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New insights into the fauna of Slovak Moth flies (Diptera: Psychodidae, Psychodinae): A supplement to the Prodromus

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New insights into the fauna of Slovak Moth flies (Diptera: Psychodidae, Psychodinae): A supplement to the Prodromus – Acta Mus. Siles. Sci. Natur. 74: 136–161, 2025.

Abstract: The biodiversity of non-biting moth flies (Diptera: Psychodidae) in Slovakia is presented. A total of 69 species are recorded, of which 10 are new for the country: *Panimerus goetghebueri* (Tonnoir, 1919), *Feuerborniella obscura* (Tonnoir, 1919), *Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *dumosum* Omelková & Ježek, 2012, *P.* (*P.*) *nickerli* Ježek, 1997, *P.* (*P.*) *perdecorum* Omelková & Ježek, 2012, *P.* (*Philothreticus*) *soljani* Krek, 1971, *Logima surcoufi* (Tonnoir, 1922) comb. n. (originally described as *Psychoda*), *Berdeniella caprai* Salamanna & Sarà, 1979, *B. lucasii* (Satchell, 1955) – also newly recorded for Europe; and *Tonnoiriella obtusa* (Tonnoir, 1919). Four species are classified as critically endangered: *Promormia silesiensis* Ježek, 1983, *Parajungiella ellisi* (Withers, 1987), *Philosepedon* (*Trichosepedon*) *balkanicum* Krek, 1971, and *Saraiella rotunda* (Krek, 1970). Five species are considered endangered: *Promormia eatoni* (Tonnoir, 1940), *Panimerus goetghebueri* (Tonnoir, 1919), *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *exquisita* Eaton, 1893, *Pneumia stammeri* (Jung, 1956), and *Ulomyia vaseki* Ježek, 2002. Three species are classified as vulnerable: *Parajungiella prikryli* Ježek, 1999, *Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *nickerli* Ježek, 1997, and *Threticus silvaticus* Ježek, 1985. In addition, 13 species are currently considered nationally scarce (NS), with no assessed conservation status: *Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *dumosum* Omelková & Ježek, 2012, *P.* (*P.*) *perdecorum* Omelková & Ježek, 2012, *P.* (*Philothreticus*) *soljani* Krek, 1971, *Threticus negrobovi* Vaillant, 1972, *Apsycha pusilla* (Tonnoir, 1922), *Logima surcoufi* (Tonnoir, 1922), *Berdeniella caprai* Salamanna & Sarà, 1979, *B. lucasii* (Satchell, 1955), *Berdeniella vimmeri* Ježek, 1995, *Clytocerus* (*Boreoclytocerus*) *longicorniculatus* Krek, 1987, *C.* (*B.*) *splendidus* Ježek & Hájek, 2007, *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *tatrica* Szabó, 1960, and *Tonnoiriella obtusa* (Tonnoir, 1919). Establishing a robust faunal and taxonomic foundation is essential for understanding and protecting biodiversity. This knowledge can directly support the conservation of numerous species (25 in this study) and guide the management of their habitats, which are often threatened by the development of large-scale mountain tourism infrastructure. This study also provides a preliminary proposal for the inclusion of Slovak non-biting moth flies (Diptera: Psychodidae) on the national list of threatened species.

Keywords: Psychodinae, biodiversity, faunistics, conservation potential

Introduction

A summary of the history of Psychodidae research in Slovakia was provided by Oboňa & Ježek (2014) in the first Prodromus of moth flies in the country, which included all significant references. The studies by Thalhammer (1899), Szabó (1960, 1965a,b), Rozkošný (1971), Halgoš (1984), Ježek & Halgoš (1987), Ježek (1997a, 2003, 2006, 2009a,b), Ježek et al. (2012), Oboňa & Ježek (2012, 2014), Oboňa & Kozánek (2018), and Ježek et al. (2021a) gradually increased the number of known species to 119 (see Appendix). Most recently, *Jungiella* (*Psychocha*) *procera* Krek, 1971 was newly recorded from Slovakia by Oboňa et al. (2025), bringing the total to 120 species.

Several additional works, although not strictly faunistic in nature, address the family Psychodidae within the territory of Slovakia, at least to some extent. For the sake of completeness, these studies are also included: Semelbauer et al. (2020), Roháček et al. (2022), Oboňa

& Baranová (2022), Oboňa et al. (2022), and Baranová & Oboňa (2024).

