Based on the collections of the Siberian Zoological Museum of the Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Novosibirsk) the ranges of 18 species of social wasps (Vespidae: Polistinae, Vespinae) in Siberia are outlined. Two species: Vespa dybowskii (Chitinskaya oblast') and Dolichovespula omissa (Altai Mts.) are recorded from Siberia for the first time.

KEY WORDS: Vespidae, Vespinae, Polistinae, Siberia.

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На основе коллекционных материалов Сибирского зоологического музея Института систематики и экологии животных СО РАН (Новосибирск) уточняется распространение в Сибири 18 видов общественных складчатокрылых ос подсемейств Polistinae и Vespinae. При этом 2 вида указываются для этого региона впервые: Vespa dybowskii из Читинской области и Dolichovespula omissa с Алтая.

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INTRODUCTION

The social wasps from the European part of the former USSR and the Russian Far East are well known (Tobias, 1978; Kurzenko, 1995), while in Siberia, especially in its Western and Central parts, they are poorly studied. To fill this gap I tried to arrange a collection of these wasps in the Siberian Zoological Museum (SZMN) based on large formerly unstudied material comprising more than 1500 specimens. The specimens which deposited in SZMN were occasionally collected in 1950-1990 by the author and A.I. Tsherepanov, G.A. Zolotarenko, N.A. Violovich, Yu.P. Korshunov, A.Z. Ermolenko, V.K. Stroganova, A.V. Barkalov, V.V. Dubatolov, A. Dudko, R. Dudko, O.E. Kosterin, B.P. Zakharov, V.K. Zintshenko, D.V. Logunov, S.V. Vasilienko and others. Besides I used the material from the Kurgan Pedagogical Institute (Kurgan, Russia), Ust'-Kamenogorsk Museum of Local Lore, History and Economy (Ust'-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan) and personal collection of I.A. Artemov (Novosibirsk). This study covers the territory from the Urals Mts. and Kazakhstan Hill Land eastward to Yakutia and Transbaikalia.

SUBFAMILY POLISTINAE

**Polistes (Polistella) snelleni** (Saussure)

**MATERIAL.** Chitinskaya oblast’: 10♂, 29♀, Nerchinskii Zavod; 3 km N of Argun.

**NOTES.** According to studied material *P. snelleni* inhabits in Siberia the forest-steppe zone only.

**Polistes (Polistes) dominulus** (Christ) (=*P. gallicus* auct., nec. Linnaeus)

**MATERIAL.** Kazakhstan: Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast’: 2♀, Zhilytau; Manrak Mts., 15 km upstream of the Taizhuzgen River mouth. Russia: Altaiskii krai: 1♀, Klyuchi.

**NOTES.** A very rare species was recorded from the steppe zone of West Siberia.

**Polistes (Polistes) biglumis** (Linnaeus) (=*P. chinensis* auct., nec. Fabricius)

**MATERIAL.** Kazakhstan: Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast’: 1♂, 6♀, Zaizan Hollow, Chakelmes; Ayuda; Serebryanskiy vic., Pikhtovka; 10 km N of Nikitinka; Manrak Mts., 15 km upstream of the Taizhuzgen River mouth; 20 km NE of Karatal, Bozaiyrkum sands. Russia: Chelyabinskaya oblast’: 1♀, Chebarkul. Novosibirskaya oblast’: 2♀, Novosibirsk; valley of the Zyryanka River. Altaiskii krai: 3♂, 2♀, Kolyvan; Bobrovskii pine forest. Altai Republic: 4♂, 8♀, Saidys; Malyi Yaloman River; Teletskoe Lake: Chiri; Kyga; cordon Kokshi; the Chulyshman River, cordon Chodro; cordon Katuyaryk; lower part

2
of the Chuya River. Kemerovskaya oblast’: 3 ♀, Gornaya Shoriya Mts., Kuzedeevo; Chilisu-Anzus. Tuva: 16 ♀, M. Achin; Il’inka; Sosnovka; Znamenka; Ust’-Uyuk; Shuurmak. Chitinskaya oblast’: 4 ♀, Nerchinskii Zavod; 30 km up from the Budyumkan village, left side of the Budyumkan valley.

