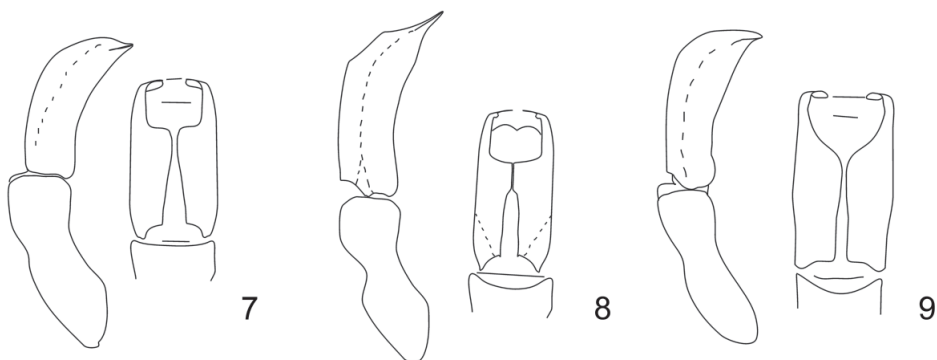


Figs 1–6. 1, 2 – habitus, dorsal aspect. 1 – *Tosevskiana sithoniensis* (Král) (paratype No. 5), 2 – *T. machackovae* sp. nov. (holotype); 3, 4 – forebody (head with left antenna, pronotum, right protibia and scutellum), dorsal aspect; 5, 6 – labrum, dorsal aspect. 3, 5 – *T. sithoniensis*; 4, 6 – *T. machackovae* sp. nov.



Figs 7–9. Aedeagus (right lateral aspect) and parameres (dorsal aspect). 7 – *Tosevskiana sithoniensis* (Král); 8 – *T. machackovae* sp. nov.; 9 – *T. inexpectata* Pavičević, adopted from Montreuil (2003).

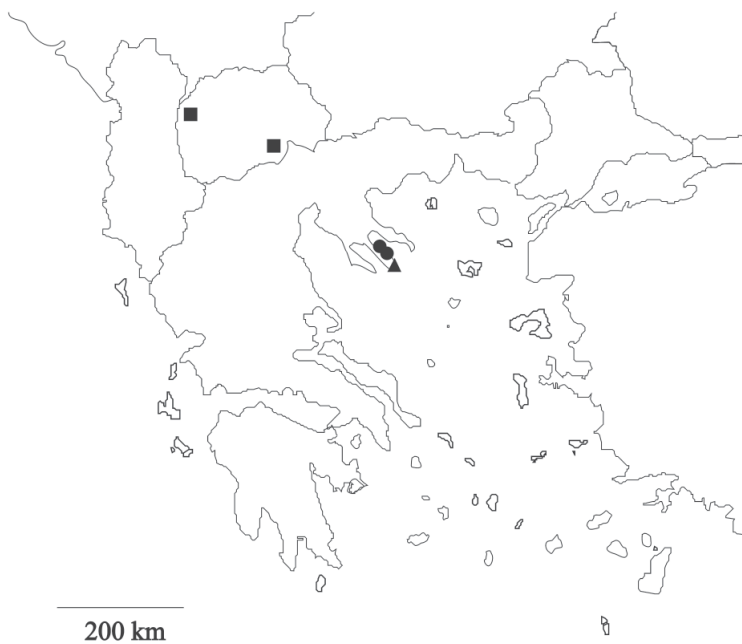


Fig. 10. Distribution map of *Tosevskiana* Pavičević species: triangle – *Tosevskiana machackovae* sp. nov., circle – *T. sithoniensis* (Král), square – *T. inexpectata* Pavičević.

