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49 new species to the Finnish Diptera (Brachycera) fauna recorded during 2023-2025

Kaj Winqvist

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w-album on hyönteistieteellinen verkkojulkaisuna ilmestyvä lehti, jossa julkaistaan laajahkoja paikallisfaunistisia hyönteisselvityksiä. Lehden pääasiallinen julkaisukieli on suomi. Lehti ilmestyy epäsäännöllisesti sen julkaisualaan sopivien artikkelien tarjonnasta riippuen.

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Lehden nimi, w-album, pohjautuu hyönteiskerhon logoon, joka on Ari Karhilahden tyylittelemä jalavanopsasiipi (*Satyrium w-album*).

49 new species to the Finnish Diptera (Brachycera) fauna recorded during 2023-2025

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Abstract. In this paper 49 species of Diptera (Brachycera) mainly determined during the period February 2023 - March 2025 are reported as new for Finland. They represent 18 different families. 17 of these new species them represent the giant genus *Megaselia* (Phoridae) and 8 are Agromyzidae. The flies were caught by various traps and netting methods.

Suomen Diptera-faunaan 49 uutta kärpäslajia 2035-2025
Lyhennelmä. Tässä artikkelissa ilmoitetaan 49 Suomelle uutta kärpäslajia, jotka pääosin määritettiin ja varmistettiin talvien 2023 ja 2025 välisenä aikana. Noin kolmasosa näistä eli 17 löytyi jättiläissuvusta *Megaselia* (Phoridae), ja toiseksi runsaimmin uusia lajeja saatiin heimoon Agromyzidae (8 kpl). Keräysmetodeina olivat erilaiset pyydykset ja aktiivihaavinta.

1. Introduction

This article is a continuation to the one published two years ago (Winqvist 2023). This time it is about new species for Finland determined during the period from winter 2023 to winter 2025 and also one older record is included.

Several new species from Finland have already been published in Metsähallitus reports in spring 2023, see Winqvist & Karjalainen (2023) and Winqvist, Karjalainen & Malmberg (2023a and 2023b).

The most common localities of these finds were either Turku in the south-west or the central and eastern part of Finland.

Usually, the most productive methods of catching rare species are malaise trapping or active netting, but also the use of yellow trays, window traps and pitfall traps may bring exciting surprises.

2. New fly species for Finland (Diptera, Brachycera)

Unless otherwise stated, all the records below were first determined by the author and then confirmed by Antti Haarto. That was because in order to avoid false determinations our practise in the Diptera Expert Group is to ascertain potential new records by another expert opinion.

Tabanus glaucopis Meigen, 1820 (Tabanidae)
Ka: Lappeenranta, Kuurmanpohja, Mielikonnotko (spruce-dominated forest), 677371:359422, 21.6.-19.7.2021, 1♀, N. Kiljunen leg., malaise

The best distinguishing character of this *Tabanus* caught from the vicinity of the Russian border is its remarkably shiny subcallus. However, its distribution seems not to be particularly eastern, because there are many records made in Sweden also (GBIF 2025a).

Crossopalpus minimus (Meigen, 1838) (Hybotidae)
Ab: Turku, Satava, Samppa (a moist area with Juncus, Fig. 1), 67046:32309, 13.5.2023, 1♀, K. Winqvist leg., netting
Sa: Savonlinna, Hukkalampi (burned area), 6907322:3603651, 11.-26.6.2020, 1♂1♀, S. Malmberg, S. Karjalainen & M. Niiranen leg., malaise

A tiny hybotid, which is not so easy to determine since *C. humilis* Frey is remarkably similar. However, *C. minimus* has more yellow legs also in the basal area of femora and Kovalev (1972) gives a good additional character: the fore coxa of *C. minimus* has a row of small spines which are not present in *C. humilis*.

Fig. 1. Lush cottage yard in Turku, Satava. Three new species for Finland: *Crossopalpus humilis*, *Limnophora maculosa* and *Phaonia pullata* were found there during the summer 2023. Photo: Maija Winqvist.