NOTES. Rather common in South Siberia species occurred in the forest-steppe zone and in the southern part of the taiga (forest) zone. At the same time, the species range is poorly studied. In Russia it was recorded from Caucasus, Altai Mts., southern parts of Irkutskaya oblast’, Buryatia and Amurskaya oblast’ (Kurzenko, 1995). As *P. chinensis* it was reported from Altai Mts. (Artemov, 1987) and from south-east of the European part of the ex-USSR (Tobias, 1978). So, this species occurs from southern part of Europe up to the southern regions of Siberia.

**Polistes (Polistes) nimpha** (Christ)

MATERIAL. Kazakhstan: Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast’: 3 ♂, 8 ♀, Serebryansk; Glubokoe; Zhilytau; Zaisan Hollow, Chakelmes; Ayuda; 10 km N of Nikitinka; 16-19 km N of Chernyaevka; 9 km S of Karaot; 5 km N of Alekseevka. Russia: Chelyabinskaya oblast’: 1 ♀, 7 km N of Oktyabr’ skoe. Kurganskaya oblast’: 1 ♂, 10 ♀, Kurgan; Ust’-Uskoe; Utyak; Temlyakovo. Tyumenskaya oblast’: 1 ♀, 6 km S of Salairka. Novosibirskaya oblast’: 1 ♂, 5 ♀, Sergovka, Om’ River; Shergottito; Menzelinskoe Lake; Novyi Sharap; Chingsy. Altai’skii krai: 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Tulata; Bykovo; Soldatovo. Altai Republic: 1 ♂, 9 ♀, Cherga; Teletskoe Lake: Artybash; Chiri; Kyga; cordon Kokshii. Khakasia: 4 ♀, 8 km SE of Birikhul; 9 km NW of Abaza, Sartaban. Tuva: 1 ♂, 28 ♀, Kyzyl; Znamenka; Sosnovka; Boyarokva; Torgalyg; Orokhin-Gol River valley, 20 km E of Amtaigan-Khol’. Buryatia: 5 ♀, Taezhnyi; Kokorino, Gilbera River. Chitinskaya oblast’: 5 ♂, 16 ♀, Chita; Kyra; Nerchinskii Zavod; the Budyumkan River, 5 km from the mouth.

NOTES. This species is widely distributed in the southern parts of the forest-steppe and steppe zones. The males from Chitinskaya oblast’ have almost completely yellow tibia, without traces of black or red patches.

**Polistes (Polistes) riparius** Sk. Yamane et S. Yamane


NOTES. This species was described from the East Asia (Yamane & Yamane, 1987). In Russia it has been recorded from the southern part of the Far East, Transbaikalia and Yakutia (Kurzenko, 1995). Females of this species are very similar to
those of *P. nimpha* but differ in having the slightly longer clypeus, with the character being poorly marked so that females for the most part cannot be separated. Males of these species are distinguishable much better - in *P. riparius* middle and hind tibiae always with black patches, sometimes totally black (in *P. nimpha* middle and hind tibia yellow, without black and red patches). That is why I included into «Material» males only. Based on the studied specimens, *P. riparius* is distributed throughout the southern parts of West and Middle Siberia, with the westernmost point being the Kurganskaya oblast; northwards it penetrates into the south taiga zone.

