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In memory of Professor Dr Werner Mohrig (*17 December 1937 – †26 April 2019)

With 12 figures and 1 table

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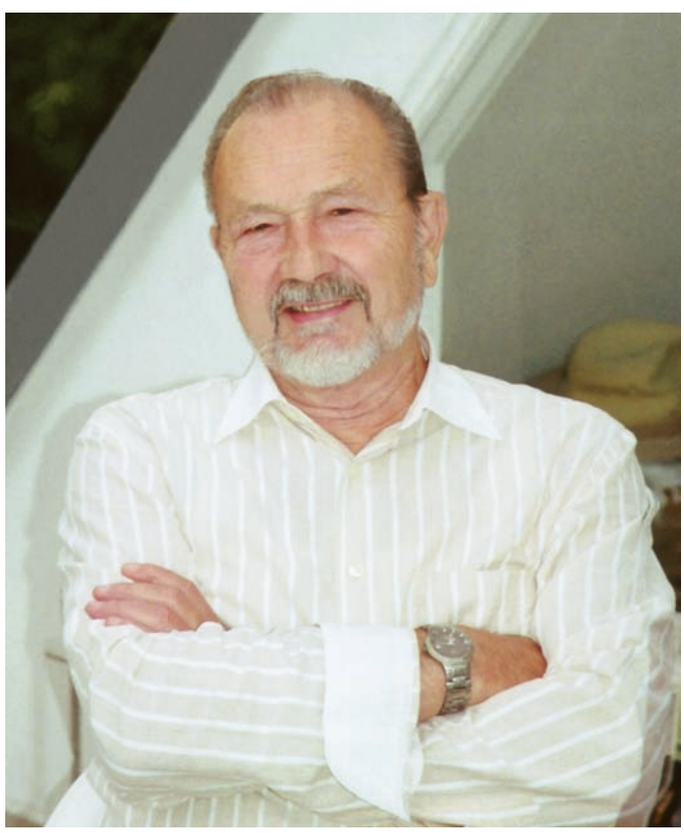


Fig. 1: Professor Dr rer. nat. habil. Werner Mohrig in 2010. Photo: E. Kauschke.

Abstract

The German zoologist Werner Mohrig died on the 26th April 2019, at the age of 81, in Gießen (Hesse). As professor of general zoology he taught at the Zoological Institute and Museum of the Ernst Moritz Arndt University in Greifswald. In this capacity, Professor Dr Mohrig was responsible for the education and training of many young dipterists and immunobiologists. Among entomologists, he is known worldwide for his extensive taxonomic and systematic studies on the lower Diptera (Cecidomyiidae, Culicidae, Sciaridae). In addition to a biographical sketch of his life, this paper lists his 201 scientific papers on entomology and immunology, as well as anthropological and demographic topics. The final part is a list of taxa described by Werner Mohrig, in which 3 preoccupied names are replaced and 15 species names are newly combined with a different genus.

Key words

Werner Mohrig, obituary, biography, publications, immunology, entomology, systematics, Cecidomyiidae, Culicidae, Sciaridae, described taxa, new names, new combinations

Zusammenfassung

Der deutsche Zoologe Werner Mohrig verstarb im Alter von 81 Jahren am 26. April 2019 in Gießen (Hessen). Als Professor für Allgemeine Zoologie lehrte er am Zoologischen Institut und Museum der Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität in Greifswald. In dieser Zeit erwarb sich Professor Dr. Mohrig vor allem bei der Ausbildung und Förderung des dipterologischen und immunbiologischen Nachwuchses große Verdienste. Bei den Entomologen ist er vor allem durch seine umfangreichen taxonomisch-systematischen Studien über die niederen Diptera (Cecidomyiidae, Culicidae, Sciaridae) weltweit bekannt. Die vorliegende Arbeit gibt neben dem biographischen Abriss seines Lebens eine Publikationsliste, die 201 wissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus der Entomologie und Immunologie sowie zu anthropologischen und demographischen Problemen zusammenfasst. Den Abschluss bildet eine Liste der von Werner Mohrig beschriebenen Taxa, in der 3 präokkupierte Namen ersetzt und 15 Arten in eine andere Gattung kombiniert werden.

Schlüsselwörter

Werner Mohrig, Nachruf, Biographie, Publikationen, Immunologie, Entomologie, Systematik, Cecidomyiidae, Culicidae, Sciaridae, beschriebene Taxa, neue Namen, Neukombinationen

After a long illness, Professor Dr Werner Mohrig passed away at the age of 81 years on April 26, 2019 in Gießen (Hesse). Thanks to his scientific commitment, we can today enjoy 201 publications with more than 4,790 printed pages, of which 44 contributions belong in the field of comparative immunology (1967–2007), 142 in the field of entomology (1963–2019) and 15 in the fields of evolutionary biology, anthropology and demography (1970–1988). Every dipterist who has worked on mosquitoes (Culicidae), wood midges (Cecidomyiidae: Lestremiinae) or black fungus gnats (Sciaridae), will know Werner Mohrig at least by his name. In his publications, he mainly dealt with the diversity, morphology, ecology and systematics of these little-known families of lower Diptera. Professor Mohrig gained a high international reputation through his contributions to the wing-reduced Diptera in the litter layer, the descriptive papers on new sciarid and cecidomyiid species and his revisions of the fossil black fungus gnats in Dominican, Baltic and Saxon amber. As a specialist for the Sciaridae, Werner Mohrig and his co-authors often prepared quite voluminous faunal works, revisions and handbook contributions, in which they described numerous genera, subgenera and species. His taxonomic-systematic work on the identification and classification of the Sciaridae are groundbreaking and include almost all biogeographic regions. In addition to immunology and entomology, Werner Mohrig was fascinated by still other scientific disciplines. Among others, he was interested in ancient and early history, and published several popular scientific books, such as "Wieviel Menschen trägt die Erde? [How many human beings can the Earth support?]" (1976), "Wie kam der Mensch zur Familie? [How did the human family develop?]" (1980) and "Böse wie Tiere? [Bad as beasts?]" (1984).

For scientific and educational institutions, National Parks, planning offices and companies, which dealt with questions relevant to ecology, land scape design and nature protection, Werner Mohrig was always a competent consultant. Countless expert reports on diploma theses and dissertations, and for renowned specialist journals document his enormous knowledge. At the Ernst Moritz Arndt University Greifswald Professor Dr Mohrig taught many students how to work scientifically (Fig. 5), and supported scientists and lay researchers regarding their specialist profiling (Figs 10, 11), thus acting in an

outstanding way as a promoter of entomology. Many former students owe him their well-founded zoological education, far-reaching entomological knowledge and a perspective as a biologist or a biology teacher. The diploma and dissertation theses supervised by him still testify to his passion and the high degree of responsibility he invested in the education and support of young scientists. Quite a few of his graduates are proud of having passed through the high quality 'Mohrig-school' and of having accompanied him during a part of his journey through life. They esteem Werner Mohrig not only as an outstanding scientist and teacher but also for his human qualities.

According to various reference books, the Germanic name Werner means something like 'the well-fortified', 'the defender' or 'the warrior fighting back'. One may conclude that someone bearing this name is a person that takes care of himself, his family and his friends, and knows how to defend himself. In this regard, Werner Mohrig lived up to his name. He was reasonable and tolerant only when it did not contradict his distinct sense of justice. This trait, coupled with insistence, and his never ceasing engagement sometimes brought him trouble, but rendered him a very special person as a scientist, university teacher, mentor and friend. Often, he stimulated students and colleagues to question things and put them into correct perspective, to critically reflect on themselves and to think and behave responsibly and independently, thus eliciting the development of a unique value-awareness. As an uncomfortable, virtually rebellious free-spirit, Werner Mohrig was equally ill-reputed among his opponents and popular among his students, close colleagues and friends. For many, he was an upright rock in the waves that never sank, and that you could hold on to when you needed help. Honest, open-minded, imaginative, targeted, pragmatic, innovative – some more of his characteristics which fascinated the young and the old, magically attracted them and shaped them for the rest of their lives.

Werner Mohrig had a sheltered childhood and an eventful life. We will commemorate him as an empathic family man, attentive observer, competent conversational partner, gifted university teacher and outstanding scientist. He passed the baton – certainly a bit too soon – to the next generation of scientists. Werner Mohrig has left behind a huge gap in his family, among his close friends and his professional colleagues. He will be greatly missed.

The stages of a fulfilled life

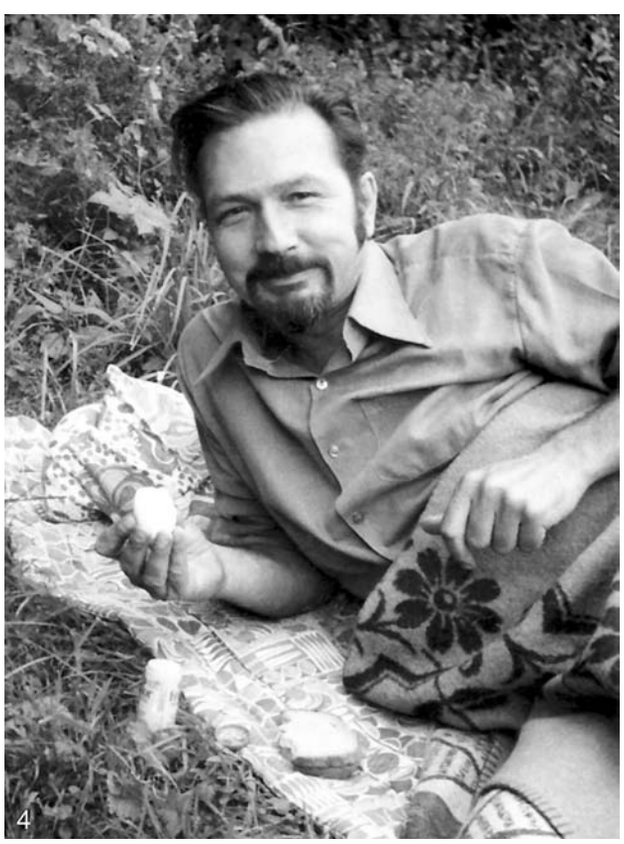
In 1936, Werner's parents, the electrician Karl Mohrig from Kehmstedt and his wife Martha Mohrig (née Rink) from Ebeleben, moved into a house in Südstraße in Ebeleben (Thuringia, today in the Kyffhäuserkreis). Werner Mohrig was born there a year later, on the 17th of December 1937. He attended the primary school in Ebeleben from 1944 to 1952 and in 1956 finished secondary school in Sonderhausen with the general qualification for university entrance. Werner Mohrig had developed an enthusiasm for nature quite early in his lifetime and had been interested in insects since his childhood. Consequently, he began his studies in biology in 1956 at the Ernst Moritz Arndt University in Greifswald (EMAU). Already in the 1950s and 1960s, the discipline of entomology had become established as a research and teaching focus at the University of Greifswald. Werner's old passion led to a specialization in zoology during his studies, in particular towards entomological research.

At that time, the head of the Zoological Institute of the University of Greifswald, Professor Dr Rolf Keilbach (Fig. 6), who was well established in the German Entomological Society and the Biological Society of the former GDR, had a decisive influence on Werner Mohrig's further professional development. It was Keilbach's explicit objective to individually educate and support interested students and to form them into a group of scientists, who later became successful entomologists in the fields of veterinary medicine, crop protection, taxonomy and ecology of insects. Among them were Mohrig's later colleagues Hubert Schumann, Gerd Müller-Motzfeld, Bodo von Broen and Benjamin Messner, just to mention a few.

The talented biology student passed his final examinations in botany, zoology and entomology with the grade 'very good'. In July 1961, Werner Mohrig graduated with the topic "Faunistisch-ökologische Untersuchungen an Culiciden der Umgebung Greifswalds mit besonderen Hinweisen auf die Lästlinge am Menschen [Faunistic-ecological studies on culicids of the Greifswald area with special reference to human pests]". From 1961 to 1965, he worked as a scientific assistant at the Zoological Institute of the Ernst Moritz Arndt University and deepened his knowledge of the taxonomy, systematics and ecology of Central European mosquitoes. From 1961 to 1963, he also held a partial assistant post at the Lomonossov State University in Moscow, where he continued his dipterological studies. In Moscow, he became acquainted with the internationally renowned dipterists Professor Dr Nina P. Krivosheina and Professor Dr Boris M. Mamaev. Since that time, Werner Mohrig remained a close friend of the two Russian specialists, and from 1970 to 1992 they cooperated fruitfully and developed a lively publication activity. Back in Greifswald, Werner Mohrig received his doctorate ('Doctor rerum naturalium') in 1966 with a 'magna cum laude' with the topic "Die Culiciden Deutschlands – ein Beitrag zur Taxonomie, Biologie und Ökologie der einheimischen Stechmücken-Arten [The culicids of Germany – a contribution to the taxonomy, biology and ecology of native mosquito species]".

For his habilitation, Werner Mohrig later chose a physiological topic, which was to determine his future work at the Zoological Institute and Museum of the University of Greifswald. In 1970, Dr Mohrig habilitated together with Dr Messner on "Die Immunität der Insekten [The immunity of insects]", a thesis on the lysozyme problem.

Fig. 2: Werner Mohrig in 1978, selecting bacterial strains in slant culture tubes. Photo: EMAU (estate of W. Mohrig). – **Fig. 3**: Werner Mohrig and Christine Putzar (technical assistant) in 1978 adjusting injection volumes in a laboratory of the Zoological Institute of the University of Greifswald. Photo: EMAU (estate of W. Mohrig).