Tab. 1. Characters separating *Tosevskiana* Pavičević species from each other

	<i>T. inexpectata</i>	<i>T. sithoniensis</i>	<i>T. machackovae</i> sp. nov.
body length	13.0–14.5 mm	13.2–16.0 mm	13.9–17.8 mm
head	not studied	shiny (Fig. 1)	alutaceous (Fig. 2)
clypeus	not studied	shiny (Fig. 1); punctuation consisted from regularly spaced, coarse and fine punctures (Fig. 3)	alutaceous and chagrined (Fig. 2); punctuation consisted from irregularly spaced coarse punctuation (Fig. 4)
antennal club	last three antennomeres strongly curved (almost rectangular)	last three antennomeres strongly curved (almost rectangular) (Fig. 3)	last three antennomeres regularly slightly curved (Fig. 4)
terminal maxillar palpomere	not studied	short and wide	long and narrow
protibia	unidentate	tridentate; basal and medial teeth subobsolete, apical distinctly prominent, acute apically (Fig. 3)	tridentate; basal tooth subobsolete, medial and apical teeth prominent and regularly rounded apically (Fig. 4)
pronotum	disc setaceous	disc glabrous; shiny; lateral margins finely dentate, with long fine setae	disc glabrous; alutaceous; dentes of lateral margins coarse and dense with long and strong setae
elytron	yellow-brown	setation consisting of short erected setae with intermixed very long semierected setae in anterior third and other surface with short setae; uniformly lightly reddish brown	setation consisting of long erected setae in basal part only and apical shorter, semierected setation; brown, margins and suture darker to blackish brown
scutellum	not studied	shiny, anterior third without punctuation otherwise with irregular, simple punctures with short setae in each puncture	alutaceous, fine, irregularly punctured, chagrined with short setae in each puncture
pygidium	almost alutaceous, irregularly, finely and flatly punctate	finely and scarcely punctate, chagrined	coarsely wrinkled and strongly punctate, chagrined

VARIABILITY. Body length 13.9–17.8 mm; paratypes Nos 35 and 40 with entirely yellowish-brown elytron.

Female unknown.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Tosevskiana machackovae* sp. n. is classified in genus *Tosevskiana* Pavičević, 1985. The genus comprises species with the following complex of diagnostic characters: pronotum at least in anterior rim setaceous, elytral intervals shiny or alutaceous, odd intervals (1, 3, 5, 7) flat or only hardly convex; basal dens of protibia subobsolete or entirely absent; terminal calcar of protibia inserting against emargination between apical and medial dents. The new species can be distinguished from all so far known species of the genus mainly by totally alutaceous dorsal surface and characters mentioned in the Tab. 1.

DISTRIBUTION. The southernmost part of the Sithonia peninsula (Greece: Chalkidiki) (Fig. 10).

NAME DERIVATION. Matronymic, named in honour of Mrs Marie Machačková (CZ, Bezno, † 2001), my best teacher at primary school.

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s

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Gall midges (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) of Croatia

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Abstract. The present fauna of Croatia includes 233 species of Cecidomyiidae. Of them, the following six are new records for Croatia, *Asphondylia melanopus* Kieffer, 1890, *Atrichosema aceris* Kieffer, 1904, *Contarinia solani* (Rübsaamen, 1891), *Cystiphora taraxaci* (Kieffer, 1888), *Dasineura brassicae* (Winnertz, 1853) and *Jaapiella volvens* Rübsaamen, 1917. Zoogeography: the majority (50%) are European, 25% Euro-Siberian, 19% Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean and 6% are Holarctic species. Economic importance: eight species occurred as pests in Croatia in the past, viz. *Sitodiplosis mosellana* (Géhin, 1856) on wheat, *Resseliella oculiperda* (Rübsaamen, 1893) on fruit trees, *Dasineura oleae* (F. Löw, 1885) and *Lasioptera berlesiana* Paoli, 1907 on olive trees, *Rabdophaga terminalis* (Loew, 1850), *R. rosaria* (Loew, 1850), *R. saliciperda* (Dufour, 1841) on willows and *Monarthropalpus flavus* (Schränk, 1776) on *Buxus sempervirens* L. The list of all gall midge species occurring in Croatia, together with host plant species, references, new localities and distribution, is given.