The aim of this study is to present both newly published and unpublished faunistic data, contributing to the knowledge of moth fly (Diptera: Psychodidae) biodiversity in Slovakia.

Material and methods

This study is based on 325 slide-mounted specimens of moth flies collected by Jozef Lukáš over the past three decades using sweep netting in various regions of Slovakia, either during individual field excursions or from student-operated Malaise traps, which were emptied at intervals of two to three weeks. In general, only the date on which the samples were retrieved is provided in the list of material examined in the Results section. The collected specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol in the field, subsequently cleared in chloralphenol, treated with xylene, identified by the first author, and mounted on glass slides using Canada balsam. Voucher specimens are deposited in the National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic (NMPC). The slides were catalogued at the NMPC using the INS (Inventory Slide Number) system specific to the family Psychodidae (see Tkoč et al. 2014).

Most of the recent data were obtained from a total of 41 localities (see the numbered list of collecting sites, which corresponds to the map provided). Coordinates: Sweeping sites were often shifted locally by tens of metres during the sampling periods within the same general area, in contrast to the single GPS point provided. Detailed information is included and supplemented with codes from the faunistic and floristic grid mapping system for Central Europe (Ehrendorfer & Hamann 1965; Zelený 1972).

Identification keys used: Vaillant (1971–1983), Szabó (1983), Withers (1989), and numerous unpublished original papers by various authors describing new species (e.g. Ježek 1983, 1984, 1985a,b, 1986, 1990a,b, 1993, 1995, 2004a, etc.).

Nomenclature: The taxonomic nomenclature has been modified from Vaillant (1971–1983) and Wagner (1990, 2023), following classifications proposed by, e.g., Ježek & van Harten (2005, 2009), Ježek (2007), Ježek et al. (2018a, 2020a, 2021a, 2023b), Omelková & Ježek (2012a,b,c), Oboňa & Ježek (2014), Kvifte (2014), and Kroča & Ježek (2015, 2019, 2022).

Abbreviations used: ♂ = male, ♀ = female, MT = Malaise trap, NNR = National Nature Reserve. Threatened species: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NS = Nationally Scarce species not assessed in the Czech Red List (Ježek 2005).

List of Sampling sites

(see also Map – Fig. 1)

1. **Barotín, aluvium of Slaná River**, Slovenské Rudohorie Mts, Rožňava distr., 424 m a.s.l., DFS 7288, 48°47’48”N 20°23’29”E.
2. **Beňuš, Leňušská Valley, alluvium of Beňuška Brook,** Nízké Tatry NP, Brezno distr., 695 m a.s.l., DFS 7184, 48°50’16”N 19°46’00”E.
3. **Betliar env. Rožňava, alluvium of Slaná River**, Slovenské Rudohorie Mts, Rožňava distr., 321 m a.s.l., DFS 7288, 48°42’04”N 20°29’35”E.
4. **Bojnianka River alluvium** (Fig. 2), Považský Inovec Mts, nr. Nová Lehota village, Topoľčany distr., 275 m a.s.l., DFS 7374, 48°37’45”N 18°00’11”E.
5. **Bratislava, Biskupické rameno branch (Dunaj River)**, Kopáč island, Vlčie hrdlo defile, quarter Ružinov, 134 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°06’15”N 17°09’33”E.
6. **Bratislava, PFUK, Ilkovičova 6, fitnes centrum**, 165 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°08’58”N 17°04’17”E.
7. **Bratislava, Súťažná 10, flat**, 141 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°08’57”N 17°07’40”E.
8. **Bratislava, Vajnory, Vajnorský potok brook**, 128 m a.s.l., DFS 7769, 48°12’34”N 17°13’10”E.
9. **Devínská Kobyla NNR, confluence of Morava and Dunaj rivers,** Malé Karpaty Mts, Bratislava area between Devín, Devínská Nová Ves and Dúbravka, 255 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°10’55”N 16°59’53”E.
10. **Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT**, Malé Karpaty Mts, Bratislava area between Devín, Devínská Nová Ves and Dúbravka, 160 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°10’42”N 16°59’53”E.
11. **Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with upper MT**, Malé Karpaty Mts, Bratislava area between Devín, Devínská Nová Ves and Dúbravka, 175 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°10’43”N 16°59’02”E.
12. **Devínská Kobyla NNR, Ladislavov prameň spring,** Malé Karpaty Mts, Bratislava area between Devín, Devínská Nová Ves and Dúbravka, 300 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°10’57”N 16°59’40”E.