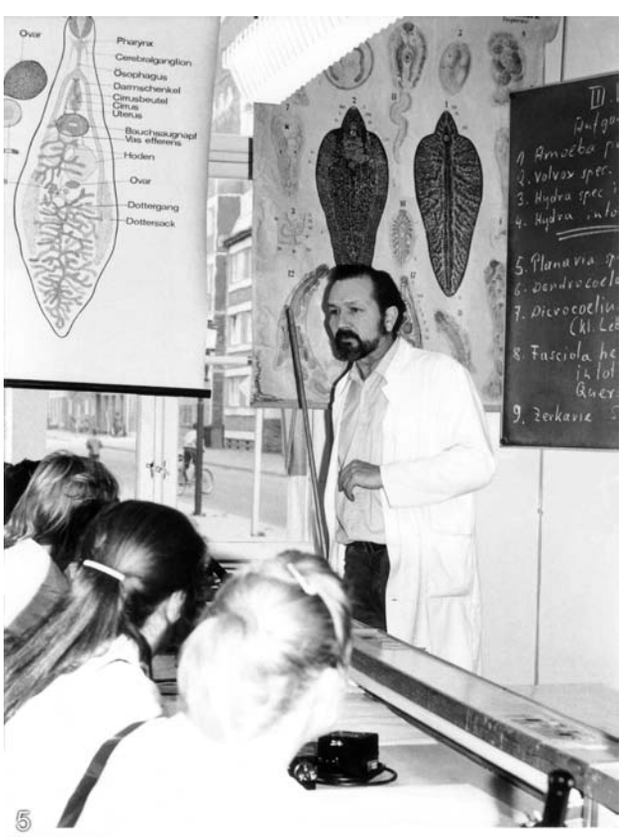


Fig. 4: The young lecturer Werner Mohrig in 1979 during a picnic in the countryside. Photo: Unknown (estate of W. Mohrig). – **Fig. 5**: Werner Mohrig teaching the practical course in zoology for diploma students (teaching degree) in 1987 in the course room of the Zoological Institute of the University of Greifswald in Bachstraße 11/12. Photo: EMAU (estate of W. Mohrig).

Only the university reform carried out in 1969 in the GDR slowed down Werner Mohrig's professional development, which had been straightforward and successful until then. The university management and the party leadership decided to change his sphere of activity from September 1970. Werner was appointed assistant to the chancellor of the Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald for a period of five years, during which he held the office of Secretary of the Scientific Council. Twenty years later, after the political change in the GDR, this activity was also to be fateful in his professional life. After this scientific lean period, Werner Mohrig returned to the Zoological Institute in 1974. He turned again to research (Figs 2, 3), took up teaching duties as a full lecturer in 1975 and was appointed full professor of general zoology in September 1980. Besides 'General Zoology' he taught

Fig. 6: Prof. Dr. Werner Mohrig congratulates Prof. Dr. Rolf Keilbach on 90th birthday in June 1998 in the Zoological Institute of the University of Greifswald. Photo: EMAU (estate of W. Mohrig). – **Fig. 7**: Three renowned zoologists, who have always been closely associated with the DEI, at the festive colloquium '120 years of the German Entomological Institute' in June 2006. In conversation, from left to right: Prof. Dr. Werner Mohrig (Poseritz), Prof. Dr. Ulrich Sedlag (Eberswalde) and Prof. Dr. Bernhard Klausnitzer (Dresden). Photo: F. Menzel.

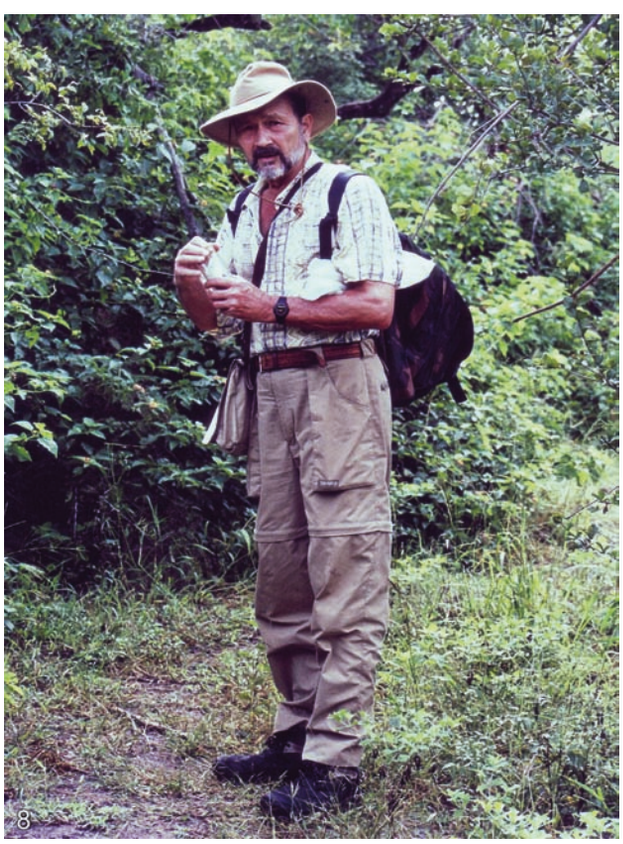


Fig. 8: Werner Mohrig collecting Diptera in Zimbabwe, Southeast Africa, in 2000. Photo: E. Kauschke. – **Fig. 9**: Werner Mohrig identifying black fungus gnats (Sciaridae) from New Zealand in Puddemin (Rügen) in the summer of 2013. Photo: F. Menzel.

'Anthropology' as well as 'Functional Morphology and Anatomy of Animals and Humans', gave an 'Introduction to Immunology' and read on 'Humans and Biosphere'. Among the students, his field-biological excursions and his zoological practical courses (basic practical course zoology and histology) were very popular (Fig. 5).

In this phase of his work, from 1974 to 1992, Professor Mohrig was extremely successful as a university lecturer and scientist. At that time, he established the 'Comparative Immunology' working group and – in parallel – continued his studies on Palaearctic wood midges (Cecidomyiidae: Lestremiinae) and black fungus gnats (Sciaridae). After Professor Dr Lothar Kämpfe's retirement, Professor Dr Mohrig was appointed Director of the Zoological Institute and Museum of the Ernst Moritz Arndt University Greifswald on April 1, 1990. During

the difficult time after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the German reunification, he was in charge of extensive expansion and reconstruction measures at the former building of the Zoological Institute in Johann-Sebastian-Bach-Straße 11/12 and pushed ahead with the modernization of the scientific and technical laboratory equipment. Unfortunately, the political turning point in the GDR in 1989/90 – after a hopeful initial phase – also brought with it a negative result of the university reform of 1969. Since then, attempts had been made in loose but constant succession to discipline or somehow get rid of this contentious and unmanageable troublemaker, who was almost dangerous for one's own comfort – and that independently of the social system. The opportunity was seized. Professor Mohrig lost his position as the head of the institute and had to leave Greifswald University. Of course, Werner Mohrig fought for his rights, as he always did. But this time, in contrast to GDR times, it brought him nothing that the accusations made against him did not hold up in court and years later had to be withdrawn. Neither the numerous letters of protest from renowned scientists at home and abroad, nor the vigils of the students altered much at that time. These events are still unique in the history of the Zoological Institute.

As a result, Werner Mohrig worked as a freelance biologist from 1992 until his retirement in 2003. As a well-read, broadly-based scientist and gifted speaker who knew how to inspire his audience, he was a sought-after lecturer and course leader in adult education with a biological focus in the federal states of Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. In addition, Werner Mohrig was involved as an expert in various projects dealing primarily with landscape and nature conservation, the restoration of bogs and polders, the renaturation of post-mining landscapes or the assessment of pests in settlement areas.

Since 1993, Professor Mohrig was a freelancer at the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (DEI), which was based in Eberswalde until 2004 and is now located in Müncheberg – renamed Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (SDEI) in 2009. Here he was a welcome dipterist (Fig. 7), who worked closely with Frank Menzel in Sciaridae research for over 25 years and participated in international workshops on the taxonomy and systematics of black fungus gnats (Fig. 10). Also during this period (2001), Werner's move to Puddemin on the island of Rügen (today a part of the municipality of Poseritz in the district of Western Pomerania-Rügen) took place, after he had lived in the hanseatic city of Greifswald first in Brinkstraße and from 1997 on in Bahnhofstraße. Some of his companions can still remember the strenuous removals today, because of the incredible weight of Werner's very large library, many handwritten documents, and especially the extensive slide collection of lower Diptera.

Until the end of his life, Werner Mohrig was incredibly productive in Puddemin – later also partly in Gießen, where his wife Ellen Kauschke works. As a pensioner, he now jumped at the opportunity to work full-time on the gnats, particularly the sciarids. First, the long unpublished studies on the sciarid fauna of Dominican amber were completed (2004). In addition, after the extensive revision of Menzel & Mohrig (2000), he turned away from the relatively well known Palaearctic black fungus gnats and devoted himself to the almost unknown sciarid faunas of the Australasian, Nearctic and Neotropical realms. Finally, Werner was able to fully and completely plunge into the sciarid samples he had brought back from his travels in Australia (2000), Costa Rica (1996), the USA (1996, 1997, 2001) and Zimbabwe (2000) (Fig. 8). Between 2016 and 2019, Werner Mohrig, together with Ellen Kauschke and Adam Broadley (Fig. 11), published tirelessly on the black fungus gnats of North America and Australia. Although Werner was still able to scientifically evaluate much material from the same or other regions of the earth, he was no longer able to completely put the results on paper. In the end, however, he had largely achieved his life goal of obtaining as complete an overview as possible of Sciaridae diversity on Earth. Despite his long illness – about which he spoke little, but which increasingly limited him in his work – he left behind an unbelievable scientific fundus to posterity. Professor Mohrig has undoubtedly done impressive work, earning himself a prominent place in the history of the sciences he has purposefully advanced with his trend-setting ideas and groundbreaking studies. His reward is a piece of immortality – be it as a gifted discoverer, a much quoted author, or through his presence in the hearts of those who have been trained by him to become outstanding scientists and seasoned teachers.

Werner Mohrig, a pioneer in comparative immunology

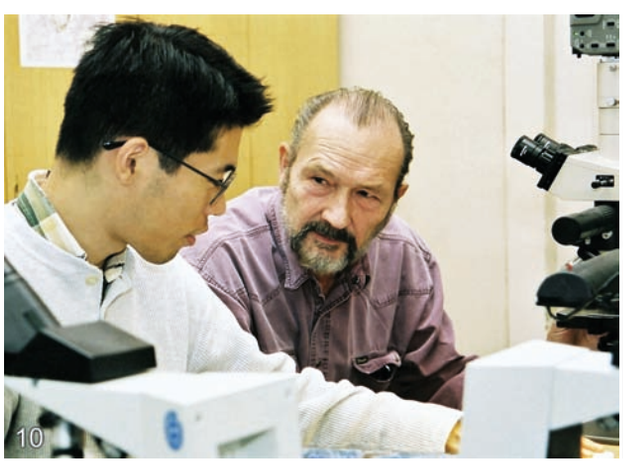
Besides his tremendous activity in entomology, Werner Mohrig was also interested in other fields of zoology, and biology in general. He had an excellent sense of floating ideas and subjects becoming of high interest. Based on the findings of Malke (1964, 1965) and Messner (1966), he picked up the subject "lysozyme" and analyzed it with a solid comparative investigation, qualitatively and quantitatively. After two short reports in 1967 (Mohrig & Messner 1967a, 1967b), he and Messner published "Immunreaktionen bei Insekten, I – Lysozym als grundlegender antibakterieller Faktor im humoralen Abwehrgeschehen der Insekten [Immune reactions in insects, I – Lysozyme as a basic antibacterial factor in the humoral defense mechanisms of insects]" (Mohrig & Messner 1968a) and "Immunreaktionen bei Insekten, II – Lysozym als mikrobielles Agens im Darmtrakt von Insekten [Immune reactions in insects, II – Lysozyme as a microbial agent in the digestive tract of insects]" (Mohrig & Messner 1968b). When reading these two classic publications today, half a century later, knowing now so many molecular details of the insect immune system, one can only be astonished how they, when interpreting

the lysozyme results, already covered many aspects of the complex physiology and ecology of an insect and its microbiological environment [see also Dillon & Dillon (2004)], facts that have been sometimes neglected in papers published during the following years.

Werner Mohrig and Benjamin Messner not only documented the presence of lysozyme in various insect species, but they also showed clearly for the first time that an infection, as well as wounding, and injection of non-microbial components very quickly increase the lysozyme activity in insects. They interpreted protective immunity in insects after a first bacterial infection correctly (the bacteria of a challenge infection are already confronted with the still present immunologically active component produced by the first infection), and also explained the possible basis of passive immunity in insects to be the antibacterial activity in the transferred hemolymph. In addition, they mentioned the possibility of lysozyme being an opsonin, a hypothesis that still awaits a clear experimental proof. Besides their documentation of lysozyme and its distribution within the digestive tract of insects (Mohrig & Messner 1967b), Mohrig and Messner discussed the influence of other insect-borne factors in the gut that may contribute to the survival of insects. And as we know today, also important in controlling the gut microbiota of insects are, for example, radical oxygen species (ROS), various antimicrobial peptides and peptidoglycan-binding proteins with amidase activity (Buchon et al. 2013). However, complexity in the ecology of the insect gut and its influence on defense reactions, a research field that has become popular during recent years, was recognized by Mohrig and Messner as well – fifty years ago. They already discussed how factors such as oxygen shortage, pH-levels, digestive secretions, antimicrobial components of the food, and the mutual influence of bacteria on each other may contribute to a complex network within the digestive tract of insects and account for important differences, in particular for pathogenicity, between insects and humans. However, they also assumed that some principal components of the insect immune system may (functionally) be the same or similar to those of the immune system of human beings.

As a zoologist and scientist drawing conclusions from comparative studies, Mohrig followed in Metchnikow's footsteps as a comparative and applied immunologist. In addition to lysozyme activity and function, he, his coworkers and students also investigated cellular immune reactions, in particular the phagocytic activity of insect blood cells (hemocytes) [Mohrig et al. (1970), Mohrig & Schittek (1979), and subsequent publications] and immune systems of other animals such as nematodes (Hanschke et al. 1969), molluscs (Messner & Mohrig 1969), guinea pigs (Leipe et al. 1983) and earthworms (Mohrig et al. 1984, 1998) [overview in Kauschke & Mohrig (1987)]. He was open to accept differences in the defense reactions of the different animal taxa, and after detecting new immunologically relevant molecules, he and his coworkers moved on to investigations of cytotoxic, hemolytic, proteolytic and agglutinating molecules of earthworms (Kauschke & Mohrig 1987, Kauschke et al. 2007) [overview in Salzet et al. (2006)]. In addition, Mohrig's practical orientation resulted in publications in which he pointed out how to use knowledge of the insect defense systems for applied entomology and insect pest management (Messner & Mohrig 1968, Mohrig & Messner 1968c).