**SUBFAMILY VESPINAEE**

*Vespa crabro* Linnaeus

**MATERIAL.** Kazakhstan: Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast’: 2 ♂, 5 workers, 30 km NE of Ust’-Kamenogorsk, Topika; Serebryansk. Russia: Chelyabinskaya oblast’: 1 ♂, Kisegach. Kurganskaya oblast’: 1 ♂, 22 ♀, 5 workers, Bashkirskoe; Berezovo; Red’kino; Makushino; Utyak; Telyakovo; Sumki. Tyumenskaya oblast’: 1 ♂, 1 ♂, 1 worker, 6 km SW Tyumen; Tyumen. Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Region: 1 ♂, 1 worker, Oktyabr’skoe. Tomskaya oblast’: 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 5 workers, Ust’-Churul’ka; Kolomino; Tomsk. Novosibirskaya oblast’: 2 ♂, 16 ♀, 1 worker, Novodubrovka; Skala; Menzelinskoe Lake; Novosibirsk; 15 km from Erestnaya; Shelkovichi; Vorob’evskii; 5 km E of Zherebtsovo. Altai krai: Klyuchi; Bykovo; Kolyvan; Tulata; Barmaul; Soldatovo. Altai Republic: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 9 workers, 7 km W of Katanda; Artybash. Kemerovskaya oblast’: 1 ♂, 2 workers, Gornaya Shoriya Mts.: Kuzedeevo; 10 km E from Kemerovo, Zhuravl. Khakasia: 1 worker, 9 km NW of Abaza, Sartab. Krasnoyarsk krai: 3 workers, Nature Reserve “Stolby”. Chitinskaya oblast’: 3 ♂, 2 workers, 6-7 km NE of Budyumkan village; 10 km S of Uryupino; Chita.

**NOTES.** In West Siberia this species is widely distributed in the north taiga and the forest-steppe zones; but very rare in the steppe zone: there is a single observation in the Altai krai (Klyuchi) in field-protecting forest stripes. In East Siberia it was not found northwardly of the Baikal Lake. It is.

*Vespa dybowskii* Andre

**MATERIAL.** Ekaterinburgskaya oblast’: 1 ♂, Irbit. Chitinskaya oblast’: 6 workers, Argun valley, 10 km S of Uryupino, 12.VIII 1996 (Dubatolov).

**NOTES.** Here this species firstly recorded from Siberia. It was found in the Argun River basin in a larch-birch forest with participation of *Quercus mongolica*, i.e. in the westernmost isolated relic forest of the Mongolian oak, which is thought to be an indicator species for the Mandshurian type of communities.
Vespula (Vespula) austriaca (Panzer)


Chitinskaya oblast’: 1♀, Chita.

NOTES. Nest parasite of Vespula rufa was reported from the whole forest zone (Kurzenko, 1995).

Vespula (Vespula) rufa (Linnaeus)

MATERIAL. Kurganskaya oblast’: 3♀, 1 worker, Zharnikovo; Temlyakovo.

Tyumenskaya oblast’: 1♀, 3 workers, Andreevskoe; 6 km S of Salairka. Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Region: 2♀, 1 worker, Oktjabr’skoe; Nature Reserve “Yuganskii”, Kytne-lor Lake. Omskaya oblast’: 1 worker, Solyanoе. Tomskaya oblast’: 1♂, 1♀, 2 workers, Asino; Ust’-Churul’ka; Chizhapka. Novosibirskaya oblast’: 2♂, 9♀, 11 workers, Kargat River mouth; Chernyi Mys; Polovinnoe; Novyi Sharap; Chingisy; Cordon Krasnoyarskii; Pikhtovka; Novosibirsk; Moskvo; Maslyanino. Altai krai: 1♀, 1 worker, Barnaul; Bykovo. Altai Republic: 1♂, 2♀, 2 workers, Turochak; Artybash; Ydyp (Teletskoe Lake). Kemerovskaya oblast’: 1♂, 1 worker, Gornaya Shoriya Mts., Kuzedeego; 25 km NW from Kemerovo, Pod’yakovo. Khakasia: 1 worker, 9 km NW of Abaza, Sartaban. Taimyr: 1 worker, Nature Reserve “Taimyrskii”, Ary-Mas. Tuva: 1♀, 1 worker, Khaibar; Kara-Khol’. Irkutskaya oblast’: 3 worker, north part of the Baikal’skii Range, Kunerma; 25 km from Irkutsk to Lake Baikal, hostel "Elochka". Buryatia: 1♀, Kokorino. Chitinskaya oblast’: 1♂, 6 workers, Nizhnii Tsasuchei; 5-7 km NE of the village Budyumkan; Yakutia: 3♀, 232 km of the road from Khandyga to Magadan, upper flow of the Vostochnaya Khandyga River; 40 km low from Sredneolymsk.