Oedalea austroholmgreni Chvála, 1981 (Hybotidae)
Ka: Lappeenranta, Kuurmanpohja, Mielikonnotko (spruce-dominated mixed forest), 677371:359422, 1.-21.6.2021, 1♀, N. Kiljunen leg., malaise

A somehow mysterious hybotid, which hasn't so far been recorded elsewhere in the Nordic countries (GBIF 2025b). Chvála's Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica key (1983) however includes this species and gives some differences in the antenna and arista compared with the near-species *O. holmgreni* Zetterstedt.

Hilara obscura Meigen, 1822 (Empididae)
Ta: Hämeenlinna, Aulanko (slope with alder), 67705:33636, 20.8.2016, 1♀, I. Kakko leg., netting, A. Haarto det.

An older record accidentally left out from my previous w-album article (Winqvist 2023).
This small-sized *Hilara* species has been recorded from many localities in the Scandinavian countries (GBIF 2025c), but this Aulanko find remains the only one so far made in Finland.

Hilara medeteriformis Collin, 1961 (Empididae)
Lkor: Savukoski, Sokli (spring area), 7525901:3597440, 3.-27.6.2019, 2♂, J. Salmela leg., malaise

According to Chvála (2005) a very rare species in Scandinavia but now the species has rather a lot of dots on the updated European distribution map (GBIF 2025d), particularly in Denmark and southern Sweden. This record from a north-eastern Finnish spring area is by far the most northern.

Dolichopus festivus Haliday, 1832 (Dolichopodidae)
N: Raasepori, Enbacken (roadside meadow), 6672491:3316989, 5.-15.7.2021, 1♂, J. Paukkunen & S. Lindgren leg., yellow tray
N: Inkoo, Västankvarn (roadside meadow), 6666723:3327515, 6.-19.7.2021, 2♂, S. Lindgren leg., yellow tray

Dolichopus is a large genus with dozens of Finnish species, but generally the few mass-occurring species tend to dominate the catches nearly everywhere. So, this record of a new Finnish dolichopodid was a pleasant surprise and especially so, since the biotopes were such dry ones.

Medetera thunebergi Negrobov, 1967 (Dolichopodidae)
Ok: Kajaani, Talaskangas (margin zone of a bog), 7100712:3504868, 18.6.-2.7.2021, 1♂, I. Immonen leg., yellow tray

A species which was temporarily synonymized with its near-species *M. excellens* Frey, before Negrobov & Naglis (2016) restored its status in

their comprehensive article of Palearctic *Medetera*.
The differences between these two taxons are exceptionally slight, and they are found in the spinosity of aedeagus and the form of surstylus in the male genitals.

Megaselia albocingulata (Strobl, 1906) (Phoridae)
Ok: Kajaani, Talaskangas, Sopenjoki and Heinosenaho (brookside), 7101:3503, 3.6.-2.9.2021, 7♂, I. Immonen leg., malaise and yellow tray
Kb: Ilomantsi, Palokangas (burned area), 698982:372483, 13.6.-11.7.2022, 3♂, S. Karjalainen, M. Similä & V. Vuorio leg., window trap and malaise

In a relatively large-scale Talaskangas conservation area study containing many traps this *Megaselia* species seemed to be locally common to the extent that not all the caught specimens were even counted. The biotopes in these Sopenjoki and Heinosenaho trap sites were brooksides. The more eastern *Kb*: Ilomantsi locality was a burned area.
Though the genitals of this species are quite characteristic, it hadn't been determined from Finland before. In Sweden it seems to be common (GBIF 2025e).

Megaselia aquilonia Schmitz, 1958 (Phoridae)
Ok: Kajaani, Talaskangas (brookside), 7101553:3503531, 3.-18.6.2021, 1♂, I. Immonen leg., malaise

Not the most difficult *Megaselia* species to determine, since it has quite a characteristic group of bristles below the hind femora. This character is well illustrated in Disney (1989).

