The fungus gnats of Corsica (Diptera, Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Keroplatidae, Mycetophilidae)

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Abstract. – An account is presented of the Corsican fungus gnats of the families Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae. This is based on material from the Our Planet Reviewed in Corsica 2019-2021 expeditions led by the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in collaboration with, and funded by, the Collectivité de Corse and the Office Français de la Biodiversité, and on previously collected material. The expeditions produced 154 species of these families, with 65 first records for the island, including 13 new to France. With earlier material, including a further 34 species with newly published data, the Corsican list stands at 206 species; new records for mainland France of 10 species are also provided. The fauna is compared with the 119 species known from Sardinia; 70% of the Sardinian fauna, but only 40% of the Corsican fauna are in common. The Corsican total of 206 is also about 40% of the French list, currently estimated at 544 species.

Résumé. – **Les moucherons fongiques de Corse (Diptera, Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Keroplatidae, Mycetophilidae)**. Une synthèse est présentée pour les moucherons fongiques corses des familles Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Keroplatidae et Mycetophilidae. Elle est basée sur le matériel des expéditions *La Planète Revisitée en Corse 2019-2021*, dirigées par le Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle en collaboration avec la Collectivité de Corse et l'Office Français de la Biodiversité et financées par ces derniers, ainsi que sur du matériel collecté précédemment. Les expéditions ont produit 154 espèces de ces familles, avec 65 premières mentions pour l'île, dont 13 nouvelles en France. Avec l'étude additionnelle de matériel plus ancien, 34 autres espèces sont nouvellement signalées, portant le nombre de taxa présents en Corse à 206 espèces ; les mentions de 10 espèces nouvelles pour la France métropolitaine sont également fournies. La faune de Corse est comparée aux 119 espèces connues de Sardaigne ; 70 % de la faune sarde, mais seulement 40 % de la faune corse, sont en commun entre les deux îles. Le total des 206 espèces corses représente également environ 40 % de la liste française, actuellement estimée à 544 espèces.

Keywords. – Faunistics, France, new records.

Fungus gnats are a large group of nematocerous Diptera in the superfamily Sciaroidea of the infraorder Bibionomorpha. They are mainly forest insects, and include species developing in rotten wood, in bryophytes, in bird's nests, and in caves; some have predatory web-spinning larvae, but the majority of the larvae are mycophagous and develop in fungi. There are five families of fungus gnats in the European and French fauna: Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae, all represented in Corsica except for Ditomyiidae, of which four species are present in mainland France. These families were formerly treated as subfamilies of the family Mycetophilidae, and under that inclusive category were the subject of a catalogue of the French species (Matile, 1977), which provided the basis

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for subsequent work on the French fauna. In that catalogue the department numbers were listed for all species, so it was apparent which were known from Corsica. Its author, the late Loïc Matile (1938–2000) of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN) in Paris, studied this group extensively and, in addition to his contributions on its European members, published substantial work on the African fauna and on the family Keroplatidae worldwide.

The present paper resulted from examination of material collected during a recent intensive survey, part of the *Our Planet Reviewed* (La Planète Revisitée) programme that was conducted in Corsica between 2019 and 2021. This survey was organised by MNHN in collaboration with and funded by the Collectivité de Corse (CdC) and the Office Français de la Biodiversité (OFB). Examination of the Diptera was coordinated by Marc Pollet (INBO, Brussels, Belgium), who distributed the samples to specialists. Information on the general framework, studied areas, sampling methodologies, and preliminary results of the survey are provided by TOUROULT *et al*. (2023). Previous publications recording fungus gnats from Corsica were assessed, and material in collections was revised as far as practicable, in order to provide a fuller account of present knowledge of the Corsican fauna.

PREVIOUS RECORDING IN CORSICA

The earliest records of fungus gnats from Corsica were reported by KUNTZE (1913), based on collecting by W. Schnuse in 1899. This produced 28 species including one that had already been described as new by SCHNUSE (1901), as *Rutrophora rufina* (location of type unknown), now considered likely to be synonymous with *Megophthalmidia crassicornis* (Curtis, 1837). EDWARDS (1928) visited Corsica in April 1928 and collected at least 68 species of fungus gnats, of which only nine were in common with Schnuse. He listed 85 species including an unidentified female of a *Mycetophila* Meigen, 1803, species; he included the 19 additional species mentioned by Kuntze and speculated on the possible identity of some of those. Of the nine in common four were in species groups that had yet to be revised. Edwards described six species as new and one variety now considered to be a distinct species. MATILE (1977), in his list of French fungus gnats, included from Corsica all the species mentioned by Kuntze and Edwards, with the addition of species represented in the MNHN collection. That material was mostly collected by him in June 1972 (93 species), with a few collected in 1964 by J.-C. Beaucournu (12 species) and in 1976 by S. Kelner-Pillault (23 species).

MATILE (1974) had previously revised *Neuratelia* Rondani, 1856, and described *N. spinosa* as new from Corsica. VÄISÄNEN (1984) revised the material of the genus *Mycomya* Rondani, 1856, in museum collections and confirmed the occurrence of eight species in Corsica. The record in MATILE (1977) of *Macrorrhyncha brevirostris* (Lundström, 1911) from Corsica was found to be based on a misidentification and was described as *M. gallica* Chandler & Matile in CHANDLER & BLASCO-ZUMETA (2001). In the latter paper it was also recognised that a Corsican specimen of the *Sciophila lutea* Macquart, 1835, group was a new species, also present elsewhere in western Europe, and described as *S. corlutea* Chandler, 2001. MATILE (1986) corrected his Corsican record of *Keroplatus* Bosc, 1792, to *K. reaumurii* Dufour, 1839. COHER (1995) found that specimens recorded by EDWARDS (1928) as *Azana anomala* (Staeger, 1840) were a different species, which he described as *A. corsicana*, subsequently also found in Sardinia (CHANDLER, 2009).

Alan Stubbs visited Corsica in April/May 1978 (and collected 38 species, of which three not otherwise recorded), and Hans Malicky (then of the Biological Station, Lunz,

Austria) collected there in June and October 1981 (28 species). Some material from those visits was studied by Caspers (1991) who described as new *Orfelia persimilis* (Corsica, Sardinia, Tunisia), *Leia umbrosa* (Corsica only) and *Anatella longiflagellata* (Corsica, Turkey), and also discussed *Phronia tyrrhenica* Edwards, 1928 (Corsica, mainland France, Greece and Cyprus); he also identified other material collected by Malicky. It was later realised that the species of *Anatella* Winnertz, 1864, was conspecific with *A. concava* Plassmann, 1990, described from Hungary in the previous year.

In Fauna Europaea Chandler (2005) listed 143 species of fungus gnats from Corsica, which comprised four species of Bolitophilidae, one species of Diadocidiidae, 13 species of Keroplatidae and 125 species of Mycetophilidae. This included species in collections that had yet to be published; for these the first published data are presented here for two species of Keroplatidae and 21 species of Mycetophilidae. The subsequent progress in knowledge of the Corsican fauna, as demonstrated in the present paper, is summarised in Table I.

Material and methods

The *Our Planet Reviewed in Corsica 2019-2021* expeditions produced 876 Diptera samples, of which 198 —or nearly 23%— contained fungus gnats (families Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae; no Ditomyiidae were found). Specimens were collected using a range of techniques: hand collecting, hand-net, interception traps, light traps, Malaise traps, sweep-netting, and coloured pan traps. Approximately 3,500 specimens of fungus gnats were examined, including unidentifiable females in several genera. Examples of most species identified were mounted in DMHF and will be deposited in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

Material in other collections had been studied previously. These included specimens in museum collections at Paris and London, and some in the author's collection. The material examined by Norbert Caspers is also included. The locality data is listed below in chronological order. The respective year and sample code are cited in that order under each species in the species list.

Corsican material in Natural History Museum, London, UK (NHMUK)

1928: 01. Vizzavona Forest, 10-25.IV.1928, leg. F. W. Edwards.
1928: 02. Corte, R. Restonica, 10-25.IV.1928, leg. F. W. Edwards.
1928: 03. Aitone Forest, 10-25.IV.1928, leg. F. W. Edwards.
1928: 04. Valloniello [= Valdo-Niello] Forest, 10-25.IV.1928, leg. F. W. Edwards.
1928: 05. Tavignano Forest, 10-25.IV.1928, leg. F. W. Edwards.
1928: 06. Gorge of the Porto, near Evisa, 10-25.IV.1928, leg. F. W. Edwards.
1928: 07. Calvi, 10-25.IV.1928, leg. F. W. Edwards.
1928: 08. Borgo, 10-25.IV.1928, leg. F. W. Edwards.
1963: 01. Cap Corse, Nonza, c100 m, 15.VII.1963, leg. D. H & D. J. Harvey.
1963: 02. Gorge of Restonica, 12 km south-west of Corte, 1500 m, 17.VII.1963, leg. D. H & D. J. Harvey.
1963: 03. Vizzavona, 1200 m, 22.VII.1963, leg. D. H & D. J. Harvey.

Corsican material in Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN)

1964: 01. Evisa, Aitone, 1080 m, 15.VII.1964, leg. J. C. Beaucournu.
1964: 02. Porto Vecchio, l'Ospédale, 23.VII.1964, leg. J. C. Beaucournu.
1972: 01. Forêt d'Aitone, 1000-1200 m, 30/31.V.1972, leg. L. Matile.
1972: 02. Forêt de Valdo-Niello, 1200 m, 1.VI.1972, leg. L. Matile.
1972: 03. Gorges de la Restonica, 1.VI.1972, leg. L. Matile.
1972: 04. Forêt de Vizzavona, 3.VI.1972, leg. L. Matile.

1972: 05. Pinarella, 4.VI.1972 (on window), leg. L. Matile.
1972: 06. Forêt de Zonza, 750 m, 6.VI.1972, leg. L. Matile.
1972: 07. Col de Bavella, 1250 m, 6.VI.1972, leg. L. Matile.
1972: 08. Route de Santa Manza, 7.VI.1972, leg. L. Matile.
1972: 09. Maquis de l'Ospedale, 7.VI.1972, edge of stream, leg. L. Matile.
1972: 10. Santa Monza, 8-9.VI.1972, leg. L. Matile.
1972: 11. Ajaccio, Tahiti Plage, 18.VI.1972 (on window), leg. L. Matile.
1972: 12. Forêt de Chiavari, 450 m, 18.VI.1972, leg. L. Matile.
1972: 13. Forêt de Pineta, Zipitoli, 19.VI.1972, leg. L. Matile.
1976: 01. Vizzavona (as Vizzavonne), 9.VI.1976, leg. S. Kelner-Pillault.
1976: 02. Forêt de Sorba, 16.VI.1976, leg. S. Kelner-Pillault.

Material collected by Alan Stubbs and Roger Key (in the author's collection)

1978: 01. 1 km south of Venaco, pine/Erica, 23.IV.1978, leg. A. E. Stubbs.
1978: 02. Suaricchio, riverside alderwood, 23.IV.1978, leg. A. E. Stubbs.
1978: 03. Santo Pietro di Venaco, 700 m, 24.IV.1978, leg. A. E. Stubbs.
1978: 04. Corte, alders by river, 25.IV.1978, leg. A. E. Stubbs.
1978: 05. Restonica Valley, pine wood, 25/28.IV.1978, leg. A. E. Stubbs.
1978: 06. By Rio Tavignano, 6 km east of Venaco, 26/29.IV.1978, leg. A. E. Stubbs.
1978: 07. Étang de Diane, Cateraggio, woods on sand near sea, 27.IV. 1978, leg. A. E. Stubbs.
1978: 08. Evisa, stream/meadow, 30.IV.1978, leg. A. E. Stubbs.
1978: 09. Forêt d'Aitone, east of Evisa, 30.IV/4.V.1978, leg. A. E. Stubbs.
1990: 01. Cap Corse, 900 m, 5.V.1990, leg. R. S. Key.
1990: 02. Étang d'Urbino, saltmarsh, 7.V.1990, leg. R. S. Key.

Material collected by Hans Malicky (Zoologische Staatsammlung, München, Germany; determined by Norbert Caspers)

1981: 01a. 4 km east of Zonza, 13.VI.1981, leg. H. Malicky.
1981: 01b. 4 km east of Zonza, 17.X.1981, leg. H. Malicky.
1981: 02a. 7 km east of Zonza, 13.VI.1981, leg. H. Malicky.
1981: 02b. 7 km east of Zonza, 18.X.1981, leg. H. Malicky.
1981: 03a. South of Lac de Barrage de l'Ospedale, 12.VI.1981, leg. H. Malicky.
1981: 03b. South of Lac de Barrage de l'Ospedale, 16/18.X.1981, leg. H. Malicky.
1981: 04a. Camping place, creek near Corte, 600 m, 16.VI.1981, leg. H. Malicky.
1981: 04b. Camping place near Corte, 15.X.1981, leg. H. Malicky.
1981: 05. 10 km south-west of Calacuccia, 17.VI.1981, leg. H. Malicky.
1981: 06a. 5 km east of Col de Vergio (Forêt de Valdo-Niello), 18.VI.1981, leg. H. Malicky.
1981: 06b. 5 km east of Col de Vergio (Forêt de Valdo-Niello), 14.X.1981, leg. H. Malicky.

