

**NEW DATA ON SEVERAL DIPTERA FAMILIES IN LITHUANIA***ANDRIUS PETRAŠIŪNAS<sup>1</sup>, ERIKAS LUTOVINOVAS<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology, Vilnius University, M. K. Čiurlionio 21, LT-03101 Vilnius, Lithuania. E-mail: Andrius.Petrasiunas@gf.vu.lt

<sup>2</sup>Nature Research Centre, Akademijos 2, LT-08412 Vilnius, Lithuania.  
E-mails: wohlfahrtia@gmail.com, erikas.lutovinovas@gamtostyrimai.lt

**Introduction**

The latest list of Lithuanian Diptera included 3311 species (Pakalniškis *et al.*, 2006) and later publications during the past nine years added about 220 more, mainly from the following families: Nematocera: Limoniidae and Tipulidae (Podėnas, 2008), Trichoceridae (Petrašiūnas & Visarčuk, 2007; Petrašiūnas, 2008), Chironomidae (Móra & Kovács, 2009), Bolitophilidae, Keroplatidae, Mycetophilidae and Sciaridae (Kurina *et al.*, 2011); Brachycera: Asilidae (Lutovinovas, 2012a), Syrphidae (Lutovinovas, 2007; 2012b; Lutovinovas & Kinduris, 2013), Pallopteridae (Lutovinovas, 2013), Ulidiidae (Lutovinovas & Petrašiūnas, 2013), Tephritidae (Lutovinovas, 2014), Fanniidae and Muscidae (Lutovinovas, 2007; Lutovinovas & Rozkošný, 2009), Tachinidae (Lutovinovas, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2012c).

Fauna of only the few Diptera families in Lithuania (out of 90 families recorded) is studied comparatively better (e.g. Agromyzidae, Limoniidae, Simuliidae, Syrphidae, Tipulidae, Tachinidae), with majority of the families getting weaker or only sporadic attention, if at all. New species are being recorded every time and more effort is devoted, proving that there is still much to do in Diptera research in Lithuania. The following publication provides new data on fifteen Diptera families in Lithuania with most attention paid to several anthophilous families (e.g. Bombyliidae, Conopidae and Stratiomyidae).

**Material and Methods**

Most specimens were caught by sweeping the vegetation and the few others were identified from photographs. Those specimens that have several days indicated in collection data were caught by Malaise traps. The majority of material was collected by the senior (A.P.) and junior (E.L.) authors of this report, other collectors are referred in the text accordingly. The oldest specimens from 1927–1928 were collected by M. Ostrejková (M.O.), their original numbering labels are marked with a “#” sign.

Specimens were identified by the authors using the keys of Bey-Bienko (1988; 1989) for most of the families. More specific keys were used for several families – Bibionidae (Skartveit, 1996), Bombyliidae (van Veen, 2015), Conopidae (Stuke, 2002a; 2002b; Stuke & Clements, 2008; van Veen, 2015), Empididae (Chvála, 1994), Sepsidae (Pont & Meier, 2002), Stratiomyidae (Rozkošný, 1982, 1983; Kahanpää, 2010). Taxonomy of the species list followed Pape & Thompson (2013).

Specimens, deposited at the Museum of Zoology of Vilnius University (Vilnius) have the museum labels indicated in the text (MZVU) and the rest are deposited in the

collection of Nature Research Centre (Vilnius). Species new to the Lithuanian fauna are marked with an asterisk (\*).

#### List of localities

Alytus	Alytus district	54°23'47"N, 24°02'45"E;
Antamakai	Molėtai district	55°16'07"N, 25°09'42"E;
Avilčiai env.	Molėtai district	55°17'07.0"N, 25°19'57.5"E;
Ažušiliai	Molėtai district	55°14'31"N, 25°12'00"E;
Bagdyšiai	Širvintos district	55°05'20.5"N, 24°45'06.8"E;
Baraginė	Marijampolė district	54°35'11.2"N, 23°26'09.9"E;
Bardiškiai	Ukmergė district	55°15'00"N, 24°32'31"E;
Bėčionys mound	Šalčininkai district	54°13'14.2"N, 25°35'57.0"E;
Belmontas, Pavilniai Reg. P.	Vilnius city	54°40'40"N, 25°20'08"E;
Bičiūnai, Aukštadvaris Reg. P.	Trakai district	54°29'35"N, 24°36'32"E;
Diktariškiai	Radviliškis district	55°39'02.3"N, 23°27'01.0"E;
Drupiai	Skuodas district	56°12'40"N, 21°41'08"E;
Dūkštos, Neris Reg. P.	Vilnius distr.	54°49'19"N, 24°58'08"E;
Eičiai, Viešvilė Str. Nat. R.	Tauragė district	55°09'50"N, 22°28'59"E;
Eiguliai	Kaunas city	54°55'55"N, 23°56'21"E;
Gėliogaliai	Molėtai district	55°17'13"N, 25°11'20"E;
Gilužiai	Molėtai district	55°16'34"N, 25°18'11"E;
Girdžiūnai env. [1]	Šalčininkai district	54°10'14.8"N, 25°45'24.9"E;
Girdžiūnai env. [2]	Šalčininkai district	54°10'20.9"N, 25°43'55.9"E;
Girsteitiškis	Molėtai district	55°17'00"N, 25°16'20"E;
Godeliai, Žemaitija Nat. P.	Plungė district	55°58'59"N 21°47'13"E;
Gruodžiai	Molėtai district	55°17'31"N, 25°14'20"E;
Jedlinavas [Jedlinowo]	Švenčionys district	54°57'59"N, 25°41'23"E;
Jiesia landscape Pres.	Kaunas city	54°50'56.8"N, 23°56'04.2"E;
Kalviai env.	Šalčininkai district	54°10'48.1"N, 25°39'38.4"E;
Kamanos Nat. R.	Akmenė district	56°18'48.3"N, 22°39'09.1"E;
Keručiai	Ukmergė district	55°22'59"N, 24°34'19"E;
Kirkilų ežerėliai lakes	Biržai district	56°14'52.1"N, 24°41'25.9"E;
Kukiškės	Varėna district	54°19'18.2"N, 24°46'52.7"E;
Lančiūnava	Kėdainiai district	55°20'49"N, 24°09'11"E;
Lazdėnai	Elektrėnai district	54°44'32"N, 24°55'49"E;
Leipgiriai, Viešvilė Str. Nat. R.	Jurbarkas district	55°06'22"N 22°27'29"E;
M.K. Čiurlionis str.	Vilnius city	54°40'56.8"N, 25°15'13.6"E;
Marcinkonys env., Dzūkija Nat. P.	Varėna district	54°03'29"N, 24°23'47"E;
Markučiai, Pavilniai Reg. P.	Vilnius city	54°40'26"N, 25°19'37"E;
Medsožiai, Tytuvėnai Reg. P.	Kelmė district	55°34'30.4"N, 23°18'07.9"E;
Menčiai env.	Akmenė district	56°16'26.8"N, 22°55'23.0"E;
Meteliai, Meteliai Reg. P.	Lazdijai district	54°18'11"N, 23°44'38"E;
Mikališkės	Šalčininkai district	54°17'17.6"N, 25°33'11.9"E;
Milžemiai	Kėdainiai district	55°19'19"N, 24°11'10"E;
Paberžė	Molėtai district	55°16'41"N, 25°12'00"E;
Padumblė, Labanoras Reg. P.	Švenčionys district	55°14'40"N, 25°47'10"E;