Distribution, zoogeography, economic importance, check-list, Diptera, Cecidomyiidae, Balkan peninsula, Palaearctic region

INTRODUCTION

Check-lists and articles summarizing faunal data about Diptera, scattered in many journals, are very important: they show the level of knowledge and are a basis for further advancement of dipterological studies. In the last decade of the 20th century several such lists appeared including dipteran faunas covering large areas of Europe: Poland (Razowski 1991), Belgium (Grottaert et al. 1991), Italy (Minelli et al. 1995), Czech and Slovak Republics (Chvála 1997), British Isles (Chandler 1998), Switzerland (Merz et al. 1998), Germany (Schumann et al. 1999), Lithuania (Pakalniškis et al. 2000), Denmark (Petersen & Meier 2001), Hungary (Papp 2001), Spain, Portugal and Andorra (Carles-Tolrá 2002) and the Netherlands (Beuk 2002).

Similarly it is necessary to prepare such summaries of gall midges occurring in the Balkan Peninsula. Since 1996 we published three articles in which we summarized gall midge faunas. The first the article was on gall midge fauna of Slovenia (Simova-Tošić et al. 1996), then of Serbia (Simova-Tošić et al. 2000) and finally of Monte Negro (Simova-Tošić & Skuhravá 2001). In the present article we summarize results of investigations of gall midges in Croatia during the 20th century.

HISTORY

In Croatia the first gall midge species – *Janetia cerris*, the causer of galls on leaves of *Quercus cerris* – was found at Rjeka (Hieronymus 1890). Galls of 14 gall midge species occurring in Croatia (Dalmatia) were found by the Italian entomologist A. Trotter who undertook a long research journey across the Balkan Peninsula to Turkey to collect plant galls caused by different insects (Trotter 1903). The German cecidologist O. Jaap collected galls along the coast of the Adriatic Sea and recorded galls of 34 gall

midge species in Croatia (Jaap 1919–1920). Rübsaamen (1915) described three gall midge species, *Asphondylia jaapi* (now: *Asphondylia coronillae*), *Trotteria dalmatica* (now: *Trotteria obtusa*) and *Wachtliella dalmatica* based on material collected in Dalmatia by O. Jaap. The Czech phytopathologist E. Baudyš collected galls at several places in Croatia, identified galls collected by other researchers and published results in several contributions (Baudyš 1913a, b, c, 1915, 1928, 1940). He recorded galls of 70 gall midge species in Croatia. Balas (1941) recorded several galls of gall midges in his framework of galls of Hungary which belong to the fauna of Croatia. Skuhrová & Skuhrový (1964) gave a summary of all available data of gall midges which were known to occur in the territory of the former Yugoslavia together with 43 new records. Up to that time 143 gall midge species were found in Croatia.

Janežić during his investigations of plant galls (zoocercidia) in several parts of the former Yugoslavia collected many gall midge galls in Croatia, particularly in Istria, along the coast of the Adriatic Sea and in some islands (Vis, Hvar, Krk, Lošinj). Among other gall causers, he found there galls of 108 gall midge species of which 40 were new records for Croatia (Janežić 1977, 1978a, b, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1988).

The attention of several applied entomologists was attracted to the study of gall midge species which occurred as pests on different cultivated shrubs and trees (Kani 1941, Kovačević 1952, Tominić 1966, Brnetić et al. 1984, •u•ić 1987), on ornamental shrubs (Androić & Harpin 1984), on forest trees (•ivojinović et al. 1962) and particularly on willows (*Salix* spp.) (Radičević 1958, Avramović 1965, Mikloš 1967).

