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## NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN TEPHRITIDAE (DIPTERA, CYCLORRHAPHA) FROM EUROPE

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**New and Little-Known Tephritidae (Diptera, Cyclorhapha) from Europe.** Korneyev V. A. — Two new species of the tribe Terelliini (Tephritinae) are described. *Terellia (Cerajocera) cyanooides* Korneyev sp. n. from northeastern Ukraine differs from other species of the subgenus by combination of banded wing, unmodified pedicel, black-spotted katepisternum and small size; its larvae bore stems of *Jurinea* sp. ex *cyanooides* aggr. on sand dunes in pine forests. *Orellia tragopogonis* Korneyev et Dirlbek sp. n. from Spain fits near *O. scorzonerae* (Robineau-Desvoidy), differing by fused apical and preapical wing crossbands, fore femur dorsally white setose and by larger size; its larvae feed in flower heads of *Tragopogon dubium*. 14 species of Tephritidae are recorded for the first time from certain European countries. Keys to species of *Terellia* subgenus *Cerajocera* and *Orellia* are provided.

Key words: Diptera, Tephritidae, Europe, new species, new records.

**Новые и малоизвестные Tephritidae (Diptera, Cyclorhapha) из Европы.** Корнеев В. А. — Описаны два новых вида трибы Тереллини (Tephritinae). *Terellia (Cerajocera) cyanooides* Korneyev sp. n. с северо-востока Украины отличается от других видов подрода комбинацией полосатого рисунка крыла, невидоизмененного педицеллюма, катепистернума с черным пятном и малыми размерами тела; личинки буравят стебли *Jurinea* sp. ex *cyanooides* aggr. на песчаных холмах в сосновом бору. *Orellia tragopogonis* Korneyev et Dirlbek sp. n. из Испании близка *O. scorzonerae* (Robineau-Desvoidy), отличаясь соединенными апикальной и преапикальной перевязями крыла, передним бедром, покрытым дорсально белыми волосками, а также большими размерами; личинки питаются в соцветиях *Tragopogon dubium*. 14 видов Tephritidae впервые отмечены из ряда стран Европы. Приведены таблицы для определения видов *Terellia* подрода *Cerajocera* и рода *Orellia*.

Ключевые слова: Diptera, Tephritidae, Европа, новые виды, новые находки.

### Introduction

The fruit flies (Tephritidae) are one of the most economically important Diptera families, first of all, in tropics and subtropics. In Palearctic Region, and especially in Europe, this family is represented by the asparagus fly *Plioreocepta poeciloptera* (Schrank) and a few dozens of fruit-feeding species, including the medfly *Ceratitidis capitata* (Wiedemann), the cherry fruit fly *Rhagoletis cerasi* (Linnaeus), but the vast majority of Palearctic species, which belong in the subfamily Tephritinae, feed in flowerheads and stems (often forming galls) on plants of the family Asteraceae. European fauna is comparatively well known, except for Balkan countries and some regions of Eastern Europe.

Dr. Bernhard Merz (Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneve) kindly sent me his manuscript of the Tephritidae chapter of the Fauna Europaea Dipteran volume (Merz, in press) for preliminary reviewing. Comparison of the distributional data against the material deposited in my collection (CVK) and in collections of the I. I. Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology (Kyiv), Deutsche Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde (DEI), Termesztudományi Múzeum, Budapest (TMB), Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NHMW), Národní Muzeum v Praze (NMP), Zoological Museum of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZISP) and Zoological Museum of the M. V. Lomonosov University, Moscow (ZMUM), added a few new data based upon the material listed below.

Morphological terminology follows J. F. McAlpine (1981).

### *Euphranta connexa* (Fabricius, 1794)

Material examined. Moldova, Goian, 14.06.1986, 2 ♂, 4 ♀ (Korneyev) (CVK).

Comments. First record from Moldova.