Padvilikiai	Ukmergė district	55°20'49"N, 24°29'49"E;
Pamedinčiai, Žemaitija Nat. P.	Plungė district	56°01'26"N 21°46'59"E;
Panevėžys	Panevėžys city	55°43'37"N, 24°21'45"E;
Pavilnys, Pavilniai Reg. P.	Vilnius city	54°40'17"N, 25°21'41"E;
Pilaitė	Vilnius city	54°42'31"N, 25°11'13"E;
Pumpučiai	Molėtai district	55°15'14"N, 25°13'59"E;
Puvočiai, Dzūkija Nat. P.	Varėna district	54°06'54"N, 24°18'11"E;
Raudondvaris	Kaunas city	54°56'16.1"N, 23°46'43.1"E;
Ribiškiai landscape Pres., Pavilniai Reg. P.	Vilnius city	54°39'42.7"N, 25°19'11.1"E;
Rūdininkų Giria f.	Šalčininkai district	54°22'35.8"N, 25°11'38.5"E;
Sargeliai	Raseiniai district	55°28'38.6"N, 23°27'21.8"E;
Seveikiai	Ukmergė district	55°16'59"N, 24°37'19"E;
Siesartis	Molėtai district	55°13'44"N, 25°13'01"E;
Siesartis lake shore	Molėtai district	55°13'24"N, 25°28'58"E;
Slīžiškiai	Molėtai district	55°17'23.1"N, 25°27'44.6"E;
Stankaičiai	Šilutė district	55°31'59.1"N, 21°26'33.7"E;
Subartonys, Dzūkija Nat. P.	Varėna district	54°12'11"N, 24°10'52"E;
Sulinkiai	Radviliškis district	55°42'22.2"N, 23°25'18.7"E;
Svaronys	Ukmergė district	55°18'11"N, 24°41'31"E;
Šnipiškės	Vilnius city	54°42'14"N, 25°16'34"E;
Tytuvėnai, Tytuvėnai Reg. P.	Kelmė district	55°35'23.9"N, 23°14'23.8"E;
Trakai, Trakai Hist. Nat. P.	Trakai district	54°38'24"N, 24°55'59"E;
Užusienis	Vilnius city	54°37'55"N, 25°14'31"E;
Viliukai	Ukmergė district	55°13'30"N, 24°31'59"E;
Vilkija hydrographic Pres.	Joniškis district	56°20'15"N, 23°23'31"E;
Vilnius	Vilnius city	54°41"N, 25°16"E;
Vingis park	Vilnius city	54°41'05"N, 25°14'29"E;
Visoriai	Vilnius city	54°45'25"N, 25°15'47"E;
Žaizdriai, Trakai Hist. Nat. P.	Trakai district	54°37'41"N, 24°53'38"E;
Žalieji ežerai lakes, Verčiai Reg. P.	Vilnius city	54°47'32.7"N, 25°19'12.8"E;
Želsva, Žuvintas Biosphere R.	Marijampolė district	54°25'52"N, 23°24'11"E;
Žemaitėliai	Alytus district	54°25'52"N, 24°11'20"E;
Žukiškės, Trakai Hist. Nat. P.	Trakai district	54°36'14"N, 24°55'08"E;
Žuvintas Biosphere R.	Alytus district	54°27'25.5"N, 23°38'19.3"E.

## List of species

Suborder Nematocera

### BIBIONIDAE

#### *Dilophus febrilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Bagdyšiai, 17 08 2013, 1♀ (MZVUE0292) (A.P.); Stankaičiai, 28 08 1984, 1♀ (MZVUE0291) (V. Uselis); Trakai, 26 05 1927, 3♂ (#89, 90, 120) (M.O.).

This species is the most abundant *Dilophus* in central Europe and Great Britain and is distributed throughout continental Europe (Skartveit, 1996).

## KEROPLATIDAE

**\* *Keroplatus tipuloides* Bosc, 1792**

Puvočiai, 10 07 2003, 1♂ (MZVUE0293) (A.P.).

The species has a Palearctic distribution, it is known from Balkan peninsula through many central and western European countries, Fennoscandia and European part of Russia (Evenhuis, 2006; Ståhls & Kaila, 1990). The larvae live solely under the carpophores of *Fomes fomentarius* in irregular mucilaginous nets, which they produce with their salivary glands. The larvae are primarily fungus-spore feeders and are reported to be luminous. The adults mimic wasps (Ståhls & Kaila, 1990).

Suborder Brachycera

## ASILIDAE

***Asilus crabroniformis* Linnaeus, 1758**

Sargeliai, 11 08 2015, 1♀ (photographed by B. Gliwa).

Distributed in most parts of Europe, European part of Russia, Caucasus and reaches North Africa (Lehr, 1988). It is included into the Red Data Books of several Scandinavian and Baltic countries. The larvae are associated with surface-dry dung, with only cattle and rabbit dung being chosen (Pinchen *et al.*, 1998).

***Dioctria oelandica* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Vilkija H.P., 10 06 1992, 1♀. (MZVUE0290) (R. Kazlauskas).

Distributed in most parts of Europe as well as in northwestern and southern parts of European Russia (Lehr, 1988).

***Lamyra marginata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Bagdyšiai, 17 08 2013, 1♂ (MZVUE0289) (A.P.).

Distributed throughout Europe east to European part of Russia (Lehr, 1988).