Our Planet Reviewed in Corsica 2019–2021 ***expeditions***. – 198 samples contained fungus gnats; the sample numbers are those designated by the expeditions. Some 2019 material was included in the samples attributed to 2020 and 2021.

2019: 006-017, 160. Corse-du-Sud: Serra di Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 23.VI.2019, leg. M. Pollet.
2019: 023-030. Corse-du-Sud: Zonza, Samulaghia, 24.VI.2019, leg. M. Pollet & A. De Braekeleer.
2019: 041-047. Corse-du-Sud: Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, 25.VI.2019, leg. M. Pollet & A. De Braekeleer.
2019: 053. Corse-du-Sud: Serra di Scopamène, 24.VI.2019, leg. M. Pollet.
2019: 056. Corse-du-Sud: Serra di Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, 26.VI.2019, leg. A. De Braekeleer.
2019: 068-092, 103. Corse-du-Sud: Serra di Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 23-27.VI.2019, leg. M. Pollet & A. De Braekeleer.
2019: 093-102, 107-117. Corse-du-Sud: Zonza, Samulaghia, 24-28.VI.2019, leg. M. Pollet.
2019: 121-137. Corse-du-Sud: Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, 25-29.VI.2019, leg. M. Pollet.
2019: 144-155. Corse-du-Sud: Serra di Scopamène, Castellu d'Ornucciu, 26-30.VI.2019, leg. M. Pollet.
2019: 171-178. Corse-du-Sud: Zonza, Samulaghia, 24-28.VI.2019, leg. C. Villemant.
2019: 180. Corse-du-Sud: Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, 25-29.VI.2019, leg. C. Villemant.

2019: 186-191, 197-204. Corse-du-Sud: Serra di Scopamène et Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 23-27.VI.2019, leg. C. Villemant.
2019: 195. Corse-du-Sud: Zonza, Samulaghia, 28.VI.2019, leg. C. Villemant.
2019: 206, 211, 233, 242. Corse-du-Sud, Sorbollano, 14-27.VI.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2019: 207, 213, 225, 230, 231, 239. Corse-du-Sud, Sorbollano, 27.VI-11.VII.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2019: 215-220. Corse-du-Sud, Serra-di-Scopamène, 14-27.VI.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2019: 221, 234, 250. Corse-du-Sud, Serra-di-Scopamène, 11-25.VII.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2019: 222. Corse-du-Sud, Sorbollano, 5-19.IX.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2019: 227. Corse-du-Sud, Serra-di-Scopamène, 5-19.IX.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2019: 228, 229. Corse-du-Sud, Serra-di-Scopamène, 27.VI-11.VII.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2019: 248. Corse-du-Sud, Sorbollano, 11-25.VII.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2020: 014, 015. Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, 23-27.VI.2019, leg. R. Le Divelec.
2020: 027-041. Haute-Corse: Olmi-Cappella, Tartagine, 2-5.VII.2019, leg. C. Villemant.
2020: 045. Haute-Corse: Farinole, 16-21.VI.2020, leg. R. Le Divelec.
2020: 058. Haute-Corse: Palasca, 22.X.2020, leg. J. Ichter, E. Poirier & J. Touroult.
2020: 072. Haute-Corse: Oletta, 18.X.2020-21.X.2020, leg. R. Le Divelec.
2020: 106. Haute-Corse: Oletta, 18.X.2020, leg. C. Villemant.
2020: 132-137. Haute-Corse: Santo-Pietro-di-Tenda, 13-27.VI.2020, leg. R. Le Divelec.
2020: 138. Corse-du-Sud: Serra-di-Scopamène, Campu di Bonza, 3-31.X.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2020: 140. Corse-du-Sud: Serra-di-Scopamène, Campu di Bonza, 6-16.VI.2020, leg. J. Touroult.
2020: 141. Corse-du-Sud: Serra-di-Scopamène, Campu di Bonza, 24.I-21.II.2020, leg. J. Touroult.
2020: 142. Corse-du-Sud: Serra-di-Scopamène, Campu di Bonza, 27.XII.2019-24.I.2020, leg. J. Touroult.
2020: 143. Corse-du-Sud: Serra-di-Scopamène, Campu di Bonza, 28.XI-27.XII.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2020: 147. Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 22.II-6.VI.2020, leg. E. Poirier, R. Poncet & J. Touroult.
2020: 148. Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 6-16.VI.2020, leg. E. Poirier, L. Poncet & J. Touroult.
2020: 149. Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 24.I-22.II.2020, leg. E. Poirier, L. Poncet & J. Touroult.
2020: 150. Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 27.XII.2019-24.I.2020, leg. E. Poirier, L. Poncet & J. Touroult.
2020: 151. Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 28.XI-27.XII.2019, leg. E. Poirier, L. Poncet & J. Touroult.
2020: 152. Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 31.X-28.XI.2019, leg. E. Poirier, L. Poncet & J. Touroult.
2020: 153. Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 3-31.X.2019, leg. E. Poirier, L. Poncet & J. Touroult.
2020: 160. Corse-du-Sud: Zonza, Bocca di Fumicosa, 24-28.VI.2019, leg. C. Villemant.
2020: 164, 171. Haute-Corse: Patrimonio, 15-19.VI.2020, leg. R. Le Divelec.
2020: 177. Corse-du-Sud: Zicavo, 25-29.VI.2019, leg. R. Le Divelec.
2021: 005. Haute-Corse: Ghisonaccia, Marais de Cattolica, 18.V.2021, leg. M. Pollet.
2021: 035. Haute-Corse: Portivechju, Lavu Santu, 20.V.2021, leg. A. De Braekeleer.
2021: 044. Haute-Corse: Solenzara, Base aérienne 126, 21.V.2021, leg. M. Pollet.
2021: 073. Haute-Corse: Ghisonaccia, Domaine de Pinia, 18-22.V.2021, leg. M. Pollet & A. De Braekeleer.
2021: 078. Haute-Corse: Ghisonaccia, Plage de Pinia, 18-22.V.2021, leg. M. Pollet & A. De Braekeleer.
2021: 080. Haute-Corse: Ghisonaccia, Fôret de Pinia, 18-22.V.2021, leg. M. Pollet & A. De Braekeleer.
2021: 088-100. Haute-Corse: Portivechju, Lavu Santu, 20-24.V.2021, leg. M. Pollet & A. De Braekeleer.
2021: 118, 128. Haute-Corse: Solenzara, Base aérienne 126, 25.V.2021, leg. M. Pollet.
2021: 131-154. Corse-du-Sud: Porto-Vecchio, Carrataghju, 23-26.V.2021, leg. M. Pollet & A. De Braekeleer.
2021: 164. Corse-du-Sud: Zonza, Lavu Santu, 20-24.V.2021, leg. B. Santos.
2021: 193. Haute-Corse: Ghisonaccia, 22.V.2021, leg. B. Santos.
2021: 203. Corse-du-Sud: Zonza, Barrière, 24.V.2021, leg. J.-C. Streito.
2021: 219. Corse-du-Sud: Porto-Vecchio, 23-26.V.2021, leg. B. Santos.

2021: 220. Haute-Corse: Ventiseri, 25.V.2021, leg. B. Cailleret.
2021: 252-265, 271, 274. Haute-Corse: Ghisonaccia, Pinia, 21-22.V.2021, leg. B. Santos.
2021: 266. Haute-Corse: Ventiseri, 25.V-26.VII.2021, leg. B. Santos.
2021: 272. Haute-Corse: Ghisonaccia, Forêt de Pinia, 18-22.V.2021, leg. R. Le Divelec.
2021: 273, 291. Haute-Corse: Ventiseri, 25.V.2021, leg. C. Villemant.
2021: 287. Haute-Corse: Ghisonaccia, 22.V.2021, leg. C. Villemant.
2021: 294, 306, 309. Haute-Corse: Ventiseri, 25.V.2021, leg. E. Poirier.
2021: 295, 296. Corse-du-Sud: Sotta, Valavo, 26.V.2021, leg. E. Poirier.
2021: 310. Haute-Corse: Ventiseri, 19-27.V.2021, leg. B. Santos.
2021: 328¸ 329. Corse-du-Sud: Porto-Vecchio, 23-26.V.2021, leg. B. Santos.
2021: 374. Corse-du-Sud: Serra-di-Scopamène, 19.IX-3.X.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2021: 386. Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, 19.IX-3.X.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2021: 390. Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, 14-27.VI.2019, leg. J. Touroult.
2021: 446-449. Corse-du-Sud: Sotta, Valavo, 26.V.2021, leg. E. Poirier.
2021: 459. Corse-du-Sud: Sotta, Paglaggliolo, 19.V.2021, leg. B. Santos.

RESULTS

Altogether 154 species of fungus gnats were identified from the *Our Planet Reviewed* expeditions. They included one species each of Bolitophilidae (new to Corsica and France) and Diadocidiidae, 20 species of Keroplatidae (10 new to Corsica, 4 new to France) and 132 species of Mycetophilidae (54 new to Corsica, 8 new to France). All but two of the species identified as additions to the Corsican fauna are previously known from western Europe or the Mediterranean region. The two exceptions are new records for Europe, which have been reported elsewhere (CHANDLER, 2024a). One of them, the Australian keroplatid *Lutarpya fulva* (Skuse, 1888) is almost certainly a recent introduction while the other, *Neoempheria brevilineata* Okada, 1939, may be a previously overlooked native. A further three species of Keroplatidae and 17 species of Mycetophilidae from the survey have the first published data from Corsica, but were also present in earlier collections from the island (13 of them included in Fauna Europaea). Another 14 species of Mycetophilidae that have only been seen in earlier collections also have the first published data from Corsica (10 of them included in Fauna Europaea). Thus 99 species (1 species of Bolitophilidae, 13 species of Keroplatidae and 85 species of Mycetophilidae) have their first published Corsican records here.

Table I. – Summary of progress in knowledge of the Corsican fungus gnat fauna and comparison with the entire fauna of France and of Sardinia.

Corsican species in Fauna Europaea and formally published earlier	120
Those of the above species confirmed to occur in Corsica	107
Corsican species in Fauna Europaea with data first published here	23
First Corsican records from surveys conducted from 2019 to 2022	65
Other species first published from Corsica in the present work	11
Total of fungus gnat species confirmed to occur in Corsica	206
Species new to Corsica that are also new records for France	13
Corsican species not yet recorded from mainland France	21
Fungus gnat species confirmed to occur in France as a whole	544
Corsican species in common with Sardinia	83
Total of fungus gnat species recorded from Sardinia	119

Of previously published records 107 species (3 species of Bolitophilidae, 1 species of Diadocidiidae, 10 species of Keroplatidae and 93 species of Mycetophilidae) are accepted as correctly recorded, so the total of Corsican species stands at 206. A further 14 species require confirmation as some of them could have been misinterpreted and specimens have not been examined.

Eleven species have previously been described as new from Corsican types. Eight of them are now also known to occur elsewhere in western Europe or the Mediterranean region. Only two possibly conspecific species of *Leia* Meigen, 1818, and *Mycetophila corsica* Edwards, 1928, have not been subsequently recognised elsewhere. However, in view of the extent of the recent survey and the results in some other families of Diptera, it is perhaps surprising that no further species new to science were detected.

Species list

The higher classification followed here agrees with that adopted in the Fauna Europaea database, except in placing the genus *Docosia* Winnertz, 1864, in subfamily Gnoristinae rather than Leiinae. This accepts the conclusions about its position in recent phylogenetic studies using molecular methods (e.g. Kaspřák *et al*., 2019). Within Mycetophilidae, the subfamilies Mycetophilinae and Mycomyinae are well supported as monophyletic, but the composition and relationships between the other subfamilies are yet to be fully resolved.

Material examined is listed chronologically, citing the year and sample codes as given above. The number of males and/or females is provided, wherever this information was available. Each species entry includes whether there are previous published records and a summary of the known international distribution. The distribution type cited for each species refers to the following types of worldwide distribution as defined in Chandler *et al*. (2006) and Chandler (2009):

– Type 1. Holarctic (occurs in both Europe and North America, also expected in the Eastern Palaearctic).

– Type 2. Palaearctic (also present in the eastern part of the region).

– Type 3. Western Palaearctic (extending outside Europe to the Near East and/or North Africa).

– Type 4. European (widely distributed in Europe, usually also including the Nordic region).

– Type 5. Central and southern Europe.

– Type 6. Mediterranean region and southern Europe.

– Type 7. As type 6 plus the Atlantic Islands (Macaronesia).

The following symbols are used in the list:

– #, species also recorded from Sardinia (83 of the 119 species recorded there);

– *, listed for Corsica in Fauna Europaea (Chandler, 2005); where the data on which a species was included has not previously been published this is indicated by **;

– ‡, first Corsican records are from the 2019-2022 surveys.

Family **Bolitophilidae** Winnertz, 1863

Bolitophila* (*Bolitophila*) *basicornis (Mayer, 1951)

‡New to Corsica and to France**.** Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic. The ovipositor agrees with the figure by Hutson & Kidd (1971).

2019: 029 1 ♀.

Bolitophila* (*Bolitophila*) *saundersii (Curtis, 1836)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic, including North Africa.

1928: 01, 04. **1981**: 01a 1 ♂.

Bolitophila* (*Bolitophila*) *tenella Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1972: 04 3 ♂.