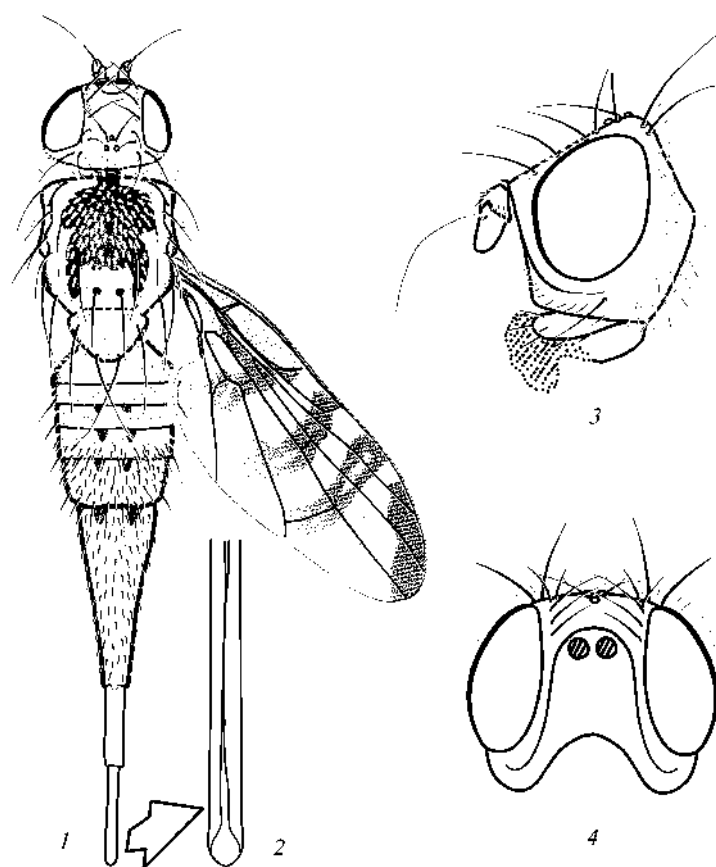


Fig. 1. *Terellia (Cerajocera) euura* (Loew), holotype: 1 — total view, dorsally; 2 — aculeus tip, ventral view, enlarged; 3 — head, lateral view; 4 — face (antennae not shown).

Рис. 1. *Terellia (Cerajocera) euura* (Loew), голотип: 1 — общий вид, дорсально; 2 — вершина акулеуса, вентрально, увеличено; 3 — голова, сбоку; 4 — лицо (антенны не показаны).

### *Trypeta zoe* Meigen, 1826

Material examined. Belarus: vicinity of Minsk, 23.05.1979, 2 ♂ (V. Nazarov) (CVK).

Comments. First record from Belarus.

### *Rhagoletis cerasi* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined. Croatia: "Split. D[almatien]" 21.04.1961, ♀ (TMB). Greece, Makedonia, Kilkis, Koupa, 5.06.2002, 2 ♂, 3 ♀ (Korneyev) (CVK).

Comments. First record from Croatia and Greece.

### *Terellia (Cerajocera) euura* (Hering) (fig. 1)

Material examined. Holotype ♀, SE of European, Russia, "Had", "293", "coll. // H. Loew", "Sarepta // Christoph" [latest cyan label], "eu- // ura // Lw." [Loew's writing], "Type" [red paper label added by Enderlein] (ZMHB).

Comments. This species is known only from its type locality. Further records from Ukraine and Uzbekistan (Richter, 1970) are based upon misidentified specimens of *Chaetostomella cylindrica* Robineau-Desvoidy ("Aleshki Kherson [Gov.], 12.07.1924", ♂) (ZISP), and *Terellia (Cerajocera)* sp. near *maculicauda* Chen ("Katta-Kurgan, 16.05.1929") (ZISP).

***Terellia (Cerajocera) tussilaginis* (Fabricius)**

Material examined. Estonia, Koeru; Peedu, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (Stackelberg); Lithuania, Kaunas ("Kowno"), ♀ (ZISP).

Comments. First record from Estonia and Lithuania.

***Terellia (Cerajocera) cyanoides* Korneyev, sp. n. (fig. 2)**

Material examined. Holotype ♂, Ukraine, Chernihivs'ka Oblast', Yaduty 40 km NW of Bakhmach, sand dunes in a pine forest, from stems of *Jurinea* sp. ex *cyanoides* aggr., 17.08.2000 — exit 1.03.2001 (V. Korneyev) (SIZK). Paratypes: ♂, 3 ♀ (aculeus exposed in 2 ♀), same label as in the holotype (CVK, SIZK).

Description. Body yellow to brownish-yellow in dry specimens, somewhat greenish-yellow in live specimens.

