

On the Agromyzidae (Diptera) in Norway, Part 2

ARILD ANDERSEN

Andersen, A. 2013. On the Agromyzidae (Diptera) in Norway, Part 2. *Norwegian Journal of Entomology* 60, 39–56.

The present paper comments on thirty-one of the ninety-nine species belonging to the Agromyzidae genera *Chromatomyia* Hardy 1849, *Napomyza* Westwood, 1840 and *Phytomyza* Fallén, 1810, and presently known to occur in Norway. Seven species are reported new to the Norwegian fauna; *Napomyza hirticornis* (Hendel, 1932), *N. nigriceps* van der Wulp, 1871, *Phytomyza melana* Hendel, 1920, *P. nigrifemur* Hering, 1934, *P. ranunculicola* Hering, 1949, *P. rhabdophora* Griffiths, 1964, and *P. subrostrata* Frey, 1946. In addition new regional data is given for twenty-four species previously reported from Norway. The biology of the larva, when known, and the distribution in Norway and Europe are commented on for each of the species.

Key words: Agromyzidae, biology, *Chromatomyia*, *Napomyza*, *Phytomyza*, Diptera, distribution, Norway.

Arild Andersen, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Department of Plant and Environmental Sciences, Høgskoleveien 7, NO-1432 Ås, Norway. E-mail: arild.andersen@umb.no

Introduction

The larvae of Agromyzidae mine in leaves, stems, seeds and roots of plants. Accordingly, many Agromyzidae species are important pests in cultural plants. Recently some data has been published on the Norwegian fauna of Agromyzidae (Andersen & Jonassen 1994, Andersen *et al.* 2004, Andersen 2011, 2012, Hansen & Bjureke 2012), but still the Norwegian fauna of this dipterous family is poorly known.

Agromyzidae is represented in Norway by fifteen genera belonging to two subfamilies, with a total of 200 species recorded so far. This paper is the second in a series on the fauna of Agromyzidae in Norway, and presents new data from the genera *Chromatomyia* Hardy, 1849, *Napomyza* Westwood, 1840 and *Phytomyza* Fallén, 1810.

Materials and methods

The present report deals with material collected

during several projects and collecting trips in many parts of Norway, but mainly in meadows with a rich flora in South-Eastern Norway. If a species has been found more than once in the same district or EIS square, only data from the first record is given. In such cases the total number of specimens investigated of the species is indicated. Most of the flies were netted by the author, and the material has been stored in 70% ethanol in the author's private collection. In a few cases the flies were caught in a yellow water-trap or in a Malaise-trap. Localities are given using the revised Strand-system (Økland 1986) and the EIS system (Endrestøl 2005).

The species

Species not previously recorded from Norway are marked with an asterisk (*). If nothing else is noted, the material has been collected by the author. All the material is deposited in the author's private collection.