13. Devínská Kobyla NNR, Mokrý jarok brook, Malé Karpaty Mts, Bratislava area between Devín, Devínská Nová Ves and Dúbravka, 250 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°10’13”N 17°01’34”E.

14. Devínská Kobyla NNR, Nábrežný jarok brook, Malé Karpaty Mts, Bratislava area between Devín, Devínská Nová Ves and Dúbravka, MT, 236 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°10’11”N 17°00’32”E.

15. Devínská Kobyla NNR, vineyard, Malé Karpaty Mts, Bratislava area between Devín, Devínská Nová Ves and Dúbravka, 235 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°10’51”N 16°59’30”E.

16. Dlhá Ves x Kečovo, Domica Cave NNM, rillet, Silická planina basin, Slovenský kras karst NP, Rožňava distr., 343 m a.s.l., DFS 7588, 48°28’40”N 20°28’08”E.

17. Dolná Ves env. Kremnica, confluence of Rudnica River and Švábský potok brook, Žiar nad Hronom distr., 419 m a.s.l., DFS 7379, 48°39’53”N 18°54’52”E.

18. **Gombasek**, **valley of Slaná river, fountain**, Slovenský kras karst NP, Silická planina basin, Rožňava distr., 230 m a.s.l., DFS 7488, 48°34’19”N 20°27’49”E.

19. Hrádok nad Váhom, Hrádocký potok brook, Považský Inovec Mts, Trenčín distr., 280 m a.s.l., DFS 7373, 48°41’22”N 17°57’11”E.

20. Kečovo, Kečovský potok brook, Slovenský kras karst, Rožňava distr., 277 m a.s.l., DFS 7588, 48°29’44”N 20°29’06”E.

21. Kežmarské Žľaby, spring areas, Vysoké Tatry NP, Poprad distr., 902 m a.s.l., DFS 6787, 49°11’38”N 20°18’16”E.

22. Krivosúd – Bodovka, Váh River, Trenčín distr., 201 m a.s.l., DFS 7173, 48°49’41”N 17°56’37”E.

23. Lubochňa, **alluvium of Lubochňanka River** (Fig. 3), Ružomberok distr., 460 m a.s.l., DFS 6980, 49°03’56”N 19°09’18”E.

24. Nitra, alluvium of Nitra River, 140 m a.s.l., DFS 7674, 48°18’46”N 18°05’22”E.

25. Pribylina x Podbanske, **Růžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge,** Vysoké Tatry NP, 885 m a.s.l., area of Surový hrádok redoubt 1016 m a.s.l, DFS 6885, 49°07’48”N 19°52’56”E.

26. Rožňavské Bystré, alluvium of Bystrá brook, vicinity of Slovenský kras karst, Rožňava distr., 410 m a.s.l., DFS 7388, 48°39’55”N 20°25’45”E.

27. Rusovce, Rusovský kanál canal (Fig. 4), **Čuňovské rameno branch**, 130 m a.s.l., DFS 7968, 48°02’15”N 17°10’04”E.

28. Selec, **alluvium of Selecký potok brook**, Považský Inovec Mts, Trenčín distr., 250 m a.s.l., DFS 7273, 48°46’38”N 17°59’33”E.

29. Soblahov x Mníchová Lehota, Pekelná dolina valley, Hukov brook, Trenčín distr., 370 m a.s.l., DFS 7174, 48°50’30”N 18°05’18”E.

30. Svätý Jur, *Šúr*, NNR, Panonia forest, swamps, border of Malé Karpaty Mts, Bratislava region, Pezinok distr., 130 m a.s.l., DFS 7769, 48°14’12”N 17°14’00”E.

31. Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň, Vysoké Tatry NP, 1092 m a.s.l., DFS 6786, 49°14’55”N 20°09’28”E.