Male. Head (fig. 2, 1) yellow, except for ocellar triangle black. Head length : height : width ratio = 1 : 1.13 : 1.43. Scapus and pedicel uniformly yellow, without darker marks, scapus with 6–8 blackish setulae at dorso-apical margin, pedicel with thin

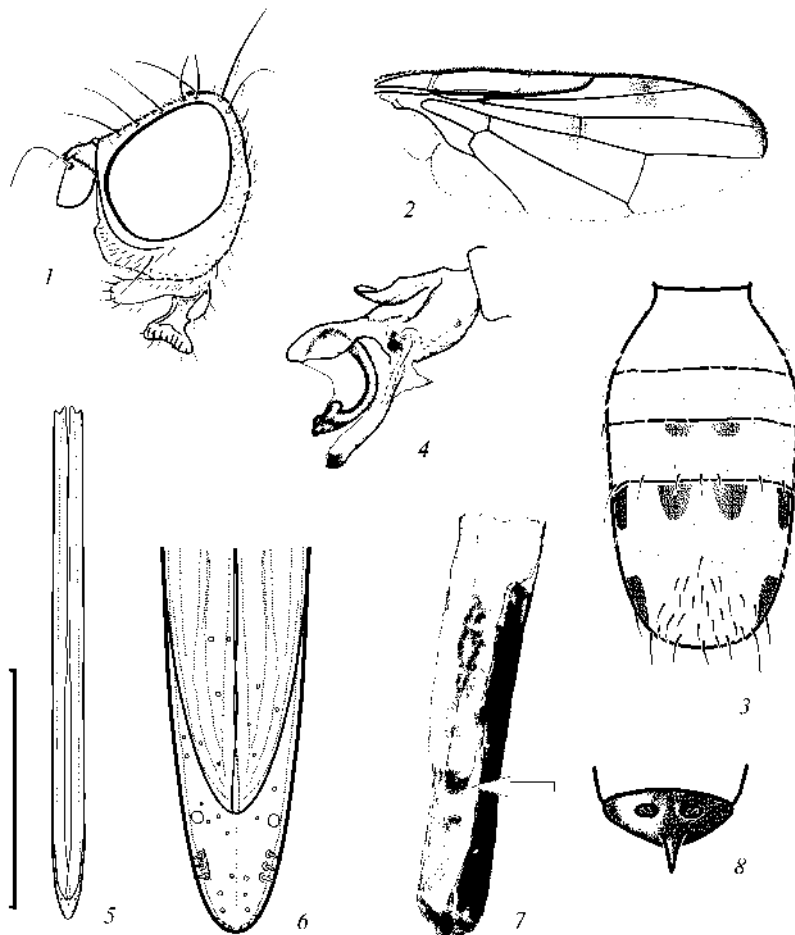


Fig. 2. *Terellia (Cerajocera) cyanoides*: 1 — head, lateral view; 2 — wing; 3 — male abdomen; 4 — glans of phallus; 5 — aculeus; 6 — apex, enlarged; 7 — puparium in stem; 8 — caudal segment of puparium. Scale bar 1 mm.

Рис. 2. *Terellia (Cerajocera) cyanoides*: 1 — голова, вид сбоку; 2 — крыло; 3 — брюшко самца; 4 — гланс фаллюса; 5 — акулеус; 6 — вершина, увеличено; 7 — пупарий; 8 — каудальный сегмент пупария. Масштабная линейка 1 мм.

and short black setulae: 4–7 on dorso-lateral, 12–15 on dorso-medial surface (1 longer seta plus 3–4 irregular rows of shorter setulae) and 9–12 setulae forming single row at apico-ventral margin. Flagellomere 1 light yellow, 1.8 times longer than wide. Arista bare, 1.6–1.7 times longer than flagellomere 1, yellow in basal 0.25 of its length, dark brown in the rest. Distance between bases of antennae 0.3 of scapus width. Palpus not extending beyond anterior oral margin, pale yellow, with white setulae in basal 0.8 and 6–8 black setulae at apex. Proboscis capitate, with rather fine pale brown and whitish setulae. Frons as long as wide at posterior margin, narrowed towards anterior margin; frontal plates with 4–7 black setulae at posterior 0.2 of its length, and white setulose in remaining portion. Parafacialium at narrowest place 0.3 as wide as flagellomere 1. Facialium and gena with 2 rows of blackish setulae. Postgena with white setae below and posterior of black and long genal seta. Eye vertical, 1.21 times higher than long. Gena narrow, 0.14 as long as eye vertical diameter. Head setae dark brown to black, except for postocellar, postvertical, postocular and occipital setae all white.