Werner Mohrig was receptive not only to new developments in science, but also to changes in daily life, and of course he made use of the chances these presented. In 1989, when the wall in Berlin fell, he straightaway got in touch with the group at the Free University Berlin working on insect immune systems. Mohrig, being a generous host, who liked stories and lively discussions, invited the group to the Biological Station Hiddensee of the University of Greifswald. The participants will never forget those few brainstorming days, with high scientific reflections. At the same time, Mohrig started a fruitful collaboration on earthworm immunity with the laboratories of E. L. Cooper at the University of California (USA)



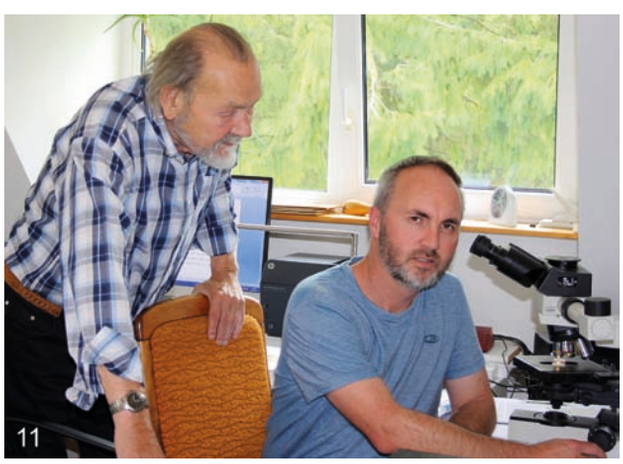


Fig. 10: Mitsuaki Sutou (Tokyo) and Werner Mohrig in discussion during the '1st Sciaridae Workshop', held at the German Entomological Institute in Eberswalde in February 2003. Photo: F. Menzel. – **Fig. 11**: Adam Broadley (Melbourne) and Werner Mohrig identifying Australian Sciaridae in Puddemin (Rügen), late June 2017. Photo: E. Kauschke.

and of M. Bilej at the Institute of Microbiology of the Czech Academy of Sciences (CZE).

Mohrig always carefully and knowledgeably screened recent and historic literature. He was respectful to other researcher's contributions, never forgetting to refer to all authors who had given him hints and ideas. He precisely reflected on complex matters, i.e. he never forgot to discuss an organism in the interplay of its complex environment. Consequently, he also discussed aspects of the evolution of invertebrate immunity (Messner & Mohrig 1970a, Mohrig et al. 1986) and successful principles in innate immunity that had developed before the adaptive immune system evolved (Messner & Mohrig 1970b, Mohrig et al. 1986, Kauschke & Mohrig 2003).

Professor Mohrig was an enthusiastic zoologist who was deeply interested in insects and how they interacted with other living organisms. He was a person who took up and subsequently followed up new ideas independently of contemporary history. Werner Mohrig was also a person who, by encouraging discussions, stimulated coworkers and students to develop and take up novelties, an attribute that will be missed today in the community of invertebrate immunologists.

Werner Mohrig, a second life for the diversity of gnats

Werner Mohrig was fascinated by the practical orientation of the entomological disciplines in teaching and research which had been of vital importance in the 1960s. Consequently, from 1963 to 1972 he was dedicated to medical entomology (particularly the family Culicidae); only later (from 1970 onwards), he rather focused on the diversity, taxonomy and systematics of the families Cecidomyiidae and Sciaridae.

During his studies, Mohrig had been inspired by the works of renowned entomologists such as E. Martini and F. W. Edwards. Their studies on the Palaearctic Culicidae eventually caused Werner Mohrig to meticulously study the European mosquitoes, particularly the systematic-taxonomic aspects of this dipteran group. Persistently, he tried to link his work in this period to necessities in human and animal health and concentrated on the culicid genus *Culex* and the *Anopheles maculipennis* complex. However, he was also concerned with the species-rich genus *Aedes*.

During his biological-ecological mosquito research, Mohrig performed highly valuable work, resulting, for example, in a monography on the "Die Culicidae Deutschlands [The Culicidae of Germany]" (Mohrig 1969), which represents an outstanding taxonomic contribution on the Central European fauna and is still widely used. His classification of culicid species, the description of their developmental stages and, above all, the expansion of knowledge on biological and ecological peculiarities of many species have made his work invaluable. Mohrig's excellent power of observation and skills in precisely describing and depicting species as well as his knowledge of their breeding habitats facilitated the systematic assignment of species and ecological groups. Until today, his results are milestones in mosquito research and mosquito control and his scientific contributions must be considered a continuation of the works by Martini (1931), Peus (1933), Natvig (1948), Kramář (1958), and Mihályi & Sztankayné-Gulyás (1963). Werner Mohrig remained closely connected to his 'first love', the family Culicidae, for the rest of his life, as mirrored by his numerous publications, scientific talks and expert reports, as well as by press releases or radio and TV reports.

From 1966 to 1970, after finishing his studies of the Central European Culicidae and in parallel to his immunological research, Werner Mohrig slowly turned towards the poorly investigated brachypterous Diptera in the litter layer and intensified his systematic-taxonomic studies of the Palaearctic black fungus gnats. Mainly during that period, two publication series on the taxonomy of the Sciaroidea were produced in collaboration with Nina Krivosheina und Boris Mamaev: "Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu [Information on wing-reduced Diptera in the ground-litter]" (10 parts between 1969 and 1980) and "Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken der Sowjetunion [Contributions to the knowledge of the black fungus gnats of the Soviet Union]" (15 parts between 1982 and 1990).

Inspired by the Russian Lestremiinae specialist Boris Mamaev, between 1967 and 1975 Werner Mohrig described several brachypterous forms of wood midges which had been found in Germany, Denmark and Turkmenistan. Concurrently, in working on the taxonomy of Central European black fungus gnats from ground litter, he continued the tradition of the German sciarid specialist Franz Lengersdorf, while also repeatedly studying black fungus gnats from German caves. Mohrig broke new ground with the identification and classification of Sciarids from the former Soviet republics, which Russian scientists (mostly N. P. Krivosheina and B. M. Mamaev) collected mainly in near-natural forests of Siberia and the Far East, but also in the tundra, in steppes and deserts. In this initial phase, he also had lively correspondence with the two most important sciarid researchers of that time, Risto T. Tuomikoski (1911–1989) from Helsinki and Paul Freeman (1916–2010) from London, and borrowed the first types for comparison on which his studies on the Palaearctic fauna were based. In 1985 Werner Mohrig visited the Zoological Research Museum Alexander Koenig in Bonn, where he gained an overview of the type-rich Lengersdorf Collection.

A short time later, after the first research visits of Dr Heikki Hippa to Greifswald, an intensive exchange of experience and material developed with the Finnish colleague and his later pupil Pekka Vilkamaa (both Helsinki). Through this cooperation Werner Mohrig gained direct access to specimens of North European species described by K. Richard H. Frey (1886–1965)

und Risto T. Tuomikoski, which from 1989 he revised with Frank Menzel (Menzel & Mohrig 2000). Between 2003 and 2015 several important revisions resulted from the collaboration with Heikki Hippa (later professor in Stockholm) and Dr Pekka Vilkamaa (later curator of Diptera in Helsinki). After the fall of the Berlin wall and the newly won freedom of travel, Werner was also able to make several visits to Professor Hippa in the Swedish Museum of Natural History in Stockholm. He used these study visits mainly to get an overview of the Oriental fauna, particularly of Myanmar. However, because of the astoundingly high species diversity and mostly inaccessible type specimens, the Oriental realm would remain the only zoogeographic region in which Werner left hardly any traces, apart from a small contribution on the fauna of Taiwan.

Among the former Greifswald students who were trained as dipterists and lastingly influenced by Werner Mohrig are Dr Mathias Jaschhof (Färjestaden; Cecidomyiidae), Dr Frank Menzel (Müncheberg; Sciaridae), Dr Frank Röschmann (Berlin; Sciaridae) and Björn Rulik (Bonn; Sciaridae, Mycetophilidae s. l.). Under Werner's professional supervision, some internationally highly acclaimed dissertations and groundbreaking revisions in the taxonomy and systematics of the Sciaroidea were written (Jaschhof 1997, 1998; Menzel 1999, 2000; Menzel & Mohrig 2000; Röschmann 1994, 1997; Mohrig & Röschmann 1994; Röschmann & Mohrig 1994, 1995). Furthermore, Kai Heller (Heikendorf) and Adam Broadley (Melboure) (Fig.11) must also be mentioned here. Under Werner's tutelage they became outstanding Sciaridae specialists. All of them were friends of Werner Mohrig, remaining in life-long contact with him, and beyond the scientific collaboration with Mohrig they are enormously productive researchers on their groups of the superfamily Sciaroidea.

If one reads the extensive list of his publications carefully, it is soon apparent that Werner Mohrig has colla-

Table 1: The number of taxa described by Werner Mohrig and co-authors between 1967 and 2019 (cut-off date: December 1, 2019).

Dipteran family	new genera and subgenera	of which synonyms	new species	of which synonyms
Cecidomyiidae	**1**	1	**5**	1
Sciaridae	**34**	4	**888**	61
Sum	**35**	5	**893**	62

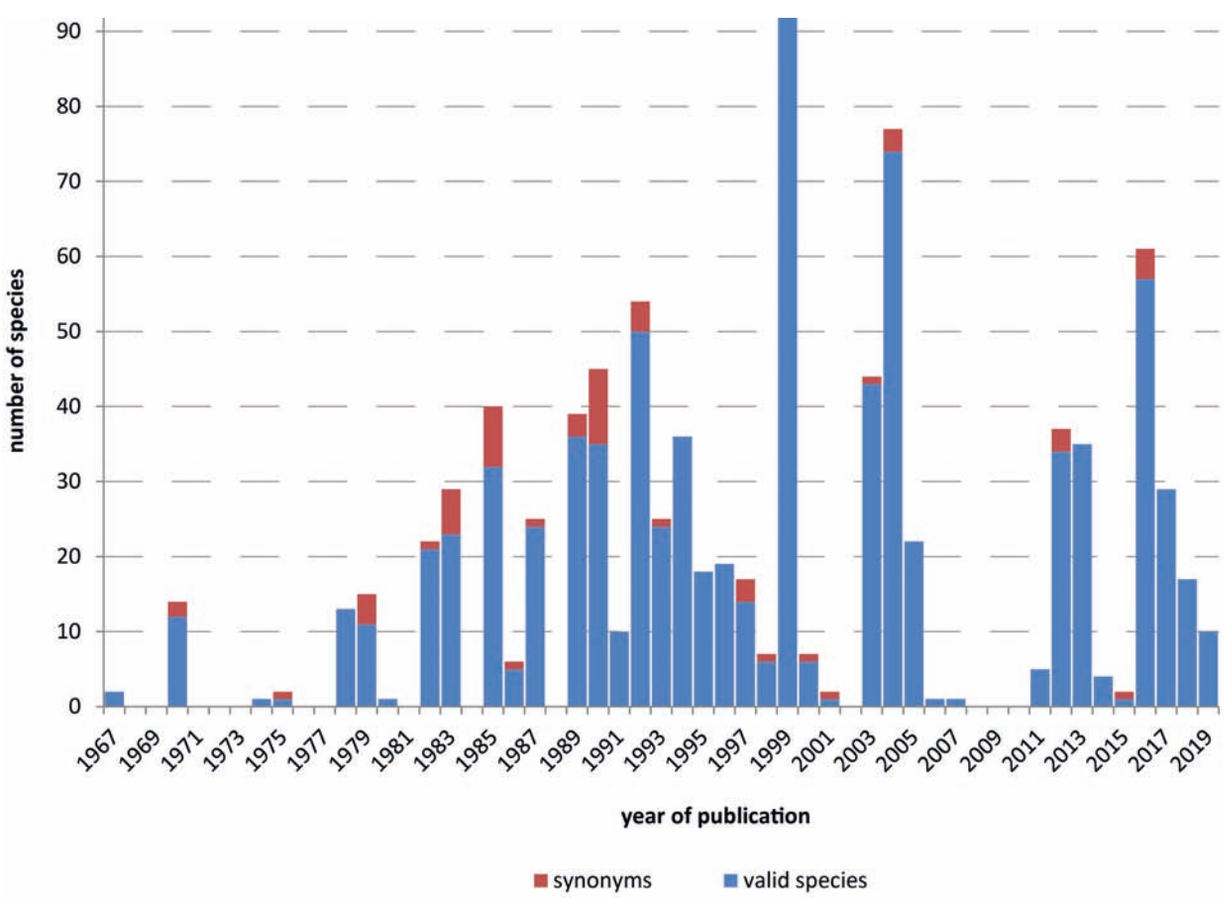


Fig. 12: The number of species described by Werner Mohrig between 1967 and 2019 (Diptera) – a comparison of valid species and subsequently discovered synonyms. Diagram: A. Köhler.

borated with numerous co-authors, especially in the field of Sciaridae systematics, and has continually encouraged them to publish. For this reason it is impossible to name individually all those who have contributed with their publications and collected material to a better knowledge of the Sciaridae. The 'private collection Mohrig' in Poseritz/Rügen (PWMP), with approximately 35,000 permanent preparations (mounting medium: Canada balsam) is currently one of the most individual-rich in the world and – along with the British Museum of Natural History in London – contains the greatest number of type specimens. The sciarid material comes from many parts of the world; but above all from Azerbaijan, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Germany, Greece, Ecuador, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, North Korea, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Puerto Rico, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Spain, Ukraine, USA and Uzbekistan.

Werner Mohrig himself has collected sciarids mainly in Australia, Costa Rica, Germany, France, Italy, Spain (Canary Islands only), the USA and Zimbabwe. Up to the end of 2019, Professor Mohrig and his co-authors described 928 taxa (Table 1, Fig. 12), of which a mere 67 names (7,2 %) had subsequently to be placed in synonymy. If one considers that until the revision of Menzel & Mohrig (2000) not even the Palaearctic Sciaridae species described up to then had been sufficiently revised, this is a remarkably low 'error rate'. In recognition of his outstanding scientific achievements, one genus, one subgenus and three species have so far been named after Werner Mohrig.