## BOMBYLIIDAE

***Anthrax anthrax* (Schrank, 1781)**

Ažušiliai, 18 06 2002, 1♀ (E.L.); Sližiškiai, 24 05 2014, 1♀ (MZVUE0030) (A.P.).

A widely distributed Palearctic species, found throughout Europe east to China, as well as in several countries in North Africa (Evenhuis & Greathead, 2015).

***Anthrax varius* Fabricius, 1794**

Ažušiliai, 18 06 2002, 1♀ (E.L.).

A widely distributed Palearctic species, found throughout many European countries (Evenhuis & Greathead, 2015)

***Bombylius (Bombylius) discolor* Mikan, 1796**

Markučiai, 13 04–05 02 2004, 3♂4♀ (E.L.); Ribišškiai P., 01 05 2015, 1♀ (MZVUE0268) (A.P.); Sližiškiai, 24 05 2015, 1♀ (MZVUE0339) (A. Kovalkova); Subartonys, 28 04–05 12 2008, 1♂1♀ (M. Lapelè).

A widely distributed Palearctic species, found throughout Europe east to China, as well as in several countries in North Africa (Evenhuis & Greathead, 2015).

***Bombylius (Bombylius) major* Linnaeus, 1758**

Baraginė, 08 04 2015, 1♀ (photographed by G. Tamulynas); Godeliai, 07–14 04 2008, 1♂ (S. Kvašinskas); Leipgiriai, 15–23 04 2008, 1♂ (V. Uselis); Markučiai, 13–18 04 2004, 17♂16♀ (E.L.); Pamedinčiai, 28 03–09 06 2008, 3♂22♀ (S. Kvašinskas); Panevėžys, 19 05 2012, 1♂ (R. Markevičiūtė); Ribišškiai P., 01 05 2015, 2♂ (MZVUE0266-0267) (A.P.); Sližiškiai, 20 05 2013, 1♀ (MZVUE0338) (A. Miliūtė); Subartonys, 28 04–12 05 2008, 2♂ (M. Lapelè).

A widely distributed species, found in Nearctic and Oriental regions and widely

distributed in Palaearctics (Evenhuis & Greathead, 2015).

***Bombylius (Bombylius) posticus* Fabricius, 1805**

Gruodžiai, 08–09 06 2002, 4♀ (E.L.).

A widely distributed Palaearctic species, found throughout Europe east to Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, as well as in several countries in North Africa (Evenhuis & Greathead, 2015).

***Exoprosopa capucina* (Fabricius, 1781)**

Alytus, 21 06 2007, 1♀ (MZVUE0349) (K. Petronytė).

A widely distributed Palaearctic species, found throughout Europe, reaching Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in the East (Evenhuis & Greathead, 2015).

***Hemipenthes maura* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Markučiai, 27 08 2001, 1♂; 18 07 2004, 1♂ (both E.L.); Pilaitė, 30 06 2014, 1♂ (MZVUE0032) (V. Jasinskaitė).

A widely distributed Palaearctic species, found throughout Europe, through Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, Tajikistan and other countries reaching China in the East (Evenhuis & Greathead, 2015).

***Thyridanthrax fenestratus* (Fallén, 1814)**

Rūdinkų Giria f., 26 07 2003, 1♂ (MZVUE0305) 1♀ (MZVUE0304) (A.P.).

A widely distributed Palaearctic species, found throughout Europe, through Turkey, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and other countries reaching China in the East (Evenhuis & Greathead, 2015).

***Villa hottentotta* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Ažušiliai, 18 06 2002, 1♂; Gruodžiai, 11 07 2002, 1♀ (both E.L.).

A widely distributed Palaearctic species, found throughout Europe east to China and Mongolia, as well as in several countries in North Africa (Evenhuis & Greathead, 2015)

CONOPIDAE

***Conops (Conops) ceriaeformis* Meigen, 1824**

Bagdyšiai, 17 09 2013, 1♂ (MZVUE0307); Drupiai, 30 07–06 08 2006, 1♀ (MZVUE0306) (both A.P.); Girsteitiškis, 18–25 07 2002, 2♂1♀; Gruodžiai, 20 07–17 08 2002, 2♂1♀ (both E.L.).

Widely distributed through Europe and European part of Russia, reaching Ukraine, as well as Algeria in North Africa (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Conops (Conops) flavipes* Linnaeus, 1758**

Bardiškiai, 27 07 2015, 2♂; Gilužiai, 06 07 2002, 1♂1♀; Girsteitiškis, 10–18 07 2002, 2♂ (all E.L.); Godeliai, 21 07–04 08 2008, 1♂ (S. Kvašinskas); Gruodžiai, 09 07 2002, 3♂1♀ (E.L.); Jedlinavas (shores of lake Wilniarag), 26 07 1927, (#807), 1♀ (M.O.) (det. J.-H. Stuke, 2014); Keručiai, 17 07 2014, 1♂1♀; Lančiūnava, 25 07–03 08 2015, 2♂1♀ (both E.L.); Leipgiriai, 15–29 07 2008, 2♂ (V. Uselis); Milžemiai, 25 07 2015, 1♂ (E.L.); Padumblė, 21 07–10 08 2008, 1♂2♀ (A. Aliukonis); Pumpučiai, 02 07 2002, 6♂1♀; Seveikiai, 22 07 2015, 1♂ (both E.L.); Subartonys, 22–29 07 2008, 2♂ (M. Lapelė); Viliukai, 27 07 2015, 2♂2♀; Žemaitėliai, 06 08 2012, 1♂; Žukiškės, 05 08 2012, 1♀ (all E.L.).

Found in Palaearctic Region except extreme north and North Africa (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Conops (Conops) quadrifasciatus* De Geer, 1776**

Bičiūnai, 05 08 2012, 1♂ (E.L.); Eičiai, 22 07–05 08 2008, 3♂ (V. Uselis); Gilužiai, 04 07–21 08 2002, 8♂; Girsteitiškis, 18–29 07 2002, 3♂3♀ (both E.L.); Godeliai,

11–18 08 2008, 1♂1♀ (S. Kvašinskas); Gruodžiai, 02 07–26 08 2002, 7♂4♀; Lančiūnava, 03 08 2015, 3♂ (both E.L.); Leipgiriai, 22 07–19 08 2008, 2♂1♀ (V. Uselis); Pumpučiai, 02 07–28 08 2002, 2♂; Užusienis, 06 08 2014, 2♂; Visoriai, 06 08 2014, 1♂; Žaizdriai, 21 08 2014, 1♀ (all E.L.).