Thorax densely white setulose, with setae dark brown to black. Mesonotum dull, short, but densely microtrichose, with common black lyrate pattern. Medial vitta exceeding dorsocentral setae posteriorly. Both dorsocentral and acrostichal seta with black alveoli and black spots around them. Scutellum yellow, flattened, with 12–16 white setulae at each side and 4 setae; antero-ventral corners at squamal ridge blackish. Pleura subshining yellow; katapisternum with large triangular dull black spot; meron at middle, katatergite and anatergite at posteroventral margin dull black. Postnotum dull black.

Wing (fig. 2, 2) with 4 narrow brownish-grey crossbands. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  with 1–3 setulae basally on dorsal surface and 0–1 on ventral surface. Subbasal crossband restricted to grey spot anterior of radial fork in  $r_1$  cell and in br cell anterior of BM–Cu crossvein; costal cell hyaline or with inconspicuous shadow of grey. Cell sc yellow, except the very apex grey; discal and preapical crossbands narrow, at most as wide as R–M vein length; apical crossband separated from discal, in cell  $r_{4+5}$  narrower than distance between apices of  $R_{4+5}$  and M vein. Postero-apical lobe of bcu not exceeding BM–Cu vein level.

Legs yellow, fore femur thickened in male, with 7–8 white setae in dorso-basal and black setae in remaining portion.

Abdominal tergite 1+2 white setulose with a few black latero-marginal setae, tergites 3 and 4 white setulose with single row of black marginal setae each, tergite 5 with numerous black setae in medially in posterior half of its length. Tergites 3–5 with 4 black spots at anterior margin each, and 2 additional postero-lateral spots on tergite 5 separated from antero-lateral spots (fig. 2, 3).

Epandrium not dissected for study. Phallus glans (fig. 2, 4) like in other species of *Terellia* (*Cerajocera*).

Female similar to male but fore femur non-thickened. Tergites 3–5 white setulose with single row of black marginal setae, tergite 6 with 7–8 long marginal setae, black setulose in posterior 1/3 in medial portion, 1.5 times as long as tergite 5. Tergosternite 7 yellow with 2 large dark brown spots basally, black setulose, slightly longer than tergites 3–6 together. Aculeus rounded apically (fig. 2, 5, 6), twice as long as costal cell.

Measurements (length in mm). Male. Body 3.9–4.2, wing 3.5–3.7. Female. Body (with oviscape) 4.6–5.6, wing 3.5–4.0, oviscape dorsally 1.4–1.5, aculeus 1.7–1.8.

Puparium. Yellow with black caudal segment and one simple sclerotized prong below posterior spiracles at middle (fig. 2, 8).

Biology. Larvae feed in flower heads of *Jurinea*, and later bore stems and pupate inside them in cocoons made of plant remainders (fig. 2, 7).

The new species can be recognized from other species of the subgenus *Cerajocera* by the following key.

Key to species of *Terellia* (*Cerajocera*)Таблица для определения видов *Terellia* (*Cerajocera*)