Taxa named after Werner Mohrig

CECIDOMYIIDAE

Campylomyza mohrigi Jaschhof, 2009 – PAL; described in Jaschhof & Jaschhof (2009): Studia dipterologica Supplement **18**: 107–109; fig. 34 A–C.

SCIARIDAE

Mohriga Koçak & Hüseyinoğlu, 2008 – NEO; new name for the preoccupied subgenus name *Obscura* Mohrig, 2003 [not *Obscura* Wagner, 1897 (Mollusca)] in Miscellaneous Papers **143**: 2.

Mohrigia Menzel, 1995 – ORI/PAL; described in Menzel & Martens (1995): Studia dipterologica **2** (1): 101.

Pseudolycoriella wernermohrigi Köhler, 2019 – AUS; described in Zootaxa **4707** (1): 7 and 56; 52, fig. 50; 64, fig. 61.

Xylosciara (*Xylosciara*) *mohrigi* Hippa & Vilkamaa, 2004 – NEA; described in Acta Zoologica Fennica **214**: 6, 11 and 38; 9, fig. 3 A; 10, fig. 4 D–E.

Zygoneura (*Zygoneura*) *mohrigi* Mamaev, 1985 – PAL; described in Vestnik Zoologii **1985** (3): 29; 26, fig. 9.

The scientific publications of Werner Mohrig

Remarks: The publications are listed chronologically and the authors alphabetically within a publication year (cut-off date: December 1, 2019). Some papers on Diptera that have already been submitted, and manuscripts that will be completed by various co-authors in the next few years, have not been included. The list of publications is separated into the three larger subject areas in which Werner Mohrig was active.

Entomology (1963–2019)

Mohrig, W. 1963: Erstnachweis von *Culex* (*Barraudius*) *modestus* Filcalbi, 1890 in Deutschland (Diptera, Culicidae). – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **10** (3–5): 331–334; Berlin.

Mohrig, W. 1964: Faunistisch-ökologische Untersuchungen an Culiciden der Umgebung von Greifswald. – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **11** (4–5): 327–352; Berlin.

Mohrig, W. 1965: Ergänzungen zur Culiciden-Fauna der Umgebung von Greifswald. – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **12** (4–5): 325–328; Berlin.

Mohrig, W. 1965: Infrasubspezifische Formen von *Triphleba antricola* Schmitz, 1918 (Diptera/Phoridae) aus den Naturhöhlen des Harzes. – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **12** (4–5): 341–345; Berlin.

Mohrig, W. 1965: Die Stechmücke *Aedes vexans*. – Merkblätter über angewandte Parasitenkunde und Schädlingsbekämpfung, Merkblatt Nr. 10. – Angewandte Parasitologie (Beilage) **6** (2): 1–12; Jena.

von Broen, B. & Mohrig, W. 1965: Zur Frage der Winteraktivität von Dipteren in der Bodenstreu. – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **12** (4–5): 303–310; Berlin.

Mohrig, W. 1967: Beitrag zur Ökologie und Verbreitung brachypterer Dipteren in norddeutschen Biotopen. – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **14** (1–2): 169–184; Berlin.

Mohrig, W. 1967: Die taxonomische Bedeutung der Struktur weiblicher Genitalien im Culiciden-Tribus Aedini. – Angewandte Parasitologie **8** (2): 67–100; Jena.

Mohrig, W. 1967: Die taxonomische Bedeutung der Struktur der weiblichen Genitalien im Tribus Aedini (Diptera, Culicidae). – Wiadomości Parazytologiczne **13** (4–5): 563–564; Gdańsk.

Mohrig, W. 1967: Zwei neue brachyptere Arten der Gattung *Aprionus* Kieffer (Diptera, Lestremiinae). – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **14** (5): 453–459; Berlin.

Mohrig, W.; Messner, B.; Moritz, M. & von Broen, B. 1968: Beiträge zur Arthropodenfauna aus Großhöhlen des Harzes und des Kyffhäusers. III. Coleoptera. –

Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **15** (1–3): 1–8; Berlin.

Mohrig, W.; von Broen, B.; Messner, B. & Moritz, M. 1968: Beiträge zur Arthropodenfauna aus Großhöhlen des Harzes und des Kyffhäusers. II. Diptera. – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **15** (4–5): 367–387; Berlin.

Mohrig, W. 1969: Die Culiciden Deutschlands. Untersuchungen zur Taxonomie, Biologie und Ökologie der einheimischen Stechmücken. – Parasitologische Schriftenreihe **18**: 260 pp.; Jena: Gustav Fischer Verlag.

Mohrig, W. 1969: Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu. - I. Beitrag. – Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald (mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Reihe) **18** (1–2): 53–59, Greifswald.

Schuster, W. & Mohrig, W. 1969: Ist *Culiseta glaphyroptera* (Schiner) 1864 wirklich eine Kaltwasserform? (Diptera, Culicidae). – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **16** (4–5): 395–397; Berlin.

von Broen, B.; Messner, B.; Mohrig, W. & Moritz, M. 1969: Beiträge zur Arthropodenfauna aus Großhöhlen des Harzes und des Kyffhäusers. IV. Araneae und Diplopoda. – Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin **45** (1): 179–186; Berlin.

Mohrig, W. 1970: Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu. III. Beitrag: Gattung *Parapnyxia*, *Lengersdorfia*, *Epidapus* (Sciaridae) und *Monardia* (Cecidomyiidae). – Zoologischer Anzeiger **185** (1–2): 132–140; Leipzig.

Mohrig, W. 1970: Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu. IV. Beitrag: Gattung *Caenosciara* (Sciaridae). – Zoologischer Anzeiger **185** (1–2): 140–151; Leipzig.

Mohrig, W. & Mamaev, B. 1970: Neue flügelreduzierte Dipteren der Familien Sciaridae und Cecidomyiidae. – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **17** (4–5): 315–336; Berlin.

Mohrig, W. & Mamaev, B. 1970: Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu. II. Beitrag: Gattung *Bradysia, Corynoptera, Lycoriella* und *Trichosia* (Sciaridae). – Zoologischer Anzeiger **184** (5–6): 349–359; Leipzig.

Moritz, M.; von Broen, B.; Messner, B. & Mohrig, W. 1971: Beiträge zur Arthropodenfauna aus Großhöhlen des Harzes und des Kyffhäusers. V. Oribatei (Acarina). – Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift (Neue Folge) **18** (1–3): 133–144; Berlin.

Schuster, W. & Mohrig, W. 1971: Stechmücken und ihre Bekämpfung im DDR-Bezirk Magdeburg. – Angewandte Parasitologie **12** (1): 11–19; Jena.

Schuster, W. & Mohrig, W. 1972: Stechmücken in Salzgewässern des DDR-Bezirks Magdeburg. – Angewandte Parasitologie **13** (1): 20–23; Jena.

Mohrig, W. & Mamaev, B. 1974: Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu. V. Beitrag: Sciaridae (Gattung *Plastosciara* und *Pnyxiopsis*). – Zoologischer Anzeiger **193** (3–4): 269–275; Jena.

Mamaev, B. & Mohrig, W. 1975: Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu. VI. Beitrag: Gattungen *Microcordylomia*, *Aprionus* und *Trisopsis* (Cecidomyiidae). – Zoologischer Anzeiger **194** (1–2): 125–132; Jena.

Mohrig, W.; Mamaev, B. & Matile, L. 1975: Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu. VII. Beitrag: Gattung *Hesperinus* (Diptera, Hesperinidae). – Zoologischer Anzeiger **194** (5–6): 339–344; Jena.

Mohrig, W. 1978: Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu. IX. Beitrag: Gattungen *Corynoptera, Bradysia* und *Plastosciara* (Sciaridae). – Zoologischer Anzeiger **201** (5–6): 424–432; Jena.

Mohrig, W. & Antonova, E. B. 1978: Neue palaearktische Sciariden (Diptera). – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **105**: 537–547; Jena.

Mohrig, W. & Mamaev, B. 1978: Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu. VIII. Beitrag: Gattung *Pnyxia, Pnyxiopsis* und *Lycoriella* (Sciaridae). – Zoologischer Anzeiger **201** (1–2): 129–135; Jena.

Mohrig, W.; Schuster, R. & Thaler, K. 1978: Flügelreduzierte Trauermücken (Fam. Sciaridae, Diptera) der Bodenstreu aus Österreich. – Carinthia II **88** (168): 393–402; Klagenfurt.

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Mohrig, W.; Mamaev, B. & Krivosheina, N. 1979: Neue Arten holzverwertender Sciariden (Diptera) aus der UdSSR. – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **106** (4): 572–588; Jena.

Mohrig, W.; Mamaev, B. & Spungis, W. 1980: Zur Kenntnis flügelreduzierter Dipteren der Bodenstreu. X. Beitrag: Cecidomyiidae (Gattung *Chastomera, Micropteromyia*), Sciaridae (Gattung *Plastosciara*). – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **107** (1): 148–153; Jena.

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Mohrig, W.; Krivosheina, N. & Mamaev, B. 1983: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken der Sowjetunion (Diptera, Sciaridae). Teil III. Neue Sciariden aus dem Gebiet Chabarovsk. – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **110** (1): 1–10; Jena.

Mohrig, W.; Krivosheina, N. & Mamaev, B. 1983: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken der Sowjetunion (Diptera, Sciaridae). Teil IV. Neue Sciariden aus der Tundra von Süd-Jamal und Taimyr. – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **110** (1): 11–16; Jena.

Mohrig, W.; Krivosheina, N. & Mamaev, B. 1983: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken der Sowjetunion (Diptera, Sciaridae). Teil VI. Neue Sciariden aus dem Kaukasus. – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **110** (2): 157–164; Jena.

Mohrig, W.; Mamaev, B. & Krivosheina, N. 1983: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken der Sowjetunion (Diptera, Sciaridae). Teil V. Sciariden aus Mittelasien. – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **110** (2): 141–155; Jena.

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Mohrig, W.; Mamaev, B. & Krivosheina, N. 1987: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken der Sowjetunion (Diptera, Sciaridae). Teil XI. Neue Arten aus der zentral-asiatischen autonomen Sowjetrepublik Tuwa. – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **114** (1): 91–104; Jena.

Mohrig, W. & Martens, J. 1987: Sciaridae aus dem Nepal-Himalaya (Insecta: Diptera). – Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg **93**: 481–490; Frankfurt am Main.

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Mohrig, W.; Krivosheina, N. & Mamaev, B. 1989: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken der Sowjetunion (Diptera, Sciaridae). Teil XII: Gattung *Bradysia,* Serie 1. – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **116** (4): 411–425; Jena.

Mohrig, W.; Krivosheina, N. & Mamaev, B. 1989: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken der Sowjetunion (Diptera, Sciaridae). Teil XIII: Gattung *Bradysia*, Serie 2. – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **116** (4): 427–445; Jena.

Mohrig W.; Krivosheina, N. & Mamaev, B. 1990: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken (Diptera, Sciaridae) der Sowjetunion. Teil XIV: Gattungen *Plastosciara, Lycoriella* und *Scatopsciara.* – Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **117** (1): 11–21; Jena.

Mohrig, W.; Krivosheina, N. & Mamaev, B. 1990: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Trauermücken (Diptera, Sciaridae) der Sowjetunion. Teil XV. Gattungen *Sciara, Trichosia, Chaetosciara, Pharetratula, Parapnyxia, Epidapus* und *Caenosciara*. – Zoologische Jahrbücher,

Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere **117** (2): 219–236; Jena.

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Mohrig, W.; Dimitrova, B. & Mamaev, B. 1992: Beitrag zur Trauermücken-Fauna Bulgariens (Dipt., Sciaridae). – Entomologische Nachrichten und Berichte **36** (3): 197–201; Dresden.

Mohrig, W. & Eckert, R. 1992: Trauermücken aus Naturhöhlen des Harzes, Deutschland (Insecta, Diptera, Sciaridae). – Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin **68** (2): 295–298; Berlin.

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Mohrig, W. & Hövemeyer, K. 1992: Vier neue Trauermückenarten aus Südniedersachsen (BRD) (Diptera, Sciaridae). – Spixiana **15** (3): 269–273; München.

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Heller, K. & Mohrig, W. 1992: Neue Sciariden (Diptera) aus Schleswig-Holstein. – Entomologische Nachrichten und Berichte **36** (1): 37–42; Dresden.

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Mohrig, W. & Dimitrova, B. 1993: Zwei neue Arten der Gattung *Epidapus* Hal. aus Bulgarien (Insecta: Diptera: Sciaridae). – Reichenbachia **30** (15): 99–102; Dresden.

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Checklist of taxa described by Werner Mohrig

Abbreviations

General and nomenclatural abbreviations: comb. nov. = new combination; nom. nov. = new name; preocc. = preoccupied; unplaced = unplaced taxon with regard to its position in a species group or subgenus; SG = subgenus; **?** = questionable position within a species group.
Abbreviations for the distribution or origin of the included species: AET = Afrotropical region; AUS = Australasian region; FOS = Fossil fauna (here only inclusions in Dominican, Baltic or Saxonian amber); NEA = Nearctic region; NEO = Neotropical region; ORI = Oriental region; PAL = Palaearctic region.

Taxonomic notes

1. General remarks on nomenclature and systematics. The present checklist comprises genera and species (including synonyms) described by Werner Mohrig and co-authors up to December 2019. For the Cecidomyiidae, the World catalogue published by Gagné & Jaschhof (2014) was used, and for the Sciaridae the data collated for a World catalogue of Black Fungus Gnats based on published records and nomenclatural acts until 1 December 2019 (Menzel, in prep.). Nomenclature and systematics employed are mainly based on the most recent revision of the Palaearctic fauna (Menzel & Mohrig 2000), and the revision of the Nearctic fauna (Mohrig et al. 2013), but also include the important revisions by Hippa et al. (2010) [*Corynoptera* s. str.], Vilkamaa & Menzel (2019) [*Lycoriella*, *Hemineurina*, *Trichocoelina*] and Vilkamaa et al. (2004) [*Dichopygina*] in which Werner Mohrig was not involved. Possible misidentifications of part of the unrevised taxa – most notably in *Austrosciara* Schmitz & Mjöberg sensu Mohrig et al. (2017), *Ctenosciara* Tuomikoski and *Epidapus* Haliday (see below) – cannot be entirely excluded.

