

158. *Phytomyza tenella* Meigen.

Phytomyza tenella Hensel 1936 (Lindner 59) p. 487-89, taf. XVI fig. 161.

Iceland records:

Phytomyza tenella Lindroth 1931 p. 318.

Phytomyza tenella Rydén 1953 p. 466.

Occurrence in Iceland: *N.*: Innstaland north of Sauðárkrúkur, Skíðastaðir, Mælifell, and Starrastaðir, all in Skagafjarðarsýsla (Ryd.); Slúttnes, Mývatn (Lth.).—*E.*: Egilsstaðir (Ryd.).—*S.*: Skaftafell (Lth.); Hlíðarendakot, Fljótshlíð (Lth.).

Distribution: Europe to northernmost Scandinavia; the British Isles; the Azores, Madeira, the Canaries.

Biology: June 3rd to Aug. 20th. In bogs and near hot springs.

159. *Phytomyza varipes* Macquart.

Phytomyza varipes Hensel 1936 (Lindner 59) p. 495-96, fig. 493, taf. XVI fig. 168. *Larva*: de Meijere 1926 p. 297-98 fig. 123.

Iceland records:

Phytomyza varipes Lindroth 1931 p. 317.

Phytomyza varipes Rydén 1953 p. 467.

Occurrence in Iceland: *N.W.*: Brjánskekur (G.G.).—*N.*: Skíðastaðir and Mælifell in Skagafjarðarsýsla (Ryd.).—*E.*: Egilsstaðir (Ryd.).—*S.*: Skaftafell (Lth.); Breiðabólstaður, Síða (Lth.).

Distribution: Europe to central Sweden and Finland. Mining in *Rhinanthus*.

Biology: In meadows and heaths, and also near hot springs. June 30th to Aug. 8th.

Larvae of *Agromyzidae* which we are not able to determine to species were found at Mælifell (N.) in a bog, July 15th; and at Laugarvatnsskógur (S.) in birch scrub, July 19th. In both cases in the soil.

30. Fam. Milichiidae.

160. *Meoneura obscurella* Fallén.

Meoneura obscurella Hennig 1937 (Lindner 60a) p. 63-70, figs. 65-68. *Larva*: ibid. p. 12-13, figs. 11-14.

Iceland record:

Meoneura obscurella Lindroth 1931 p. 317.

Occurrence in Iceland: *W.*: Reykjavík (Lth.).

Distribution: Europe to central Scandinavia; the British Isles; the Azores, Madeira, Egypt; ?North America.

Biology: The Icelandic specimens were found many years ago in salt-fish (as imagines, not as larvae, as supposed by Hennig (l.c.)).—Lindroth writes (repeating an error by Wahlgren 1927) that the larvae in Europe are miners in *Lonicera*; actually they are saprophagous, as is also suggested by the Icelandic find.

31. Fam. Chloropidae.

161. *Oscinella frit* Linné.

Oscinella frit Duda 1932 (Lindner 61) p. 88-90, taf. II fig. 11. *Larva*: Steel 1931 p. 352-69, figs. 1-11; Oettingen 1935 p. 65, fig. 3.

Iceland record:

Oscinella frit Lindroth 1931 p. 313.

Icelandic name: Frittfluga.

Occurrence in Iceland: *N.*: Blönduós; Haganesvík, Hjeradsvötn, Mælifell, Bústaðir, and Ábær in Skagafjarðarsýsla; Hjalteyri (Lth.); Svalbarðseyri; Akureyri; Sandur, Aðaldalur; Slúttnes, Mývatn (Lth.).—*E.*: Egilsstaðir.—*S.*: Kvísker (H.B.); Knappavellir (Lth.); Svinafell (Lth.); Skaftafell (Lth.); Foss (Lth.); Breiðabólstaður (Lth.); Gröf (Lth.); four localities south and west of Eyjafjallajökull (Lth.); Þórs-mörk (Lth.); Fljótshlíð (also Lth.).—*W.*: Seltjarnarnes (G.G.); Reykjavík; Borgarnes.

Ocurring all over the country.

Distribution: Europe to northernmost Scandinavia; the British Isles; the Azores, Madeira, the Canaries, North Africa; Asia; North America (Maine to New York). The Faroes.

Biology: Found in all biotopes, even in sea-weed near the shore and on fell-fields 450 m above sea-level, but commonest on grass in meadows and heaths. June 4th to Aug. 20th. Sometimes found in great numbers, but not known as noxious.

Siphonella palposa Fallén was recorded by Mason 1890 p. 200 as *Mudiza palposa* and by Lindroth 1931 p. 313 under the modern name *Siphonella palposa* as doubtful; as it has not been found since then, it is advisable not to record it as Icelandic.

32. Fam. Cordyluridae.

162. *Scatophaga furcata* Say.

Scatophaga squalidum Sack 1937 (Lindner 62a) p. 57-58. *Larva*: *S. furcata* Balachowsky & Mesnil 1935 p. 911, fig. 663.

Ringdahl, 1954