STUDY AREA

The territory of Croatia covers an area of 56.538 km² and is in the north-western part of Balkan Peninsula. The Adriatic Sea forms the border on the south-west. Many islands of various size occur along this coast. In the north, Croatia is bordered by Slovenia, in the east by Bosnia and Herzegovina. The northern part and the coastal part of Croatia is formed by lowlands (so-called Pre-Pannonian Sector) and by the rivers Drava and Sava, by lower mountains in Slavonia (Papuk, Psunj) and by the Croatian Zagorje (Medvedica), the Dinaric Alps Mountain System above the Adriatic coast and lowlands in the western and southern parts of Istria, in northern Dalmacia and by the estuary of the river Neretva. The climate is mild continental in the inland and submediterranean along the coast of the Adriatic Sea and on islands.

From the biogeographical point of view, the main part of Croatia belongs to the Mediterranean Sclerophyll Province and the mountain part to the Province of Balkan Highlands (Udvardy 1975).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The list of gall midge species was compiled from all papers of previous researchers dealing with the occurrence of gall midges and their galls in Croatia. New records which were gathered by D. Šimova-Tošić in the course of 1976–1987 are included: Beli Manastir, Belje by Osijek, Darda, Dubrovnik, Ernestinovo, Gorski Kotar, Klanjec by Zagreb, Korčula, Maksimir by Zagreb, Makarska, Nova Gradska, Ogulin, Opatija, Osijek, Plitvička Jezera, Plitvički Leskovac, Podravska Slatina, Poljače at Mljet, Slavenska Poega, Slavonski Brod, Sisak, Zagreb Sljeme by Zagreb, Split, Valpovo, Vinkovci Vrgin Most and Vukovar.

Gall midge galls were identified using keys for identification of Buhr (1964–1965) and Houard (1908–1909), larvae according to Möhn (1955), adults according to Skuhrová (1997). We analyzed the gall midge fauna using zoogeographical methods of Skuhrová (1987, 1994, 1997). The economic importance has been evaluated according to Darvas et al. (2000), Skuhrová & Roques (2000) and Skuhrový & Skuhrová (1996). Nomenclature of gall midges is according to Skuhrová (1986, 1989, 1997), nomenclature of host plants according to Lauber & Wagner (2001).

RESULTS

The present gall midge fauna of Croatia includes 233 species, of which 40 are new records since 1964, and the following six are new records in this paper: *Asphondylia melanopus*, *Atrichosema aceris*, *Contarinia solani*, *Cystiphora taraxaci*, *Dasineura brassicae* and *Jaapiella volvens*. Most

species are phytophagous, except *Aphidoletes aphidimyza* which is zoophagous, *Lasioptera berlesiana* which is phyto-zoophagous (Tominić 1966) and twelve species belonging in subfamilies Porricondylinae and Lestremiinae.

In general, the level of knowledge of the gall midge fauna of Croatia may be evaluated as rather good in comparison with gall midge faunas of adjacent countries. The gall midge fauna of Croatia including 233 species is comparable with the fauna of Slovenia including 219 species (Simova-Tošić et al. 1996) and it is richer than that of Monte Negro including 85 species (Simova-Tošić & Skuhrová 2001) and of Greece including 167 species (Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1997). It is a little poorer than that of Serbia including 283 species (Simova-Tošić et al. 2000). In comparison, 240 gall midge species are known to occur in Bulgaria (Skuhrová et al. 1991, 1992), 310 species in Romania (Skuhrová et al. 1972), 332 species in Hungary (Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1999) and more than 400 species in Italy where intensive investigations were carried out in the northern part during the last four years and the species number, 234 species, given in the paper of Skuhrová & Skuhrový (1994) increased by 160 species (Skuhrová et al. 2001, 2002, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 2003).

LIST OF GALL MIDGE SPECIES

For each species the following data are given: host plant (or animal) species, plant family, references, unpublished localities where the species was found, distribution in the Palaearctic region, for some species the additional data are given about their economic importance (pest, or potential pest). An asterisk (*) before the species name indicates a new record for the fauna of Croatia.