Megaselia bifida Disney, 1983 (Phoridae)
Ok: Paltamo, Itkonpuro (mixed forest with a brook), 7150414:3527126, 27.7-24.8.2023, 1♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., E. Bøggild det., malaise

The determining of this *Megaselia* species requires great magnification, since the bifurcated tibial spines illustrated in Disney (1989) are not otherwise visible. So, it has most certainly been overlooked and its distribution pattern in Finland is still completely unknown.

Megaselia brevior (Schmitz, 1924) (Phoridae)
N: Helsinki, Viikki (farm), 668059:339026, 1.-8.8.2019, 1♂, J. Paukkunen leg., malaise
Ab: Turku, Akumentinpuisto (ruderal area), 6709518:3239566, 19.6.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., K. Winqvist & E. Bøggild det., netting

The best character of this species is its exceptionally short costa (Disney 1989). Like many other *Megaselia* species it has been recorded from many places in Sweden, also from the more northern localities (GBIF 2025f).

Megaselia clemonsi Disney, 1984 (Phoridae)
Ok: Puolanka, Iso-Kaitanen (boggy grove), 7162926:3539513, 5.-22.6.2023, 1♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., K. Winqvist & E. Bøggild det., malaise

A widely distributed species, which has been found from several places in Sweden, Norway and Denmark (GBIF 2025g). Many *Megaselia* species belonging to the so-called bare mesopleuron-group in the latter part of Disney's key (1989) are hard to determine.

Megaselia curvicapilla Schmitz, 1947 (Phoridae)
Ab: Parainen, Örharun (coastal area in the outer archipelago), 66579:32194, 18.6.-20.8.2020, 1♂, A. Karhilahti, V. Rinne & A. Teräs leg., pitfall
Ab: Turku, Akumentinpuisto (ruderal area near the sea), 6709381:3239467, 30.7.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

This species has been caught only in two sea-side localities in the province *Ab*, which suggests it has a southern or south-western distribution in Finland (Laji.fi 2025). Its best character is the collar-like base around the anal tube of the male genitals (Disney 1989).

Megaselia devia Schmitz, 1936 (Phoridae)
Ab: Turku, Satava (roadside), 6704999:3231157, 16.6.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., E. Bøggild det., netting

This specimen was caught in the morning by sweeping a rather typical inner archipelago roadside in Turku.
There is only one previous Nordic find of this species from Öland (GBIF 2025h). It might be a rarity, but on the other hand the taxonomy of the

so-called *sulphuripes*-group has been rather difficult to follow. The latest revision of this group has been published by Disney (2014).

Megaselia flavescens (Wood, 1909) (Phoridae)
Ok: Paltamo, Itkonpuro (mixed forest with a brook), 7150414:3527126, 22.6.-24.8.2023, 5♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., malaise

Another *Megaselia* species found in the Kainuu *(Ok*) studies. This one is quite a characteristic species in the male genitals, but still found in only few Swedish localities (GBIF 2025i), which suggests that it is probably rather rare and local.

Megaselia hirtiventris (Wood, 1909) (Phoridae)
Ka: Hamina, Tallinmäki, Uusikatu (yard in a suburban area), 6716709:3512194, 11.-19.7.2020, 1♂, S. Karjalainen leg., malaise

An easily overlooked species, since its determination initially requires that the deformation of the hind leg is noticed. After that the genital capsule should preferably be detached to properly see the form of the medial posterior part of hypandrium, which is differently hook-like than in the neighbour species *M. nigra* (Meigen).

Megaselia luteipes (Schmitz, 1918) (Phoridae)
Kb: Ilomantsi, Pönttövaara, Pärttylinsuo (boggy forest), 7013241:3702036, 6.-27.6.2018, 2♂, S. Karjalainen, M. Kokkonen & M. Similä leg., malaise, K. Winqvist & E. Bøggild det.
Ok: Paltamo, Itkonpuro (brookside), 7150414:3527126, 5.-22.6.2023, 8♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., malaise, K. Winqvist & E. Bøggild det.
Ok: Puolanka, Iso-Kaitanen (boggy grove), 7163031:3539529, 5.-22.6.2023, 9♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., malaise, K. Winqvist & E. Bøggild det.