Bolitophila* (*Cliopisa*) *maculipennis Walker, 1836

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1928: 01 1 ♂.

Family **Diadocidiidae** Winnertz, 1863

Diadocidia ferruginosa (Meigen, 1830)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Edwards' record was of a female (1928: 03), probably of this species. Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic including Iran.

1972: 13 1 ♂. **1978**: 09 1 ♂. **2019**: 072 1 ♂; 099 1 ♂. **2020**: 023 1 ♂.

Family **Keroplatidae** Rondani, 1856

Subfamily **Keroplatinae** Rondani, 1856

#***Antlemon halidayi*** (Loew, 1871)

‡New to Corsica and to France; although listed from France in Fauna Europaea (CHANDLER, 2005) the source of that record has not been traced. Distribution: Type 7. Widespread in the Mediterranean region and in the Atlantic Islands (Canary Islands, Madeira).

2019: 193 1 ♀. **2020**: 171 1 ♀. **2021**: 139 1 ♀, 193 1 ♂, 203 1 ♂, 252 1 ♂, 261 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 262 2 ♂, 265 1 ♂, 271 2 ♂, 272 1 ♂, 273 3 ♂, 274 8 ♂ 3 ♀, 294 2 ♂, 295 9 ♂ 2 ♀, 296 10 ♂ 1 ♀, 306 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 310 2 ♀, 328 1 ♀, 446 11 ♂, 447 7 ♂ 2 ♀, 449 6 ♂ 7 ♀, 459 1 ♂.

#***Cerotelion striatum*** (Gmelin, 1790)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 3. Western Palaearctic, including Iran and Azerbaijan.

2019: 093 1 ♂, 099 1 ♂, 110 1 ♂, 114 1 ♂.

Keroplatus reaumurii Dufour, 1839

*Published records: MATILE (1977, as *K. testaceus*), MATILE (1986, as *K. reaumurii pentophthalmus* Giglio-Tos, 1890). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic, also in Azerbaijan and North Africa.

1963: 01 1 ♂. **1972**: 11 1 ♂. **2019**: 153 1 ♂. **2021**: 091 1 ♂, 138 1 ♂, 139 2 ♂, 144 1 ♂, 146 1 ♂, 310 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 328 2 ♂ 3 ♀.

Keroplatus testaceus Dalman, 1818

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

2019: 069 1 ♂.

Lutarpya fulva (Skuse, 1988)

‡New to Corsica and to Europe (Chandler, 2024a). Distribution: Only previously known from Australia (New South Wales and Queensland). It has also since been recorded from Portugal (Chandler, 2024b), so may be more widely established in Europe.

2021: 144 1 ♂.

Macrorrhyncha brevirostris (Lundström, 1911)

‡New to Corsica and to France. The record by Matile (1977) was based on *M. gallica*. Distribution: Type 5. South European: Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Greece (Cephalonia and Paxos).

2021: 295 2 ♂.

Macrorrhyncha flava Winnertz, 1846

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

2019: 074 1 ♀, 101 1 ♀. **2021**: 152 2 ♀, 154 1 ♀, 296 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 447 11 ♂ 2 ♀.

#*Macrorrhyncha gallica* Chandler & Matile *in* Chandler & Blasco-Zumeta, 2001

*Published records: Matile (1977, as *M. brevirostre*), Chandler & Blasco-Zumeta (2001). Distribution: Type 6. South-west European (northern Spain, southern France and Corsica) and North Africa (Morocco).

1972: 12 4 ♂ (paratypes of *M. gallica*). **2019**: 191 1 ♀, 207 1 ♂, 211 7 ♂ 1 ♀, 213 40 ♂, 219 22 ♂, 229 2 ♂, 230 1 ♀, 231 6 ♂, 239 1 ♂. **2020**: 045 1 ♂, 132 1 ♂, 133 1 ♀, 134 2 ♀, 137 2 ♂, 164 1 ♀, 171 1 ♀. **2021**: 135 1 ♂, 195 6 ♂, 310 1 ♂, 417 1 ♂.

Macrorrhyncha hugoi Kjærandsen & Chandler, 2011

‡New to Corsica and to France. Distribution: Type 4. Western European, otherwise only known from Sweden, England and the Channel Islands (Jersey).

2020: 028 2 ♂.

#*Neoplatyura biumbrata* (Edwards, 1913)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe and in North Africa.

2019: 222 1 ♂. **2021**: 295 2 ♂, 296 3 ♂, 447 1 ♂, 449 1 ♂.

#*Neoplatyura nigricauda* (Strobl, 1893)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe and the Mediterranean region (Israel, Morocco, Tunisia).

2019: 206 1 ♂, 211 11 ♂ 1 ♀, 213 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 219 2 ♂, 231 1 ♀.

Orfelia bicolor (Macquart, 1826)

*Published records: Kuntze (1913, as *Platyura basalis* Winnertz, 1864), Edwards (1928, as *P. basalis*), Matile (1977, as *Orfelia basalis*). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

1972: 08 1 ♂.

Orfelia nigricornis (Fabricius, 1805)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

2021: 295 1 ♂, 310 1 ♂.

#Orfelia persimilis Caspers, 1991

*Published records: CASPERS (1991). Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region including North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia).

1964: 02 1 ♂. **1978**: 06 1 ♂. **2019**: 072 1 ♂, 074 1 ♂, 080 7 ♂, 081 4 ♂, 082 22 ♂, 084 8 ♀, 085 1 ♂, 088 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 090 3 ♂, 091 1 ♂, 096 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 097 1 ♂, 098 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 099 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 100 8 ♂ 10 ♀, 101 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 103 1 ♂, 107 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 109 2 ♂, 110 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 113 2 ♂, 114 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 148 2 ♀, 149 2 ♂, 150 1 ♂, 151 1 ♂, 156 1 ♀, 171 1 ♀, 197 1 ♂, 211 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 213 2 ♂, 215 1 ♀, 217 1 ♂, 220 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 229 2 ♀, 233 1 ♀, 239 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 242 1 ♀. **2020**: 015 1 ♂, 157 1 ♂. **2021**: 035 1 ♀, 135 1 ♀, 139 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 141 1 ♂, 154 1 ♀, 220 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 266 1 ♂, 287 1 ♂, 291 1 ♂, 294 2 ♂, 295 1 ♂, 306 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 309 3 ♂, 328 1 ♂, 446 1 ♀, 447 2 ♂, 449 1 ♂.

Subfamily **Macrocerinae** Rondani, 1856

Macrocera crassicornis Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic, including North Africa.

1972: 10 1 ♀, 13 1 ♂.

Macrocera fasciata Meigen, 1804

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913), EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic, including North Africa and the Atlantic Islands.

1972: 04 1 ♂, 06 2 ♂, 07 1 ♀, 09 1 ♀, 12 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 13 2 ♀. **1981**: 01a 4 ♂. **2019**: 025 1 ♀, 070 1 ♂, 093 1 ♀. **2020**: 027 6 ♂, 028 6 ♂.

#Macrocera incompleta Becker, 1908

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977) (both as *M. tyrrhenica* Edwards, 1928). Distribution: Type 7. The Mediterranean region and Atlantic Islands. CHANDLER & RIBEIRO (1995) synonymised *M. tyrrhenica* with *M. incompleta* described from the Canary Islands. CHANDLER *et al.* (2006) recorded this species from Greece (Crete), and CHANDLER (2009) recorded it from Sardinia.

1928: 02 1 ♂ (holotype of *M. tyrrhenica*).

Macrocera inversa Loew, 1869

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977) (both as *M. bipunctata* Edwards, 1925). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1928: 02, 03. **1972**: 01 1 ♀, 06 1 ♂, 07 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 10 2 ♀. **1978**: 01 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **2019**: 006 1 ♀.

Macrocera lutea Meigen, 1804

New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1981: 01a 2 ♀. **2019**: 029 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 101 1 ♀, 102 1 ♀, 113 1 ♂. **2021**: 131 1 ♂.

Macrocera parcehirsuta Becker, 1907

Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region.

1928: 06 1 ♀, 07 1 ♂. **2020**: 014 1 ?♀.

#Macrocera phalerata Meigen, 1818

** Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic, including North Africa.

1972: 07 1 ♀. **1981**: 01a 7 ♂ 5 ♀, 01b 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 03b 1 ♂, 04b 2 ♂. **2019**: 017 1 ♂, 072 1 ♀, 073 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 074 1 ♀, 089 1 ♀, 112 1 ♂, 154 1 ♀, 200 1 ♂. **2020**: 147 1 ♂.

#Macrocera stigmoides Edwards, 1925

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 3. Western Palaearctic, extending to the Altai.

1928: 01, 02, 06. **1964**: 02 1 ♀. **1972**: 13 2 ♂. **2019**: 068 1 ♀, 072 1 ♀, 076 1 ♀, 153 1 ♀, 187 1 ♂. **2021**: 144 1 ♀, 219 1 ♂.

#Macrocera vittata Meigen, 1830

** Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

1978: 02 1 ♂. **1981**: 01a 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 02a 1 ♂, 03a 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **2019**: 006 1 ♀, 017 1 ♀, 023 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 029 6 ♂ 2 ♀, 072 1 ♀, 073 1 ♀.

Family **Mycetophilidae** Newman, 1834

Subfamily **Gnoristinae** Edwards, 1925

Boletina dubia (Meigen, 1804)

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

1928: 02, 03. **1981**: 06a 1 ♂. **2020**: 028 1 ♂, 041 1 ♂.

#Boletina gripha Dziedzicki, 1885

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1928: "common". **1972**: 01 2 ♀, 03 1 ♂ 7 ♀, 06 6 ♂ 12 ♀. **1978**: 01 1 ♂. **2020**: 147 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 149 2 ♂, 150 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 151 3 ♂.

#Boletina lundstroemi Landrock, 1912

** Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1972: 03 1 ♂.

Boletina nitida Grzegorzek, 1885

** Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1972: 06 1 ♂. **1981**: 01a 2 ♂ 2 ♀.

Boletina plana Walker, 1856

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

2019: 126 1 ♂, 146 1 ♂.

#Boletina sciarina Staeger, 1840

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic.

1928: 02. **2019**: 029 1 ♂.

#Coelosia fusca Bezzi, 1892

New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 3. Western Palaearctic, including North Africa.

1978: 04 1 ♂. **2020**: 142 2 ♀; 147 4 ♀, 149 1 ♀, 150 1 ♂ 10 ♀.

#Docosia fumosa Edwards, 1925

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

1928: 06 1 ♀ (drowned in a small rock pool near Porto). **2021**: 139 1 ♀.

#Docosia gilvipes (Haliday *in* Walker, 1856)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic, including North Africa.

2019: 045 1 ♂, 099 1 ♂. **2020**: 028 1 ♂, 147 1 ♀, 148 1 ♀, 149 1 ♀, 150 1 ♀. **2021**: 100 1 ♀.

#Docosia melita Chandler & Gatt, 2000

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928, as *Docosia moravica* Landrock, 1916), MATILE (1977, as *D. moravica*); listed in Fauna Europaea as *D. moravica* following Edwards' misidentification, repeated by Matile. Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region. New to mainland France: 1 ♂, Ardèche: Granzon, 10.II-5.V.2011; 1 ♂, Ardèche: Ermitage Saint-Eugène, *Quercus pubescens* forest, X.2010-5.V.2011 (both leg. M. C. D. Speight).

1928: 02 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **1978**: 03 1 ♂. **2020**: 149 1 ♂.

#Ectrepesthoneura gracilis Edwards, 1928

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977), CHANDLER (1980). EDWARDS (1928) suggested that Kuntze may have recorded this species as *E. hirta*. Distribution: Type 6. Western Mediterranean (Iberian Peninsula, south of mainland France, Corsica, Malta, Sardinia and Sicily).

1928: 02 1 ♂ (holotype of *E. gracilis*). **2020**: 141 1 ♂, 147 3 ♂ 2 ♀, 149 1 ♀.

Ectrepesthoneura hirta (Winnertz, 1846)

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913, as *Tetragoneura hirta*), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

2019: 220 1 ♂, 221 1 ♀, 225 1 ♂.

Palaeodocosia vittata (Coquillett, 1901)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic.

2019: 124 1 ♂.

Saigusaia flaviventris (Strobl, 1894)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

2019: 225 1 ♀.

#Synapha fasciata Meigen, 1818

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe and in North Africa (Morocco).

1928: 02 1 ♂. **1981**: 01a 55 ♂ 36 ♀, 01b 2 ♂, 03a 3 ♂ 2 ♀. **2019**: 070 1 ♀, 074 1 ♂, 099 2 ♂, 100 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 101 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 110 1 ♀, 211 1 ♀. **2020**: 028 1♀.

#Synapha vitripennis (Meigen, 1918)

New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic.

1981: 01a 1 ♀. **2019**: 084 1 ♀, 099 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 100 1 ♂, 101 1 ♀, 215 1 ♀, 242 1 ♀. **2020**: 152 1 ♀. **2021**: 390 1 ♂.

Tetragoneura sylvatica (Curtis, 1837)

New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1972: 07 1 ♀. **2019**: 006 1 ♀, 087 1 ♀, 099 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 100 3 ♂ 6 ♀, 101 12 ♂ 5 ♀, 102 2 ♂, 109 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 113 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 114 4 ♂ 3 ♀, 127 1 ♂, 180 1 ♀, 219 1 ♀.