32. Tatranská Lomnica, spring area, 850 m a.s.l., DFS 6887, 49°10’21”N 20°18’36”E.

33. Trenčín, Hodžova 25, flat, 212 m a.s.l., DFS 7074, 48°53’50”N 18°03’17”E.

34. Trenčín, Váh River, island, mead forest, 213 m a.s.l., DFS 7074, 48°54’17”N 18°03’21”E.

35. Trenčín, Váh River, sluice gate, 207 m a.s.l., DFS 7174, 48°53’05”N 18°00’49”E.

36. Uličské Krivé, Zbojský potok brook, Bukovské hory hills, Snina distr., Prešov region, 307 m a.s.l., DFS 6900, 49°00’35”N 22°27’05”E.

37. Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream, Vysoké Tatry NP, 1301 m a.s.l., DFS 6787, 49°13’24”N 20°16’38”E.

38. Veľký Kamenec, Svätá Mária – Kamenec brook, Trebišov distr., 98 m a.s.l., DFS 7696, 48°21’53”N 21°48’14”E.

39. Vydrica NR, river (Fig. 5), Malé Karpaty Mts, Bratislava region, 268 m a.s.l., DFS 7868, 48°12’13”N 17°05’42”E.

40. Vyšné Hágy, swamps, Štrbské Pleso env., Poprad distr., VysokéTatry NP, 1125 m a.s.l., DFS 6886, 49°06’59”N 20°07’24”E.

41. Žilina – Strážov, alluvium of Rajčanka River, Žilina distr., 710 m a.s.l., DFS 7077, 48°56’41”N 18°29’27”E.

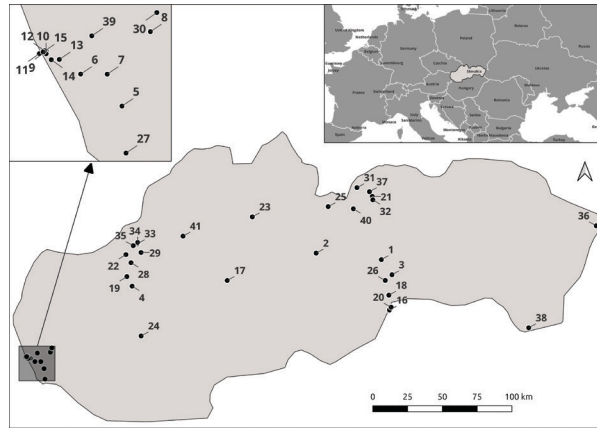

Fig. 1: Map of the sampling sites in Slovakia (prepared by P. Manko).

Fig. 2: Bojnianka River alluvium (photo by T. Navara).

Fig. 3: Ľubochnianka River alluvium (photo by T. Navara).

Fig. 4: Rusovský kanál canal (photo by T. Navara).

Fig. 5: Vydrica Nature Reserve in the Little Carpathians Protected Landscape Area (photo by T. Navara).

Results

Order: Diptera
Family: Psychodidae, Psychodinae
Faunistic

1. ***Promormia eatoni*** (Tonnoir, 1940)

Unpublished record: Devínská Kobyla NNR, Ladislavov prameň spring, MT (12), ♂, 1.-15.6.2001, INS 35620.

Comments: A rather rare European species (Ježek 1984, 1994; Ježek & Omelková 2007; Kroča & Ježek 2022). It is of conservation importance (Ježek 2005) and has been classified as Endangered (EN) in the Czech Republic.

2. ***Promormia silesiensis*** Ježek, 1983

Unpublished record: Devínská Kobyla NNR, Ladislavov prameň spring, MT (12), ♂, 1.-15.6.2001, INS 35623.
Comments: A European species that is generally uncommon; for additional distributional data, see Ježek (2006). It is of conservation importance (Ježek 2005) and has been classified as Critically Endangered (CR) in the Czech Republic.

3. ***Clogmia albipunctata*** (Williston, 1893)

Unpublished records: Bratislava, PFUK, Ilkovičova 6, fitnes centrum (6), ♀, 19.6.2007, INS 35831; Bratislava, Vajnory, Vajnorský potok brook (8), ♀, 10.10.2006, INS 35836.
Numerous materials from PFUK Bratislava (6) deposited only in alcohol (both sexes and different data): 25.9. and 25.11.2006, 11.1., 26.4., 4. and 11.6., 18.7., 6., 16. and 24.8., 21.9., 11.10. and 1.11.2007, 16.6., 24.7. and 1.9.2008.

Comments: A generally common tropicopolitan and subtropicopolitan species; a newly invasive moth fly in Europe, also recorded from the Seychelles (Šuláková et al. 2014; Ježek et al. 2025).