2. Genera *Austrosciara* Schmitz & Mjöberg, 1924, *Ctenosiara* Tuomikoski, 1960 and *Epidapus* Haliday, 1851 (Diptera: Sciaridae). The proposal by Mohrig et al. (2017), who postulated that *Ctenosciara* Tuomikoski is a junior synonym of *Austrosciara* Schmitz & Mjöberg, has been discussed controversially by the specialists and remains open to question, because the type specimens of the type species have not yet been examined and compared. The situation is similar with some *Epidapus*-like species with macrotrichia on the posterior wing veins. They were described by Mohrig in the genera '*Epidapus*' and '*Austrosciara*', but belong surely to another genus near or identical to *Trichodapus* Mohrig & Menzel, 1997. For the reasons mentioned above, the genera *Austrosciara* Schmitz & Mjöberg, *Ctenosciara* Tuomikoski and *Epidapus* Haliday are retained here with their original species inventory until new published results on this difficult species complex become available.

3. Genus *Bradysia* Winnertz, 1867 (Diptera: Sciaridae). Three preoccupied names had to be replaced in the genus *Bradysia* Winnertz (Diptera: Sciaridae). Because the discoverer of these species, Werner Mohrig, discussed these homonymies with F. Menzel, he is the co-author of the following new names:
***Bradysia carinifera* Menzel & Mohrig nom. nov.** – New name for the preoccupied name *B. robusta* Mohrig, 2016 described in Studia dipterologica **22** (1) (2015): 27–28; 27, fig. 33 a–d; 35, plate 3, fig. 33 [not *Bradysia robusta* (Lengersdorf, 1926), a junior synonym of *Bradysia strigata* (Staeger, 1840)].
Etymology: The name '*carinifera*' was chosen because of the broad, lobe-like, mesial keel on the apical half of gonostylus, which is typical for this species and unique in the *Bradysia luctifica* group (Latin: '*carina*' = 'keel'; '*-fer*'= 'wearing').
***Bradysia obscurihalterata* Menzel & Mohrig nom. nov.** – New name for the preoccupied name *Bradysia quinquespina* Mohrig, 2016 described in Studia dipterologica **22** (1) (2015): 7–8; 7, fig. 5 a–d; 33, plate 1, fig. 4 [not *Bradysia quinquespina* Yang, Zhang & Yang, 1993].
Etymology: The name '*obscurihalterata*' describes the brownish colour of halters that is in contrast to the pale

wings and the yellow legs (Latin: '*obscurus*' = dark; '*halter*' = halter).

***Bradysia sulcicornis* Menzel & Mohrig nom. nov.** – New name for the preoccupied name *Bradysia reticulata* Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 described in Mohrig, Röschmann & Rulik (2004), Beiträge zur Entomologie **54** (2): 289; 323, fig. 24 a–c [not *Bradysia reticulata* (Lengersdorf, 1939)].

Etymology: The name '*sulcicornis*', an adjective, refers to the lattice-like furrowed basal portion of flagellomeres of the antenna (Latin: '*sulcus*' = furrow; '*cornu*' = antenna).

4. Genus *Dolichosciara* Tuomikoski, 1960 (Diptera: Sciaridae). Menzel & Mohrig (2000) proposed a subgeneric concept for the genus *Phytosciara* Frey, 1942 on the basis of morphological studies, which treated the three subgenera *Dolichosciara* Tuomikoski, 1960, *Phytosciara* Frey, 1942 s. str. and *Prosciara* Frey, 1942 as congeneric. The genetic studies of Shin et al. (2013) and subsequently published results of other authors showed – without inclusion of *Phytosciara* s. str. – that *Dolichosciara* and *Prosciara* are separate lineages. Therefore *Dolichosciara* Tuomikoski, 1960 and *Phytosciara* Frey, 1942 sensu lato (which includes both subgenera *Phytosciara* Frey s. str. + *Prosciara* Frey) are here treated as different genera. Consequently, fourteen '*Phytosciara*' species described by Werner Mohrig and co-authors are here placed in the genus *Dolichosciara* Tuomikoski, 1960, as new combinations (see checklist).

5. Genera *Keilbachia* Mohrig, 1987 and *Corynoptera* Winnertz, 1867 (Diptera: Sciaridae). *Corynoptera paucipalpa* (Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004) **comb. nov.** from the Dominican Republic was erroneously described in the genus *Keilbachia* Mohrig (compare Mohrig et al. (2004): 303, fig. 43 a–e). However, the examined holotype possesses all the characters that are typical for the *Corynoptera parvula* group sensu Menzel & Mohrig (2000: 217): small species with short legs and thickened fore tibia; fore tibia without spinose setae in the basic vestiture; apex of fore tibia with a denser patch of coarse bristles; palpus with three very short segments; first palpomere with one bristle only and with small sensory pit; scutellum with 2 long bristles; male genital with very short, broad gonocoxites and membranous tegmen; gonostylus elongated-oval, mesially shallowly hollowed and in the middle with a long megaseta; apex of gonostylus narrowly rounded, sparsely bristled, without tooth and subapically with 3 short, hyaline megasetae. For the reasons given above this species is here placed in the genus *Corynoptera* Winnertz, and consequently the genus *Keilbachia* Mohrig does not occur in the Neotropical realm.

CECIDOMYIIDAE

***Aprionus* Kieffer, 1894**
laevis Mohrig, 1967 – PAL
longisetus Mohrig, 1967 – PAL

***Neurolyga* Rondani, 1840**
= *Microcordylomyia* Mamaev & Mohrig, 1975
degenerans (Mamaev & Mohrig, 1975) – PAL

***Polyardis* Pritchard 1947**
silvalis (Rondani, 1840) – NEA/PAL
= *micropterus* (Mamaev & Mohrig, 1975) – PAL

***Winnertzia* Rondani, 1860**
discreta Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970 – PAL

SCIARIDAE

***Acuatella* Mohrig, 2003**
vestituda Mohrig, 2003 – NEO

***Aerumnosa* Mohrig, 1999**
furcillata Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
noctinigra Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
nocturna Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
perfida Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
rhinocerata Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
trichovenosa Mohrig, 1999 – AUS

***Archicratyna* Mohrig, 2005**
arcana Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 – FOS
subarcana Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 – FOS
trichoarcana Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 – FOS
zimbabweensis Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 – AET

***Austrosciara* Schmitz & Mjöberg, 1924**
heterospinata Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 – AUS
kalliesi Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 – AUS
multispinulata Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 – AUS
pedibusa Mohrig, Kauschke & Heller, 2017 – AUS
stockerae Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 – AUS
trichovenosa Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 – AUS

***Bradysia* Winnertz, 1867** *sensu lato*
acerba Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*B. hilaris* group] – NEO
acerpontia Menzel & Mohrig, 1991 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
aequispina Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. tilicola* group] – AUS
albochaeta Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL

alutacea Mohrig & Dimitrova, 1993[*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
amurensis Mohrig & Mamaev, 1979 [*B. giraudii* group] – PAL
angustipennis Winnertz, 1867 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
= *campestris* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
angustoocularis Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
= *luteocoxa* Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
angustopalpa Mohrig, 2016 [unplaced] – AUS
antehilaris Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
antiqua Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
arcana Menzel & Mohrig, 1998 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
aspera Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. fungicola* group] – AUS
atracornea Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
atrorubens Mohrig, 1994 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
atrospina Mohrig, 1994 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
barbarossae Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
beata Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS
bellingeri Shaw, 1953 [*B. fungicola* group] – NEA/PAL
= *trispinifera* Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1979 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
bellstedti Menzel & Mohrig, 1998 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL [new name for the preoccupied name *B. procera* Mohrig & Menzel, 1990]
= *procera* Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL [preocc.; not *B. procera* (Winnertz, 1868) – PAL]
bilobata Mohrig & Kozánek, 1992 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
bishopi Steffan, 1973 [*B. hilaris* group] – AET/AUS/NEO/ORI
= *centidens* Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
= *mutuata* Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
bispinifera Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
brachyflagellata Mohrig & Kauschke, 1994 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
brachystyla Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
breviallata Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*B. rufescens* group] – PAL
browni (Shaw, 1935) [*B. nervosa* group] – NEA/NEO/PAL
= *latistylia* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983 [*B. nervosa* group] – PAL
= *laurencei* Menzel & Mohrig, 2000 [*B. nervosa* group] – PAL
bulbigera Mohrig & Kauschke, 1994 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
bullata Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS
carinifera Menzel & Mohrig **nom. nov.** [*B. luctifica* group] – AUS [new name for the preoccupied name *B. robusta* Mohrig, 2016]
= *robusta* Mohrig, 2016 [*B. luctifica* group] – AUS [preocc.; not *B. robusta* (Lengersdorf, 1926) = *B. strigata* (Staeger, 1840) – PAL]
cauta Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [unplaced] – NEO
cavernicola Mohrig & Eckert, 1999 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
chloroantennata Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
chlorocornea Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
ciliocera Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*B. hilaris* group] – NEO
circumfilata Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS
clara Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*B. hilaris* group] – NEO
clavistylis Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. tilicola* group] – AUS
cohilaris Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1986 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
compacta Mohrig & Menzel, 1993 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
conspersa Mohrig & Dimitrova, 1993 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
crassicera Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*B. pallipes* group] – NEO
crassicornis (Skuse, 1890) [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS
= *aspercera* Mohrig, 2016 [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS
credula Mohrig, 2016 [unplaced] – AUS
crinita Mohrig & Hövemeyer, 1992 [*B. praecox* group] – PAL
cristata Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS
cuspidalis Menzel & Mohrig, 1991 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
delectabilis Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
dilucida Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
dimidiata Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
disopsis Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970 [unplaced] – PAL
diversispina Mohrig & Blasco-Zumeta, 1996 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
elobata Mohrig, 1994 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
entraqueensis Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993 [*B. alpicola* group] – PAL
excelsa Menzel & Mohrig, 1998 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
exoleta Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
fantula Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
fenestralis (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*B. tilicola* group] – NEA/PAL
= *bulbostyla* Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL

filigera Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
fimbriata Mohrig, 1987 [*B. procera* group] – PAL
flaveola Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
flavocristata Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS
floribunda Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
florida Mohrig, 1987 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
fugaca Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
fuscovirgata Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS
gemellata Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
gibbosa Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. gibbosa* group] – AUS
helleri Menzel & Mohrig, 1998 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL [new name for the preoccupied name *B. subbrunnipes* Mohrig & Heller, 1992]
= *subbrunnipes* Mohrig & Heller, 1992 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL [preocc.; not *B. subbrunnipes* (Edwards, 1933) – ORI]
heydemanni (Lengersdorf, 1955) [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
= *submontana* (Mohrig, 1985) [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
hirsutiseta Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
hortulana Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
hyalichaeta Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
inaequispina Mohrig, 2016 [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS
incidera Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
incohata Mohrig, 2016 [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS
individua Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985 [*B. alpicola* group] – PAL
= *antemorio* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985 [*B. alpicola* group] – PAL
inversa Mohrig & Menzel, 1993 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
laboriosa Mohrig, 1999 [*B. lobata* group] – PAL
lembkei Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
leucopeza Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. praecox* group] – PAL
lilienthalae Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
longicauda Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. praecox* group] – PAL
longioculosa Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [unplaced] – NEO
longispina Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
longistylia Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982 [*B. dolosa* group] – PAL
= *longistyla* Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. dolosa* group] – PAL
loricata Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1987 [*B. rufescens* group] – PAL
loriculata Mohrig, 1985 [*B. rufescens* group] – PAL
loudoni Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 [unplaced] – AUS
lucichaeta Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
lucida Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
= *pseudodalmatina* Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
luctifica (Skuse, 1888) [*B. luctifica* group] – AUS/ORI
= *planistylata* Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. luctifica* group] – AUS
lutaria (Winnertz, 1869) [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
= *postbicolor* Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
luteicauda Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
luteolineata Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
macrotrichata Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 [unplaced] – AUS
maggiaensis Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
magnifica Mohrig & Menzel, 1993 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL [new name for the preoccupied name *B. melanura* (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983)]
= *melanura* (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983) [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL [preocc.; not *B. melanura* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982 – PAL]
mediterranea Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
megahypopygialis Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
meigeni (Rübsaamen, 1894) [*B. angustostylata* group] – PAL
= *flavohalterata* Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. angustostylata* group] – PAL
melaina Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
melanota Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. alpicola* group] – ORI/PAL
melanura Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982 [*B. melanura* group] – PAL
melina Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS
mellea Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*B. pararufescens* group] – NEO
microdentata Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
microspina Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
minima Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
minutissima Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
neoreflexa Mohrig & Röschmann, 1996 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
nicolae Mohrig & Heller, 1992 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL

nigroantennata Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 [? *B. angustipennis* group] – AUS
nigrochaeta Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
nitida Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
nomica Mohrig & Röschmann, 1996 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
novaeseelandiae Köhler & Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
nudilobata Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS
obnoxia Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
obscurihalterata Menzel & Mohrig **nom. nov.** [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS [new name for the preoccupied name *B. quinquespina* Mohrig, 2016]
= *quinquespina* Mohrig, 2016 [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS [preocc.; not *B. quinquespina* Yang, Zhang & Yang, 1993 – ORI]
obtusa Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*B. tilicola* group] – NEO
oculosa Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [unplaced] – NEO
pallidipes Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
paralobata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. lobata* group] – PAL
parareflexa Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 [*B. pallipes* group] – AUS
pararufescens Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*B. pararufescens* group] – NEO
paucidens Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
pectoralis (Staeger, 1840) [*B. fungicola* group] – ORI/PAL
= *castanea* Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
pellistyla Mohrig, 2016 [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS
perfrigida Mohrig, 2016 [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS
pictipes (Skuse, 1888) [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
= *seticornis* Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
posthilaris Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
postlobata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. lobata* group] – PAL
postrufescens Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
praebullata Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS
praehilaris Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
praemonticola Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
praemorio Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985 [*B. alpicola* group] – PAL
praepaupera Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
procera (Winnertz, 1868) [*B. procera* group] – PAL
= *neofusca* (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982) [*B. procera* group] – PAL
profunda Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. alpicola* group] – PAL
promissa Mohrig & Röschmann, 1999 [*B. nervosa* group] – PAL
protohilaris Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
pseudocampestris Mohrig, 1978 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
pseudohilaris Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
pseudopolonica Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994 [*B. polonica* group] – PAL
rubrascuta Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982 [*B. polonica* group] – PAL
ruginosa Mohrig, 1994 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
sachalinensis Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. fallaciosa* group] – PAL
saetibullata Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
santorina Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
sauteri Menzel & Mohrig, 1991 [*B. semirufescens* group] – ORI
scabricornis Tuomikoski, 1960 [*B. fungicola* group] – NEA/PAL
= *subscabricornis* Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
semicristata Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS
semihilaris Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*B. fungicola* group] – ORI/PAL
semirufescens Mohrig, 1999 [*B. semirufescens* group] – PAL
sicelidis Mohrig & Menzel, 1993 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
spicotegmata Mohrig, 2016 [*B. angustostylata* group] – AUS
spinea Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*B. hilaris* group] – NEO
spinostyla Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
spissa Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS
splendida Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
stricta Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*B. angustipennis* group] – AUS
stupenda Mohrig, 1999 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
subaffinis Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – ORI/PAL
subamoena Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
subangustata Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
subaprica Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
subbetuleti Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. nervosa* group] – PAL
subbullata Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS

subconfinis Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985 [*B. rufescens* group] – PAL
subcristata Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS
subfungicola Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
subgiraudi Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. giraudii* group] – PAL
subhilaris Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
subiridipennis Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*B. praecox* group] – PAL
submoesta Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
submonticola Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL
submorio Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*B. alpicola* group] – PAL
subpallidipes Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*B. hilaris* group] – PAL
subrufescens Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1989 [*B. angustipenn*is group] – PAL
subsantorina Mohrig & Kauschke, 1997 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
subspinea Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*B. hilaris* group] – NEO
subvernalis Mohrig & Heller, 1992 [*B. praecox* group] – PAL
sulcicornis Menzel & Mohrig **nom. nov.** [*B. hilaris* group] – NEO [new name for the preoccupied name *B. reticulata* Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004]
= *reticulata* Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*B. hilaris* group] – NEO [preocc.; not *B. reticulata* (Lengersdorf, 1939) – AET]
suspecta Mohrig, 2016 [unplaced] – AUS
tenuicauda Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*B. praecox* group] – PAL
tenuitegmenta Mohrig, 2016 [? *B. hilaris* group] – AUS
tobiasi Menzel & Mohrig, 2000 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL [new name for the preoccupied name *B. longiseta* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989]
= *longiseta* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1989 [*B. fungicola* group] – PAL [preocc.; not *B. longiseta* Yang & Zhang, 1987 – PAL]
trispinea Mohrig, 2016 [*B. fungicola* group] – AUS
tumulta Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
turgida Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [? *B. hilaris* group] – NEO
urticae Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*B. tilicola* group] – PAL
validolobata Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
validospina Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
variopalpa Mohrig & Blasco-Zumeta, 1996 [*B. angustipennis* group] – PAL
venusta Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
violenta Mohrig, 2016 [*B. hilaris* group] – AUS
xenoreflexa Mohrig & Menzel, 1993 [*B. pallipes* group] – PAL
zetterstedti Mohrig & Menzel, 1993 [*B. melanura* group] – PAL

***Bradysiopsis* Tuomikoski, 1960**
dearmata (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1987) [*Br. dearmata* group] – PAL
disjuncta (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970) [*Br. disjuncta* group] – PAL
postvittigera Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Br. vittata* group] – NEA
praevittata Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Br. vittata* group] – NEA
praevittigera Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Br. vittata* group] – NEA
repentina Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
sordida (Mohrig, 1999) [*Br. dearmata* group] – PAL
subvittigera Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Br. vittata* group] – NEA

***Camptochaeta* Hippa & Vilkamaa, 1994**
abnormalis Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
anceps Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2013 – PAL
bournei (Shaw, 1941) – NEA/PAL
= *subvivax* (Mohrig, 1985) – PAL
camptochaetosa Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
desideralis (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985) – PAL
grimaldii Mohrig & Rulik, 2017 – NEA
jeskei (Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993) – PAL
multispina Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
orthochaeta Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2013 – PAL
praexystica Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
subcamptochaeta (Mohrig, 1992) – PAL
subxystica Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
tenuipalpalis (Mohrig & Antonova, 1978) – ORI/PAL
truncata Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2013 – PAL
uniformis (Mohrig & Menzel, 1990) – NEA/PAL
unispina Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA

***Cesathrix* Koçak & Hüseyinoğlu, 2008**
[new name for the preoccupied name *Pterothrix* Mohrig, 2003]
= *Pterothrix* Mohrig, 2003 [preocc.; not *Pterothrix* Ragonot, 1818 (Lepidoptera); not *Pterothrix* Nees, 1834 (Hymenoptera); not *Pterothrix* Chamberlein, 1919 (Vermes)]
capillosa (Mohrig, 2003) – NEO
piliata (Mohrig, 2003) – NEO

***Chaetosciara* Frey, 1942**
gilva Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 – NEO
ingrata Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
obsoleta Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 – FOS
recondita Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – AUS
recta Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
solutospina Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
umbalis Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1990 – PAL

***Chiasmata* Mohrig, 2016**
dubioproterva Mohrig, 2016 – AUS

***Claustropyga* Hippa, Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2003**
acanthostyla (Tuomikoski, 1960) – NEA/PAL
= *elizabethae* Hippa, Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2003 – NEA
aperta Hippa, Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2003 – NEA/PAL
auriculata Hippa, Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2003 – NEA/PAL
brevichaeta (Mohrig & Antonova, 1978) – PAL
corticis (Mohrig & Antonova, 1978) – PAL
ctenophora Hippa, Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2003 – PAL
janetscheki (Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993) – PAL
obtusidens Hippa, Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2003 – NEA/PAL
postbrevichaeta Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
sajanica (Mohrig & Antonova, 1978) – PAL
simplicis Hippa, Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2003 – NEA
subbrevichaeta Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
subcorticis (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985) – NEA/PAL
tumida Hippa, Vilkamaa & Mohrig, 2003 – PAL

***Corynoptera* Winnertz, 1867** *sensu lato*
abducera Mohrig & Rulik, 1999 [*C. membranigera* group] – PAL
acantharia Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993 [*C. acantharia* group] – PAL
acerrima Mohrig & Dimitrova, 1992 [*C. acerrima* group] – PAL
acuminata Mohrig & Dimitrova, 1992 [*C. parvula* group] – ORI/PAL
aggregata Köhler & Mohrig, 2016 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
alpina Mohrig, 1978 [*C. crassistylata* group] – NEA/PAL
alticola (Kieffer, 1919) [*C. flavicauda* group] – PAL
= *postpiniphila* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1992 [*C. flavicauda* group] – PAL
= *praepiniphila* Mohrig & Dimitrova, 1992 [*C. flavicauda* group] – PAL
anae Mohrig & Heller, 1992 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
ancylospina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. ancylospina* group] – AUS
antespinifera Mohrig, 1987 [*C. spinifera* group] – ORI/PAL
applanata Mohrig & Dimitrova, 1992 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
apuliaensis Mohrig & Kauschke, 1994 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
basisetosa Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
bernardoensis Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993 [*C. flavicauda* group] – PAL
bipartita Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
= *bisulca* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
bispinulosa Mohrig & Dimitrova, 1992 [*C. forcipata* group] – PAL
breviformis Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
bulgarica Mohrig & Mamaev, 1992 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
catrinjaschhofae Köhler & Mohrig, 2016 [*C. ancylospina* group] – AUS
caustica Mohrig & Röschmann, 1996 [unplaced] – PAL
cavipes Mohrig, 1993 [*C. concinna* group] – PAL
chaetospina Mohrig & Röschmann, 1996 [unplaced] – PAL
christinae Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982 [*C. forcipata* group] – PAL
cincinnata Mohrig & Blasco-Zumeta, 1996 [*C. boletiphaga* group] – PAL
concinna (Winnertz, 1867) [*C. concinna* group] – AUS/PAL
= *semiconcinna* Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985 [*C. concinna* group] – PAL
confirmata Mohrig, 1985 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
connochaeta Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*C. concinna* group] – PAL
contusa Mohrig, 1994 [*C. boletiphaga* group] – PAL
coronospina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. ancylospina* group] – AUS
cowanorum Mohrig, 1999 [*C. ancylospina* group] – AUS
curvata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 [*C. crassistylata* group] – PAL
densisetosa Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
densospica Mohrig, 1999 [*C. harrisi* group] – AUS
dentatula Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
didymistyla Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
disporata Mohrig, 1994 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
diversicalcaria Mohrig, 2004 [unplaced] – AUS/ORI
dividospica Mohrig, 1999 [*C. harrisi* group] – AUS
evenhuisi Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 [unplaced] – FOS [new name for the preoccupied name *S. difficilis* (Meunier, 1904)]
= *difficilis* (Meunier, 1904) [unplaced] – FOS [preocc.; not *S. difficilis* Grzegorzek, 1884 – PAL]
expressospina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. ancylospina* group] – AUS
facticia Mohrig, 1999 [*C. nigrospina* group] – AUS
filisetosa Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
filispica Mohrig, 1999 [*C. harrisi* group] – AUS
flavicoxa Mohrig & Mamaev, 1992 [*C. forcipata* group] – PAL
francescae Mohrig & Kauschke, 1994 [*C. boletiphaga* group] – PAL
furcifera Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 [*C. boletiphaga* group] – PAL
fuscispica Mohrig, 1999 [*C. harrisi* group] – AUS
grothae Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
hemiacantha Mohrig & Mamaev, 1992 [*C. membranigera* group] – PAL
hemisetosa Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
ignorata Mohrig & Froese, 1992 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
iocosa Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
ioculatoria Mohrig, 1999 [*C. crassistylata* group] – PAL

irmgardis (Lengersdorf, 1930) [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
= *spungisi* Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
karlkulbei Mohrig & Röschmann, 1996 [unplaced] – PAL
koenigsbergiensis Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994 [unplaced] – FOS
latistylata (Hardy, 1956) [*C. parvula* group] – AET/AUS/ORI
= *praegladiota* Mohrig, 2004 [*C. parvula* group] – AUS/ORI
macricula Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1986 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
magica Mohrig & Dimitrova, 1992 [*C. spinifera* group] – PAL
marinae Mohrig & Mamaev, 1986 [*C. subtilis* group] – ORI/PAL
mediana Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
melanochaeta Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*C. subtilis* group] – NEA/PAL
microsetosa Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
multispinosa (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985) [*C. flavicauda* group] – PAL
neutralis Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 [unplaced] – FOS
nigrocauda Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
nigrospina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. nigrospina* group] – AUS
nigrotegminis Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
oririclausa Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
ovatula Menzel & Mohrig, 2000 [unplaced] – ORI [new name for the preoccupied name *C. minima* Alam, 1988]
= *minima* Alam, 1988 [unplaced] – ORI [preocc.; not *C. minima* (Meigen, 1818) – PAL]
parasetosa Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
parcitata Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1986 [*C. membranigera* group] – PAL
parvulaformis Mohrig, 1985 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
paucipalpa (Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004) **comb. nov.** [*C. parvula* group] – NEO
pentaspina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. nigrospina* group] – AUS
perochaeta (Mohrig & Menzel, 1990) [*C. acantharia* group] – NEA/PAL
pertaesa Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
plasiosetosa Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
postglobiformis Mohrig, 1993 [*C. concinna* group] – PAL
postobscuripila Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
postparvula Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
praedentata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 [*C. parvula* group] – ORI/PAL
praeforcipata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 [*C. concinna* group] – PAL
praefurcifera Mohrig, 1994 [*C. boletiphaga* group] – PAL
praeparvula Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
praevia (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
prinospina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. ancylospina* group] – AUS
prisca Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
priscospina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. ancylospina* group] – AUS
pristina Röschmann & Mohrig, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
proboletiphaga Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993 [*C. acerrima* group] – PAL
prominens (Hardy, 1956) [*C. parvula* group] – AUS
= *gladiota* Mohrig, 2004 [*C. parvula* group] – AUS
pronospica Mohrig, 1999 [*C. harrisi* group] – AUS
propriospina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. ancylospina* group] – PAL
prosospina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. ancylospina* group] – AUS
psilospina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. ancylospina* group] – AUS
quasisetosa Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
ritzkowskii Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 [unplaced] – FOS
roeschmanni Mohrig & Rulik, 2001 [*C. tridentata* group] – PAL
saetistyla Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985 [*C. subtilis* group] – NEA/PAL
= *densiseta* Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
schumanni Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994 [unplaced] – FOS
sedula Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
semiaggregata Mohrig, 1999 [*C. basisetosa* group] – AUS
semicurvata Mohrig, 1987 [*C. crassistylata* group] – ORI/PAL
semipedestris Mohrig & Blasco-Zumeta, 1996 [*C. membranigera* group] – PAL
semisaccata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 [*C. boletiphaga* group] – PAL
sicca Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [? *C. parvula* group] – NEO
spinosula Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
stipidaria Mohrig, 1994 [*C. flavicauda* group] – PAL
styptica (Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993) [*C. concinna* group] – PAL
subagilis Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994 [unplaced] – FOS
subconcinna Mohrig, 1987 [*C. forcipata* group] – PAL
subcurvata Mohrig, 1987 [*C. crassistylata* group] – PAL
subdentata Mohrig, 1985 [*C. parvula* group] – ORI/PAL
subforcipata Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*C. forcipata* group] – PAL
subfurcifera Mohrig & Hövemeyer, 1992 [*C. boletiphaga* group] – PAL
subpiniphila Mohrig & Mamaev, 1992 [*C. flavicauda* group] – PAL
subsaccata Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
subsedula Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 [*C. subtilis* group] – NEA/PAL

triacantha Tuomikoski, 1960 [*C. tridentata* group] – PAL
= *fritzi* Mohrig & Rulik, 2001 [*C. tridentata* group] – PAL
triangulata Mohrig, 1985 [*C. spinifera* group] – PAL
trispinulosa Mohrig & Blasco-Zumeta, 1996 [*C. parvula* group] – PAL
tritospinosula Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 [unplaced] – FOS
turbata Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [unplaced] – NEO
variegata Mohrig, 1985 [*C. blanda* group] – PAL
variospina Mohrig, 1999 [*C. nigrospina* group] – AUS
voluptuosa Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
waltraudis Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 [*C. subtilis* group] – PAL
winnertzi Mohrig, 1993 [*C. concinna* group] – PAL

***Cosmosciara* Frey, 1942**
= *Clandestina* Mohrig, 2003
conciliata (Mohrig, 2003) – NEO
libidinosa (Mohrig, 2003) – NEO
hartii (Johannsen, 1912) – AET/AUS/NEO/ORI/PAL
= *semifacta* (Mohrig & Röschmann, 1999) – PAL