Subfamily **Leiinae** Edwards, 1925

#Leia bimaculata (Meigen, 1804)

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic, including North Africa.

1928: 02 1 ♀. **1972**: 12 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **2019**: 053 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 028 1 ♂, 143 1 ♀, 147 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **2021**: 296 1 ♂, 386 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 446 1 ♂.

#Leia cylindrica (Winnertz, 1864)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe.

2019: 083 8 ♂, 088 1 ♀, 200 1 ♀, 219 1 ♂. **2020**: 028 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 140 1 ♂. **2021**: 296 2 ♂, 329 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 446 1 ♀.

Leia fuscicalcar Edwards, 1928,

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 6. Western Mediterranean (Corsica only).

1928: 06 (River Porto near Evisa) 1 ♀ (holotype of *L. fuscicalcar*).

Leia picta Meigen, 1830

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

2019: 100 1 ♀. **2020**: 028 1 ♀.

Leia umbrosa Caspers, 1991

*Published records: Caspers (1991). Distribution: Type 6. Western Mediterranean (Corsica only).

1981: 04a 1 ♂ (holotype of *L. umbrosa*). **2019**: 043 2 ♂, 089 1 ♂, 099 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 101 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 102 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 107 1 ♀, 112 1 ♂, 171 1 ♀, 174 1 ♀. **2020**: 147 1 ♂.

Megophthalmidia crassicornis (Curtis, 1837)

*Published records: Schnuse (1901, as *Rutrophora rufina*), Kuntze (1913, as *R. rufina*), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977) (as *M. rufina*). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

2019: 225 1 ♀.

#Megophthalmidia ionica Chandler, Bechev & Caspers, 2006

‡New to Corsica and to France. Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region, described from Greece and since recorded from Sardinia (Chandler, 2009) and Morocco (El Mouden *et al*., 2024).

2019: 097 1 ♀, 113 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

#Novakia scatopsiformis Strobl, 1893

‡New to Corsica. It was recorded as new to France by Withers *et al*. (2020) from Pyrénées-Orientales: forêt de la Massane. Distribution: Type 3. Western Palaearctic, mostly the Mediterranean region including Tunisia, Morocco and Israel, but also central and northern Europe (Czech Republic, Sweden).

2019: 029 1 ♂, 097 1 ♂, 099 2 ♂ 3 ♀, 100 12 ♂ 11 ♀, 101 24 ♂ 25 ♀, 102 2 ♂ 3 ♀, 108 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 109 3 ♂ 4 ♀, 110 1 ♀, 112 2 ♀, 113 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 114 3 ♂ 7 ♀, 215 1 ♀, 217 1 ♀, 231 1 ♀, 234 1 ♀, 242 1 ♀, 248 1 ♀, 250 1 ♀. **2021**: 220 1 ♀.

Subfamily **Mycomyinae** Edwards, 1925

#Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *cinerascens (Macquart, 1826)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977), VÄISÄNEN (1984, confirmed Edwards' record). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic.

1928: 05 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 1 ♂, 03 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 06 2 ♂, 09 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 12 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 13 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **1978**: 01 1 ♂. **2019**: 023 1 ♂, 029 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 070 1 ♀, 071 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 099 1 ♂, 100 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 127 1 ♀, 171 1♀. **2020**: 027 3 ♂ 1 ♀.

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *denmax Väisänen, 1979

*Published records: VÄISÄNEN (1984). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic.

1972: 13 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 8 ♂.

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *marginata (Meigen, 1818)

*Published records: KUNTZE [1913, as *Sciophila punctata* (Meigen, 1804)], EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977), VÄISÄNEN (1984). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1928: 02 1 ♀, 06 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 1 ♂, 03 7 ♂ 1 ♀, 04 4 ♀, 06 3 ♂ 4 ♀, 09 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 12 3 ♂ 4 ♀, 13 2 ♂ 2 ♀. **1978**: 09 1 ♂. **1981**: 04a 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **2019**: 069 1 ♀, 070 2 ♂ 10 ♀, 093 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 109 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 17 ♂, 028 5 ♂ 3 ♀.

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *occultans (Winnertz, 1864)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic, also in the Oriental region.

2021: 100 1 ♂, 306 1 ♂.

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *sigma Johannsen, 1910

*Published records: MATILE (1977, as *M. duplicata* Edwards, 1925), VÄISÄNEN (1984). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic.

1972: 02 1 ♂.

#Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *tenuis (Walker, 1856)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977), VÄISÄNEN (1984). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1928: 06 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 1 ♂ 5 ♀, 03 8 ♂ 3 ♀, 04 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 06 6 ♂ 1 ♀, 07 1 ♀, 09 1 ♂, 12 1 ♂, 13 3 ♂. **1978**: 01 1 ♂, 09 1 ♂. **1981**: 01a 1 ♂, 03b 1 ♂. **2019**: 027 1 ♂, 028 1 ♂, 070 2 ♂.

#Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *tumida (Winnertz, 1864)

*Published records: EDWARDS [1928, as *M. ornata* (Meigen, 1818)], MATILE (1977, as *M. ornata*), VÄISÄNEN (1984). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic. The record by EDWARDS (1928), repeated by MATILE (1977), predated revision of the *M. ornata* species group (EDWARDS, 1941) and recognition of *M. tumida* as a distinct species.

1928: 02 1 ♂, 04 1 ♂, 05 2 ♂. **1978**: 09 1 ♂.

Mycomya* (*Mycomya*) *winnertzi (Dziedzicki, 1885)

*Published records: MATILE (1977), VÄISÄNEN (1984). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

1972: 06 2 ♂, 13 1 ♂. **1978**: 09 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **2020**: 027 3 ♂.

#Mycomya* (*Mycomyopsis*) *maura (Walker, 1856)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977), VÄISÄNEN (1984). Distribution: Type 3. Western Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1928: 02 2 ♂.

Neoempheria brevilineata Okada, 1939

‡New to Corsica and to Europe (Chandler, 2024a). Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic. This species, described from Japan, has also been found in Georgia (Kurina, 2021) and Mordovia, Russia (Esin *et al*., 2023). It is uncertain whether it is an overlooked native or a recent introduction.

2021: 294 1 ♀.

Neoempheria proxima (Winnertz, 1864)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe. It was recorded from mainland France by Withers (2007).

2020: 027 1 ♂.

Neoempheria stubbsi Chandler & Ribeiro in Ševčík & Papp, 2003

‡New to Corsica and to France. Distribution: Type 5. South European; previous records are only the type material from Portugal, Hungary and Slovenia. Also new to mainland France: 1 ♂, Dordogne: Maison Brulée, 6-20.VIII.2014, leg. M. C. D. Speight.

2019: 099 1 ♂.

Subfamily **Sciophilinae** Winnertz, 1863

#Acnemia nitidicollis (Meigen, 1818)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Widespread in the Palaearctic.

2019: 029 1 ♀, 072 1 ♂, 200 1 ♂, 228 1 ♂. **2020**: 151 1 ♂. **2021**: 005 1 ♂, 154 1 ♀, 296 1 ♂, 310 1 ♂.

#Azana corsicana Coher, 1995

*Published records: Edwards [1928, as *A. anomala* (Staeger, 1840)], Matile (1977, as *A. anomala*). Distribution: Type 6. Western Mediterranean (only Corsica and Sardinia).

1928: 06 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (types of *A. corsicana*), "rather common" (Edwards, 1928).

#Azana flavohalterata Strobl *in* Czerny & Strobl, 1909

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region (also Sardinia, Spain, Greece, Bulgaria, Israel and North Africa). It was recorded as new to mainland France by Withers *et al*. (2020) from Pyrénées-Orientales: forêt de la Massane, and by Tissot *et al*. (2021) from Doubs: lac de Remoray. Also seen from several localities in Ardèche.

2019: 097 1 ♂, 098 3 ♂, 100 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

#Monoclona rufilatera (Walker, 1837)

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977) (both queried). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic.

1928: 06. **2019**: 222 1 ♂. **2021**: 139 2 ♂, 294 1 ♂, 310 6 ♂ 1 ♀, 449 2 ♂.

Neuratelia minor (Lundström, 1912)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region and widespread in southern Europe.

2019: 131 1 ♂.

Neuratelia spinosa Matile, 1974

*Published records: Matile (1974), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region. This species was described from Corsica and has since been recorded only from Greece (Chandler *et al*., 2006).

1972: 13 1 ♂ (holotype of *N. spinosa*). **2019**: 029 1 ♂, 072 1 ♂, 101 1 ♂, 171 1 ♂, 174 1 ♂.

Phthinia winnertzi Mik, 1869

** Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.
1972: 13 1 ♂. **2021**: 080 1 ♂.

Polylepta zonata (Zetterstedt, 1858)

*Published records: KURINA (2003b). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe. KURINA (2003b) revised the European species of *Polylepta* Winnertz, 1864, and identified the Corsican specimens in MNHN as *P. zonata*. New to mainland France: 1 ♂, Lot: Labastide Murat, 24.VI.1980; 1♂, Dordogne: Sarlat Les Eyries, 25.VI.1980, both leg. P. J. Chandler.
1972: 06 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 09 1 ♂. **1981**: 05 1 ?♀. **2019**: 006 1 ♀, 088 1 ♂.

Sciophila corlutea Chandler *in* Chandler & Blasco-Zumeta, 2001

*Published records: CHANDLER & BLASCO-ZUMETA (2001). Distribution: Type 4. Western Europe. Paratypes of this species are from mainland France (Var), Switzerland and the Channel Islands (Jersey). It is one of several species of the *Sciophila lutea* Macquart, 1835 group that have localised ranges within Europe and other parts of the Palaearctic, and has not yet been recorded elsewhere.
1972: 03 1 ♂ (holotype of *S. corlutea*). **1990**: 01 1 ♂ (paratype of *S. corlutea*).

Sciophila interrupta (Winnertz, 1864)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.
2019: 211 1 ♂. **2021**: 306 1 ♀.

Subfamily **Mycetophilinae** Newman, 1834

Tribe **Exechiini** Edwards, 1925

#Allodia lugens (Wiedemann, 1817)

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913), EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.
1928: 04. **1972**: 03 1 ♂, 04 1 ♂, 07 1 ♂. **1976**: 02 2 ♂. **2019**: 070 1 ♂, 114 1 ♂.

#Allodia ornaticollis (Meigen, 1818)

** Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, in the Atlantic Islands (Canary Islands, Madeira) and North Africa.
1972: 03 1 ♂, 04 1 ♂.

Allodiopsis rustica (Edwards, 1941)

*Published records: MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
1972: 12 4 ♂ 4 ♀, 13 3 ♂ 1 ♀. **2019**: 047 3 ♂ 2 ♀, 056 1 ♂, 069 1 ♂, 075 1 ♂, 128 1 ♀, 129 1 ♂, 160 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 028 3 ♀.

Anatella concava Plassmann, 1990

*Published records: CASPERS (1991, as *A. longiflagellata* Caspers, 1991). Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region and southern Europe. CASPERS (1991) recorded it from Corsica and Turkey; PLASSMANN (1990) had described it from Hungary. BANAMAR *et al*. (2020) recorded it from Morocco. Also new to mainland France (1 ♂, Ardèche:

Chassezac river, 21.V.2004, leg. P. Withers) and Montenegro (1 ♂, Durmitor, 3-9.VIII.1987, leg. V. Kekić, in G. Bächli collection).

1972: 01 3 ♂, 04 1 ♂, 07 1 ♂. **1976**: 02 1 ♂ (all paratypes of *A. longiflagellata*).

Brachycampta alternans (Zetterstedt, 1838)

*Published records: Kuntze (1913), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

2019: 056 1 ♂, 113 1 ♂, 122 1 ♂, 129 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 2 ♂.

Brachycampta foliifera Strobl, 1910

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

2019: 070 3 ♂.

#***Brachycampta pistillata*** Lundström, 1911

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe and North Africa, also in the Atlantic Islands (Madeira).

2019: 090 1 ♂.

Brevicornu auriculatum (Edwards, 1925)

** Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1972: 03 1 ♂.

Brevicornu fissicauda (Lundström, 1911)

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

1928: 06.

#***Brevicornu griseicolle*** (Staeger, 1840)

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands.

1928: 02. **1963**: 03 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 1 ♂, 03 9 ♂, 04 15 ♂, 07 1 ♂, 12 2 ♂, 13 1 ♂. **1976**: 02 8 ♂. **1981**: 03a 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 5 ♂, 009 1 ♂, 029 2 ♂, 045 1 ♂, 047 2 ♂, 070 2 ♂, 097 1 ♂, 099 1 ♂, 101 1 ♂, 110 1 ♂, 112 1 ♂ 113 2 ♂, 133 1 ♂, 147 1 ♂, 195 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂, 028 1 ♂.

Brevicornu improvisum Zaitzev, 1992

** Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe. First recorded from mainland France by Tissot *et al*. (2021) from Doubs: Lac de Remoray.

1972: 07 1 ♂, 13 1 ♂. **2019**: 017 1 ♂, 029 1 ♂, 086 1 ♂, 093 1 ♂, 099 1 ♂, 100 1 ♂, 101 1 ♂, 146 1 ♂, 147 1 ♂, 174 1 ♂.