Widely distributed through Europe and European part of Russia, reaching east Siberia, Turkey and Iran (Chvala & Smith, 1988)

***Myopa buccata* Linnaeus, 1758**

Eičiai, 19–26 05 2008, 1♀ (V. Uselis); Godeliai, 14–21 04 2008, 1♂ (S. Kvašinskas); Gruodžiai, 05 06 2002, 1♀ (E.L.); Leipgiriai, 23–30 04 2008, 1♀ (V. Uselis); Pamedinčiai, 26 05–02 06 2008, 1♂ (S. Kvašinskas); Subartonys, 05 05–09 06 2008, 1♂3♀ (M. Lapelė); Šnipiškės, 13 04 2004, 1♂ (E.L.).

Widely distributed throughout the Palearctic region (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

**\* *Myopa dorsalis* Fabricius, 1794**

Bėčionys mound, 15 06 2014, 1♂ (MZVUE0308) (A.P.) (ID confirmed by J.-H. Stuke).

Widely distributed through Europe and European part of Russia, as well as Turkey, and Iran and North African countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, reaching India (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Myopa fasciata* Meigen, 1804**

Jedlinavas, 15 08 1927, 1♀ (#977) 1♂ (#978); 20 08 1927, 2♂. (#1051, 1052) 1♀ (#1053); 18 08 1928, 1♂ (#1304) 1♀ (#1305); 23 08 1928, 1♀ (#1328) 1♂ (#1329) (all M.O.).

Widely distributed mainly through Central and northern Europe and European part of Russia, reaching Mongolia, China, Korea and Japan in the east (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Myopa polystigma* Rondani, 1857**

Subartonys, 14–21 04 2008, 1♂ (M. Lapelė).

Widely distributed mainly through Central and northern Europe and European part of Russia (Chvala & Smith, 1988)

***Myopa testacea* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Girsteitiškis, 07 06 2002, 1♀; Gruodžiai, 30 05 2002, 1♀; Markučiai, 15 05 2004, 1♂1♀ (all E.L.).

Widely distributed throughout the Palearctic region, reaching India (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

**\* *Myopa variegata* Meigen, 1804**

Pilaitė, 28 06 2014, 1♀ (MZVUE0158) (A. Račkaitytė).

Widely distributed in Europe mainly in central, northern and eastern parts, European part of Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, as well as Arabic states, Turkey, east to Mongolia and China (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

**\* *Myopa vicaria* Walker, 1849**

M.K. Čiurlionis str., 07 04 2001, 1♀ (MZVUE0326); Siesartis lake shore, 18 04 2004, 1♀ (MZVUE0327) (both A.P.).

Species of Circumpolar distribution, found in North America and in several European countries – Great Britain, Poland, Czech and Slovak republics, Italy, Romania, Sweden, central part of European Russia (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Physocephala rufipes* (Fabricius, 1781)**

Antamakiai, 27 06 2002, 1♀; Bardiškiai, 27 07 2015, 1♂; Gilužiai, 02 07 2005, 1♂; Keručiai, 17 07 2014, 1♀; Lančiūnava, 25 07 2015, 1♂ (all E.L.); Lazdėnai, 27 06

2014, 1♂ (MZVUE0350) (P. Rapševičius); Puvočiai, 10 08 2004, 1♂ (MZVUE0309) (A. Beržytė); 15 08 2004, 1♀ (MZVUE0310) (V. Mikolajeva); Sližiškiai, 05 08 2015, 1♂ (MZVUE0351) (G. Vaitkevičiūtė); Visoriai, 27 07 2005, 1♀; Želsva, 18 08 2006, 1♂ (both E.L.).

Widely distributed in Europe and European part of Russia, reaching Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Physocephala vittata* (Fabricius, 1794)**

Bėčionys mound 15 06 2014, 1♀ (MZVUE0312); Girdžiūnai env. [2], valley of Gauja river, 14 06 2014, 1♂ (MZVUE0311) (both A.P.) (ID confirmed J.-H. Stuke); Gruodžiai, 09 06 2002, 1♂ (E.L.).

Widely distributed in Europe, through Syria, Turkey, Afghanistan reaching Mongolia and China, found also in North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt (Chvala & Smith, 1988)

***Sicus ferrugineus* (Linnaeus, 1761)**

Bardiškiai, 27 07 2015, 1♂1♀; Gilužiai, 21 06 2002, 1♂; Girsteitiškis, 07 06 2002, 1♂1♀ (all E.L.); Godeliai, 30 06–04 08 2008, 1♂3♀ (S. Kvašinskas); Gruodžiai, 30 05–24 07 2002, 3♂4♀; Lančiūnava, 25 07–03 08 2015, 6♂ (both E.L.); Mikališkės, border of sand pit, 15 06 2014; 1♀ (MZVUE0003) (A.P.); Padumblė, 04–10 08 2008, 1♀ (A. Aliukonis); Pamedinčiai, 14–21 07 2008, 1♂ (S. Kvašinskas); Padvilikiai, 29 06 2015, 1♂ (E.L.); Puvočiai, 06 07 1995, 1♀ (A. Basavičiūtė); 06 08 2005, 3♂ 1♀ (A.P.); Seveikiai, 08 06 2015, 1♂; Viliukai, 27 07 2015, 2♂ (both E.L.).

This species is distributed throughout the Palaearctic Region and probably India (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Thecophora atra* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Drupiai, 03–10 06 2005, 1♀ (MZVUE0313) (A.P.); Gruodžiai, 29 07–08 08 2002, 1♂1♀ (E.L.).

This species is distributed throughout Palaearctic Region and India (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Thecophora distincta* (Wiedemann, 1824)**

Godeliai, 14 07–04 08 2008, 2♀ (S. Kvašinskas); Gruodžiai, 29 08 2002, 1♂1♀ (E.L.); Padumblė, 04–10 08 2008, 1♀ (A. Aliukonis).

This species is found in many mainly central and southern European countries, reaching Russian Far East and Mongolia (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Thecophora fulvipes* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)**

Eičiai, 08–29 07 2008, 2♀ (V. Uselis); Gruodžiai, 14 06–04 09 2002, 4♂8♀; 26 08 2006, 1♀; Paberžė, 14 07 2002, 1♀ (both E.L.); Padumblė, 04 08–07 09 2008, 4♂1♀ (A. Aliukonis).

