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FAUNISTIC RECORDS FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC - 67

Diptera: Cecidomyiidae

Lestremiinae

Anocha spinosa (Felt, 1913). Moravia mer., Děvín (7165), grassy steppe, 24.i.1996, 1 ♀, in pitfall trap, J. Chytil lgt. and coll., M. Skuhravá det. Biology unknown. Distribution: very rare in North America, known from four specimens only which were found during winter (November, December) on snow at subzero temperatures (Pritchard & Felt 1958). First record of this genus and species for the Palaearctic Region, new for the Czech Republic.

Campylomyza flavipes Meigen, 1818. Moravia mer., Ranšpurk, floodplain forest (7367), 24.v.1994, 1 ♀, in pitfall trap, J. Chytil lgt. and coll., M. Skuhravá det. Larvae develop in soil and in decaying plant matter. The species occurs relatively frequently. Distribution: Europe, Asia (western and eastern Siberia) and North America. Palaearctic Region: England (Edwards 1938, Harris 1976), the Netherlands (Meijere 1939), France (Kieffer 1895), Germany (Meyer 1984), Russia (Mamaev 1963), Lithuania (Mamaeva & Mamaev 1972), West Siberia (Kolomoec 1973). Nearctic Region: California (Pritchard 1947). In the Czech Republic known from several localities in Bohemia (Vimmer 1905, 1913). Occurrence was evaluated from the zoogeographical point of view by Skuhravá (1994). First record for Moravia.

Monardia toxicodendri (Felt, 1907). Moravia mer., Nesyt, littoral (7266), 20.viii.1996, 1 ♂, in pitfall trap, J. Chytil lgt. and coll., M. Skuhravá det. Biology unknown; adults usually found on windows in houses and greenhouses; reared also from horse dung. Distribution: widespread in North America, Europe and Asia. Palaearctic Region: England (Edwards 1938, Harris 1976), Germany (Kleesattel 1979, Meyer 1984), the Netherlands (Nijveldt 1985), Latvia (Spungis 1979), Russia (Mamaev 1963, Mamaeva 1969), Japan (Yukawa 1971). Nearctic Region: New York, USA (Felt 1907). New species for the Czech Republic.

Porricondylinae

Dirhiza lateritia Loew, 1850. Moravia mer., Ranšpurk (7367), floodplain forest, 19.ix.1995, 1 ♀, in pitfall trap, J. Chytil lgt. and coll., M. Skuhravá det. The original material described by Loew (1850) as a male was revised by Panelius (1965) and found to be a female with a very peculiar shape of ovipositor having two swollen lamellae covered by papillae each standing on a small socle. Biology unknown. Distribution: European species occurring in England (Harris 1976), Poland (Loew 1850), Latvia (Spungis 1979) and Moscow Region in Russia (Mamaev 1966, Mamaeva 1969). New species for the Czech Republic.

Cecidomyiinae

Karschomyia concinna (Marikovskij, 1956). Moravia mer., Confluence of the Morava and Dyje rivers (7367), floodplain forest, 18.viii.1992, 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, in pitfall trap, R. Rozkošný lgt.

and coll., M. Skuhravá det. Marikovskij (1956) described this species as *Hiastatus concinnus* and reported that larvae are probably predacious and attack aphids. Gagné (1973) synonymized the genus *Hiastatus* Marikovskij, 1956 under *Karschomyia* Felt, 1908. Distribution: Europe. Described material originates from the Leningrad Region (now Sankt Peterburg Region) in north-western Russia. Adults were found also in Lithuania (Mamaeva & Mamaev 1972). New species for the Czech Republic.

Karschomyia spinosa (Felt, 1908). Moravia mer., Nesyt, littoral (7266), 1.x.1996, 1 ♂, in pitfall trap, J. Chytil lgt. and coll., M. Skuhravá det. So far known only from the original material (1 ♂) in the Felt Collection found in the environs of Albany, N.Y., USA. Biology unknown. New species for the Palaearctic fauna; new for the fauna of the Czech Republic.

Procystiphora gerardi Meyer, 1984. Moravia mer., Nesyt, halophilous habitat (7266), 20.viii.1996, 2 ♀♀, in pitfall trap, J. Chytil lgt. and coll., M. Skuhravá det. Larvae live under leaf deposits on the stem basis of *Juncus gerardi* Loisel. Originally found in saltmarshes in Schleswig-Holstein in north-western part of Germany. First European record after description. New species for the Czech Republic.

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