In the latest checklist of Finnish Diptera (Kahanpää & Salmela 2014) all the found specimens of this species were stated to be false determinations. So, the species is here returned to the Finnish Phoridae list.
The Danish *Megaselia* specialist Esben Bøggild has constructed a so-far officially unpublished key of *Megaselia* species in Gotland. That helped to determine this species and gave the long dark penis complex as an additional good character.

Megaselia rydali Disney & Bøggild 2017 (Phoridae)
Ab: Turku, Pikku-Vihtilä (pasture area), 6708009:3238453, 26.7.2024, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

A recently described species (Disney & Bøggild 2017) which had previously been found only from Gotland and Denmark. Also, the biotope in Denmark was some kind of a pasture (E. Bøggild, pers. comm.).

Megaselia solitaria Schmitz, 1934 (Phoridae)
Ok: Kajaani, Talaskangas, Sopenjoki (brookside), 7101553:3503531, 18.6.-2.7.2021, 1♂, I. Immonen leg., malaise

A species commonly recorded in Sweden (GBIF 2025j)

Megaselia striolata Schmitz, 1940 (Phoridae)
Ab: Parainen, Sandö, Draget (coastal area), 66836:32290, 5.6.-9.7.2020, 1♂, A. Karhilahti, V. Rinne & A. Teräs leg., pitfall, E. Bøggild det.
Kb: Ilomantsi, Palokangas (burned area), 6989825:3724828, 17.5.-13.6.2022, 1♂, S. Karjalainen, M. Similä & V. Vuorio leg., malaise
Ks: Kuusamo, Oulanka, Uopajanniemi (burned area), 7363894:3613704, 29.6.-26.7.2022, 1♂, S. Karjalainen, M. Laaksonen & J. Vihavainen leg., malaise, E. Bøggild det.

Though not particularly easy to determine, this is another species of which there are lots of records from elsewhere, both from Sweden and Central Europe (GBIF 2025k).

Megaselia testacea Schmitz, 1938 (Phoridae)
Ok: Puolanka, Iso-Kaitanen (boggy grove), 7162926:3539513, 22.6.-9.7.2023, 1♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., malaise
Ok: Paltamo, Itkonpuro (brookside), 7150414:3527126, 9.7.-24.8.2023, 4♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., malaise

Relatively easy to recognize because of its yellowish colour and strengthened apical hairs of the proctiger. The species seems to be at least

locally common in the province *Ok*, north of Kajaani.

Megaselia tonyirwini Disney, 1988 (Phoridae)
Ok: Kajaani, Talaskangas, Heinosenaho (brookside), 7100597:3504662, 18.6.-2.7.2021, 1♂, I. Immonen leg., yellow tray, K. Winqvist & E. Bøggild det.

Found earlier only in few southern Swedish localities, which suggests the species is not at all common and perhaps also difficult to determine (GBIF 2025l).

Megaselia vernalis (Wood, 1909) (Phoridae)
Lkoc: Muonio, Palsimaa (forested area), 7550961:3381055, 5.-29.6.2023, 1♂, E. Rundgren leg., yellow tray
Ok: Puolanka, Iso-Kaitanen (boggy grove), 7162926:3539513, 5.-22.6.2023, 1♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., malaise

Although the first Finnish find of this species was made in Lapland and it still hasn't been found from southern Finland, it has been recorded also from Central Europe and the British Isles and strikingly numerously from the Benelux-countries (GBIF 2025m).
The dark triangle-like and protruding penis complex is the best distinguishing character.

Megaselia xanthophila Buck & Disney, 2001 (Phoridae)
Ok: Puolanka, Iso-Kaitanen (boggy grove), 7162926:3539513, 9.-27.7.2023, 1♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., malaise, E. Bøggild det.

This species belongs to a particularly enigmatic part of *Megaselia* which was revised by Buck and Disney (2001). So, the distribution of many of the species in that group is still quite poorly known. Buck and Disney mention that the first larger material including type specimens of *xanthophila* was caught in Abisko, northern Sweden. It was collected by yellow water traps, from which the name of the species originates.