This species is found in many European countries, reaching Russian Far East, Mongolia and China, as well as North Africa (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Zodion cinereum* (Fabricius, 1794)**

Girsteitiškis, 10–12 07 2002, 2♀; Gruodžiai, 05 06 2002, 1♀ (both E.L.).

This species is found in all parts of Europe and Asia to Japan, India and Algeria in North Africa (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

***Zodion notatum* (Meigen, 1804)**

Antamakiai, 27 06 2002, 2♂; Pumpučiai, 02 07 2002, 1♀ (both E.L.).

This species is found in Europe and Russia to its Far East, Iran, Afghanistan and Mongolia in Asia as well as Egypt in North Africa (Chvala & Smith, 1988).

## DOLICHOPODIDAE

***Dolichopus ungulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Sulinkiai, open peat mine, 02 06 2004, 1♂ (MZVUE0303) (A.P.); Vilnius, 28 06 1928, 1♂ (#1205) (M.O.).

The species is found throughout many European countries east through Caucasus to Irkutsk region of Russia (Grichanov, 2006).

## EMPIDIDAE

***Empis (Xanthempis) trigramma* Wiedemann in Meigen, 1822**

Sližiškiai, 26 05 2013, 1♀ (MZVUE0302) (A.P.).

Widely distributed in Europe from Portugal to Ukraine and to central European Russia. The commonest species in central Europe from April to July (Chvála, 1994).

***Empis (Euempis) tessellata* Fabricius, 1794**

Sližiškiai, 26 05 2013, 1♂ (MZVUE0148) 1♀ (MZVUE0149) (A.P.).

Distributed throughout Palaearctics from Portugal through North Africa east to Japan. The adults are nectar feeders and are commonly found on flowers, but only males are predators, catching prey sometimes as large as their own size (Chvála, 1994).

***Empis (Platyptera) borealis* Linnaeus, 1758**

Kalviai env., 30 03 2014, 1♂ (MZVUE0022) (A.P.).

Very common in temperate central Europe, the commonest empidid species in Scandinavia. Southern limit of its distribution is Northern France, Switzerland, Hungary and Ukraine (Chvála, 1994).

***Rhamphomyia (Pararhamphomyia) marginata* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Leipgiriai, 20–27 05 2008, 1♀ (V. Uselis).

Distributed in many Northern and Central European countries as well as in British islands. (Chvála & Wagner, 1994).

## HELEOMYZIDAE

**\* *Eccoptomera obscura* (Meigen, 1830)**

Dūkštos, 05 09 2014, 1♂, larva under the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior* (A. Jefanovas).

Distributed in many countries of Europe (from Spain to Central Russia, from Great Britain and Finland to Italy and Central Europe (Gorodkov, 1984).

## MICROPEZIDAE

***Calobata petronella* (Linnaeus, 1761)**

Vilnius, 24 06 1927, 1♂ (#539); 28 06 1928, 1♂ (#1211) 1♀ (#1210) (all M.O.).

Distributed in European countries and European part of Russia except for South Europe (Soós, 1984a).

***Compsobata (Compsobata) cibaria* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Eičiai, 08 06 2003, 1♂ (MZVUE0354), 1♀ (MZVUE0355) (both A.P.).

Distributed in European countries and European part of Russia except for South Europe (Soós, 1984a).

**\* *Compsobata (Compsobata) femoralis* (Meigen, 1826)**

Belmontas, 16 05 2011, 1♀ (MZVUE0353); Kukiškės, Merkys river valley, 01 06 2003, 1♂ (MZVUE0294) (both A.P.); Puvočiai, 14 08 2011, 1♂ (MZVUE0295) (G. Kijauskaitė).

Distributed through Central Europe and European part of Russia (Soós, 1984a).

***Compsobata (Trilophyrobata) nigricornis* (Zetterstedt, 1838)**

Kukiškės, Merkys river valley, 01 06 2003, 1♂ (MZVUE0296) (A.P.).

Distributed in North and Central Europe, Great Britain, European part of Russia



(Soós, 1984a).

***Micropeza corrigiolata* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Menčiai env., open limestone pit, 16 06 2013, 1♂ (MZVUE0297) 1♀ (MZVUE0298) (A.P.); Vilnius, 28 06 1927, 2♀ (#560, 561) (M.O.).

Distributed in all parts of Europe and European parts of Russia, as well as Turkey (Soós, 1984a).

OESTRIDAE

\* ***Cephenemyia stimulator* (Clark, 1815)**

Tytuvėnai, 16 06 2012, 1♂ (MZVUE0001) (A.P.).

Distributed from Great Britain through Central Europe and European parts of Russia to Far East (Soós & Minar, 1986). Larvae are found in the nasal passages and throat pouches of the wild ruminants, but the most common host is the roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) (Grunin, 1957).

PSILIDAE

***Psila fimetaria* (Linnaeus, 1761)**

Belmontas, 18 07 2012, 1♀ (MZVUE0226) (R. Seliukaitė); Sližiškiai, 20 05 2011, 1♀ (MZVUE0227) (B. Paršonytė).

Distributed in all parts of Europe and European part of Russia, south to Algeria (Soós, 1984b).

***Psila merdaria* Collin, 1944**

Puvočiai, 06 08 2011, 1♂ (MZVUE0225) (E. Stuknytė); Sližiškiai, 24 05 2014, 1♂ (J. Bartaškaitė).

It is a rather rare species which was described from Great Britain. Since then, it has been recorded from various Central European countries east to the Moscow Region and to Spain in the South (Soós, 1984b).

RHAGIONIDAE

***Chrysopilus nubecula* (Fallén, 1814)**

Vingis park, meadow, 02 07 2013, 1♂ (MZVUE0301) (A.P.).

The species was described from Sweden, but is widely distributed in Europe as well as European part of Russia (Krivosheina, 2008).

SEPSIDAE

***Nemopoda pectinulata* Loew, 1873**

Belmontas, Vilnelė river bank, 16 05 2011, 1♂ (MZVUE0299) (A.P.).

Widespread species, distributed from northern Europe and upland areas of Central Europe, eastwards to the Far East province of Russia and South Korea, Japan. The species appears to be more common in the birch forest zone of Europe. It is known to gather on human excrement (Pont & Meier, 2002).

***Themira (Themira) nigricornis* (Meigen, 1826)**

Belmontas, Vilnelė river bank, 17 04 2011, 1♀ (MZVUE0300) (A.P.).

