W. 1818: Neue Insecten vom Gebirge der Guten Hoffnung. *Zoologisches Magazin* (Kiel) **1**: 40-48.

WIEDEMANN C. R. W. 1830: *Aussereuropäische zweiflügelige Insecten. Vol. 2.* Hamm, xii + 684 pp.
WULP F. M. VAN DER 1871: Dipterologische aanteekeningen. No. 3. VI. Muscidae Acalypterae. [Dipterological notes. No. 3. VI. Muscidae Acalypterae]. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **14**: 186-210 (in Dutch).
ZELENÝ J. 1972: Návrh členění Československa pro faunistický výzkum. (Entwurf einer Gliederung der Tschechoslowakei für Zwecke der Faunistischer Vorschung). *Zprávy Československé Společnosti Entomologické při ČSAV* **8**: 3-16 (in Czech, German summary).
ZETTERSTEDT J. W. 1821: *Iter Lapponicum. Vol. 1*. Lund, 263 pp.
ZETTERSTEDT J. W. 1838: *Dipterologis Scandinaviae, Sectio 3: Diptera,* Sumtibus Leopoldi Voss, Lipsiae, 477-868 pp.
ZETTERSTEDT J. W. 1846: *Diptera Scandinaviae. Disposita et descripta. Vol. 5.* Lundae, 1739-2162 pp.
ZETTERSTEDT J. W. 1855: *Diptera Scandinaviae. Disposita et descripta. Vol. 12*. Lundae, 4547-4942 pp.
ZETTERSTEDT J. W. 1860: *Diptera Scandinaviae. Disposita et descripta.Vol. 14*. Lundae, 6191-6609 pp.
ZIEMSEN E. 1964: *The Type material of I. C. Fabricius*. Munksgaard, Copenhagen, 656 pp.

Index

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

U

V

Z