Tomosvaryella hortobagyensis Földvári & De Meyer, 2000 (Pipunculidae)
Ab: Lohja, Varola (roadside meadow), 6688219:3329260, 15.-27.7.2021, 1♂, J. Paukkunen & I.-M. Hulkkonen leg., yellow tray

Quite a poorly known species in a difficult genus where the determination of species relies largely on small differences in the genitalia. It was originally described in Hungary by Földvari and De Meyer (1999). This is the first record from Fennoscandia.

Dorylomorpha karelica Albrecht, 1979 (Pipunculidae)
St: Pori, Noormarkku, Heetträski (open bog with a spring, Fig. 2), 683960:323028, 4.6.2024, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

Another international rarity, since no further records of this species have been made after Albrecht (1979) had described it based on a male collected from the Isthmus of Karelia in 1934.

Fig. 2. Open bog in *St*: Pori, Heetträski. The second known locality in the world for *Dorylomorpha karelica*. Photo: Kaj Winqvist.

Brachyopa bicolor (Fallén, 1817) (Syrphidae)
Ka: Hamina, Tallinmäki, Uusikatu (yard in a suburban area), 6716709:3512194, 22.-24.5.2020, 1♂, S. Karjalainen leg., malaise

This handsome syrphid was expected to be found as new for Finland, since it was known from the Baltic countries and the southern part of Sweden (GBIF 2025n).
Haarto and Kerppola (2007) mention that the species favours large deciduous trees which can typically be found in urban yard environments, where this find was made.

Protopiophila litigata Bonduriansky, 1995 (Piophilidae)
Tb: Laukaa, Isoaho (meadow), 690229:345313, 31.5.-21.6.2021, 1♂, N. Kiljunen leg., malaise

A species with an interesting ecology which is elucidated by Hellqvist (2020). It breeds exclusively in the dropped antlers of moose and deer. In his article Hellqvist also announces the species as new to Europe with a Swedish record from the province Hälsingland and this Finnish record thus is the second European one.
It can be distinguished from the near-species *P. latipes* by its pollinose anepisternum and darker femora.

Campiglossa misella (Loew, 1869) (Tephritidae)
Ok, Kajaani, Otanpuro (brookside), 71125:35023, 7.7.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

Rather a poorly known species so close to *C. difficilis* that the little differences in the wing patterns may not be reliable for separating these two species. But Merz (1994) provides pictures of male genitalia which differ distinctly.
The biotope was a brookside situated near a roadside, where the possible food plants from the genera *Artemisia* or *Lactuca* could have been present.

Chamaemyia subjuncorum Tanasijtshuk, 1970 (Chamaemyiidae)
Ab: Turku, Friskala (open pastureland), 6708062:3237807, 5.7.2024, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

There are about 10 Finnish species of the greyish-coloured genus *Chamaemyia*, and they are not rarely encountered in various open land biotopes. They can mostly be determined only by studying the small differences in the male genitalia and this is one of the most difficult *Chamaemyia* species to be ascertained. However, the curvature of the aedeagus is characteristic as can be seen in the pictures of Beschovski (1995).
Due to determination difficulties and the shortage of European specialists concentrating on Chamaemyiidae very little is so far known about the distribution of C. *subjuncorum.*

Leucopis kaszabi Tanasijtshuk, 1970 (Chamaemyiidae)
Ab: Turku, Akumentinpuisto (sandy ruderal area), 6709575:3239594, 14.7.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting, M. Ebejer det.

The other bigger genus of Chamaemyiidae *Leucopis* has been particularly hard to handle since the historical literature is scattered and even partly written in Russian. Studying the male genitals is again crucial in finding the correct species.
In this case I couldn't find the equivalent genitals in any article at hand, so specialist help was required and only by sending this specimen to Mr. Martin Ebejer (Wales) we got this exotic-sounding name to the Finnish checklist.
Roháček (Roháček et al. 2022) has found *L. kaszabi* from Silesia (Czech Republic) and define it as psammophilous which means "sand-loving". And indeed, also in the ruderal area of Akumentinpuisto (Turku) the species was found from a sandy spot.