A widespread Palaearctic species, through the central and northern zones of Europe eastwards to Russia (Far East province), South Korea. Adults have a relatively high synanthropic index. They are found near dung, and can be attracted to traps baited with fish and/or meat. They are also reported to occur indoors and in animal sheds, on cow dung mixed with straw, rotting fungi and compost (Pont & Meier, 2002).

STRATIOMYIDAE

***Beris chalybata* (Forster, 1771)**

Markučiai, 06 05 2002, 1♂; 15–23 05 2004, 1♂2♀ (both E.L.); Meteliai, 07 05–04

06 2008, 15♂30♀ (I. Kondratavičiūtė); Sližiškiai, 24 05 2015, 1♀ (MZVUE0273) (M. K. Končiūtė).

This species is reliably known to occur in most of Europe, from northern Scandinavia to France, Italy, Bulgaria, and the area of Kharkov in Russia. It occurs frequently in gardens, forest-margins, and sheltered valleys on low herbage (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Beris clavipes* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Padumblė, 02–08 06 2008, 1♂1♀ (A. Aliukonis).

A typical European species which appears to be more common in the eastern part of its range. Adults are rather frequent on the leaves of shrubs and low herbage near springs, streams and other bodies of water (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Beris vallata* (Forster, 1771)**

Seveikiai, 22 07 2015, 1♀ (E.L.).

Found in most of Europe and much more frequent in western Europe than the closely-related *B. clavipes*, but quite absent from eastern Fennoscandia. The larvae live in decaying leaves and wet moss, and the adults can be found on vegetation on water, on the leaves of bushes, etc (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Berkshiria albistylum* Johnson, 1914**

Dūkštos, 20 05–09 06 2014, 3♂2♀, larvae under the bark of *Populus tremula* (A. Jefanovas).

Found in several Central and Northern European countries and east to Western Siberia. Larvae are found under the bark of *Populus tremula* logs or under the bark of some other species of *Populus*, and have necrophagous and saprophagous feeding habit (Rozkošný, 1983).

***Chloromyia formosa* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Ažušiliai, 18 06 2002, 1♂; Bardiškiai, 27 07 2015, 1♀; Girsteitiškis, 10 06–25 07 2002, 2♂1♀; Gruodžiai, 28 06 2002, 1♂; Lančiūnava, 03 08 2015, 1♀ (all E.L.); Lazdėnai, 27 06 2014, 1♂ (MZVUE0284) (R. Rimeisytė); Meteliai, 23–30 07 2008, 1♀ (I. Kondratavičiūtė); Milžemiai, 27 07 2015, 1♀ (E.L.); Padumblė, 21–27 07 2008, 2♂ (A. Aliukonis); Pavilnys, 26 06 2014, 1♂ (MZVUE0285) (S. Pajėda); Seveikiai, 01 07–04 08 2015, 2♂1♀ (E.L.); Subartonys, 21–28 07 2008, 3♀ (M. Lapelė).

A Palaearctic species, extending from central Scandinavia to North Africa and eastwards to eastern Siberia. Larvae have been found in garden soil, under stones, and often in dung too. Adults occur in low herbage, on the leaves of shrubs and in similar situations, usually in sunny places (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Clitellaria ephippium* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Žalieji ežerai lakes, 27 06 2015, 1♂ (MZVUE0271) (S. Rudokaitė).

Distributed throughout Europe, but rare in the north. The larvae have been found in nests of the ant *Lasius fuliginosus* and in forest soil. Mature larvae leave the ant-hills and may be found among nearby plant debris and in soil (Rozkošný, 1983).

***Microchrysa cyaneiventris* (Zetterstedt, 1842)**

Pamedinčiai, 23–30 06 2008, 1♀ (S. Kvašinskas).

A European species extending from central Scandinavia to Bulgaria and in the east reaching Moscow area in Russia. The larva have been found in the soil beneath moss on a tree trunk, but may have a wide habitat range (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Microchrysa polita* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Gruodžiai, 02 06–11 07 2002, 2♀; Užusienis, 29 05 2015, 1♂ (both E.L.).

The commonest species of the genus. Widely distributed throughout Europe and Palaearctic Asia, and introduced into North America. Larvae have been bred from dung, various kinds of decaying organic material, rotting grass, garden refuse, compost, soil beneath moss on old tree-trunks, etc (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Nemotelus (Nemotelus) pantherinus (Linnaeus, 1758)***

Bagdyšiai, 27 07 2014, 1♀ (MZVUE0086) (A.P.); Girdžiūnai env. [1], Gauja river valley, 14 06 2014, 1♀ (MZVUE0021) (A.P.); Lančiūnava, 25 07 2015, 1♀ (E.L.); Subartonys, 22–29 07 2008, 1♀ (M. Lapelė); Žuvintas Biosphere Res., 01 07 2014, 1♂ (MZVUE0118) (A. Klimavičius); Žuvintas Biosphere Res., 02 07 2014, 1♂ (MZVUE0119) (I. Pauraitė).

Palaearctic species, known from Europe to East Siberia, the northernmost records are from Estonia and the Uppland district of Sweden. Associated with fens, pools, ditches and seepages. The larvae are aquatic in very shallow water or semiaquatic in water films (Kahanpää, 2010).

**\* *Neopachygaster meromelaena (Dufour, 1841)***

Dūkštos, 09 06 –31 07 2014, 5♀, larvae under the bark of *Populus tremula* (A. Jefanovas).

A European species, known to occur from Fennoscandia to the Pyrenees and North Caucasus. The larvae are found under the bark of different trees – *Populus*, *Acer*, *Carpinus*, *Fagus* etc (Rozkošný, 1983).

***Odontomyia argentata (Fabricius, 1794)***

Diktariškiai, 20 04 2014, 5♂ (MZVUE0072-MZVUE0076); Avilčiai env., 10 05 2015, 1♀ (MZVUE0272) (both A.P.).

It is a relatively rare Eurasian species, extending from Great Britain to the Far East. The larvae were found at the edge of a marsh, together with those of *Penthetria holosencea*, in a moist rotting alder tree, and in flood refuse (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Odontomyia hydroleon (Linnaeus, 1758)***

Ažušiliai, 16 07 2002, 1♀; Girsteitiškis, 10 07 2002, 1♀; Lančiūnava, 25 07 2015, 1♀; Pumpučiai, 18 06 2002, 1♂ (all E.L.); Puvočiai, 17 07 1979, 1♂ (MZVUE0274) (leg. unknown); Sližiškiai, 27 07 2015, 1♀ (MZVUE0275) (E. Krol).