***Cratyna* Winnertz, 1867**
SG *Cratyna* Winnertz, 1867 s. str.
alpina (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) – PAL
betulae (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1992) – PAL
breviflagellata (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985) – PAL
ciliocera Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
ciliovenosa Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
compta Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
consensa Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
consentanea Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
contracta Mohrig & Röschmann, 1996 – PAL
distorata Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
ficta Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
flagria Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
flagriantennata Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
flagriola Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – AUS
flagritissima Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
flavivaria Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
flavothoracica Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – AUS
freemani Menzel & Mohrig, 2000 – PAL
friesei (Menzel & Mohrig, 1991) – PAL
fumoalata Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 – NEO
gemina (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1980) – PAL
interflagria Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
kurilensis (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982) – PAL
livida Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – AUS
longicercus (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982) – PAL
longipeda Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – AUS
longitegmenta Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
micra Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
montuosa Mohrig, 1999 – PAL
nigerrima (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1979) – PAL
nivea (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1979) – PAL
praecompta Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
pullata Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – AUS
subalpina (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990) – PAL
subcompta Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
tempestiva Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 – FOS
zealandica Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
SG *Diversicratyna* Menzel & Mohrig, 1998
adulterina Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – AUS
globigerina (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985) – PAL
perornata (Mohrig & Röschmann, 1993) – PAL
salomonis (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985) – PAL
unispinula (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) – PAL
SG *Peyerimhoffia* Kieffer, 1903
hybrida (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1974) – PAL
keilbachi (Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994) – FOS
subvagabunda Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 – AUS
SG *Pictosciara* Mohrig, 2004
subvera Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
variovera Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
vera Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
SG *Spathobdella* Frey, 1948
archaica Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 – FOS
exteria Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
Unplaced in *Cratyna*
interposita Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 – FOS
pilosostyla Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
villosoantennata Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 – FOS

***Ctenosciara* Tuomikoski, 1960**
[= *Austrosciara* Schmitz & Mjöberg, 1924 sensu Mohrig et al. (2017)]
abdita Mohrig, 2013 – AUS
certa Mohrig, 2013 – AUS
cracens Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 – AUS
crinita Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 – AUS
depilis Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 – AUS
depressa Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 – AUS
exilis Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 – AUS
infirma Mohrig, 2013 – AUS
inflata Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 – AUS
lobigera Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 – AUS
lubrica Mohrig, 2013 – AUS
multiformis Mohrig, 2013 – AUS
nigrostyla Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
nudata Mohrig & Kozánek, 1992 – PAL
nudopteryx Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
obesa Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 – AUS
pullata Mohrig, 2013 – AUS
semipilosa Mohrig, 2013 – AUS
subabdita Mohrig, 2013 – AUS
subpullata Mohrig, 2013 – AUS
unicolorata Mohrig, 2013 – AUS

***Dichopygina* Vilkamaa, Hippa & Komarova, 2004**
intermedia (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982) – PAL
praeaculeata Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA

***Dolichosciara* Tuomikoski, 1960**
atrata (Mohrig, 1999) **comb. nov.** – AUS
bella (Mohrig, 1999) **comb. nov.** – AUS
bellaformis (Mohrig, 1999) **comb. nov.** – AUS
chaetocoxa (Mohrig, 1999) **comb. nov.** – AUS
conturbata (Mohrig, 1999) **comb. nov.** – AUS
crocera (Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018) **comb. nov.** – AUS
exlobata (Mohrig, 2003) **comb. nov.** – NEO
filispinosa (Mohrig, 1999) **comb. nov.** – AUS
fumida (Mohrig, 1999) **comb. nov.** – AUS
gilvifucata (Mohrig, 1999) **comb. nov.** – AUS
nepalensis (Mohrig & Menzel, 1994) **comb. nov.** – PAL
pseudoornata (Mohrig, 1999) **comb. nov.** – AUS
subflavipes (Mohrig & Menzel, 1994) **comb. nov.** – PAL
subfumida (Mohrig, 1999) **comb. nov.** – AUS
subornata (Mohrig & Menzel, 1994) – PAL

***Epidapus* Haliday, 1851**
SG *Cornepidapus* Menzel & Mohrig, 2000 – PAL
subtigris Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 – PAL
tigris Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985 – PAL
SG *Epidapus* Haliday, 1851 s. str.
aciculatus Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2014 [*E. atomarius* group] – AUS
antegracilis Mohrig & Dimitrova, 1993 [*E. microthorax* group] – PAL
bipalpatus Mohrig, 1982 [*E. microthorax* group] – PAL
brachyflagellatus Mohrig & Röschmann, 1996 [*E. microthorax* group] – PAL
brevihalteratus Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 [unplaced] – FOS
consensus Mohrig, 2004 [unplaced] – AUS
flavothoracicus Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [unplaced] – NEO
formosus Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2014 [*E. atomarius* group] – AUS
illicitus Mohrig & Rulik, 1999 [*E. microthorax* group] – PAL
lacertosus Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
longisetus Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
lucifuga (Mohrig, 1970) [*E. detriticola* group] – PAL
macrohalteratus Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*E. microthorax* group] – PAL
macrospinatus Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
menzeli Röschmann & Mohrig, 1994 [*E. microthorax* group] – FOS
microspinus Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
montivivus (Mohrig, 1970) [*E. microthorax* group] – PAL
palaeogracilis Röschmann & Mohrig, 1993 [*E. atomarius* group] – FOS
postdetriticola Mohrig & Röschmann, 1996 [*E. detriticola* group] – PAL
probus Mohrig, 2004 [unplaced] – AUS
spinosulus Mohrig & Blasco-Zumeta, 1996 [*E. microthorax* group] – PAL
strenuus Mohrig, 2004 [unplaced] – AUS
subdetriticola Mohrig & Röschmann, 1996 [*E. detriticola* group] – PAL
subgracilis Menzel & Mohrig, 2006 [*E. atomarius* group] – PAL
triquetrus Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2014 [*E. atomarius* group] – AUS
tuwensis (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990) [*E. atomarius* group] – PAL
unistylatus Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 [unplaced] – FOS
SG *Pseudoaptanogyna* Vimmer, 1926
adstrictosetus Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 [unplaced] – FOS
angulatus Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2014 [*E. subcarpaticus* group] – AUS
anomalus Mohrig & Dimitrova, 1993 [*E. ignavus* group] – PAL
bispinosulus Mohrig & Kauschke, 1994 [*E. subcarpaticus* group] – PAL
canicattii Mohrig & Kauschke, 1994 [*E. subcarpaticus* group] – PAL
carpaticus (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985) [*E. subcarpaticus* group] – PAL
echinatum Mohrig & Kozánek, 1992 [*E. subcarpaticus* group] – PAL
gracillimus Mohrig, 1994 [*E. subcarpaticus* group] – PAL
incundus Mohrig, 2004 [unplaced] – AUS
inversus Mohrig, 2004 [unplaced] – AUS
mixtus Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
obstinatus Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [unplaced] – NEO
primarius Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 [unplaced] – FOS
quadrispinosus Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990 [*E. absconditus* group] – PAL
quadrispinulus (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990) [*E. subcarpaticus* group] – PAL
subcarpaticus Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990 [*E. subcarpaticus* group] – PAL
succinellus Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994 [unplaced] – FOS
SG *Pseudoepidapus* Mohrig, 1982
bikinensis Menzel & Mohrig, 2000 – PAL
denticulatus (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982) – PAL
SG *Zuhalia* Koçak & Hüseyinoğlu, 2008
[new name for the preoccupied name *Macrotarsus* Mohrig, 2004]
= *Macrotarsus* Mohrig, 2004 [preocc.; not *Macrotarsus* Link, 1795 (Mammalia); not *Macrotarsus* Schönherr, 1842 (Coleoptera); not *Macrotarsus* Clark, 1941 (Mammalia)]
longicubitalis Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
pellitus Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
primus Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
quinquespinus Mohrig, 2004 – AUS

Unplaced in *Epidapus*
chaetovenosus Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
ctenosciaroides Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
espinosalus Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
excelsus Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – AUS
parvus Mohrig, 1999 – AUS

***Eugnoriste* Coquillett, 1896**
brachycostalis Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
florea Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
hirsuta Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
ptilosis Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 – NEA
villosoabdominalis Mohrig, 2003 – NEA/NEO

***Euricrium* Enderlein, 1911**
SG *Austroeuricrium* Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018
australiensis Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 – AUS
SG *Euricrium* Enderlein, 1911 s. str.
acutum (Mohrig, 2003) – NEO
modicum (Mohrig, 2003) – NEO
suspiciosum (Mohrig, 2003) – NEO

***Hemineurina* Frey, 1942**
acerstyla (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1987) – PAL
flavicornis (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985) – PAL
flavipeda (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1987) – PAL
gigastyla (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) – PAL
inflata (Winnertz, 1867) – NEA/PAL
= *subvenosa* (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983) – PAL
nudata (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990) – PAL
postconspicua (Mohrig, 1985) – PAL
proconspicua (Mohrig, 1985) – PAL
thuringiensis (Menzel & Mohrig, 1991) – PAL
venosa (Staeger, 1840) – PAL
= *praevenosa* (Mohrig & Menzel, 1990) – PAL

***Hermapterosciara* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970**
duplicata (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970) – PAL

***Hyperlasion* Schmitz, 1918**
aliens Mohrig, 2004 – AET/AUS
capitulatum Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
multisetus Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 – NEO
politum Mohrig, 2004 – AUS

***Keilbachia* Mohrig, 1987**
acerspina Mohrig, 1999 [unplaced] – ORI/PAL
americana Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 [*K. nepalensis* group] – NEA
adstricta Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2011 [*K. nepalensis* group] – AUS
adstrictatula Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 [*K. nepalensis* group] – AUS
biflagrispina Mohrig, 1999 [*K. flagria* group] – PAL
constricta Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2011 [*K. nepalensis* group] – AUS
cracens Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2011 [*K. nepalensis* group] – AUS
flagria Mohrig, 1999 [*K. flagria* group] – PAL
flagrispina Mohrig, 1999 [*K. nepalensis* group] – ORI/PAL
fratercula Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2011 [*K. nepalensis* group] – AUS
indigena Mohrig, 2004 [*K. nepalensis* group] – AUS
nepalensis Mohrig, 1987 [*K. nepalensis* group] – PAL
sasakawai (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) [*K. sasakawai* group] – ORI/PAL
semiacuta Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 [*K. sasakawai* group] – NEA
truncata Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2011 [*K. nepalensis* group] – AUS

***Leptosciarella* Tuomikoski, 1960**
SG *Hirtipennia* Mohrig & Menzel, 1997
holotricha Mohrig & Menzel, 1997 – PAL
tomentosa (Mohrig & Kauschke, 1994) – PAL
SG *Leptosciarella* Tuomikoski, 1960 s. str.
albescens (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987) – PAL
aspiculosa Mohrig, 1999 – PAL
brevipalpa (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) – PAL
cerifera Mohrig & Menzel, 1997 – PAL
fuscipalpa (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1979) – PAL
infausta (Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994) – FOS
juniperi (Mohrig & Blasco-Zumeta, 1996) – PAL
macrociliata (Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994) – FOS
manifesta Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 – FOS
mediterranea (Mohrig & Kauschke, 1994) – PAL
melanoma (Mohrig & Menzel, 1990) – PAL
melanoxera Mohrig & Menzel, 1997 – PAL
microacantha (Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995) – FOS
microciliata (Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994) – FOS
nigrosetosa (Freeman, 1990) – PAL
= *truncatula* Mohrig & Menzel, 1997 – PAL
nudinervosa Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 – NEO
opaca (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983) – PAL
prospera Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
protorotunda (Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994) – FOS
pseudorecens (Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995) – FOS
rotunda (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990) – PAL
subcoarctata Mohrig & Menzel, 1997 – PAL
subpilosa (Edwards, 1925) – PAL
= *subelegans* (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985) – PAL
subviatica Mohrig & Menzel, 1997 – PAL
viaticella (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1979) – PAL
SG *Leptospina* Mohrig & Menzel, 1997
dentata (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1979) – PAL
lobodentata Mohrig & Menzel, 1997 – PAL
subdentata (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) – PAL
SG *Protosciarella* Mohrig, 2003
ampullocera Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 – NEO
bipalpata Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
macroabdominalis Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
virgatoalata Mohrig, 2003 – NEO

***Leucosciara* Mohrig, 2003**
imperfecta Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
inana Mohrig, 2003 – NEO

***Lycoriella* Frey, 1942**
acutostylia Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 – PAL
deserticola (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983) – PAL
latilobata Menzel & Mohrig, 2000 – PAL
micria Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 – PAL
minutula Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1987 – PAL
stylata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985 – NEA/PAL
suboptica Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990 – PAL
tuomikoskii Mohrig & Mamaev, 1978 – PAL

***Manzumbadoa* Jaschhof & Mohrig, 2005**
bradysioides Jaschhof & Mohrig, 2005 – NEO

***Mohrigia* Menzel, 1995**
hylotoma Menzel & Mohrig, 2000 [*M. hylotoma* group] – PAL
megalocornuta (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) [*M. hylotoma* group] – ORI/PAL

***Odontosciara* Rübsaamen, 1908**
SG *Mohriga* Koçak & Hüseyinoğlu, 2008
[new name for the preoccupied name *Obscura* Mohrig, 2003]
= *Obscura* Mohrig, 2003 – NEO [preocc.; not *Obscura* Wagner, 1897 (Mollusca)].
grandis Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
SG *Odontosciara* Rübsaamen, 1908 s. str.
nocta Mohrig, 2003 – NEO

***Parapnyxia* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970**
SG *Parapnyxia* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970 s. str.
hispanica Mohrig & Blasco-Zumeta, 1996 – PAL
intermedialis Mohrig & Blasco-Zumeta, 1996 – PAL
latifurcata (Lengersdorf, 1942) – PAL
= *germanica* Mohrig, 1970 – PAL
quadrispina Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990 – PAL
turkmenica Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990 – PAL
vermiformis Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970 – PAL
SG *Xenopnyxia* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970
armata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970 – PAL
deserticola Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970 – PAL
subarmata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983 – PAL

***Pelliciplanta* Mohrig, 2004**
unica Mohrig, 2004 – AUS

***Phytosciara* Frey, 1942**
SG *Phytosciara* Frey, 1942 s. str.
maculosa Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
oldenbergi Mohrig & Menzel, 1994 – PAL
prohalterata Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 – PAL
pseudohalterata Mohrig, 1999 – PAL
SG *Prosciara* Frey, 1942
coheri Mohrig & Menzel, 1994 – ORI
quadriangulata Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985 – PAL
subungulata Mohrig & Menzel, 1994 – PAL