#***Brevicornu intermedium*** (Santos Abreu, 1920)

** Distribution: Type 3. Western Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands. Also new to mainland France: 1 ♂, Hérault: cascade de l'Abeil, 700 m, 18.IX.77, leg. L. Matile (MNHN).

1972: 01 1 ♂, 02 2 ♂, 03 3 ♂, 04 1 ♂, 06 1 ♂, 12 1 ♂, 13 1 ♂. **1976**: 01 1 ♂, 02 15 ♂. **2019**: 047 1 ♂, 069 1 ♂, 070 1 ♂, 111 1 ♂, 129 1 ♂. **2020**: 028 1 ♂.

Brevicornu nigrofuscum (Lundström, 1909)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

2019: 029 2 ♂, 093 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂.

Brevicornu proximum (Staeger, 1840)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
2020: 027 1 ♂.

Brevicornu serenum (Winnertz, 1864)

** Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.
1972: 04 6 ♂, 06 1 ♂, 09 1 ♂, 13 1 ♂. **1976**: 02 10 ♂ 1 ♀. **1981**: 02a 5 ♂ 2 ♀, 03a 1 ♂, 04a 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 5 ♂, 070 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 7 ♂ 1 ♀.

#***Brevicornu sericoma*** (Meigen, 1830)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe and North Africa, also in the Atlantic Islands.
1928: 04, 07. **1972**: 01 33 ♂, 02 2 ♂, 03 20 ♂, 04 16 ♂, 06 5 ♂, 12 4 ♂, 13 1 ♂. **1976**: 01 2 ♂, 02 4 ♂. **2019**: 006 6 ♂, 047 2 ♂, 070 3 ♂, 186 1 ♂, 187 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 5 ♂.

#***Brevicornu verralli*** (Edwards, 1925)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands.
1928: 02.

#***Cordyla brevicornis*** (Staeger, 1840)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
2020: 027 1 ♂.

#***Cordyla crassicornis*** Meigen, 1818

New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands.
1978: 03 1 ♂. **2020**: 028 1 ♂.

Cordyla fissa Edwards, 1925

*Published records: MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
1964: 02 1 ♂.

#***Cordyla fusca*** Meigen, 1804

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
2020: 153 1 ♂.

Cordyla insons Laštovka & Matile, 1974

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
2019: 101 1 ♂, 211 1 ♂, 219 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂. **2021**: 078 1 ♂.

#***Cordyla murina*** Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
1928: 02 1 ♂. **1978**: 05 1 ♂, 08 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 1 ♂, 073 1 ♂, 101 1 ♂, 150 1 ♂, 225 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂.

#***Cordyla nitidula*** Edwards, 1925

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
2019: 149 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂. **2021**: 164 1 ♂, 295 1 ♂, 296 1 ♂, 310 1 ♂, 329 1 ♂.

Cordyla semiflava (Staeger, 1840)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
2019: 107 1 ♂, 109 1 ♂, 114 1 ♂, 122 1 ♂, 124 1 ♂, 171 1 ♂.

#Cordyla styliforceps (Bukowski, 1934)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 7. Mediterranean region, Canary Islands and North Africa.
2019: 120 2 ♂, 129 1 ♂. **2020**: 147 1 ♂, 148 1 ♂, 151 2 ♂. **2021**: 195 1 ♂.

#Exechia bicincta (Staeger, 1840)

*Published records: Edwards (1928, queried as based on a female, was correctly named), Matile (1977, repeats Edwards' query). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe and in North Africa.
1928: 02 1 ♀. **2019**: 127 1 ♀, 220 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂. **2021**: 220 1 ♂.

Exechia cincta Winnertz, 1864

New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
1978: 04 1 ♂. **2019**: 070 2 ♀. **2020**: 027 1 ♂.

Exechia dorsalis (Staeger, 1840)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe and in North Africa.
2019: 006 1♂, 023 1♂, 121 1♂, 211 1♂ 1♀. **2020**: 027 6♂ 1♀, 028 2♂.

#Exechia fulva Santos Abreu, 1920

*Published records: Edwards (1928, as *E. confinis* Winnertz, 1864, "abundant everywhere in the mountains"), Matile (1977, as *E. peyerimhoffi* Burghele-Balacesco, 1966). Distribution: Type 7. Mediterranean region, more widely in southern Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands.
1928: 01 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 1 ♂, 03 2 ♂, 04 2 ♂, 06 3 ♂, 13 2 ♂. **1976**: 01 1 ♂. **1978**: 03 1 ♂. **2019**: 108 1 ♂, 109 1 ♂, 147 1 ♂, 151 1 ♂, 154 1 ♂. **2020**: 028 1 ♂, 141 1 ♂, 150 1 ♂, 151 1 ♂.

#Exechia fusca (Meigen, 1804)

*Published records: Kuntze [1913, as *E. fungorum* (De Geer, 1776)], Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe and North Africa, also in the Atlantic Islands. Edwards (1928) thought that Kuntze's record might refer to *E. confinis* as he had not seen *E. fusca* in Corsica.
1964: 02 4 ♂. **1972**: 01 4 ♂, 03 8 ♂, 04 5 ♂, 06 18 ♂, 07 2 ♂, 12 4 ♂, 13 4 ♂. **1981**: 02b 1 ♂. **2019**: 070 7 ♂, 093 4 ♂, 107 1 ♂, 113 3 ♂, 114 1 ♂, 121 2 ♂, 122 1 ♂, 123 2 ♂, 124 5 ♂, 125 3 ♂, 126 4 ♂, 127 1 ♂, 133 1 ♂, 154 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 10 ♂, 028 several ♂, 029 53 ♂, 177 1 ♂.

Exechia nigroscutellata Landrock, 1912

New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
1978: 04 1 ♂.

Exechia repandoides Caspers, 1984

*Published records: Matile (1977, as **E. repanda* Johannsen, 1912). Distribution: Type 3. Western Europe and North Africa. European records of *Exechia repanda* Johannsen, 1912 were found to be a distinct species, described as *E. neorepanda* Lindemann *in* Lindemann, Søli & Kjærandsen, 2021 (Lindemann *et al*., 2021) but the

Corsican record was found to relate to *E. repandoides*, a widespread species in western Europe and which has also been found to occur in Morocco (EL MOUDEN *et al*., 2024).

1972: 13 1 ♂. **2019**: 023 1 ♂.

Exechia separata Lundström, 1912

New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe and the Mediterranean region.

1978: 04 1 ♂ 2 ♀.

#Exechia seriata (Meigen, 1830)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

2019: 006 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 069 1 ♀, 070 3 ♀. **2020**: 027 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 028 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **2021**: 091 1 ♀, 329 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

Exechia spinuligera Lundström, 1912

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

2020: 072 1♂.

Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *coremura Edwards, 1928

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 6. Western Mediterranean. This species was described from Corsica, and has been recorded from Spain, Portugal, Morocco and Algeria.

1928: 01 2 ♂ 1 ♀ (syntypes of *E. coremura*).

Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *intersecta (Meigen, 1818)

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913, as *Exechia intersecta*), EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

2019: 156 1 ♂.

Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *jenkinsoni (Edwards, 1925)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 3. Western Palaearctic, widespread in central and southern Europe.

1928: 01 1 ♂, 02 1 ♂, 03 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 04 2 ♂.

Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *unguiculata (Lundström, 1911)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1928: 03, 04, "common". **1972**: 04 1 ♂ 2 ♀. **1978**: 09 1 ♂ 3 ♀. **2019**: 029 1 ♀, 093 1 ♂.

Exechiopsis* (*Exechiopsis*) *vizzavonensis Edwards, 1928

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region.

1928: 01 1 ♂ (holotype of *E. vizzavonensis*)

Exechiopsis* (*Xenexechia*) *leptura (Meigen, 1830)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1928: 01 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 1 ♂, 07 1 ♂.

Pseudexechia tuomikoskii Kjærandsen, 2009

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.

2019: 109 1 ♂.

#Rymosia affinis Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: Edwards (1928, as *Rhymosia gracilipes* Dziedzicki, 1910), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe and in North Africa.
1972: 06 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 07 1 ♀. **1990**: 01 1 ♀. **2019**: 150 1 ♂.

#Rymosia beaucournui Matile, 1963

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region, widespread, including North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia), Sardinia, Malta and Israel.
2019: 225 1 ♂.

Rymosia fasciata (Meigen, 1804)

New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.
1978: 03 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

Rymosia spinipes Winnertz, 1864

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in the Atlantic Islands.
2021: 088 1 ♂, 091 2 ♂, 164 1 ♂.

#Stigmatomeria crassicornis (Stannius, 1831)

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
1928: 04. **1972**: 01 1 ♂, 09 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 12 25 ♂ 15 ♀. **1981**: 06b 1 ♀. **2019**: 006 3 ♂ 4 ♀, 009 1 ♂, 023 1 ♀, 043 1 ♂, 047 4 ♀, 070 8 ♂ 8 ♀, 072 1 ♀, 093 1 ♀, 127 1 ♂, 156 1 ♀, 187 1 ♀. **2020**: 027 9 ♂ 6 ♀, 028 1 ♂ 6 ♀.

#Tarnania dziedzickii (Edwards, 1941)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
2020: 150 1 ♀.

Tribe **Mycetophilini** Newman, 1834

Dynatosoma cochleare Strobl, 1895

*Published records: Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
1972: 06 2 ♂.

Dynatosoma fuscicorne (Meigen, 1818)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.
2020: 028 1 ♂.

Dynatosoma majus Landrock, 1912

*Published records: Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in southern Europe.
1972: 06 1 ♀. **1981**: 01a 1 ♀. **2019**: 030 1♂ 1 ♀, 041 1 ♀, 047 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 134 1 ♀.

Epicypta scatophora (Perris, 1849)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in central and southern Europe.
2021: 044 1 ♂.

Epicypta torquata Matile, 1977

*Published records: CHANDLER (1981). Distribution: Type 3. Western Palaearctic, widespread in central and southern Europe.

1978: 05 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 1 ♂, 023 1 ♂, 070 1 ♂, 215 1 ♀. **2020**: 027 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 028 5 ♂ 2 ♀.

Mycetophila adumbrata Mik, 1884

** Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe. Also new to mainland France: 1 ♂, Savoie: Pugny-Chatenod, 25.VII.2003, leg. P. Withers.

1972: 06 1 ♂. **1978**: 09 1 ♀. **1981**: 02a 1 ♂. **2019**: 008 1 ♂, 047 4 ♂ 2 ♀, 070 4 ♂ 1 ♀, 107 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂ 5 ♀, 028 several ♂ ♀.

#Mycetophila alea Laffoon, 1965

** Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe and North Africa.

1972: 06 1 ♂, 12 1♂. **1976**: 02 1 ♂. **1981**: 04b 2 ♂. **2019**: 006 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 009 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 029 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 047 1 ♂, 070 13 ♂ 9 ♀, 074 1 ♂, 092 1 ♂, 112 1 ♀, 114 1 ♂, 187 3 ♂, 200 1 ♂ 2 ♀. **2020**: 027 4 ♂, 028 numerous ♂ ♀. **2021**: 089 1 ♂, 090 1 ♀, 091 1 ♂, 164 1 ♂, 294 1 ♀, 374 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

Mycetophila autumnalis Lundström, 1909

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

2020: 027 3♂.

Mycetophila blanda Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1964: 02 3 ♂ 1 ♀. **1978**: 04 1 ♂, 08 1 ♀, 09 2 ♂ 1 ♀. **2019**: 006 11 ♂ 11 ♀, 023 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 029 24 ♂ 22 ♀, 030 1 ♂, 047 9 ♂ 5 ♀, 069 1 ♀, 070 2 ♂ 4 ♀, 093 35 ♂ 24 ♀, 099 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 100 1 ♀, 101 1 ♂, 111 1 ♂, 112 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 113 2 ♀, 114 1 ♂, 117 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 148 1 ♂, 174 1 ♂, 178 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 195 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 4 ♂, 028 11 ♂.

#Mycetophila britannica Laštovka & Kidd, 1975

*Published records: the records of *M. lineola* Meigen by KUNTZE (1913) and EDWARDS (1928: 02 1 ♂) probably refer to *M. britannica*. Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands.

1928: 02 1 ♂. **1972**: 13 numerous ♂. **1978**: 04 1 ♀, 05 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 06 1 ♀, 07 2 ♂. **2019**: 006 2 ♂ 5 ♀, 023 3 ♂ 2 ♀, 029 28 ♂ 9 ♀, 041 2 ♂, 043 2 ♂, 047 5 ♂ 12 ♀, 069 1 ♀, 070 39 ♂ 25 ♀, 071 1 ♂ 6 ♀, 078 1♂, 093 9 ♂ 3 ♀, 098 1 ♂, 110 1 ♂, 114 1 ♀, 117 1 ♂, 124 1 ♂, 137 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 154 1 ♂, 178 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 187 2 ♀, 195 2 ♂ 3 ♀. **2020**: 027 6 ♂ 2 ♀, 028 11 ♂, 177 1 ♂. **2021**: 306 4 ♀, 374 2 ♀.