NOTES. One of the most widespread species. It is distributed from the northern-most forest plot Ary-Mas in the Taimyr Peninsula, southwards to the steppe zone, where restricted to forest localities.

Vespula (Paravespula) germanica (Fabricius)

MATERIAL. Kazakhstan: Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast’: 3♀, 1 worker, 30 km NE of Ust’-Kamenogorsk, Topikha; Kuludzhun sands; 35 km NW of Nikitinka, Airtau Mt.; Topolevka. Russia: Kurganskaya oblast’: 25♀, 5 worker,
Zverinogolovskoe; Lebyazh’e; Lis’e; Kurgan; Pes’yano; Prosvet; Temlyakovo. Tyumenskaya oblast’: 1♂, 1♀, 1 worker, Tyumen, 6 km S of Salairka. Omskaya oblast’: 3♀, Omsk; Solyanoe. Tomskaya oblast’: 5♂, 1♀, 6 workers, Ust’-Chural’ka; Kolomino; Filono. Novosibirskaya oblast’: 3♀, 5 workers, Karasuk; Kaily; Tropino; Novosibirsk. Altaiiskii krai: 1♀, Zarinsk, Golubtsovo. Altai Republic: 1♂, 1 worker, 5 km from the Bulukhta River mouth; Artybash. Kemerovskaya oblast’: 2♀, Kalary; 30 km SE from Krapivinskii, Azhendaro. Krasnoyarskii krai: 3♂, 3 workers, Tasevo. Tuva: 3♀, 2 worker, Teli; Khemchik (Ust-Chirchik); Chaa-Khol”; Irbitei; 45 km W of Oo-Shinaa; 30 km W of Erzin, Onchalaan. Buryatia: 3♀, 6 workers, 5 km NNW of Chikoi, Dureny. Chitinskaya oblast’: 2 males, 6 females, 21 workers, Chita; Nizhnii Tsasuchei.

NOTES. Widely distributed and very common in South Siberia species. Distribution of *V. germanica* northwardly is limited by the south taiga zone: Tobolsk, Krasnoyarsk in West Siberia and upper flow of Shilka River in Trasbaikalia (Kurzenko, 1982).

**Vespula (Paravespula) vulgaris (Linnaeus)**

MATERIAL. Kurganskaya oblast’: 8♀, 1 worker, Kamyshnoe; Temlyakovo; Pes’yano. Tyumenskaya oblast’: 1 worker, 6 km S of Salairka. Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Region: 4♀, Oktyabr’skoe; Nature Reserve “Yuganskii”, Yurt-Achimovy. Tomskaya oblast’: 2♀, 1 worker, Tomsk; 60 km SSW of Kozhevnikovo, Chilino. Novosibirskaya oblast’: 1♂, 1♀, 5 workers, 7 km NE of Sergovka, Om’ River; Novodubrovka; Kargat River mouth; Boyarka; Novosibirsk; 40 km E of Novosibirsk; Linevo; Zherebtsovo; Maslyanino. Altaiiskii krai: 3♀, Kalmanka; Soldatovo, Bykovo. Altai Republic: 1♂, 5♀, 6 workers, Gorno-Altaiisk; Chemal; 7 km W of Kataoda; Kurai; Artybash. Kemerovskaya oblast’: 1♀, 3 workers, Tyazhinskii forest, square 114; 25 km NW from Kemerovo, Pod’yakovo. Khakasia: 1 worker, 9 km NW of Abaza, Sartaban. Krasnoyarskii krai: 1♀, Nature Reserve “Stolby”, Maslenka. Tuva: 2♀, 2 workers, Kyzyl; Tannu-Ola Mts.; Khundurgun Pass. Irkutskaya oblast’: 1♀, 10 km S of Uryupino, Yakutia: 3♀, 1 worker, Yakutsk; upper flow of the Vostochnaya Khandyga River, 232 km of the road Khandyga-Magadan; 40 km low from Srednekolymsk.