***Pnyxia* Johannsen, 1912**
schmallenbergensis Menzel & Mohrig, 1998 – PAL
thaleri (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1978) – PAL

***Protolycoriella* Mohrig & Röschmann, 1995**
aliena (Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995) – FOS
gigaspina (Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995) – FOS
neogenica (Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995) – FOS

***Pseudolycoriella* Menzel & Mohrig, 1998**
acicula Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
aculeacera Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. aculeacera* group] – NEO
attrita Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. longicostalis* group] – AUS
barbata Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. torva* group] – NEO
basisetosa Mohrig & Kauschke, 2019 [unplaced] – NEA
bispina Mohrig, 1999 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
bisulca Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
bitorquia Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. quadrispinosa* group] – AUS
brevialata Mohrig & Kauschke, 2019 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – NEA
breviantennata (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
breviseta Mohrig, 1999 [*Pseudol. macrotegmenta* group] – AUS
brunnea (Bukowski & Lengersdorf, 1936) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
= *arboricola* (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1979) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
capillosa Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
cavatiostyla Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. triacanthula* group] – AUS
chlorothoracica Mohrig & Kauschke, 2019 [? *Pseudol. aculeacera* group] – NEA
coecoalata Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
commoda Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. triacanthula* group] – AUS
curvimedia Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. macrotegmenta* group] – NEO
curviseta Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
densispina Mohrig, 2013 *Pseudol. longicostalis* group] – AUS
dissonata (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
espinosa Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. longicostalis* group] – AUS
espinula Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. longicostalis* group] – AUS
ferocia Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO

flavipila Mohrig & Kauschke, 2019 [? *Pseudol. bruckii* group] – NEA
florentissima Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – NEO
fortunata Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. triacanthula* group] – AUS
fuscivenosa Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – NEO
fuscorubroides Mohrig & Blasco-Zumeta, 1996 [unplaced] – PAL
hartmanni (Menzel & Mohrig, 1991) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
indocera Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – NEO
japonensis (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
koreensis (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
latiflagellata Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
latostylata Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
longicostalis Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. longicostalis* group] – AUS
longisetosa Mohrig & Kauschke, 2019 [unplaced] – NEA
macrotegmenta Mohrig, 1999 [*Pseudol. macrotegmenta* group] – AUS
macrotrichata Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. quadrispinosa* group] – AUS
microphalli Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. quadrispinosa* group] – AUS
microtrichata Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. quadrispinosa* group] – AUS
monticula (Mohrig & Menzel, 1992) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
nigrofemoralis Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2019 [unplaced] – AUS
nocturna Mohrig & Kauschke, 2019 [unplaced] – NEA
nodulosa (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985) [unplaced] – PAL
ovistyla Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. aculeacera* group] – NEO
pallidula Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [unplaced] – AUS
paludum (Frey, 1948) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
= *leucocera* (Mohrig & Menzel, 1990) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
paucispina Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. longicostalis* group] – AUS
perspicua Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. quadrispinosa* group] – AUS
praecipua Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. quadrispinosa* group] – AUS
pulla Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. torva* group] – NEO
quadrispinosa Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. quadrispinosa* group] – AUS
rigua (Menzel & Mohrig, 1991) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
= *atrostriata* (Mohrig & Heller, 1992) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
rotundostyla Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. aculeacera* group] – NEO
rubroalata Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 [? *Pseudol. aculeacera* group] – AUS
skusei Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2016 [unplaced] – AUS
senticosa Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [unplaced] – AUS
simplex Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
sinoupalpa Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. longicostalis* group] – AUS
snellingi Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. quadrispinosa* group] – AUS
spicata Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [unplaced] – AUS
subbruckii (Mohrig & Hövemeyer, 1992) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
subjucunda Mohrig & Kauschke, 2019 [unplaced] – NEA
submonticula (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
subovistyla Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. aculeacera* group] – NEO
tenebriosa Mohrig & Rulik, 1999 [unplaced] – PAL
triacanthula Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. triacanthula* group] – AUS
tenebrioalata Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
tenebriocoxa Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. quadrispinosa* group] – AUS
tenuis Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
torva Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. torva* group] – NEO
tribulosa Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
trispicata Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
tumidior Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
unispina (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983) [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – PAL
vestita Mohrig, 2013 [*Pseudol. triacanthula* group] – AUS
villosa Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Pseudol. bruckii* group] – AUS
virgata Mohrig & Rulik, 2004 [*Pseudol. aculeacera* group] – NEO

***Pseudosciara* Schiner, 1866**
SG *Pseudosciara* Schiner, 1866 s. str.
fragistyla Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 – NEO
longicera Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 – NEO

SG *Pseudosciarella* Mohrig & Menzel, 2014
[type species: *Pseudosciara bifasciata* Edwards, 1934]

***Pseudozygomma* Mohrig, 2004**
contraria Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
flavoabdominalis Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
nigroalata Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
nigrocorporea Mohrig, 2004 – AUS

***Scatopsciara* Edwards, 1927**
SG *Scatopsciara* Edwards, 1927 s. str.
aberrantia Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
acuta (Johannsen, 1912) [*Sc. vitripennis* group] – NEA/NEO/PAL
= *keilbachi* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1979 [*Sc. vitripennis* group] – PAL
antefluviatilis Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994 [*Sc. vitripennis* group] – PAL
awinitae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – NEA
buccina Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
catoriae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – NEA
crassispiculosa Mohrig, 1999 [*Sc. vitripennis* group] – PAL
crassivena Mohrig, 2004 [unplaced] – AUS
curviforceps (Bukowski & Lengersdorf, 1936) [*Sc. atomaria* group] – NEA/PAL
= *subnacta* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1979 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
dicuspidata Mohrig & Antonova, 1978 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
fluviatiliformis Mohrig & Mamaev, 1987 [*Sc. vitripennis* group] – PAL
funesta Mohrig, 2003 [unplaced] – NEO
hoyti (Hardy, 1956) [*Sc. atomaria* group] – AUS
= *spiculata* Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – AUS
longispina Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
multispina (Bukowski & Lengersdorf, 1936) [*Sc. vitripennis* group] – PAL
= *barbula* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985 [*Sc. vitripennis* group] – PAL
nebula Mohrig & Mamaev, 1986 [*Sc. vitripennis* group] – PAL
neglecta Menzel & Mohrig, 1998 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – NEA/PAL
nigrothoracica Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2018 [unplaced] – AUS
occulta Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1990 [*Sc. vitripennis* group] – PAL
postgeophila Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – ORI/PAL
postpusilla Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
pusilla (Meigen, 1818) [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
= *pusilliformis* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1986 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
subbuccina Mohrig & Hövemeyer, 1992 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
subcalamophila Menzel & Mohrig, 1991 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
subdendrotica Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – NEA
subgeophila Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – PAL
subgrossa Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – NEA
tenuistylata Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – AUS
tricuspidatula Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – NEA
validovenosa Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – AUS
ventrosa Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – NEO
vicina Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [*Sc. atomaria* group] – AUS
SG *Xenopygina* Frey, 1948
abedabunae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. paradoxa* group] – NEA
abiecta Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [unplaced] – NEO
adsilae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. paradoxa* group] – NEA
alawae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. armata* group] – NEA
ampliocerosa Mohrig, 2004 [unplaced] – AUS
armata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983 [*Sc. armata* group] – PAL
awanatae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. inesae* group] – NEA
brevicolla Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 [unplaced] – AUS
camptospina Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990 [unplaced] – PAL
caribiana Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [unplaced] – NEO
chenoae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. inesae* group] – NEA
curvilinea (Lengersdorf, 1934) [unplaced] – PAL
= *ventrospina* Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983 [unplaced] – PAL
dentifera (Frey, 1936) [unplaced] – PAL
= *aculea* Mohrig, 1985 [unplaced] – PAL
= *siccata* Mohrig & Kauschke, 1997 [unplaced] – PAL
destituta Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [unplaced] – NEO
dubiosa Mohrig & Kauschke, 2017 [unplaced] – AUS
exigua Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2012 [unplaced] – AUS
fera (Mohrig & Heller, 1992) [*Sc. paradoxa* group] – PAL
fritzi Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [unplaced] – PAL
hardyi Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2019 [unplaced] – AUS

inesae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. inesae* group] – NEA
itumae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. inesae* group] – NEA
maroccoensis Mohrig & Jaschhof, 1997 [unplaced] – PAL
miakodae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. inesae* group] – NEA
monocerosa Mohrig, 2004 [unplaced] – AUS
nyxa Mohrig & Menzel, 1992 [*Sc. paradoxa* group] – PAL
praealawae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. armata* group] – NEA
praeawanatae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. inesae* group] – NEA
quadrispina (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982) [unplaced] – PAL
simillima (Tuomikoski, 1960) [unplaced] – PAL
= *pectinata* (Mohrig & Menzel, 1990) [unplaced] – PAL
steffani Mohrig, Kauschke & Broadley, 2019 [unplaced] – AUS/NEO
subarmata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983 [unplaced] – PAL
subawanatae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. inesae* group] – NEA
subfratercula Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. paradoxa* group] – NEA
subitumae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. inesae* group] – NEA
submiakodae Mohrig & Kauschke, 2016 [*Sc. inesae* group] – NEA
terribilis Mohrig & Röschmann, 2004 [unplaced] – NEO
ventrospinula Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983 [*Sc. armata* group] – NEA/PAL
weiperti Menzel & Mohrig, 1991 [unplaced] – PAL

***Schwenckfeldina* Frey, 1942**
archoica Mohrig & Solórzano Kraemer, 2007 – FOS
explicata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982 – PAL
filamentosa Mohrig, 2003 – NEO
inopinata Mohrig, 1999 – AUS
pectinea Menzel & Mohrig, 1991 – PAL
regia Mohrig, 1999 – AUS

***Sciara* Meigen, 1803**
antonovae Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1990 [*S. ruficauda* group] – PAL
flavomarginata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1982 [*S. hemerobioides* group] – PAL
hebes (Loew, 1869) [*S. hemerobioides* group] – NEA/PAL
= *marginata* Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983 [*S. hemerobioides* group] – PAL [preocc.; not *S. marginata* Skuse, 1890 – AUS]
= *ulrichi* Menzel & Mohrig, 1998 [*S. hemerobioides* group] – PAL [new name for the preoccupied name *S. marginata* Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983]
melanostyla Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1990 [*S. ruficauda* group] – PAL
multispinulosa Mohrig & Kozánek, 1992 [*S. humeralis* group] – PAL
nepalensis Mohrig, 1987 [unplaced] – PAL
turgidula Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2015 [unplaced] – AUS
tryoni Skuse, 1890 [unplaced] – AUS
= *insulana* Vilkamaa, Hippa & Mohrig, 2015 [unplaced] – AUS

***Scythropochroa* Enderlein, 1911**
atrichata Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
atrichoalata Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
diversispina Mohrig, 1999 – PAL
micropalpa Mohrig, 2004 – AUS/ORI
parapectinea Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
paucitrichata Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
semitrichata Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
trichoalata Mohrig, 2004 – AUS
trichovenosa Mohrig, 2004 – AUS

***Stenacanthella* Vilkamaa & Menzel, 2019**
lycorielloides (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1985) [*L. secundaria* group] – PAL
polaris Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985 [*L. freyi* group] – PAL
secundaria Mohrig & Menzel, 1990 [*L. secundaria* group] – PAL

***Succinosciara* Mohrig & Röschmann, 1995** – FOS
acuminata Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 – FOS

***Trichocoelina* Vilkamaa & Menzel, 2019**
hiemalis (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1985) – PAL
olschwangi (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983) – PAL
subpermutata (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990) – PAL

***Trichodapus* Mohrig & Menzel, 1997**
conjunctivus Mohrig & Röschmann, 1997 – PAL
subvagulus (Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1983) – PAL

***Trichosciara* Mohrig, 2003**
[type species: *Lycoria spinimana* Lengersdorf, 1944]

***Trichosia* Winnertz, 1867**
SG *Archaeosciara* Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994
venohirsuta Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 – FOS
SG *Baeosciara* Tuomikoski, 1960
sinuata Menzel & Mohrig, 1997 – PAL
SG *Mouffetina* Frey, 1942
expolita (Coquillett, 1900) – NEA/PAL
= *filispina* Menzel & Mohrig, 1997 – PAL
gryptostyla Mohrig & Röschmann, 1997 – PAL
nova Mohrig & Röschmann, 2005 – FOS
silvestris (Mohrig & Antonova, 1978) – PAL
SG *Palaeotrichosia* Mohrig & Röschmann, 1994
kedingi Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 – FOS

resinae Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 – FOS
voelsgeni Röschmann & Mohrig, 1995 – FOS
SG *Trichosia* Winnertz, 1867 s. str.
confusa Menzel & Mohrig, 1997 – PAL
hypertricha Menzel & Mohrig, 1997 – PAL
pseudoussurica Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1979 – PAL
trichata Menzel & Mohrig, 1997 – PAL
ussurica Mohrig & Antonova, 1978 – PAL
Unplaced in *Trichosia*
calcarata Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970 – PAL
silvicola Mohrig & Mamaev, 1970 – PAL

***Xylosciara* Tuomikoski, 1957**
SG *Protoxylosciara* Tuomikoski, 1960
longiforceps (Bukowski & Lengersdorf, 1936) – PAL
= *denudata* (Mohrig & Menzel, 1990) – PAL
SG *Xylosciara* Tuomikoski, 1957 s. str.
acanthaformis Mohrig & Mamaev, 1983 [*X. heptacantha* group] – PAL
aculeata Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1979 [*X. heptacantha* group] – PAL
flavopedalis Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982 [*X. heptacantha* group] – PAL
inornata Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1979 [*X. heptacantha* group] – PAL
krivosheinae Mohrig & Antonova, 1978 [*X. heptacantha* group] – PAL
miraculosa (Mohrig & Antonova, 1978) [*X. lignicola* group] – PAL
pulcherrima Mohrig & Mamaev, 1979 [*X. heptacantha* group] – PAL
subbetulae Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1982 [*X. heptacantha* group] – PAL
xanthogaster Mohrig & Krivosheina, 1979 [*X. heptacantha* group] – PAL

***Zygoneura* Meigen, 1830**
SG *Allozygoneura* Menzel & Mohrig, 1998
[type species: *Zygoneura calthae* Tuomikoski, 1960]
SG *Pharetratula* Mamaev, 1968
subdivergens (Mohrig & Mamaev, 1990) – PAL

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