1. Wings hyaline. Caudal segment of 3<sup>rd</sup> instar larva and puparium with single sclerotized process ... 2.
- Wings dark banded or spotted. Caudal segment various (with single, double sclerotized process or without it) ..... 3.
2. Tergites 3 and 4 with black setulae both medially in their discs and along posterior margins. Larvae in *Jurinea mollis* aggr. stems ..... *T. (C.) setifera* Hendel
- Tergites 3 and 4 yellow setulose except for black marginal setulae on tergite 4 and a few latero-marginal setulae on tergite 3. Larvae in *Jurinea cyanooides* aggr. stems ..... *T. (C.) clarissima* Korneyev
3. Distance between bases of antennae exceeding diameter of scapus; medial lobe of pedicel enlarged in females or with large spinulose lobe in males. Tergite 4 usually black setulose. Caudal segment of larva with 2 separate processes or one fish-tail-like process (unknown for *T. (C.) armeniaca*) .. 4.
- Antennae closer together than diameter of scapus. Tergite 4 white setulose. Caudal segment with simple process or without it. .... 6.
4. Subbasal crossband well-developed from costal to anal vein; costal cell distinctly infuscate. Larvae in flower heads of *Centaurea scabiosa* aggr. Process of caudal segment of larva with fish-tail apex. .... *T. (C.) ceratocera* Hendel
- Subbasal crossband poorly developed or absent; costal cell completely hyaline ..... 6.
5. Discal and preapical crossbands exceeding medial vein and usually reaching cubital vein. Larvae in stems of *Centaurea scabiosa* aggr. Caudal segment of larva with 2 separate processes ..... *T. (C.) plagiata* (Dahlbom)
- Discal crossband absent, preapical crossband posteriorly reaching at most to medial vein. Larvae unknown ..... *T. (C.) armeniaca* Korneyev
6. Katepisternum and meron with reddish-brown spots. Larvae in seeds of *Arctium* spp. Caudal segment of larva without sclerotized processes ..... 7.
- Katepisternum and meron with black spots. Larvae in receptacles or stems. Caudal segment of larva usually with single sclerotized process (fig. 2, 8) ..... 8.
7. Subcostal cell yellow, brown at most in apical half; posterior portion of discal and anterior portion of preapical crossbands distinct, yellow, brown bordered. Katepisternum with reddish, rarely black, spot. Mesonotal pattern in anterior half usually reddish to brown ..... *T. (C.) tussilaginis* (Fabricius)
- Subcostal cell all brown; posterior portion of discal and anterior portion of preapical crossbands, pale yellow, indistinctly bordered. Katepisternum with black spot. Mesonotal pattern black. .... *T. (C.) nigronota* (Korneyev)
8. Subbasal crossband well-developed from costal to anal vein; costal cell widely infuscate or yellow ..... 9.
- Subbasal crossband poorly developed or absent; costal cell completely hyaline or at most with faint shadow of grey ..... 10.
9. Tergite 6 of female white setulose. Major setae usually yellow to light brown in Eastern Europe or black in Western Europe and Near East. Larvae in stems (Eastern and Central Europe) or in receptacles (Western Europe) of *Onopordum* spp ..... *T. (C.) gynaechroma* (Hering) (= *T. (C.) lappae* auctt., nec Cederhjelms)
- Tergite 6 of female black setulose, marginal setae black (fig. 1, 1). Larvae and host plants unknown. South eastern Europe (Russia: Volgograd) ..... *T. (C.) euura* (Hering)
10. Discal and preapical crossbands wide, in cell  $r_{2+3}$  as wide as hyaline space between them. Larvae in receptacles of *Rhaponticum scariosum* (Swiss and Italian Alps) ..... *T. (C.) rhapontici* Merz
- Discal and preapical crossbands narrow, in cell  $r_{2+3}$  at most 0.7 as wide as hyaline space between them (fig. 2, 2). Larvae in stems ..... 11.
11. Wing length more than 4.3 mm (4.6–5.4). Larvae in stems of *Saussurea* spp. in Kyrgyzia (Korneyev, unpublished data) ..... *T. (C.) maculicauda* (Chen)
- Wing length less than 4.0 mm (3.5–3.7). Larvae in stems of *Jurinea cyanooides* aggr. (Ukraine) ... *T. (C.) cyanooides* Korneyev, sp. n.