4. ***Panimerus goetghebueri*** (Tonnoir, 1919)

Unpublished record: Rusovce, Rusovský kanál canal, Čuňovské rameno branch (27), ♂, 12.6.2013, INS 35890.

Comments: Distributed in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hungary, and Algeria (Wagner 1990), as well as in the Czech Republic (Bohemia and Moravia). **Newly recorded from Slovakia**. It is likely a threatened species in Slovakia, as it is classified as Endangered (EN) in the Czech Republic (Ježek 2005).

5. ***Panimerus notabilis*** (Eaton, 1893)

Unpublished record: Bratislava, Biskupické rameno branch (Dunaj River) (5), ♂, 31.5.2005, INS 35605.

Comments: A mainly European species, known from countries along the North Sea, including the British Isles, the Scandinavian bioregion, Central Europe, Poland, the Balkans, and extending into northern Iran (Kandavan) (Ježek et al. 2014, 2019).

6. ***Parajungiella consors*** (Eaton, 1893)

Unpublished record: Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT (10), ♂, 1.6.1994, INS 35751.

Comments: A European species, not frequently encountered, known from Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Poland (Ježek 1985b; Ježek et al. 2019; Wagner 1990, 2023).

7. ***Parajungiella ellisi*** (Withers, 1987)

Unpublished record: Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♂, 20.6.2013, INS 35787.

Comments: A rather rare European and West-Siberian species, described relatively recently, occurring from lowlands to mountains, typically found in the peripheries of ponds, marshes, and inundated meadows. It is distributed in Austria, Great Britain, Ireland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Russia (Siberia) (Ježek et al. 2019). This species is important for nature conservation and is critically endangered in the Czech Republic (CR). It could also be a suitable candidate for conservation status in Slovakia.

8. ***Parajungiella longicornis*** (Tonnoir, 1919)

Published record: Tatranská Lomnica (Oboňa & Ježek 2014).

Unpublished records: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♂, 6.6.2013, INS 35875; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♂, 20.6.2013, INS 35797; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♂, 9.7.2013, INS 35770.

Comments: A very common European and West-Siberian species, found in localities along the North Sea, including the British Isles, Scandinavia, Central and Southern Europe, and the Novosibirsk region in Russia. It has not yet been recorded from the Iberian Peninsula (Ježek 1992; Ježek et al. 2014, 2020a).

9. ***Parajungiella prikryli*** Ježek, 1999

Unpublished records: Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), 2 ♂♂, 9. and 18.7.2013, INS 35774, 35888.

Comments: Apparently a rare Central European species, known only from the Czech Republic and Slovakia (Ježek 1999; Ježek & Omelková 2012; Oboňa & Ježek 2014). It is classified as Vulnerable (VU) in the Czech Republic (Ježek 2005) and is an important species for nature conservation in Slovakia.

10. ***Paramormia* (*Duckhousiella*) *ustulata*** (Walker, 1856)

Unpublished record: Rusovce, Rusovský kanál canal, Čuňovské rameno branch (27), ♀, 12.6.2013, INS 35892.

Comments: A Holarctic species, registered not only in 22 European countries, but also in Turkey, Transcaucasia, the Azores, Canary Islands, Corsica, Madeira, Olanda Island, Sardinia, Algeria, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia, Afghanistan, China, Iran, Mongolia, and the USA. The most up-to-date occurrence data are summarized by Ježek & Yağci (2005), Ježek et al. (2019, 2020a, 2021b). This species inhabits a variety of extreme localities with substrates of diverse chemical compositions, including salt works, salt boils, thermal springs, calcareous waters, mineral-rich sources, soaks of open-cast coal mines and dumps, poultry farms, and other similar environments.

11. ***Peripsychoda auriculata*** (Haliday in Curtis, 1839)

Unpublished records: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♂, 26.7.2013, INS 35810; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), 2 ♂♂, 9. and 18.7.2013, INS 35680, 35768; Vydrica NR, river (39), ♂, 17.8.2012, INS 35827.

Comments: A European, West Siberian (Novosibirsk region), and Transcaucasian species (including Abkhazia, Georgia, and Armenia). This species has not yet been recorded from the Iberian Peninsula, in contrast to its presence in the Balkans and the Apennines. A detailed overview of its distribution is provided by Ježek et al. (2019, 2020a, 2023b) and Morelli & Biscaccianti (2021).