Subfamily Cecidomyiinae

Acericecis vitrina (Kieffer, 1909)

Syn. *Dasineura vitrina* Kieffer, 1909; *Harrisomyia vitrina* Kieffer, 1909

Host: *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. (Aceraceae). References: Baudyš 1915, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janežić 1981, 1986. Locality: Plitvička Jezera. Distribution: European. Potential pest.

Ametrodiplosis auripes (F. Löw, 1888)

Host: *Galium mollugo* L. (Rubiaceae). References: Jaap 1919–1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Ametrodiplosis thalictricola (Rübsaamen, 1895)

Host: *Thalictrum minus* L. (Ranunculaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Anabremia medicaginis Rübsaamen, 1917

Host: *Medicago orbiculare* L., *M. hispida* Garth, *M. falcata* L. (Fabaceae). References: Jaap 1919–1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Anisostephus betulinus (Kieffer, 1889)

Host: *Betula pubescens* Ehrh., *B. pendula* Roth (*B. verrucosa* Ehrh.) (Betulaceae). Reference: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Locality: Plitvička Jezera. Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Anthodiplosis rudimentalis (Kieffer, 1901)

Host: *Artemisia vulgaris* L. (Asteraceae). References: Janežić 1984, 1988. Distribution: European.

Aphidoletes aphidimyza (Rondani, 1847)

Aphidophagous species. Reference: Szadziński 1975. Localities: Belje (Osijek), Beli Manastir, Sljeme (Zagreb), found on more than 30 aphids species on different plants. Distribution: Holarctic.

Apiomyia bergenstammi (Wachtl, 1882)

Host: *Pyrus communis* L. (Rosaceae). Reference: Kani 1941. Distribution: sub-Mediterranean. Pest.

Arceuthomyia valerii (Tavares, 1904)

Host: *Juniperus oxycedrus* L. (Cupressaceae). References: Baudyš 1913a, 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový, 1964, Janežić 1987. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Arnoldiola libera (Kieffer, 1909)

Host: *Quercus robur* L., *Q. petraea* (Mattusch.) Liebl (Fagaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Aschistonyx carpinicolus Rübsaamen, 1917

Host: *Carpinus betulus* L. (Corylaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janeš 1978a, 1979, 1981, 1984, 1986, 1987. Distribution: European.

Asphondylia calycotomae Kieffer in Houard, 1912

Host: *Calicotome intermedia* D. C. (Fabaceae). References: Baudyš 1913b, Jaap 1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Asphondylia coronillae (Vallot, 1829)

Syn. *A. jaapi* Rübsaamen, 1915: type-locality: Castelnuovo in Dalmacien [= Kaštelj Novi]. Host: *Coronilla emerus* L. (Fabaceae) References: Jaap 1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janeš 1978a, b, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1984, 1987, 1988. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Asphondylia dorycnii (Müller, 1870)

Host: *Dorycnium herbaceum* Vill. (Fabaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janeš 1986. Distribution: sub-Mediterranean.

Asphondylia genistae (Loew, 1850)

Host: *Genista germanica* L. (Fabaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Asphondylia lupulinae Kieffer, 1909

Host: *Medicago lupulina* L. (Fabaceae). Reference: Baudyš 1928. Distribution: European.

Asphondylia massalongoi Rübsaamen, 1893

Host: *Ajuga chamaeptytis* Schreb. (Lamiaceae). Reference: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: sub-Mediterranean.

****Asphondylia melanopus*** Kieffer, 1890

Host: *Lotus corniculatus* L. (Fabaceae). Localities: Beli Manastir, Darda, Osjek. Distribution: European. Potential pest.

Asphondylia miki Wachtl, 1880

Host: *Medicago sativa* L. (Fabaceae). References: Baudyš 1913b, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Localities: Beli Manastir, N. Gradiška. Distribution: Euro-Siberian, secondarily Holarctic. Pest.