Homoneura thalhammeri Papp, 1978 (Lauxaniidae)
Ab: Parainen, Örharun (outer archipelago), 66579:32195, 18.6.2020, 1♂, A. Teräs leg., netting, A. Haarto det.

Though in the Finnish context this little outer archipelago island is very southern, this is now the northernmost known locality of this traditionally Central European species. Some records have also

been made in southern Sweden and Öland in particular (GBIF 2025o).
Semelbauer (2015) compares *H. thalhammeri* with the near-species *H. consobrina* and provides pictures of the male genitalia.

Agromyza pseudorufipes Nowakowski, 1967 (Agromyzidae)
Ka: Hamina, Tallinmäki, Uusikatu (yard in a suburban area), 6716709:3512194, 18.8.-6.9.2020, 1♂, S. Karjalainen leg., malaise

A species with characteristic male genitals. Closest to Finland it has been recorded from Lithuania and Poland (Papp & Černý 2015), and since this find was made in Hamina, it could have rather a south-eastern distribution.

Ophiomyia spenceri Černý, 1985 (Agromyzidae)
Ab: Turku, Akumentinpuisto (margin zone of a thicket), 6709536:3239411, 15.5.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

Ophiomyia is one of the most difficult genera in Agromyzidae, since it is large and the characters in morphology and male genitals are not always at all easy to interpret.
This is the first Nordic record of *O. spenceri*, which was previously known only from the Czech Republic and Lithuania. According to Papp & Černý (2015) its known foodplants are *Centaurea jacea* and *Achillea millefolium*, the latter being likely in the Akumentinpuisto area (Fig. 3).

Ophiomyia vimmeri Černý, 1994 (Agromyzidae)
Ab: Turku, Akumentinpuisto (seashore), 6709344:3239480, 21.6.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting, M. Černý det.
Ab: Turku, Satava, Samppa (cottage yard), 6704637:3230966, 12.8.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

An even more difficult *Ophiomyia* to determine, so the help of M. Černý (Czech Republic), the original author of the species, was needed here.
Probably due to determination difficulties the species remains very poorly known, with regard to both distribution and biology.

Fig. 3. The ruderal area in *Ab*: Turku, Akumentinpuisto was an especially good locality for several rare Agromyzidae species. Photo: Maija Winqvist.

Galiomyza galiivora (Spencer, 1969) (Agromyzidae)
Ab: Turku, Akumentinpuisto (margin zone in a ruderal area), 6709442:3239419, 27.7.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting
Ab: Turku, Akumentinpuisto (thicket in a ruderal area), 6709490:3239457, 17.8.2023, 2♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

A species which had previously been recorded also from Central Norway (Winqvist et al. 2020). Its host plants are *Galium* species.

Liriomyza soror Hendel, 1931 (Agromyzidae)
Al: Finströ♂, Skabbö, 6701655:3102299, 10.7.2022, 1♂, M. Piepenbrink leg., netting
Ab: Turku, Akumentinpuisto (meadow near the sea), 6709442:3239419, 30.7.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

Tiny-sized and yellowish-coloured *Liriomyza* species are common in open biotopes and meadows. This species breeds in *Carduus* and *Cirsium* and has been recorded from Belgium, Germany and Lithuania, but these are the first records from the Nordic countries (Papp & Černý 2017).

Metopomyza nigrohumeralis (Hendel, 1931) (Agromyzidae)
St: Eurajoki, Luvia, Porsmusa, 682297:321140, 2.7.2024, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

Metopomyza species are close to *Liriomyza*, since both generally have a yellow scutellum, but they

are darker and typically more common in boggy areas.
This species had previously been recorded from just a couple of places in Denmark and Sweden. Papp and Černý (2017) regard it as rare species and give *Carex gracilis* as the host plant. Since that *Carex* species has not been recorded from Finland, the host plant here is probably some other *Carex* species.