12. ***Feuerborniella obscura*** (Tonnoir, 1919)

Unpublished records: Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♂, 20.6.2013, INS 35796; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), 2 ♀♀, 9. and 18.7.2013, INS 35678, 35784.

Comments: A common European species with a wide range of altitudes, it extends from Central Europe along the Atlantic coast to England, with its southern distribution limit defined by the Apennines and the Balkans. This species has recently been recorded in Transcaucasia. Larvae are found in spring areas on wet surfaces of boulders and in wet moss. An overview of its distribution is provided by Ježek & Omelková (2012), Ježek et al. (2020a, 2021a,b). **Newly recorded from Slovakia**.

13. ***Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *austriacum*** Vaillant, 1974

Unpublished records: Bratislava, PFUK, Ilkovičova 6, fitnes centrum (6), ♂, 15.5.2008, INS 35627; Devínská Kobyla NNR, confluence of Morava and Dunaj rivers, MT (9), ♂, 22.9.1994, INS 35670; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 4 ♂♂, 31.5., 12.7. and 6.9.2010, 17.5.2011 INS 35690, 35857, 35913, 35917; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♂, 18.7.2013, INS 35679.

Comments: A European and West-Siberian species (Ježek et al., 2018a).

14. ***Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *dumosum*** Omelková & Ježek, 2012

Unpublished record: Bratislava, PFUK, Ilkovičova 6, fitnes centrum (6), ♂, 11.6.2007, INS 35845.

Comments: A very rare species, known from the Czech Republic (Bohemia – Železné hory Mountains and Moravia – Moravskoslezské Beskydy Mountains) (Omelková & Ježek 2012b) and Estonia (Oboňa et al. 2024b). It is an important species for nature conservation in the Czech Republic, classified as Nationally Scarce (NS). **Newly recorded from Slovakia**.

15. ***Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *humerale*** (Meigen, 1818)

Unpublished record: Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 2 ♂♂, 31.5.2010 and 17.5.2011, INS 35907, 35918.

Comments: A very common species, found throughout Europe and extending into Northern (Algeria, Morocco) and Western Africa (Mauritania), as well as on several Atlantic Ocean islands (Azores, Canary Islands), the Indian Ocean (Seychelles), the Mediterranean Sea (Cyprus), and Russia (Mordovia). The larvae are conchibiont (Ježek 1986; Ježek et al. 2019, 2020a, 2021a; Oboňa et al. 2024a,b; Saidoun et al. 2025).

16. ***Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *nickerli*** Ježek, 1997

Unpublished record: Bratislava, PFUK, Ilkovičova 6, fitnes centrum (6), ♂, 1.9.2008, INS 35740.

Comments: Probably a Central European species, known only from the Czech Republic so far (Ježek 1997b; Tkoč et al. 2014). It is now also recorded from Poland (submitted, see references). Classified as Vulnerable (VU) in the Czech Republic (Ježek 2005). An important species for nature conservation, as in the Czech Republic. **Newly recorded from Slovakia**.

17. ***Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *perdecorum*** Omelková & Ježek, 2012

Unpublished record: Bratislava, PFUK, Ilkovičova 6, fitnes centrum (6), ♂, 19.6.2007, INS 35829.

Comments: A recently described species from the Czech Republic (the environs of Dobruška in northeastern Bohemia and the Bílé Karpaty Protected Landscape Area) and the Netherlands (Ježek & Omelková 2012; Omelková & Ježek 2012b). Its biology is unknown. **Newly recorded from Slovakia**. An important species for nature conservation, classified as Nationally Scarce (NS).

18. ***Philosepedon* (*Trichosepedon*) *balkanicum*** Krek, 1971

Unpublished record: Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 2 ♂♂, 12.7. and 30.8.2010, INS 35858 and 35860.

Comments: Known from Western and Central Europe, and more recently also from Transcaucasia (Krek 1999; Ježek et al. 2023b). The degree of endangerment is high, with the species classified as Critically Endangered (CR) in the Czech Republic.

19. ***Philosepedon* (*Philothreticus*) *soljani*** Krek, 1971

Unpublished record: Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 2 ♂♂, 12. and 19.7.2010, INS 35838, 35843.

Comments: A very rare species, so far known only from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, Finland, Slovenia, and Ukraine (Krek 1999; Salmela et al. 2014; Kroča & Ježek 2015; Ježek et al. 2017). It is classified as Nationally Scarce (NS) in the Czech Republic and is **newly recorded from Slovakia**.