NOTES. One of the most widespread species in Siberia ranging from the forest-tundra to the steppes zone.
**Dolichovespula media (Retzius)**


NOTES. Widespread throughout the whole forest zone of Siberia, from the forest-tundra to forest plots within the steppe zone. Recorded also from Yakutia (Kurzenko, 1995).

**Dolichovespula adulterina (Buysson)**


NOTES. Hitherto known from Siberia in Buryatia being reported by the same author as a nest parasite of *D. saxonica* (Kurzenko, 1995). Very rare species in South Siberia, but more common in the north and middle taiga. It ranges throughout the whole forest zone, from the forest-tundra south to the northern parts of the forest-steppe zone.

**Dolichovespula omissa (Bischoff)**

MATERIAL. Kazakhstan/Russia: 1 ♀, the Altai Mts., the Listvyaga Range, near the Tesninskii Belok Mt., 2200 m, 27.VII 1997 (Dudko, Zintshenko).

NOTES. A single specimen of this European species was firstly found in Siberia in the Central Altai Mts., just on the Kazakhstan-Russia border. It is a nest parasite of *D. sylvestris* (Tobias, 1978).

**Dolichovespula sylvestris (Scopoli)**

MATERIAL. Kazakhstan: Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast’: 4 ♀, 6 workers, Serebryansk; Katunskii Range, Rakhamonovskie Klyuchi; Ivanovskii Range, Cherepanovskii Belok Mt.; 20 km SE of Leninogorsk; 10 km W of Basterekty; Urunkhaika; Zaisan Hollow; Saikan Mts.; Manrak Range, Tai-zherzgen; Saur Range, Chaganovo, right tributary of the Tok-bulak River.

NOTES. This species was recorded from the south-eastern parts of Siberia up to the east of the Irkutskaya oblast’ (Kurzenko, 1995). Here it is firstly mentioned from West Siberia and Kazakhstan. It is common in the steppe and forest-steppe zones of South Siberia, but in the south taiga zone it is much rarer.

*Dolichovespula pacifica* (Birula)


NOTES. A poorly known boreal species, distributed from Norway and Sweden up to Russian Far East. A. Pekkarinen (1995) treated it as conspecific to the North American *D. norvegicoides* (Sladen), but according to the latest check list of subfamily Vespiinae of the World (Carpenter & Kojima, 1997) *D. pacifica* is considered as a separate species. In Siberia this species was recorded from Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Region, Altai Mts., Irkutskaya oblast’, northern part of Chitinskaya oblast’ and southern part of Magadanskaya oblast’ (Kurzenko, 1995; Pekkarinen, 1995). Here it is firstly recorded from the southern part of West Siberia and Tuva.

*Dolichovespula norwegica* (Fabricius)

MATERIAL. Kazakhstan: Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast’: 1 ♂, 5 ♀, 4 workers, Listvyaga Range, Seredchikha near Yazovoe; Katunskii Range, Rakhmanovskie Klyuchi; 17 km NNE from Urunkhaika, Alatai Mts.; 10 km WSW from Urunkhaika; 10 km NNE from Urunkhaika, Sorvenok River; Tarbagatai Range,

NOTES. A widely distributed boreal species being very common in the high mountains and in the northernmost forest plot in Taimyr (Ary-Mas). In the forest-steppe zone of West Siberia it inhabits peat-moss raised bogs (“ryam”); sometimes penetrates into the steppe zone (for example, in the Chitinskaya oblast it is rare and occurs in moist forest floodlands).