It is a widely distributed Eurasian species. The adults occur mainly on water-margins, in marshes, etc., and often on various flowering plants (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Odontomyia ornata (Meigen, 1822)***

Pumpučiai, 18 06 2002, 1♂; Želsva, 10 06 2007, 1♀ (both E.L.).

A Eurasian species, though not found in some north European countries. The larvae live in shallow standing water, mainly in the littoral zone of ponds and pools (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Odontomyia tigrina (Fabricius, 1775)***

Gėliogaliai, 30 05 2002, 1♀; Seveikiai, 25 05 2015, 1♀ (both E.L.).

A Eurasian species, distribution in Europe from central Sweden to Bulgaria and extending eastwards as far as eastern Siberia. The larvae live in shallow pools, at the margins of ponds, and in marshes among decaying vegetation (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Oplodontha viridula (Fabricius, 1775)***

Antamakiai, 27 06 2002, 1♂; Bardiškiai, 27 07 2015, 2♀; Gėliogaliai, 30 05 2002, 1♂4♀; Gruodžiai, 10 07 2002, 1♀; Lančiūnava, 27 07–03 08 2015, 1♂2♀ (all E.L.); Medsodžiai, 16 06 2012, 1♀ (MZVUE0315); Menčiai env., open limestone pit, 16 06 2013, 1♂ (MZVUE0314) (both A.P.); Meteliai, 23–30 07 2008, 1♀ (I.

Kondratavičiūtė); Puvočiai, 02 07 1984, 1♀ (Banevičiūtė); 30 06 1984, 1♀ (Armonaitė); Žuvintas Biosphere Res., 01 07 2014, 1♂ (MZVUE0276) (M. Motiejūnaitė); 1♂ (MZVUE0277) (L. Zakarevičius); 1♂ (MZVUE0278) (G. Simanavičiūtė); 1♂ (MZVUE0279) (B. Aleknavičiūtė); 1♂ (MZVUE0280) (R. Rimeisytė); 1♂ (MZVUE0281) (G. Baltakytė); 1♂ (MZVUE0282) (Ž. Pumpulytė); 02 07 2014, 1♀ (MZVUE0283) (S. Šimaitytė).

It is a widely distributed Eurasian species, the commonest species of the group with aquatic larvae. It is known from virtually every European country and is included in every larger faunal list of Stratiomyidae. The larvae live in marshes, pools and the edges of ponds. The adults are common on ground-vegetation near the larval habitats and have been often captured on flowering plants (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Oxycera fallenii* Staeger, 1844**

Siesartis, 27 07 2002, 1♀ (E.L.).

The species is rather rare in many European countries, but more frequent in some localities in central Europe. The larvae live in clear water in torrents and streams, and the adults occur around these habitats (Rozkošný, 1983).

**\**Oxycera leonina* (Panzer, 1798)**

Meteliai, 23 07–20 08 2008, 3♀ (I. Kondratavičiūtė); Seveikiai, 22 07 2015, 1♀ (E.L.); Subartonys, 21–28 07 2008, 2♀ (M. Lapelė).

The species is found in many European countries except for northern areas. Larvae are found in wet soil and in humid meadows around ponds and pools. (Rozkošný, 1983).

***Oxycera nigricornis* Olivier, 1811**

Subartonys, 01–07 07 2008, 13♂2♀ (M. Lapelė).

A European species, extending rarely into Scandinavia. The larvae have been found in springs, wet moss in torrents, and in marshes among water vegetation (Rozkošný, 1983).

***Sargus cuprarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Girsteitiškis, 10 07 2002, 1♀ (E.L.).

A Holarctic species, known from the whole of Europe and extending eastwards to Mongolia. Larvae were found in cow dung, the puparia in garden compost (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Sargus flavipes* Meigen, 1822**

Gėliogaliai, 03 09 2002, 1♀; Siesartis, 28 08 2002, 1♀ (both E.L.).

This is a widely distributed species, found from Europe to the Pacific Ocean. Larvae were found in cow droppings in pastures, but also in soil. The adults occur in herbage, and females are often found on dung (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Stratiomys chamaeleon* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Bardiškiai, 27 07 2015, 2♀ (E.L.); Godeliai, 21 07–04 08 2008, 1♀ (S. Kvašinskas); Gruodžiai, 24 07 2001, 2♀; 13 07 2002, 1♀ (both E.L.); Panevėžys, 19 05 2012, 1♀ (leg. det. R. Markevičiūtė); Ribiškiai landscape Pres., 21 07 2012, 1♂ (MZVUE0237) (A.P.); Svaronys, 04 08 2015, 1♀; Užusienis, 06 08 2014, 1♀; Viliukai, 27 07 2015, 1♀ (all E.L.); Vilnius, 19 06 2005, 1♀ (MZVUE0316) (A.P.); Žuvintas Biosphere R., 30 06 2014, 1♀ (MZVUE0238) (L. Dakševičius); 01 07 2014, 1♀ (MZVUE0239) (D. Musteika).

This is the commonest species of the genus and inhabits most of Eurasia, although not too frequent in northern Europe. The larvae live among aquatic plants in shallow standing water, but they can spend rather a long time in mud too. Adults usually occur

near the larval habitats, often on flowering plants (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Stratiomys longicornis* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Gėliogaliai, 30 05 2002, 1♀ (E.L.); Raudondvaris, 18 06 1998, 1♀ (MZVUE0361) (D. Lukoševičius, M. Žižas).

A widely-distributed transpalearctic species, extending in Europe from southern Sweden to the extreme southern coast of the continent and to Malta in the Mediterranean Sea. The larvae develop in standing water among aquatic vegetation, in saline pools near the sea-shore, and in salt marshes; they may overwinter in moist earth. Adults occur on ground-vegetation and flowers in the littoral zone and around the larval habitats (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Stratiomys potamida* Meigen, 1822**

Ažušiliai, 18 06–16 07 2002, 1♂1♀; Bardiškiai, 27 07 2015, 3♀; Gruodžiai, 15 07 2001, 2♀; Lančiūnava, 25 07 2015, 1♀; Padvilikiai, 29 06 2015, 1♀; Pumpučiai, 02 07 2002, 2♂; Viliukai, 27 07 2015, 1♂ (all E.L.).