20. ***Threticus lucifugus*** (Walker, 1856)

Unpublished record: Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 2 ♂♂, 20.6. and 9.9.2013, INS 35705, 35786.

Comments: A common European species, recorded from 10 countries so far (Ježek et al. 2019). The larvae occur in slow-moving streams on boulders with wet moss.

21. ***Threticus negrobovi*** Vaillant, 1972

Unpublished record: Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), ♂, 6.9.2010, INS 35694.

Comments: This species was mentioned in the Palaearctic Catalogue of moth flies from the South European territory (only from Ukraine), based on a record from the village of Taberda (Wagner 1990; Taberda, 2000 m a.s.l., sensu Vaillant 1972). However, this village is located in the Russian part of the Caucasus, and the listing from Ukraine must be regarded as an error. A nationally scarce species, known from the Czech Republic (only from Moravia) and Slovakia, it is also considered threatened in Slovakia – classified as Nationally Scarce (NS).

22. ***Threticus silvaticus*** Ježek, 1985

Unpublished record: Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♂, 20.6.2013, INS 35794.

Comments: A rare Central European species, known only from the Czech Republic and Slovakia (Ježek 1985b; Oboňa & Ježek 2014; Ježek et al. 2019). It is collected in dunging spring areas, marshes, and near drains. Classified as Vulnerable (VU) in both the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

23. ***Trichopsychoda hirtella*** (Tonnoir, 1919)

Unpublished records: Bojnianka River alluvium (4), ♀, 12.7.2023, INS 35727; Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♂, 26.7.2013, INS 35821; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), ♀, 12.7.2010, INS 35849; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♀, 20.6.2013, INS 35799; Trenčín, Hodžova 25, flat (33), ♂, 15.8.2008, INS 35675.

Comments: A European species, recorded in 12 countries (Ježek 1985a; Ježek et al. 2020b), with its southern distribution limit defined by the Apennines and the Balkans. The larvae occur in rotting plants and fruits, even far from water (Vaillant 1974). Adults are occasionally numerous in Malaise and yellow pan traps.

24. ***Apsycha pusilla*** (Tonnoir, 1922)

Unpublished record: Rožňavské Bystré, alluvium of Bystrá brook (26), ♂, 20.5.1992, INS 35628.

Comments: A Holarctic species, primarily found in cow sheds (coprophilous or coprobiontic), and therefore often

overlooked and not common. It is known from Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, and Slovakia, with additional records from the USA (Ježek 2007; Ježek et al. 2018a; Oboňa & Ježek 2014). It is classified as Nationally Scarce (NS) in both the Czech Republic and Slovakia, with a record from Silesia published by Kroča & Ježek (2019).

25. ***Chodopsycha lobata*** (Tonnoir, 1940)

Published record: Podbanské (Oboňa & Ježek 2014).

Unpublished records: Bojnianka River alluvium (4), ♂, 12.7.2023, INS 35728; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT (10), ♂, 9.6.1994, INS 35644; Kežmarské Žľaby, spring areas (21), ♀, 23.8.2010, INS 35700; Pribylina x Podbanské, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♀, 26.7.2013, INS 35822; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), ♂, 5 ♀♀, 12. and 19.7., 8.,16. and 30.8., 6.9.2010, INS 35664, 35691, 35756, 35850, 35862, 35869; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♂, 9.7.2013, INS 35769.

Comments: A common European species, known from 21 countries (lowlands, hills, and mountains). Transcaucasian sites include Abkhazia and Georgia. The larvae are mycobiont. Adults are occasionally numerous in Malaise and yellow pan traps. A detailed overview of its distribution is provided by Ježek et al. (2020a, 2021b).

26. ***Logima albipennis*** (Zetterstedt, 1850)

Published record: Vyšné Hágy (Ježek 1993; Oboňa & Ježek 2014).