Mycetophila caudata Staeger, 1840

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

2019: 070 1 ♂, 071 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 2 ♂, 028 1 ♂. **2021**: 296 1 ♀.

Mycetophila corsica Edwards, 1928

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region (Corsica only). This species remains known only from the holotype. EDWARDS (1928) compared it to *M. edwardsi* Lundström, 1913, as it has similar wing markings with the preapical marking reaching back before the tip of R_1. The

gonostylus (Edwards, 1928: fig. 1g, g') is, however, quite distinct and should enable its recognition if rediscovered.

1928: 06 1 ♂ (holotype of *M. corsica*).

Mycetophila curviseta Lundström, 1911

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

2019: 006 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 2 ♂, 028 1 ♂.

Mycetophila czizekii Landrock, 1911

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

1928: 05 1 ♂.

Mycetophila dentata Lundström, 1913

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

2019: 137 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂.

#***Mycetophila edwardsi*** Lundström, 1913

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands.

1928: 06, "rather common". **1972**: 01 5 ♂ 3 ♀, 02 10 ♂ 8 ♀, 03 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 04 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 06 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 13 1 ♂. **1976**: 02 1 ♀. **1981**: 01a 1 ♂, 02a 1 ♂. **2019**: 029 1 ♂, 041 1 ♂, 043 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 047 2 ♀, 069 1 ♀, 070 19 ♂ 11 ♀, 071 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 187 1 ♀, 227 1 ♀. **2020**: 140 1 ♀, 153 1 ♂. **2021**: 139 1 ♂.

#***Mycetophila formosa*** Lundström, 1911

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.

1928: 04 2 ♂. **1972**: 04 1 ♂. **1976**: 02 1 ♂.

Mycetophila ichneumonea Say, 1823

*Published records: Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

1972: 03 15 ♂ 21 ♀.

Mycetophila lamellata Lundström, 1911

‡New to Corsica and to France. Distribution: Type 3. Western Palaearctic, widespread in central and southern Europe. Also new to mainland France: 1 ♂, Pyrénées-Orientales: gorges de Kakouetta, VII.1962, leg. L. Matile (MNHN); 6 ♂, Seine-et-Marne: Fontainebleau, Le Gros Fouteau, 20.V.1989, leg. P. J. Chandler; 1 ♂, Oise: Compiègne, étang de Saint-Pierre, 13.V.1989, leg. P. J. Chandler.

2019: 047 4 ♂.

Mycetophila lastovkai Caspers, 1984

‡New to Corsica and to France. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe. Also new to mainland France: 1 ♂, Morbihan: south of Stival, 20.VI.1980, leg. P. J. Chandler; 1 ♂, Rhône Alpes: bois de la Flachère, 14.IX.1991, leg. P. Withers.

2019: 070 1 ♂.

Mycetophila luctuosa Meigen, 1830

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913), EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

1972: 06 1 ♂. **2019**: 070 1 ♂.

Mycetophila lunata Meigen, 1804

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

2019: 070 5 ♂.

#Mycetophila marginata Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913), EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.

1928: "common". **1964**: 02 2 ♂. **1972**: 01 5 ♂, 04 14 ♂, 06 15 ♂, 13 5 ♂. **1976**: 01 12 ♂, 02 14 ♂. **2019**: 029 1 ♂, 030 1 ♂, 043 1 ♂, 070 2 ♂, 093 1 ♂, 112 1 ♂, 113 1 ♂, 129 2 ♂, 151 1 ♂.

Mycetophila mohilevensis Dziedzicki, 1884

*Published records: MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

1972: 03 3 ♂, 06 1 ♂. **1981**: 01a 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 02a 1 ♂.

Mycetophila nigrofusca Dziedzicki, 1884

‡New to Corsica and to France. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe. Also new to mainland France: 3 ♂, Doubs: ravin de Valbois, 30.VII.2009, leg. P. Withers; 1 ♂, Ariège: near Laramade, 15.X.1978, leg. P. J. Chandler.

2019: 070 1 ♂.

Mycetophila occultans Lundström, 1913

** Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1972: 06 1 ♂. **2019**: 070 1 ♂. **2020**: 028 2 ♂.

#Mycetophila ocellus Walker, 1848

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, also in the Atlantic Islands.

1928: "rather common". **1972**: 01 31 ♂ 5 ♀, 02 3 ♂ 2 ♀, 03 5 ♂ 5 ♀, 04 34 ♂ 32 ♀, 06 3 ♂ 2 ♀, 07 2 ♂, 13 2 ♀. **1976**: 01 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 02 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **1978**: 05 1 ♂. **1981**: 06b 1 ♂. **2019**: 043 2 ♂ 4 ♀, 047 1 ♂, 070 2 ♂, 128 1 ♀, 132 1 ♂.

#Mycetophila ornata Stephens, 1846

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1928: 08 1 ♂ (only gnat recorded at this locality). **1978**: 09 1 ♂.

#Mycetophila perpallida Chandler, 1993

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913, as *M. punctata* Meigen, 1804), EDWARDS [1928, as **M. fungorum* (De Geer, 1776)], MATILE (1977, as *M. fungorum*), CHANDLER (1993). Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands. As *M. fungorum* has not been seen from Corsica it is concluded that the published records under that name relate to *M. perpallida*.

1928: 05 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 3 ♂, 06 19 ♂. **1976**: 01 1 ♂, 06 19 ♂. **1978**: 06 1 ♂. **1981**: 03b, 05. **2019**: 006 11 ♂, 023 4 ♂, 029 35 ♂, 069 1 ♂, 070 18 ♂, 093 8 ♂, 101 1 ♂, 107 1 ♂, 108 1 ♂, 109 1 ♂, 114 1 ♂, 117 1 ♂, 127 1 ♂, 129 1 ♂, 211 3 ♂, 227 3 ♂, 242 1 ♂. **2020**: 028 numerous ♂, 138 1 ♂, 140 3 ♂, 141 3 ♂, 142 1 ♂, 147 3 ♂, 148 2 ♂. **2021**: 149 4 ♂, 306 5 ♂, 310 1 ♂, 374

1 ♂, 447 3 ♂.

#Mycetophila pictula Meigen, 1830

*Published records: Edwards [1928, *as M. bimaculata* (Fabricius, 1805)], Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe and in North Africa, also in the Atlantic Islands.

1928: 06 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 1 ♂, 04 1 ♂, 06 1 ♂. **1978**: 04 1 ♂, 05 1 ♀.

Mycetophila pumila Winnertz, 1864

** Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in the Atlantic Islands.

1972: 06 1 ♀. **2019**: 043 1 ♂, 070 2 ♂. **2020**: 028 1 ♂.

Mycetophila quadra Lundström, 1909

*Published records: Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Western Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1964: 02 5 ♂ 1 ♀.

Mycetophila rudis Winnertz, 1864

‡New to Corsica and to France. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe. Also new to mainland France: 1 ♂, Pyrénées-Atlantiques: south of Etsaut, 22.V.1980, leg. P.J. Chandler.

2019: 070 1 ♂.

Mycetophila signata Meigen, 1830

*Published records: Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe. Records by Kuntze (1913) and Edwards (1928, 1 ♀) could have referred to any species of the *signata* group.

2019: 006 6 ♂, 008 1 ♂, 009 1 ♂, 047 2 ♂, 070 11 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂, 028 2 ♂.

#Mycetophila signatoides Dziedzicki, 1884

** Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1972: 06 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 12 5 ♂ 1 ♀. **2019**: 006 2 ♂, 029 1 ♂, 069 1 ♂, 070 16 ♂ 9 ♀, 071 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 4 ♂.

#Mycetophila sordida van der Wulp, 1874

** Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe and in North Africa.

1972: 01 7 ♂ 3 ♀, 04 3 ♂ 5 ♀.

#Mycetophila spectabilis Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.

1928: 04 1 ♂. **1963**: 03 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 2 ♂, 03 3 ♂ 3 ♀, 04 3 ♂, 06 1 ♂, 12 5 ♂, 13 1 ♂. **1978**: 05 1 ♂. **1981**: 06b 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 2 ♂, 047 3 ♂, 069 1 ♂, 070 10 ♂, 074 1 ♂, 187 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂, 028 several ♂.

#Mycetophila stolida Walker, 1856

*Published records: Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

1964: 02 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 3 ♂.

#Mycetophila strigatoides (Landrock, 1927)

*Published records: MATILE (1977, as *M. pseudoquadroides* Matile, 1967). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.

1972: 01 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 02 1 ♀, 03 3 ♂ 2 ♀, 04 2 ♂ 4 ♀, 06 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 13 3 ♂ 1 ♀ **1976**: 02 1 ♂. **2019**: 023 1 ♂, 153 2 ♂. **2021**: 120 1 ♂, 154 1 ♂.

Mycetophila stylata (Dziedzicki, 1884)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe. Recorded as new to mainland France by TISSOT *et al*. (2021) from Doubs: lac de Remoray.

1928: 06 1 ♂. **1964**: 02 4 ♂. **1972**: 06 1 ♂, 13 1 ♂. **1978**: 05 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 2 ♂.

Mycetophila stylatiformis Landrock, 1925

New to Corsica and to France. Distribution: Type 3. Western Palaearctic, widespread in central and western Europe.

1978: 09 1 ♂. **2019**: 029 1 ♂, 047 5 ♂, 070 14 ♂, 071 1 ♂, 093 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 6 ♂, 028 several ♂.

Mycetophila tridentata Lundström, 1911

New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

1972: 02 1 ♀.

Mycetophila trinotata Staeger, 1840

** Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, also in the Atlantic Islands.

1972: 04 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

#Mycetophila unicolor Stannius, 1831

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe and in North Africa, also in the Atlantic Islands.

1928: 06, "rather common". **2019**: 072 1 ♀. **2021**: 120 2 ♀.

Mycetophila uninotata Zetterstedt, 1852

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

2020: 027 1 ♂, 058 1 ♂.

#Mycetophila vittipes Zetterstedt, 1852

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands.

1928: 05 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 16 ♂ 6 ♀, 02 1 ♂, 03 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 04 4 ♂ 3 ♀, 06 1 ♂. **1976**: 02 1 ♂ 2 ♀.

#Phronia basalis Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913), EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.

1972: 04 1 ♂. **2020**: 149 3 ♂ 4 ♀, 150 1 ♂, 151 1 ♂ 2 ♀.

#Phronia biarcuata (Becker, 1908)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928, as *P. praecox* Winnertz, 1864), MATILE (1977, as *P. johannae* Steenberg, 1924). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands.

1972: 01 42 ♂ 32 ♀, 03 2 ♂, 04 21 ♂ 21 ♀, 06 2 ♀, 13 3 ♂ 3 ♀. **1976**: 01 1 ♀, 02 7 ♂. **1978**: 05 2 ♂, 08 1 ♂. **2019**: 029 2 ♂, 070 2 ♂ 2 ♀. **2020**: 027 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

Phronia cinerascens Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: Kuntze (1913), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.

1928: 01 4 ♂, 02 3 ♂, "very abundant". **1972**: 01 69 ♂, 02 43 ♂, 03 45 ♂, 04 260 ♂, 06 3 ♂, 07 2 ♂, 12 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 13 5 ♂. **1976**: 01 2 ♂, 02 9 ♂. **1978**: 05 1 ♂, 09 1 ♂. **1981**: 02a 1 ♂. **2019**: 071 1 ♂.

#Phronia conformis (Walker, 1856)

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

1928: 05 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 1 ♂, 02 1 ♂, 03 2 ♂, 04 1 ♂, 12 1 ♂. **2019**: 047 1 ♂, 070 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂, 028 several ♂.

Phronia coritanica Chandler, 1992

*Published records: Matile (1977, as *P. bicolor*), Chandler (1992). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

1964: 02 1 ♂. **1972**: 02 2 ♂, 03 2 ♂, 04 6 ♂. **1976**: 01 1 ♂. **2019**: 041 1 ♂.

Phronia exigua (Zetterstedt, 1852)

*Published records: Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.

1972: 01 1 ♂, 03 2 ♂, 04 1 ♂, 06 3 ♂, 07 1 ♂. **1976**: 02 2 ♂. **1978**: 05 1 ♂, 09 1 ♂. **1981**: 04b 1 ♂. **2019**: 029 3 ♂, 070 1 ♂.

Phronia flavipes Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

1928: 05. **1972**: 04 1 ♂. **1978**: 01 1 ♂.

Phronia humeralis Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: Edwards (1928, as *P. forcipula* Winnertz, 1864 in part). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1972: 04 2 ♂.

Phronia nigricornis (Zetterstedt, 1852)

** Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.

1972: 04 6 ♂, 06 3 ♂, 12 1 ♂, 13 2 ♂. **1976**: 02 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 1 ♂, 047 1 ♀, 070 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **2020**: 027 4 ♂ 7 ♀, 028 3 ♂.

#Phronia nitidiventris (van der Wulp, 1859)

*Published records: Kuntze (1913), Edwards (1928, as *P. vitiosa* Winnertz, 1864), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa and the Atlantic Islands.

1928: 06 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 5 ♂, 04 3 ♂. **2019**: 006 1 ♂, 069 2 ♂. **2020**: 028 2 ♂. **2021**: 118 1 ♂.

Phronia notata Dziedzicki, 1889

** Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

1972: 04 1 ♂.

Phronia obtusa Winnertz, 1864

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
2019: 047 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 2 ♂.