*Dolichovespula saxonica* (Fabricius)

Irbitei. Irkutskaya oblast’: 2♀, 3 workers, Irkutsk; Ust’-Kut District; 25 km from Irkutsk to Lake Baikal, hostel "Elochka". Buryatia: 18♀, 7 workers, Nature Reserve “Baikal’skii”, the headwaters of the Osnovka River; Shchuch’e Lake; Kokorino; 5 km NNW of Chikoi, Dareny; the northern part of Baikal, Dogarskaya Hollow; the Vitim table land, Baisa. Aginskii Buryat Autonomous Region: 1 worker, Nature Park "Alkhanai". Chitinskaya oblast’: 41♂, 4♀, 33 workers, Chita; Nature Reserve “Sokhondinskii”, Bukukun River, the winter house “klyuch Ernistyi”; Nizhnii Tsasuchei; Uryupino; 10 km S of Uryupino; 3-rd valley S of the Budyumkan River mouth; Budyumkan River, 5 km from the mouth; 5-7 km NE of village Budyumkan; Nerchinskii Zavod.

NOTES. One of the most common and widespread species occurring from the forest-tundra to the steppe zone, where it is rare and inhabits forest localities only. Here it is recorded for the first time from North-Eastern Kazakhstan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to colleagues who contributed the materials mentioned in this paper, to D. Mil’ko (Bishkek, Kirghisia) for help with literature, to I.A. Artemov (Novosibirsk) for a possibility to examine his collection, to N. Skalon and S. Rozhkov (Kemerovo Pedagogical University) for additional material from the Kemerovo Area, to O.E. Kosterin (Novosibirsk) for the help in translation of the text into English; to N.V. Kurzenko, Yu.A. Tshistjkov and S.Y. Storozenko (Vladivostok) for comments and editing the text. I am also grateful to N.A. Utkin (Kurgan) for sending materials of the Kurgan Pedagogical Institute for determination, to V.K. Zinchenko (Novosibirsk) and administration of Ust’-Kamenogorsk Museum of Local Lore, History and Economy (Ust’-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan) for a possibility to work with materials of this museum, and to Director of Daurskii Nature Reserve V.A. Brunik for organisation of a very fruitful expedition to the lower Argun’ River valley.

REFERENCES


SHORT COMMUNICATION


List of 32 species of Drosophilidae (Diptera) of West Siberia is given below. Ten species are firstly found in this region. The new records are asterisked (*). Follow abbreviations are used for the collectors: A.I – A.I. Ivannikov; A.Zh. – A. Zharkikh; A.K. – A.V. Katokhin; T.K. – T. Kozhemyakina; Yu.K. – Yu. Koromyslov; O.K. – O. Kosterin; I.M. – I. Makunin; E.S. – Eu. Skibitsky. Our thanks are due to Prof. H. Watabe (Hokkaido University of Education, Sapporo, Japan) for the help in identification of some specimens. This work was partly supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, grant No P 97021.

Subfamily Steganinae

*Gitona distigma* Meigen, 1830


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [7], European part, Caucasus, East Siberia, Far East. Europe, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, North China.

*Stegana (Stegana) furta* (Linnaeus, 1766)


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [5], European part, East Siberia, Far East. Europe, Kazakhstan, Mongolia.

*Stegana (Steganina) hypoleuca* Meigen, 1830


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [6], European part, Caucasus, East Siberia, Far East. Europe.

Subfamily Drosophilinae

*Chymomyza distincta* (Egger, 1862)


*Drosophila (Dorsilopa) busckii* Coquillett, 1901


**Drosophila (Drosophila) funebris** (Fabricius, 1787)


**Drosophila (Drosophila) histrio** Meigen, 1830

MATERIAL. 8♂, ♀. Novosibirsk: 8 km E Akademgorodok, village Klyuchi, birch forest, VII-IX 1990 (A.I.).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [3], European part, East Siberia, Far East. Europe, Algeria, China, Korea, Japan.