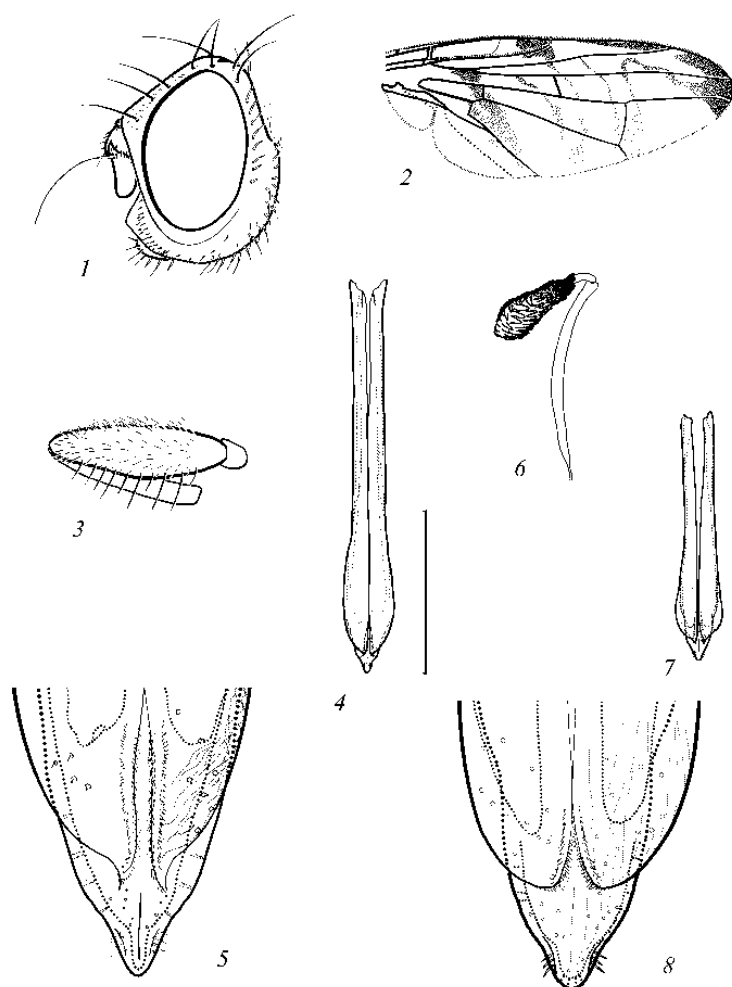


Fig. 3. *Orellia tragopogonis* (1–6) and *O. scorzonerae* (7–8). 1 — head, lateral view; 2 — wing; 3 — fore femur and tibia; 4, 7 — aculeus; 5, 8 — apex, enlarged; 6 — spermatheca (1 of the 2). Scale bar 1 mm.

Рис. 3. *Orellia tragopogonis* (1–6) и *O. scorzonerae* (7–8). 1 — голова, вид сбоку; 2 — крыло; 3 — переднее бедро и голень; 4, 7 — акулеус; 5, 8 — вершина, увеличено; 6 — сперматека (1 из 2). Масштабная линейка 1 мм.

***Orellia tragopogonis* Korneyev et J. Dirlbek, sp. n. (fig. 3)**

Material examined. Holotype ♀, "Hispania, Benidorm, 19.7–2.8. 1982, leg. J. Dirlbek", "kvety [flowers of] *Tragopogon dubius*" [sic] (aculeus exposed) (NMP). Paratype ♀, "Spanien, Granada, 27.04.1974, lgt. Dirlbek J." (abdomen dissected) (CVK). 5 flower heads of *Tragopogon dubium* with cocoons and puparia, "Spanien, Granada, 27.04.1974, lgt. Dirlbek J." (CVK; NMP)

Description. Body yellow to brownish-yellow.

Female. Head (fig. 3, 1) yellow, except for ocellar triangle black. Head length : height : width ratio = 1 : 1.3 : 1.8. Scapus and pedicel uniformly yellow, without darker marks, scapus with 5–6 rather long (as long as scapus) blackish setulae at dorso-apical margin, pedicel with thin and short black setulae: 5–6 on dorso-lateral, 18–20 on dorso-medial surface (1 longer seta plus 6–7 irregular rows of shorter setulae) and some setulae forming single row at apico-ventral margin (not visible as antenna closely appressed to face). Flagellomere 1 light yellow, 1.5 times longer than wide. Arista bare,

2.1 times longer than flagellomere 1, yellow in basal 0.25 of its length, dark brown in the rest. Distance between bases of antennae 0.5 of scapus width. Palpus not extending beyond anterior oral margin, pale yellow, with white setulae in basal 0.8 and 4–5 black setulae at apex. Proboscis fleshy, somewhat elongate, with rather fine yellow setulae. Frons as long as wide at posterior margin, with almost parallel sides; frontal plates with 4–7 black setulae at posterior 0.1 of its length, and white setulose in remaining portion, orbital plates with 6–8 white setulae. Parafacialium at narrowest place 0.6 as wide as flagellomere 1. Facialium with 3–4 rows of short brown to black setulae and gena with 2 rows of longer blackish setulae; 2–3 whitish and 1–3 black setulae on genal ridge in front of and above genal seta. Postgena with white setae below and behind of black and long genal seta. Eye vertical, 1.5 times higher than long. Gena narrow, 0.14 as long as eye vertical diameter. Head setae dark brown to black, except for postocellar, post-vertical, postocular and occipital setae all white.