Phronia signata Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977, as *P. austriaca* Winnertz, 1864). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
1928: 06 1 ♂. **1964**: 01 1 ♂, 02 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 1 ♂, 03 2 ♂, 04 1 ♂, 06 1 ♂, 12 12 ♂, 13 1 ♂. **1976**: 02 1 ♂. **1978**: 04 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 5 ♂, 009 14 ♂, 041 3 ♂, 047 58 ♂, 068 1 ♂, 069 15 ♂, 070 107 ♂, 072 2 ♂, 134 3 ♂, 156 1 ♂, 187 27 ♂, 200 2 ♂, 204 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 6 ♂, 028 numerous ♂.

Phronia strenua Winnertz, 1864

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.
2019: 006 1 ♂, 029 1 ♂.

#Phronia tenuis Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
1928: 03, 04. **1972**: 01 3 ♂, 02 7 ♂, 04 17 ♂, 06 2 ♂, 07 1 ♂, 12 6 ♂, 13 2 ♂.

Phronia triangularis Winnertz, 1864

**. Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.
1972: 01 1 ♂, 03 1 ♂, 04 2 ♂, 12 2 ♂.

Phronia tyrrhenica Edwards, 1928

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977), CASPERS (1991). Distribution: Type 6. Mediterranean region. EDWARDS (1928) referred to two forms of *P. forcipula* Winnertz, 1864 in the structure of the terminalia, one agreeing with British examples and Dziedzicki's figures (but thus corresponding to *P. humeralis* which he had then identified as *P. forcipula*) and the other with "the middle division of the outer clasper much larger and ending in a long point", which he called var. *tyrrhenica*. GAGNÉ (1975) raised it to species rank. Edwards was wrong in his interpretation of the figures by DZIEDZICKI (1915) as they correctly represent *P. forcipula*, a distinct species from *P. humeralis*. CASPERS (1991) discussed its characters and figured the terminalia; he also cited records for mainland France, Greece and Cyprus.
1928: 03 1 ♂, 04 1 ♂, "abundant". **1972**: 01 45 ♂ 12 ♀, 04 5 ♂ 2 ♀, 06 2 ♀. **1976**: 01 1 ♀. **1978**: 05 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 09 3 ♂.

Phronia willistoni Dziedzicki, 1889

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.
1928: "rather common". **1972**: 01 5 ♂, 02 3 ♂, 07 2 ♂. **1978**: 05 1 ♂, 09 5 ♂.

Platurocypta punctum (Stannius, 1831)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.
2020: 027 2 ♂ 3 ♀.

Platurocypta testata (Edwards, 1925)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.
2019: 006 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 071 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **2020**: 027 11 ♂ 9 ♀, 028 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 106 1 ♂, 144 1 ♀.

#***Sceptonia flavipuncta*** Edwards, 1925

*Published records: Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.
1964: 02 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 3 ♂, 03 1 ♂, 12 5 ♂. **2019**: 006 5 ♂ 9 ♀, 029 3 ♂, 070 6 ♂ 1 ♀, 187 1 ♂ 1 ♀. **2020**: 027 20 ♂ 7 ♀, 028 numerous ♂ ♀, 140 1 ♂. **2021**: 143 1 ♂.

#***Sceptonia membranacea*** Edwards, 1925

** Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
1972: 12 2 ♂. **1981**: 02a 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 2 ♂, 070 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 2 ♂.

#***Sceptonia nigra*** (Meigen, 1804)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.
2019: 023 1 ♂, 029 2 ♂, 131 1 ♂, 153 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 2 ♂. **2021**: 295 1 ♂.

Trichonta apicalis Strobl, 1898

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977) (as *T. vernalis* Landrock, 1913). Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
1928: 01 1 ♂.

Trichonta clavigera Lundström, 1913

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
1928: 05 1 ♂.

Trichonta falcata Lundström, 1911

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.
2019: 187 1 ♂.

#***Trichonta foeda*** Loew, 1869

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
2021: 139 1 ♂.

Trichonta fragilis Gagné, 1981

*Published records: Gagné (1981). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.
1972: 04 1 ♂ (paratype of *T. fragilis*). **2019**: 070 1 ♂.

Trichonta melanura (Staeger, 1840)

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.
2019: 006 1 ♂, 047 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂.

Trichonta submaculata (Staeger, 1840)

*Published records: Gagné (1981, listed as seen from Corsica but without locality data included). Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

#***Trichonta vitta*** (Meigen, 1830)

*Published records: Gagné (1981). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe, also in North Africa.
1972: 03 1 ♂, 04 3 ♂, 06 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 1 ♀, 122 1 ♂.

#Zygomyia humeralis (Wiedemann, 1817)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 3. Widespread in Europe, also in North Africa. The record by EDWARDS (1928) of a female could have referred to any member of its species group.

1972: 02 1 ♂. **1976**: 02 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 3 ♂. **2020**: 027 1 ♂.

Zygomyia pictipennis (Staeger, 1840)

** Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

1972: 12 1 ♂.

Zygomyia semifusca (Meigen, 1818)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977) (both as *Mycetophila semifusca*). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

1928: 02 1 ♀. **1972**: 02 1 ♂, 03 1 ♀, 04 2 ♂, 07 2 ♂, 13 1 ♂. **2019**: 006 1 ♂, 029 2 ♀, 069 1 ♀, 089 1 ♂, 100 1 ♀, 101 1 ♂, 108 1 ♀, 114 1 ♂, 171 1 ♀.

#Zygomyia valeriae Chandler, 1991

** Distribution: Type 4. Widespread in Europe.

1972: 06 1 ♂.

#Zygomyia valida Winnertz, 1864

‡New to Corsica. Distribution: Type 2. Palaearctic, widespread in Europe and in North Africa, also in the Atlantic Islands.

2019: 029 1 ♂. **2020**: 027 2 ♂. **2021**: 164 1 ♀.

#Zygomyia vara (Staeger, 1840)

*Published records: EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Distribution: Type 1. Holarctic, widespread in Europe.

1928: 01 1 ♂. **1972**: 01 2 ♂ 1 ♀. **2019**: 029 2 ♀.

SPECIES REQUIRING CONFIRMATION

The following 14 species have been published as present in Corsica but require confirmation as most of them could have been misinterpreted, and specimens have not been examined.

Bolitophila* (*Bolitophila*) *cinerea Meigen, 1818

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913), EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). This is a Holarctic species, which is widespread in the Palaearctic and also found in Greenland.

Isoneuromyia semirufa (Meigen, 1818)

Published records: MATILE (1977). Widespread in the Palaearctic. This is probably correct but no records are available.

Orfelia fasciata (Meigen, 1804)

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913, as *Platyura fasciata*), EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Widespread in Europe and in North Africa (Morocco).

Macrocera fastuosa Loew, 1869

*Published records: KUNTZE (1913), EDWARDS (1928), MATILE (1977). Widespread in Europe.

Coelosia tenella (Zetterstedt, 1852)

*Published records: Kuntze (1913, as *C. flavicauda* Winnertz, 1864), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Widespread in the Palaearctic. Not recorded from mainland France.

Neuratelia nemoralis (Meigen, 1818)

*Published records: Kuntze (1913, as *Anaclinia nemoralis*), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977, queried). Widespread in the Palaearctic but needs confirmation since the discovery of *N. spinosa* in Corsica.

Polylepta guttiventris (Zetterstedt, 1852)

*Published records: Kuntze (1913), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). A Holarctic species, which needs confirmation since the finding of *P. zonata* in Corsica.

Allodiopsis domestica (Meigen, 1830)

*Published records: Kuntze (1913, as *Rhymosia domestica*), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). A Holarctic species, widespread in Europe, but the record by Kuntze (1913) was prior to recognition of *A. rustica* as a distinct species by Edwards (1941).

Exechia confinis Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: Kuntze (1913), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). A Palaearctic species, widespread in Europe. The Corsican records are considered to relate to *E. fulva*.

Notolopha cristata (Staeger, 1840)

*Published records: Kuntze (1913, as *Rhymosia cristata*), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Palaearctic, widespread in Europe. Probably correct but no specimens are available.

Pseudexechia trisignata (Edwards, 1913)

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Palaearctic, widespread in Europe. Recorded prior to revision of the genus and separation of *P. tuomikoskii*.

Mycetophila unipunctata Meigen, 1818

*Published records: Kuntze (1913), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Holarctic, widespread in Europe, but the record could have related to *M. britannica* or an allied species.

Mycetophila xanthopyga Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: Kuntze (1913), Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Western Palaearctic, widespread in Europe.

Phronia forcipula Winnertz, 1864

*Published records: Edwards (1928), Matile (1977). Holarctic, widespread in Europe. See discussion under *P. tyrrhenica*.

Remarks on some species

Macrorrhyncha hugoi Kjærandsen & Chandler, 2011

Kjærandsen & Chandler (2011) compared this species with *M. rostrata* (Zetterstedt, 1851), with which it had earlier been confused and figured the terminalia of both species. It was recorded from Sweden, England and the Channel Islands (Jersey), while *M. rostrata* had also been described from Sweden. Matile (1975) had also recorded *M. rostrata* from France (Seine-et-Oise: Fontainebleau), Finland and Hungary, so it is

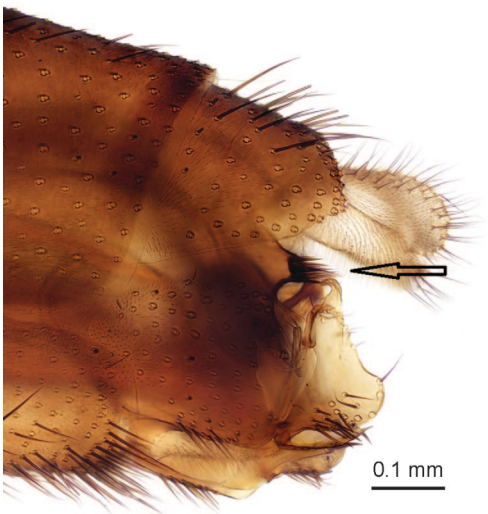

Fig. 1. – *Macrorrhyncha hugoi* Kjærandsen & Chandler, ♂ terminalia, lateral view; brush of setae arrowed (Haute-Corse: Olmi-Cappella, Tartagine, 2-5.VII.2019).

of interest that *M. hugoi* has been found in Corsica. The terminalia of a Corsican specimen are figured here; differences from *rostrata* include the form of the gonostylus and the shorter brush of setae on the dorsal lobe of the gonocoxites, best observed in lateral view (fig. 1, arrowed).

Orfelia persimilis Caspers, 1991

Caspers described this species from a Sardinian holotype and referred to other material from Corsica and Tunisia. It has also been recorded from mainland France (WITHERS, 2007) and Italy (CHANDLER, 2004), and from Morocco (DRIAUACH *et al*., 2022). CHANDLER (2009) suggested that material from Corsica and Tunisia was not conspecific with Sardinian material, which was based on differences in coloration and the form of the apical margin of the gonocoxites. However, all material examined is currently treated as one species. Corsican specimens vary in colour; the mesonotum may be all yellow or with three dark stripes and the abdominal tergites with dark basal bands, or both thorax and abdomen may be more extensively darkened.

Docosia melita Chandler & Gatt, 2000

This species was described from Malta and later recorded from Greece (Corfu) (CHANDLER *et al*., 2006) and Sardinia (CHANDLER, 2009), and EL MOUDEN *et al*. (2024) record it from Gibraltar and Morocco. There is some variation in the width and proximity of the pair of combs of spinose setae within the apical margin of the gonocoxites, in which the Corsican specimens (fig. 2-3 of 2020 specimen) agree quite well with the Maltese types as figured by CHANDLER & GATT (2000). A species complex may be involved but this requires further study.

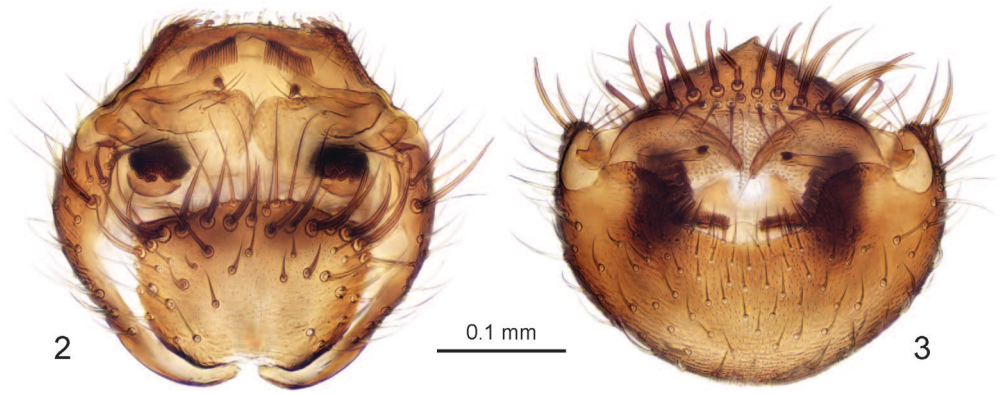

Fig. 2-3. – *Docosia melita* Chandler & Gatt, ♂ terminalia. – **2,** dorsal view. – **3,** ventral view (Corse-du-Sud: Sorbollano, Campu di Bonza, 24.I-22.II.2020).