A European species with a limited range in Scandinavia and in southern areas. The larvae live in the littoral zone of standing water and in marshes near springs and alongside streams (Rozkošný, 1982).

***Stratiomys singularia* (Harris, 1776)**

Gėliogaliai, 05 08 2002, 1♂1♀ (E.L.); Kirkilų ežerėliai lakes, 25 06 2013 on *Typha latifolia*, 1♀ laying eggs (photographed by B. Gliwa); Pilaitė, 28 06 2014, 1♀ (MZVUE0240) (E. Narmontaitė); Žuvintas Biosphere R., 01 07 2014, 1♀ (MZVUE0239) (P. Rapševičius).

It is a widespread and fairly common species, especially in northern and western Europe. The larvae develop in standing water and are often distinctly halophilous. The adults are common around the larval habitats, particularly on flowering plants (Rozkošný, 1982).

TABANIDAE

***Hybomitra tarandina* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Marcinkonys env., 10 06 2015, 1♀ (MZVUE0269) (L. Mockeliūnas, E. Vasiliūnaitė); 1♀ (MZVUE0270) (L. Kazlauskaitė).

It is a Palearctic species, found mostly in northern latitudes from Scandinavia to Japan, in Europe south to Czech Republic and Germany (Chvála *et al.*, 1972).

XYLOPHAGIDAE

***Xylophagus ater* Meigen, 1804**

Eiguliai, 09 06 2013, 1♂ (MZVUE0288) (T. Vasina).

It is a Palearctic species, found in many European countries. Preferred environment is woodland and pasture-woodland. Larvae develop sub-cortically on relatively freshly dead broad-leaved timber, where they feed on other insect larvae (Alexander, 1993).

**Discussion**

Special attention in this publication is paid to the families Bombyliidae, Conopidae and Stratiomyidae that are specialized pollinators of various flowering plants (Abrol, 2012). Species of the Stratiomyidae have mainly detritivorous larvae and associated with wet habitats (Rozkošný, 1982; 1983), while those of the other two families have entomoparasitoidic larvae and inhabit dryer situations (van Veen, 2015). The following species are recorded from the largest number of localities and considered here as the

most constant species of these families in Lithuania: *Chloromyia formosa*, *Oplodontha viridula*, *Stratiomys chamaeleon* and *Stratiomys potamida* (Stratiomyiidae), *Bombylius major* (Bombyliidae), *Conops flavipes*, *Conops quadrifasciatus*, *Myopa buccata*, *Physocephala rufipes* and *Sicus ferrugineus* (Conopidae).

Most of the species mentioned in the list are probably distributed throughout Lithuania as they are found in many countries in Europe, but because of the lack of research the data is scarce. Most of the species were earlier found in our country for at least several times and that data were published, but 33 species are mentioned here only for the second time. Namely those species are: *Anthrax varius*, *Bombylius posticus* and *Villa hottentotta* (Bombyliidae), *Conops ceriaeformis*, *Myopa polystigma*, *M. testacea*, *Thecophora atra*, *T. distincta*, *T. fulvipes*, *Zodion cinereum* and *Z. notatum* (Conopidae), *Dolichopus ungulatus* (Dolichopodidae), *Rhamphomyia marginata* (Empididae), *Calobata petronella*, *Compsobata cibaria*, *C. nigricornis* and *Micropeza corrigiolata* (Micropezidae), *Psila fimetaria* and *P. merdaria* (Psilidae), *Chrysopilus nubecula* (Rhagionidae), *Nemopoda pectinulata* and *Themira nigricornis* (Sepsidae), *Beris chalybata*, *B. clavipes*, *Berkshiria albistylum*, *Clitellaria ephippium*, *Microchrysa cyaneiventris*, *Nemotelus pantherinus*, *Odontomyia argentata*, *O. tigrina*, *Oxycera nigricornis* and *Sargus rufipes* (Stratiomyidae), *Xylophagus ater* (Xylophagidae).

Several populations of *Asilus crabroniformis* were known based on rather recent findings (Lutovinovas, 2012a; Petrašiūnas & Bernotienė, 2012) and new data shows that the one in Sargeliai surroundings (Raseiniai district) is still viable.

All nine newly recorded species – *Myopa dorsalis*, *M. variegata*, *M. vicaria* (Conopidae), *Eccoptomera obscura* (Heleomyzidae), *Keroplatus tipuloides* (Keroplatidae), *Compsobata femoralis* (Micropezidae), *Cephenemyia stimulator* (Oestridae), *Neopachygaster meromelaena* and *Oxycera leonina* (Stratiomyidae) – are rather widely found throughout Europe, so it was just a matter of time and effort they appeared in Lithuanian Diptera list.

## Acknowledgements

Authors are grateful to Jens-Hermann Stuke for checking the identity of some of the specimens of Conopidae.

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**Nauji duomenys apie kai kurių šeimų dvisparnius Lietuvoje**

A. PETRAŠIŪNAS, E. LUTOVINOVAS

**Santrauka**

Pateikiami duomenys apie 75 dvisparnių rūšis, priklausančias penkiolikai šeimų (pagrindinį dėmesį skiriant šeimoms Bombyliidae, Conopidae ir Stratiomyidae). Daugelio rūšių radimo faktai publikuojami pirmą kartą, praėjus keliolikai metų nuo paskutinio paminėjimo mokslinėje spaudoje, nors manoma, kad tai daugiausiai dažnos rūšys, net jeigu to neatspindi radviečių skaičius šiame pranešime. Didžiausiu radviečių skaičiumi pasižymėjo pastarosios rūšys: *Chloromyia formosa*, *Oplodontha viridula*, *Stratiomys chamaeleon* ir *Stratiomys potamida* (Stratiomyiidae), *Bombylius major* (Bombyliidae), *Conops flavipes*, *Conops quadrifasciatus*, *Myopa buccata*, *Physocephala rufipes* ir *Sicus ferrugineus* (Conopidae). Paminėtos 9 naujos Lietuvos faunos dvisparnių rūšys: *Myopa dorsalis*, *M. variegata*, *M. vicaria* (Conopidae), *Eccoptomera obscura* (Heleomyzidae), *Keroplatus tipuloides* (Keroplatidae), *Compsobata femoralis* (Micropezidae), *Cephenemyia stimulator* (Oestridae), *Neopachygaster meromelaena* ir *Oxycera leonina* (Stratiomyidae).

*Received: 20 October, 2015*