Asphondylia ononidis F. Löw, 1873

Host: *Ononis spinosa* L. (Fabaceae). References: Strobl 1893, 1898. Distribution: European, sub-Mediterranean.

Asphondylia pruniperda Rondani, 1867

Host: *Prunus domestica* L., *P. spinosa* L., *P. pissardii* Carr. (Rosaceae). References: Janeš 1986, 1987. Localities: Belje, Osjek. Distribution: European. Potential pest.

Asphondylia rosmarini Kieffer, 1896

Host: *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. (Lamiaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Localities: Makarska, Zadar, Opatija, Korčula. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Asphondylia scrophulariae Schiner, 1856

Host: *Scrophularia nodosa* L. (Scrophulariaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: sub-Mediterranean.

Asphondylia serpylli Kieffer, 1898

Host: *Thymus serpyllum* L., *T. glabrescens* Willd. (Lamiaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Locality: Dubrovnik. Distribution: European.

Asphondylia verbasci (Vallot, 1827)

Host: *Verbasicum austriacum* Schott., *V. banaticum* Roch., *V. lychnitis* L., *V. nigrum* L., *V. phlomoides* L., *V. thapsiforme* Schrad. (Scrophulariaceae). References: Trotter 1903, Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1913c, 1915b, 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janeš 1978b, 1984. Localities: Nova Gradiška, Osjek, Darda. Distribution: sub-Mediterranean.

****Atrichosema aceris*** Kieffer, 1904

Host: *Acer campestre* L. (Aceraceae). Localities: Podravska Slatina, Ernestinovo. Distribution: European.

Baldratia salicorniae Kieffer, 1879

Host: *Salicornia fruticosa* L. (Chenopodiaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1913c, 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Bayeriola thymicola (Kieffer, 1888)

Host: *Thymus pannonicus* Al., *T. serpyllum* L. (Lamiaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Blastodiplosis cocciferae (Tavares, 1902)

Host: *Quercus coccifera* L. (Fagaceae). References: Baudyš 1913c, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Braueriella phillyreae (F. Löw, 1877)

Host: *Phillyrea media* L. (Oleaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1913c, 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1978a, b, 1979, 1980, 1981. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Clinodiplosis cilicrus (Kieffer, 1889)

Phytosaprophagous on decaying plant tissues. Reference: Szadziwski 1975. Distribution: European.

Contarinia acerplicans (Kieffer, 1889)

Host: *Acer heldreichii* Orph., *A. monspessulanum* L., *A. pseudoplatanus* L. (Aceraceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1979, 1981, 1984. Distribution: European.

Contarinia aequalis Kieffer, 1898

Host: *Senecio nemorensis* L., *S. saracenicus* L. (Asteraceae). Reference: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Contarinia anthobia (F. Löw, 1877)

Host: *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. and *C. oxyacantha* L. (Rosaceae). Reference: Janešić 1984. Distribution: European.

Contarinia ballotae Kieffer, 1898

Host: *Ballota nigra* L. (Lamiaceae). Reference: Janešić 1987. Distribution: European.

Contarinia barbichei (Kieffer, 1890)

Host: *Lotus corniculatus* L. (Fabaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Contarinia carpini Kieffer, 1897

Host: *Carpinus betulus* L. (Corylaceae). References: Baudyš 1915, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1988. Distribution: European.

Contarinia coronillae Janešić, 1978

Host: *Coronilla varia* L. (Fabaceae). References: Janešić 1978a, b, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1984. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Contarinia coryli (Kaltenbach, 1859)

Host: *Corylus avellana* L. (Corylaceae). References: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1981, 1984, 1986, 1988. Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Contarinia cotini Kieffer, 1901

Host: *Cotinus coggyria* Scop. (Anacardiaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1978a. Distribution: sub-Mediterranean.

Contarinia craccae Kieffer, 1897

Host: *Vicia cracca* L., *V. sativa* L. (Fabaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Contarinia fagi Rübsaamen, 1921.