Edwards (1928) recorded *D. moravica* Landrock, 1916 from Corsica but doubted his identification as the terminalia (Edwards, 1928: fig. 1c, d) did not quite agree with Landrock's figures, which are of a different species correctly interpreted by subsequent authors and recorded from France by Withers *et al*. (2020). The specimens collected by Edwards are a male and female labelled Corte R. Restonica, which have been examined. The female had been labelled "sp near *nigra* Landrock" by Petr Laštovka in 1978, but he had not labelled the male. The terminalia of both specimens had been mounted in Canada balsam by Edwards; those of the male have been remounted in DMHF and it has been identified as *D. melita*, agreeing well with fig. 2-3.

Leia fuscicalcar Edwards, 1928 and ***Leia umbrosa*** Caspers, 1991

Edwards (1928) described *L. fuscicalcar* from a single female, which he considered distinct from allied species in having dark brown spurs to the hind tibia. There are no subsequent records and it may be a senior synonym of *L. umbrosa*. Caspers (1991) described *L. umbrosa* from a single male, which he compared with *L. subfasciata* (Meigen, 1818) and *L. crucigera* Zetterstedt, 1838, with which it agreed in having a three-lobed apical part of the gonostylus, and it is closest to *L. subfasciata* in the terminalia. Figures of both species are provided here to show the difference in proportion of the gonostylar lobes (fig. 4-5).

Caspers (1991) also stated that *L. umbrosa* agreed with *L. fuscicalcar* in having dark brown spurs to the hind tibia, but he considered that they did "not seem to be conspecific" because of differences in body coloration. However, the males recorded here have the hind tibial spurs yellow and scarcely any darker than those of the other tibiae, so there may be infraspecific variation in colour of the spurs. The females considered likely to belong to this species also have yellow spurs but are closer in body coloration to *L. fuscicalcar*. Males have the mesonotum with three dark stripes on a yellow ground, and the scutellum, mediotergite and lower parts of the katepisternum and laterotergite brown. They vary in the colour of the abdomen, some having the tergites entirely dark as in the holotype, while others have a small yellow triangle at each basal corner of tergites 2-6 and one specimen has this extended to an entire basal band on each tergite; all have the sternites entirely yellow. The legs are yellow except for a narrow dark mark at the tip of the hind femur. The females assigned to *L. umbrosa*, by contrast to the males, have the body almost entirely yellow with only a black apical marking on tergite 1, extended forwards as a median stripe; the narrow median dark line also on tergites 2-3 described for *L. fuscicalcar* is absent. A similar colour difference exists between the sexes of *L. subfasciata*, where the male

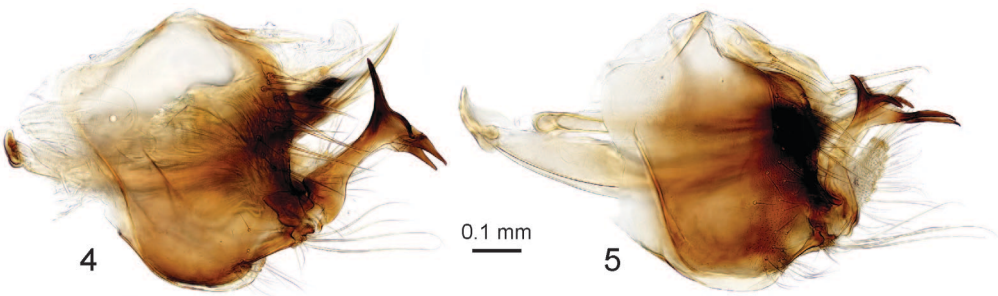

Fig. 4-5. – *Leia* species, ♂ terminalia, lateral view. – **4,** *Leia umbrosa* Caspers (Corse-du-Sud: Zicavo, Ponte di Valpine, 25.VI.2019). – **5,** *L. subfasciata* (Meigen) (Scotland: Inverness-shire, River Feshie, 1.VII. 2014).

has a broad dark median stripe on the tergites that is absent in the female, which supports the assignment of females here. As both *L. fuscicalcar* and *L. umbrosa* have only been recorded in Corsica, and no further females exactly matching *L. fuscicalcar* in coloration have been discovered, it is likely that they are conspecific but this cannot yet be confirmed.

DISCUSSION

In the species list, 206 species are accepted as occurring in Corsica. Of these, 205 (excluding *Lutarpya fulva*) were each assigned to one of the seven international distribution types defined above. Comparison with the Sardinian fauna is based on the total of 119 species recorded from Sardinia by CHANDLER (2009), of which 83 are also recorded from Corsica. Four of the species recorded from Sardinia have been transferred from Type 4 to Type 3 because they have recently been found to occur in North Africa, with increased recording in Morocco, and transfer of some other species will follow the awaited publication of Moroccan records. The totals of species in each type are as follows.

– Type 1 (Holarctic): Corsica 47 species, Sardinia 27 species (21 in common).

– Type 2 (Palaearctic): Corsica 77 species, Sardinia 37 species (26 in common).

– Type 3 (Western Palaearctic): Corsica 28 species, Sardinia 22 species (20 in common).

– Type 4 (European): Corsica 30 species, Sardinia 8 species (4 in common).

– Type 5 (Central and Southern Europe): Corsica 2 species, Sardinia 1 species (none in common).

– Type 6 (Mediterranean Region and Southern Europe): Corsica 18 species, Sardinia 18 species (8 in common).

– Type 7 (As 6 but also in the Atlantic Islands): Corsica 4 species, Sardinia 6 species (4 in common).

The Mediterranean fauna of the fungus gnat families is becoming better known. The state of knowledge was summarised by CHANDLER *et al*. (2006), when dealing with the fauna of Greece and Cyprus. It is apparent that the majority of species recorded are widespread in Europe or more widely in the Palaearctic or Holarctic regions. This is not too surprising as this group of insects develop mainly in fungi or decaying wood and are largely restricted to forest habitats. They are therefore more dependent on the distribution of forests, especially where moist microhabitats exist, rather than on overall climatic conditions.

The findings for Sardinia have also shown that the majority of species recorded are widespread outside the island. The proportion confined to the Mediterranean region and adjacent areas is smaller than was apparent in the eastern Mediterranean, where it was a substantial element amounting to about a quarter of the total fauna of Greece and Cyprus (CHANDLER *et al*., 2006). There is, however, a significant fauna characteristic of this region and it is of particular interest that some species newly described from Greece by CHANDLER *et al*. (2006) were found to occur in Sardinia, suggesting that they have a wider distribution and some of these species have also been found to occur in Morocco. CHANDLER (2009) predicted that, as the fauna of adjacent areas became better known, some species described as new from Sardinia might be found elsewhere so it is perhaps surprising that none of those six species have yet been recorded subsequently, and it is possible that some may prove to be endemic to the island. It was also commented that the Sardinian fauna is apparently

relatively small compared to the total Italian fauna. This was to be expected both because island faunas are likely to be more restricted and because the large central European fauna is well represented in the Italian Alps and the northern Apennines. It was also expected that knowledge of the Sardinian fauna is still at an early stage and wider collecting will add to this, as also suggested by the number of species yet known from a small number of specimens.

A comparison between Sardinia and the known Corsican fauna was attempted by Chandler (2009). It was apparent that while many species are in common between the two islands there was a significantly high number of species that is not, and with the increased knowledge of the Corsican fauna presented here this is evidently still the case. The four species of Bolitophilidae found in Corsica are all widespread in Europe. They include one species of the subgenus *Cliopisa* Enderlein, 1936, of *Bolitophila* Meigen, 1818, but this belongs to a different species group to the only female specimens of *Bolitophila* (*Cliopisa*) so far found in Sardinia. It is probable that further species of this family occur in both islands. The single species of Diadocidiidae recorded in Corsica is a common Palaearctic species and it is possible that it also occurs in Sardinia. Of 39 species of Keroplatidae recorded only ten species are in common between the two islands but only four of these, *Antlemon halidayi*, *Orfelia persimilis*, *Macrocera incompleta* and *Macrorrhyncha gallica*, have a mainly Mediterranean distribution and these are the only Corsican Keroplatidae with this type of distribution, while a further four such species, two of them not known elsewhere, occur in Sardinia. In the Mycetophilidae 73 species, about 70% of the known Sardinian fauna but only about 40% of the Corsican fauna, are in common between Corsica and Sardinia. The two islands together have a total mycetophilid fauna of 198 species, suggesting that both are still significantly under-recorded compared to the mainland of Europe. However, a greater proportion of widespread European species is found in Corsica, possibly due to closer proximity to the mainland or to the extent of suitable forest habitat. Collecting techniques may also be relevant – a range of methods was also employed in Sardinia, though Malaise trapping predominated. Species with a predominantly Mediterranean distribution have a similar number in each island but only eight in common: *Docosia melita*, *Ectrepesthoneura gracilis*, *Megophthalmidia ionica*, *Azana corsicana*, *A. flavohalterata*, *Cordyla styliforceps*, *Exechia fulva* and *Rymosia beaucournui*, of which *A. corsicana* is known only from Corsica and Sardinia.

The other mainly Mediterranean or apparently endemic species found in the two islands are as follows.

– Only Corsica: *Macrocera parcehirsuta*, *Anatella concava*, *Exechiopsis coremura*, *E. vizzavonensis*, *Leia fuscicalcar*, *L. umbrosa*, *Mycetophila corsica*, *Neuratelia spinosa*, *Phronia tyrrhenica*;

– Only Sardinia: *Boletina ichnusa* Chandler, 2009; *Leia beckeri* Landrock, 1940; *L. padana* Chandler, 2004; *Megophthalmidia illyrica* Chandler, Bechev & Caspers, 2006; *Trichonta sandalyon* Chandler, 2009; *Sciophila benjaminbottomi* Chandler, 2009; *S. insolita* Santos Abreu, 1920 and *S. immodesta* Chandler, 2009.

Also taking the Keroplatidae into account, Sardinia seems to have a greater proportion of Mediterranean species, constituting about 18% of the total fungus gnat fauna compared to only 10% of the larger Corsican fauna. The habitats so far investigated on each island may also have influenced the results obtained, so these proportions may change with further recording.

Comparison with the fauna of mainland France is more difficult as there is not an up to date checklist of the French fungus gnats. The following 21 species recorded in Corsica can be said to presently lack records from mainland France, although the majority of them are probably present there.

– Bolitophilidae: *Bolitophila basicornis*;

– Keroplatidae: *Antlemon halidayi, Lutarpya fulva, Macrorrhyncha brevirostris, M. hugoi, Macrocera incompleta*;

– Mycetophilidae: *Azana corsicana*, *Dynatosoma cochleare*, *D. majus*, *Exechiopsis coremura*, *Leia fuscicalcar*, *L. umbrosa*, *Mycetophila corsica*, *M. mohilevensis*, *M. quadra*, *M. stylatiformis*, *M. unicolor*, *Neoempheria brevilineata*, *Neuratelia spinosa*, *Phronia willistoni*, *Trichonta clavigera*.

MATILE (1977) listed all species known from France at that time, giving only the department numbers; of 387 species listed 106 were indicated as new to France. Excluding *nomina dubia*, and some other unconfirmed earlier records, 352 of the included species can be accepted as reliable. An update by MATILE (1980) added 34 species with associated data (none from Corsica). CHANDLER (2005) also included, as new records for France, 54 other species seen in collections, with an indication that full data of these additions would be published subsequently. Some of them have been included among other species added in the works by WITHERS (2007, 2014), WITHERS *et al*. (2020) and TISSOT *et al*. (2021), which include the first published data for 91 species. A further 28 species (with 24 added to the mainland fauna) were added in the following publications: BOUCHARD & BOUCHARD-MADRELLE, 2010; CASPERS, 1991; CHANDLER, 1980, 1991, 1993, 1995, 2015, 2020; CHANDLER & PERRY, 2011; GAGNÉ, 1981; GIBBS, 2009; KJÆRANDSEN, 2009; KJÆRANDSEN *et al*., 2009; KURINA, 2003a; KURINA & CHANDLER, 2018; MATILE, 1983; PAPP & ŠEVČÍK, 2007; ŠEVČÍK & LAŠTOVKA, 2008; VÄISÄNEN, 1984; VÄISÄNEN & MATILE, 1980. GLOAGUEN (2022) recorded an introduced South American species, *Proceroplatus trinidadensis* (Lane, 1960). The first published records for France of 16 species are in the present paper, including seven that here have their first published data for both Corsica and the mainland. Two species already recorded from Corsica are also recorded here as new to mainland France. There remain unpublished records in collections of a further 22 species, so the known French fauna comprises at least 544 species, and the Corsican fauna is just under 40% of the known French fauna.

PLASSMANN (2010) listed 118 species caught in a Malaise trap run from 2000 to 2003 at Saint-Fort-sur-Gironde (Charente-Maritime), of which 38 (stated as 37) were marked as new to France. Of these 22 had either already been recorded from France or are otherwise known to occur. The remainder include five eastern Palaearctic species, whose occurrence in Europe has yet to be confirmed. In view of the high level of misidentifications in material identified by Plassmann from other countries, it is unwise to accept any species added in his paper to the French list until the material (in the Zoologische Staatsammlung, München, Germany) has been re-examined.

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