**Drosophila (Drosophila) hydei** Sturtevant, 1921


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [2], European part, Caucasus, Far East. Cosmopolitan.

**Drosophila (Drosophila) immigrans** Sturtevant, 1921


**Drosophila (Drosophila) kuntzei** Duda, 1924


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [5], European part, Caucasus, East Siberia, Far East. Europe, Morocco, Iran, China, Korea, Japan.

**Drosophila (Drosophila) limbata** Roser, 1840


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: *West Siberia*, European part, East Siberia, Far East. Europe, China, Japan.

**Drosophila (Drosophila) lummei** Hackman, 1972


**Drosophila (Drosophila) mercatorum** Patterson et Wheeler, 1942


Drosophila (Drosophila) parakuntzei Okada, 1973
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [3]. Mongolia.

Drosophila (Drosophila) phalerata Meigen, 1830
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [1], European part, East Siberia, Europe, Azores, Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon, Iran, North-West China.

Drosophila (Drosophila) testacea Roser, 1840
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [5], European part, Caucasus, East Siberia, Far East. Europe, Turkey, Iran, Mongolia, China, Korea, India.

Drosophila (Drosophila) transversa transversa Fallén, 1823
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [1], European part, Caucasus, East Siberia, Far East. Europe, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, China.

Drosophila (Drosophila) virilis Sturtevant, 1916
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [2], European part, Caucasus, Far East. Cosmopolitan.

Drosophila (Sophophora) alpina Burla, 1948
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: *West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East. Europe, North-East China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan.

Drosophila (Sophophora) bifasciata Pomini, 1940
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [5], European part, Caucasus, East Siberia, Far East. Europe, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, India.

Drosophila (Sophophora) melanogaster Meigen, 1830

Drosophila (Sophophora) obscura Fallén, 1823

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia, European part. Europe, Iran.

Drosophila scaptomyzoptera Duda, 1935

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia (Altai Mts.) [8].
REMARKS. According to original description this species probably belongs to genus Lordiphosa Basden, 1961, but type specimens (female) seem to be lost.

Hirtodrosophila confusa (Staeger, 1844)

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia, European part. Europe.

Hirtodrosophila histrioides (Okada et Kurokawa, 1957)

MATERIAL. 9♂,♀. Novosibirsk: 8 km E Akademgorodok, village Klyuchi, birch forest, VIII-IX 1990 (A.I.).
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia, East Siberia, Far East. China, Korea, Japan, Myanmar.

Hirtodrosophila trivittata (Strobl, 1893)

MATERIAL. 1♂. Altai Republic: vic. Lake Teletskoe (Silantiev).
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia [3], European part, East Siberia, Far East. Europe, North-East China, Korea, Japan. Oriental Region.

Lordiphosa fenestrarum (Fallén, 1823)

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia, European part. Europe.

Lordiphosa nigricolor (Strobl, 1898)

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: West Siberia, European part, East Siberia, Far East. Finland, Austria, Germany, North China, North Korea, Japan.

Scaptomyza (Parascaptomyza) pallida (Zetterstedt, 1847)

MATERIAL. 6♂,♀. Altai Republic: vic. Lake Teletskoe (Silantiev); Bele, east coast of Lake Teletskoe (Ignatov); Tyumenskaya oblast': Tyumen', airport "Roschino" (K. Gorodkov).

Scaptomyza (Scaptomyza) consimilis Hackman, 1955

**Scaptomyza (Scaptomyza) flava** (Fallén, 1823)


**Scaptomyza (Scaptomyza) graminum** (Fallén, 1823)

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: West Siberia [4], European part, Caucasus, East Siberia, Far East. Holarctic.


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