Host: *Fagus sylvatica* L. (Fagaceae). Reference: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Contarinia istriana Janešić, 1980

Host: *Coronilla emeroides* L., *C. emerus* L. (Fabaceae). Reference: Janešić 1981. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Contarinia loti (De Geer, 1776)

Host: *Lotus corniculatus* L. (Fabaceae). References: Janešić 1978a, 1981, 1987. Localities: Belje, Osjek. Distribution: European.

Contarinia luteola Tavares, 1902

Host: *Quercus ilex* L. (Fagaceae). References: Baudyš 1913c, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Contarinia lysimachiae (Rübsaamen, 1893)

Host: *Lysimachia vulgaris* L. (Primulaceae). Reference: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Contarinia medicaginis Kieffer, 1895

Host: *Medicago sativa* L. (Fabaceae). References: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić: 1978a, 1984, 1988. Localities: Osjek, Beli Manastir, Nova Gradiška. Distribution: Euro-Siberian. Pest.

Contarinia melanocera Kieffer, 1904

Host: *Genista tinctoria* L. (Fabaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Contarinia molluginis (Rübsaamen, 1889)

Host: *Gallium mollugo* L. (Rubiaceae). Reference: Janešić 1984. Distribution: European.

Contarinia nasturtii (Kieffer, 1888)

Host: *Brassica* spp., *Raphanus* spp., *Armoracia lapathifolia* Gilib. (Brassicaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964; Janešić 1978a. Distribution: European. Potential pest.

Contarinia petioli (Kieffer, 1898)

Host: *Populus alba* L., *P. tremula* L. (Salicaceae). References: Janešić 1977. Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Contarinia populi (Rübsaamen, 1917)

Host: *Populus alba* L., *P. tremula* L. (Salicaceae). References: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Contarinia pyrivora (Riley, 1886)

Host: *Pyrus communis* L. (Rosaceae). Reference: Kovačević 1952. Distribution: European, secondarily Holarctic. Pest.

Contarinia quercicola (Rübsaamen, 1899)

Host: *Quercus cerris* L. (Fagaceae). References: Janešić 1978, 1984, 1986. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Contarinia quercina (Rübsaamen, 1890)

Host: *Quercus robur* L. (Fagaceae). References: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1979. Distribution: European. Potential pest.

****Contarinia solani*** (Rübsaamen, 1891)

Host: *Solanum dulcamara* L. (Solanaceae). Localities: Beli Manastir, Osjek. Distribution: European.

Contarinia sorbi Kieffer, 1896

Host: *Sorbus aucuparia* L. (Rosaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Contarinia steini (Karsch, 1881)

Host: *Melandrium album* (Mill) Garcke (Caryophyllaceae). Reference: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Euro-Siberian..

Contarinia subulifex Kieffer, 1897

Host: *Quercus cerris* L. (Fagaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Contarinia tiliarum (Kieffer, 1890)

Host: *Tilia cordata* Mill., *T. platyphyllos* Scop., *T. tomentosa* Mnh. (Tiliaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Localities: Osjek, Plitvička jezera. Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Contarinia tragopogonis Kieffer, 1909

Host: *Tragopogon dubius* Scop. (Cichoriaceae). References: Baudyš 1915, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Contarinia tremulae Kieffer, 1909

Host: *Populus tremula* L. (Salicaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1987. Distribution: European.

Contarinia tritici (Kirby, 1798)

Host: *Triticum vulgare* L. (Poaceae). References: Kovačević 1952, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Sanseović 1982. Distribution: European, secondarily Holarctic, cosmopolitan. Pest.

Contarinia trotteri Kieffer, 1909

Host: *Carpinus betulus* L. (Betulaceae). References: Janešić 1979, 1981, 1987. Distribution: European.

Craneiobia corni (Giraud, 1863)

Host: *Cornus sanguinea* L. and *C. mas* L. (Cornaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1978a, b, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1984, 1988. Localities: Plitvička jezera, Beli Manastir. Distribution: sub-Mediterranean..