Thorax densely white setulose, with setae dark brown to black. Mesonotum dull, short, but densely microtrichose, with black lyrate pattern and. Medial vitta reaching at most dorsocentral setae posteriorly. Three pairs of shining black spots: at suture and at bases of dorsocentral and acrostichal setae. Scutellum yellow, flattened. with 12–15 white setulae at each side and 4 setae; no brown or black spots around sockets of setae; antero-ventral corners at squamal ridge blackish. Pleura subshining yellow; katepisternum with large triangular dull black spot; meron at middle, katatergite and anatergite at posteroventral margin dull black. Postnotum dull black, shining medially.

Wing (fig. 3, 2) with 4 yellow, brownish-bordered, partially joined crossbands. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  with 1–3 setulae basally on dorsal surface and 0–1 on ventral surface. Basicostal, costal and basal cubital cells completely, and basal radial cell to the level of BM-CU vein level, brownish-yellow. Subbasal crossband restricted reaching A1 vein. Basal medial cell with translucent window without microtrichiae. Subcostal cell brownish-yellow; subbasal and discal crossbands joined to  $R_{4+5}$  level; preapical crossband joined to apical in cell  $r_1$  and partially in  $r_{2+3}$  cell. Postero-apical lobe of bcu reaching or very slightly exceeding BM-Cu vein level.

Legs yellow, fore femur with 30–35 white setae arranged in 2–3 rows on dorsal surface and one row of strong black setae on postero-ventral surface (fig. 3, 3).

Abdominal tergites all mixed black and white setulose, except tergite 1 white setulose and tergites 5 and 6 with a few white setulae antero-medially. Tergites 2–5 with 4 black spots at anterior margin each. Tergites 3–5 white setulose with single row of black marginal setae, tergite 6 with 7–8 long marginal setae, 1.8 times as long as tergite 5. Tergosternite 7 yellow with 2 inconspicuous brownish spots basally, black setulose, slightly longer than tergites 3–6 together. Aculeus bluntly tapered apically (fig. 3, 4, 5), twice longer than costal cell.

Measurements (length in mm). Body (with oviscapae) 7.0–7.8, wing 5.1–5.7, oviscapae dorsally 1.7–2.0, aculeus 2.2–2.44.

Male not known.

Biology. Larvae feed in flower heads of *Tragopogon dubium* and pupate in a cocoon made of remainders of pappi.

Comments. This species was first recognized as a new one by Dr. Jan Dirlbek (Prague), who supplied me with the material from his personal collection and turned my attention to some of its diagnostical characters.

The new species can be distinguished from other species of the genus *Orellia* by the following key.

**Key to species of genus *Orellia*****Таблица для определения видов рода *Orellia***

1. Place of insertion of presutural supraalar and scutellar setae with brown or black spots ..... 2.
- Place of insertion of presutural supraalar and scutellar setae uniformly yellow, without brown or black spots ..... 3.
2. Discal and preapical crossbands separated. Katepisternum with black spot. Larvae in stems of *Tragopogon* spp. (Europe and western Asia) ..... *O. falcata* (Scopoli)
- Discal and preapical crossbands joined. Katepisternum with reddish, rarely black, spot. Larvae in flower heads of *Tragopogon* spp. or, rarely, in *Scorzonera* spp. and *Taraxacum serotinum* (Europe and some regions of western and eastern Asia) ..... *O. stictica* (Gmelin) (= *punctata* Schrank)
3. Discal and preapical crossbands joined (fig. 3, 2). Fore femur dorsally with white setulae and setae, except for very apex (fig. 3, 3). Oviscape slightly shorter than all abdominal tergites together. Aculeus 2.2–2.44 mm long, 2 times as long as cell c (fig. 3, 4, 5). Larvae in flower heads of *Tragopogon* (Spain) ..... *O. tragopogonis* Korneyev et Dirlbek, sp. n.
- Preapical and apical crossbands separated in 95% of specimens, and if joined, then fore femur dorsally with black setulae and setae, (except for very base). Oviscape slightly longer than abdominal tergites 4–6 together. Aculeus 1.4–1.6 mm long, 1.7–1.85 times as long as cell c (fig. 3, 7, 8). Larvae in flower heads of *Scorzonera* spp. (Europe, on wet meadows). ..... *O. scorzonerae* (Robineau-Desvoidy) (= *distans* Loew)

***Chaetorellia australis* Hering, 1937**

Material examined. Ukraine, 46°56'N, 31°25'E, near Grigorivka, swept from *Centaurea cyanus* L., 20.07.1997, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (V. & S. Korneyev) (CVK).

Comments. First reliable record from Ukraine.