Napomyza nigriceps (van der Wulp, 1871) (Agromyzidae)
Ab: Turku, Satava, Marielund, 6705194:3234720 (meadow), 16.5.2024, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting, M. Černý det.

Caught by netting from a little meadow near a grove area dominated by oaks.
Papp and Černý (2019) announce it from practically everywhere near Finland but mention that its developmental stages and host plant remain unknown.

Phytomyza trolliophila Hering, 1949 (Agromyzidae)
Ok: Paltamo, Itkonpuro (brookside), 7150413:3527106, 9.-27.7.2023, 1♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., yellow tray

Previously this species was known only by a few older records from Germany where it was originally described (GBIF 2025p).
It belongs to a species group living on *Trollius.* Spencer (1976) presents the characteristic male genitalia of the species.

Clusiodes tuomikoskii Mamaev, 1974 (Clusiidae)
Ok: Kajaani, Talaskangas (margin zone of a bog), 7100712:3504868, 18.6.-2.7.2021, 1♂, I. Immonen leg., yellow tray

An exceptionally easy *Clusiodes* species to recognize, since it does not have any darkening on the wing.
May be a rare and potentially threatened insect inhabiting the older forests of the taiga zone. At least according to GBIF.org it has been recorded from both Sweden and western Russia, but only at rather northern latitudes (GBIF 2025q).

Conioscinella messaurea Nartshuk & Andersson, 2013 (Chloropidae)
Le: Enontekiö, Hietatievat (dune of arctic hills), 7599080:3406634, 6.6.-5.7.2023, 1♂, E. Rundgren leg., yellow tray

A recently described northern species the description of which is based on an older series collected in Luleå Lappmark (Northern Sweden) in the 1970's. In their Chloropidae monograph Nartshuk and Andersson (2013) discuss and illustrate the slight differences between the species of the genus.

Leptocera alpina Roháček, 1982 (Sphaeroceridae)
St: Nakkila, Uudenlevonsuo (forested little bog), 682071:322652, 1♂, 6.8.2024, K. Winqvist leg., netting

Roháček (1982) supposes in his old article that this *Leptocera* is a central European mountain species with a limited distribution. However, there is a record from Norway, and this find from a little Satakunta bog (Fig. 4) is the second more northern one.

Spelobia bumamma Marshall, 1985 (Sphaeroceridae)
Lkoc: Kolari, Ylläs, 7499:3380, 3.-6.7.2012, 1♂, A. Haarto leg., Biolan bait trap
Ok: Puolanka, Iso-Kaitanen (boggy grove), 7162926:3539513, 5.-22.6.2023, 1♂, I. Immonen & M. Laaksonen leg., malaise

A species with a characteristic cluster of setae on the male sternite 5 as can be seen in the Fig. 5 photographed by A. Haarto.
According to Marshall (1985) it is widely distributed in the U.S.A. and Canada and caught there by various kinds of traps containing for example mushroom or carrion baits. After these Finnish records we see that it is actually Holarctic in distribution.

Fig. 4. The biotope (forested little bog) where *Leptocera alpina* was caught in *St*: Nakkila. Photo: Kaj Winqvist.

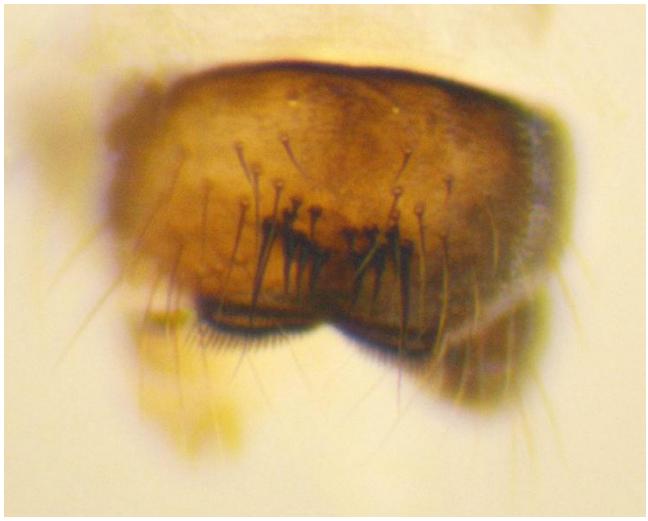

Fig. 5. The characteristic sternite 5 of male *Spelobia bumamma*. Photo: Antti Haarto