Cystiphora sonchi (Bremi, 1847)

Host: *Sonchus arvensis* L. and *S. oleraceus* L. (Asteraceae). References: Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1978a, b, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1984, 1988. Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Cystiphora sanguinea (Bremi, 1847)

Host: *Hieracium murorum* L. (Asteraceae). References: Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

****Cystiphora taraxaci*** (Kieffer, 1888)

Host: *Taraxacum officinale* Web., *T. nigricans* (Kit.) Rchb. (Asteraceae). Localities: Beli Manastir, Osjek. Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Dasineura acrophila (Winnertz, 1853)

Host: *Fraxinus angustifolia* Vahl., *F. americana* L., *F. excelsior* L., *F. oxycarpa* Willd. (Oleaceae). References: Trotter 1903, Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1977, 1981. Locality: Osjek. Distribution: European.

Dasineura affinis (Kieffer, 1886)

Host: *Viola odorata* L., *V. cyanea* Čelak. (Violaceae). References: Kani 1941, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1984, 1987, 1988. Locality: Zagreb. Distribution: European.

Dasineura alpestris (Kieffer, 1909)

Host: *Arabis hirsuta* L. (Brassicaceae). Reference: Baudyš 1928. Distribution: European.

Dasineura aparines (Kieffer, 1889)

Host: *Galium aparine* L. (Rubiaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

Dasineura armoraciae (Vimmer, 1936)

Host: *Armoracia rusticana* G.M.Sch. Reference: Janešić, 1987. Distribution: European.

Dasineura auritae (Rübsaamen, 1915)

Host: *Salix aurita* L., *S. cinerea* L. (Salicaceae). Reference: Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: European.

*** *Dasineura brassicae*** (Winnertz, 1853)

Host: *Brassica oleracea* L., *B. napus* L. (Brassicaceae). Localities: Belje, Osjek. Distribution: European. Potential pest.

Dasineura capsulae (Kieffer, 1901)

Host: *Euphorbia cyparissias* L., *E. helioscopia* L., *E. virgata* W.K., *E. salicifolia* L., *E. esula* L. (Euphorbiaceae). References: Janešić 1987, Manojlović et al, 1989. Distribution: European.

Dasineura cotini (Janešić, 1978)

Host: *Cotinus coggygria* Scop. (Anacardiaceae). References: Janešić 1978a, 1979, 1984, 1988. Distribution: sub-Mediterranean.

Dasineura crataegi (Winnertz, 1853)

Host: *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., *C. oxyacantha* L. (Rosaceae). References: Trotter 1903, Jaap 1920, Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1978a, b, 1979, 1981, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1988. Localities: Plitvički Lescovac, Osjek, Beli Manastir. Distribution: European.

Dasineura ericaescopariae (Dufour, 1837)

Host: *Erica arborea* L., *E. mediterranea* L., *E. scoparia* L. (Ericaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964. Distribution: Mediterranean.

Dasineura filicina (Kieffer, 1889)

Host: *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn. (Hypolepidaceae). References: Jaap 1920, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1984, 1987. Localities: Sljeme (Zagreb). Distribution: Euro-Siberian.

Dasineura fraxinea (Kieffer, 1907)

Host: *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *F. angustifolia* Vahl., *F. oxycarpa* Willd. (Oleaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1984, 1986, 1987. Locality: Osjek. Distribution: European. Potential pest.

Dasineura fraxini (Bremi, 1847)

Host: *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *F. ornus* L. (Oleaceae). References: Baudyš 1928, Skuhrová & Skuhrový 1964, Janešić 1977, 1984, 1986, 1987. Localities: Plitvička Jezera, Vinkovci. Distribution: European. Potential pest.

Dasineura galiicaulis Stelter in Buhr, 1964

Host: *Galium mollugo* L. (Rubiaceae). References: Janešić 1980, 1984, 1986, 1987. Distribution: European.