***Chaetostomella rossica* Hendel, 1927**

Material examined. SW of European Russia, Voronezh Oblast', Khoper Natural Reserve, 27.06.1987, 27.07.1987, ♂, 4 ♀ (Kasparyan) (ZISP).

Comments. This species was primarily known only from its type locality (Sarepta) and then recorded from Ukraine (Korneyev, 1985; 1987).

***Urophora pauperata* (Zaitzev, 1945)**

Material examined. Albania, Kula Ljums, 7–14.06.1918, ♀ (Alban. Exp.) (NHMW).

Comments. First record from Albania.

***Tephritis frauenfeldi* Hendel, 1927**

Material examined. Greece, Olympus near Litohoro, h=800 m, ex flower heads of *Jurinea mollis*, 8.06.2002 — exit 18.06.2002, 30 ♂, 35 ♀ (V. & S. Korneyev) (CVK; SIZK).

Comments. First record from Greece.

***Tephritis hurvitzii* Freidberg, 1982**

Material examined. Ukraine, Crimea, vicinity of Rybachye, Kanaka Valley, 29.04.1992; ♀, 7–20.05.1993, 2 ♂ (Korneyev) (CVK; SIZK).

Comments. First record from Ukraine.

***Tephritis divisa* Rondani, 1870**

Material examined. Ukraine, Crimea, vicinity of Rybachye, Kanaka Valley, 4.05.1992, 7 ♀, 7–20.05.1993, ♂ (Korneyev) (CVK; SIZK).

Comments. First record from Ukraine.



***Tephritis arnicae* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Hering, 1942; Richter, 1970: 155; Foote, 1984: (*Orellia*).

Material examined. Moldova, "6 km NW Kotovsk" [= Hincesti], Loganesti forest, ex *Doronicum* flower heads, 16.06 — exit 24.06.1987, 4 ♀, (Korneyev) (CVK).

Comments. First record from Moldova.

***Xyphosia miliaria* Hendel, 1927**

Material examined. Greece, Epirus, 24 km NNW of Ioannina, Monodendri, 39°52,9'N, 20°45,132'E, Vikos Canyon, 14.06.2002, 2 ♂, ♀ (Korneyev) (CVK).

Comments. First record from Greece.

***Myopites apicatus* Freidberg, 1980**

Material examined. Bulgaria, Aladza monastery, 08.1959, 4 ♀ (J. Dirlbek); Kiten, oak wood + pig farm, 42°14' N, 27°52' E, 17.07.1987, 3 ♂, ♀, Georgyi Trajkov, edge of oak wood, 43°00' N, 27°48' E, 07.1987, ♂, Achtopol, pasture, 42°09', 27°52', 19.07.1987, 2 ♂, ♀, Sliven, along brook, 42°45', 26°17', 21.07.1987, 2 ♂ (Bartak) (NMP); Ukraine: Crimea: Alupka, 23.09.1936, ♀ (Filippov) (ZMUM).

Comments. First record from Bulgaria and Ukraine.

***Myopites stylatus* (Fabricius, 1794)**

Material examined. Albania: Golem-Kavaja, 09.1960, ♂ (Dirlbek) (NMP).

Comments. First record from Albania.

***Noeeta bisetosa* Merz, 1992**

Material examined. Kyiv, Khodosievka, ex *Hieracium* sp., 6.08 — exit 15.09.1985, ♀ (Korneyev) (SIZK).

Comments. This species was originally described from Switzerland and then found in European Russia and Hungary (Basov, 1999; Merz, 2000)

***Noeeta crepidis* Hering, 1936**

Comments. Re-examination of the material has shown that the record from Moscow Region (Korneyev, 1982) was based upon a misidentified specimen of *N. pupillata* (Fallén).

***Xanthomyia alpestris* (Pokorny, 1887)**

Foote, 1984 (*Paracarphrotricha*); Norrbom et al., 2000 (*Xanthomyia*). — *pseudoradiata* Becker: Richter, 1970; Foote, 1984 (*Paracarphrotricha*).

Material examined. Latvia, Berzs, "plava" [meadow], 18.06.1991, ♂ [Karps leg.] (ZISP).

Comments. First record from Latvia.

***Oxya flavipennis* (Loew, 1844)**

Material examined. Romania, Mehadia, 16.07.1912; ♂, Orsova, 6.06.1912, ♂ (DEI).

Comments. First record from Romania.

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