Limnophora maculosa (Meigen, 1826) (Muscidae)

Ab: Turku, Satava, Samppa (a moist area with Juncus), 67046:32309, 28.5.2023, 1♀, K. Winqvist leg., netting

Not an easy species to determine, since the species-pair *L. nigripes* and *L. rotundata* comes close. However, some good separating characters like the form of mouth margin and size of bristles are given (Gregor et al. 2002). The species has a wide distribution in Europe extending to the southern part of Scandinavia (GBIF 2025r).

Phaonia pullata (Czerny, 1900) (Muscidae)

Ab: Turku, Satava, Samppa (cottage yard), 6704637:3230966, 12.8.2023, 1♂, K. Winqvist leg., netting

A dark and superficially uncharacteristic muscid. Known only from Central Europe (Gregor et al. 2002), so this record means quite an extension in the known distribution of the species.

Sarcophaga uliginosa Kramer, 1908 (Sarcophagidae)

Ab: Parainen, Sanden (outer archipelago), 66484:32008, 17.6.-11.8.2020, 1♂, A. Teräs leg., bait trap

Ab: Turku, Ruissalo, Ekars (oak forest), 67125:32351, 31.5.-13.6.2024, 1♂, J. Jokinen & J. Liikanen leg., bait trap

In his classic monograph on Sarcophagidae Pape (1987) illustrates the characteristic male genitals of this rare species. He writes also that it has been recorded only from Denmark and not elsewhere in the Nordic countries.

Interestingly, both of these Finnish specimens were caught by bait traps.

Pseudoperichaeta palesioidea (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Tachinidae)

Le: Enontekiö, Hietatievat (dune of arctic hills), 7599080:3406634, 6.6.-5.7.2023, 1♂, E. Rundgren leg., yellow tray

Tschorsnig and Herting (1994) regard the species as a central European mountain species inhabiting ”wärmere Gebirgslagen”. Rarities with that kind of a distribution are occasionally found from Lapland also.

Some Microlepidoptera from the families Elachistidae and Tortricidae are mentioned as larval hosts.

Euexorista obumbrata (Pandellé, 1896) (Tachinidae)
Ta: Urjala, Kankaanpää (pasture by a lake), 6778344:3311491, 29.6.-18.7.2023, 1♂, I. Rasimus leg., malaise

A handsome tachinid (illustrated in Fig. 6) which had been found from the St. Petersburg area, but has generally been regarded as very rare. Tschorsnig and Herting (1994) give characters separating this genus from the nearest genera *Myxexoristops* and *Phebellia.*

Fig. 6. A male *Euexorista obumbrata*. Photo: Kari Kaunisto

3. Species removed from the Finnish checklist

In the light of the latest available knowledge, three species of Phoridae will have to be removed from the Finnish checklist:

Megaselia brevifemorata Schmitz, 1926 (Phoridae)

Published as new for Finland from a burned area in *Kb*: Ilomantsi in the report by Winqvist and Karjalainen (2023). However, Esben Bøggild, who then determined the species, has later come to the conclusion that it represents another hitherto undescribed new species.

Megaselia museoconfluentis Disney, 2014 (Phoridae)

Published as new for Finland from *Ta*: Hämeenlinna, Evo in the report by Winqvist and Karjalainen (2021). However, Esben Bøggild, who then determined the species, has later come to the conclusion that it represents another hitherto undescribed new species.

Diplonevra pilosella (Schmitz, 1927) (Phoridae)

In the light of a new diagnostic character concerning the length of hairs on hind coxa published by Grundmann and Kappert (2023) it became evident that the specimens recently reported from Finland as *D. pilosella* (Schmitz) were actually *D. freyi* (Schmitz). So, the former name has to be deleted from the Finnish checklist.

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