Unpublished records: Barotín, aluvium of Slaná River (1), ♀, 13.7.1992, INS 35614; Bojnianka River alluvium (4), ♀, 12.7.2023, INS 35734; Devínská Kobyla NNR, confluence of Morava and Dunaj rivers, MT (9), 5 ♀♀, 27.4.,7.-8.5., 6. and 14.8., 22.9.1994, INS 35635, 35669, 35725, 35914, 35916; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT (10), 3 ♀♀, 6. and 9.6.1994, 6.-8.3.2014, INS 35639, 35646, 35741; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with upper MT (11), 6 ♀♀, 6.3., 12.-18.4., 26.4., 7. and 27.5., 2.6.1994, INS 35604, 35649, 35657, 35735, 35746, 35901; Devínská Kobyla NNR, Ladislavov prameň spring, MT (12), 3 ♀♀, 1.-15.6., 15.6.-1.7.2001, INS 35619, 35653, 35744; Dlhá Ves x Kečovo, Domica Cave NNM, rillet (16), ♀, 16.7.1991, INS 35633; Kežmarské Žľaby, spring areas (21), ♀, 23.8.2010, INS 35702; Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♀, 26.7.2013, INS 35813; Rožňavské Bystré, alluvium of Bystrá brook (26), ♀, 20.5.1992, INS 35630; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 31.5., 12. and 19.7., 8., 16. and 30.8., 6.9.2010, INS 35663, 35688, 35844, 35854, 35861, 35868, 35921; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 2 ♀♀, 1. and 15.8.2013, INS 35765, 35805; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), 2 ♀♀, 9. and 18.7.2013, INS 35776, 35887; Vyšné Hágy, swamps (40), ♀, 8.5.2009, INS 35717.

Comments: A cosmopolitan, eurybiont species, very common (Ježek et al. 2019, 2020a, 2021a). Adults are occasionally numerous in all types of traps, and in light traps, they are also attracted by blue light. The larvae are saprophagous.

27. ***Logima erminea*** (Eaton, 1893)

Unpublished records: Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT (10), ♀, 1.6.1994, INS 35750; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with upper MT (11), ♂, 26.4.1984, INS 35736; Devínská Kobyla NNR, Ladislavov prameň spring, MT (12), ♀, 15.6.-1.7.2001, INS 35743; Kežmarské Žľaby, spring areas (21), ♀, 23.8.2010, INS 35704; Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♀, 26.7.2013, INS 35815; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), ♀, 30.8.2010, INS 35859; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 3 ♀♀, 20.6., 15.8. and 9.9.2013, INS 35716, 35798, 35808; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), 2 ♀♀, 9. and 18.7.2013, INS 35782.

Comments: A Palaearctic species, common and recorded in 21 European countries, as well as in Transcaucasia (Abkhazia), Taiwan, Japan, and North Africa (Algeria) – see Ježek et al. (2019, 2020a). It is frequently included in samples from Malaise traps (installed at different altitudes), though always in small numbers. It has also been recorded in caves, but its bionomy is generally poorly known.

28. ***Logima satchelli*** (Quate, 1955)

Published record: Tatranská Lomnica (Oboňa & Ježek 2014).

Unpublished records: Devínská Kobyla NNR, confluence of Morava and Dunaj rivers, MT (9), 2 ♂♂, 6. and 14.8.1994, INS 35636, 35726; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT (10), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 1., 6. and 9.6.1994, 6.-8.3.2014, INS 35638, 35643, 35742, 35752, 35753; Devínská Kobyla NNR, Ladislavov prameň spring, MT (12), ♂, ♀, 1.-15.6. and 15.6.-1.7.2001, INS 35621, 35745; Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♀, 26.7.2013, INS 35809; Rožňavské Bystré, alluvium of Bystrá brook (26), ♂, 20.5.1992, INS

35629; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 31.5., 12. and 19.7., 8. and 16.8.2010, 17.5.2011, INS 35661, 35842, 35856, 35866, 35908, 35919; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♀, 1.8.2013, INS 35761; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), 3 ♀♀, 9. and 18.7.2013, INS 35683, 35684, 35780.

Comments: A Holarctic species (recorded in 15 European countries, Turkey, Transcaucasia – Azerbaijan, Canada, USA) – see e.g. Ježek et al. (2020a). It is common, eurybiont, and collected at all suitable altitudes using Malaise, rotating, emergent, light traps (including blue light), and yellow pan traps (with salt solution).

29. ***Logima surcoufi*** (Tonnoir, 1922) comb nov. (published as *Psychoda*)

Unpublished record: Devínská Kobyla NNR, confluence of Morava and Dunaj rivers, MT (9), ♂, 14.8.1994, INS 35723.

Comments: In Europe, it is known only from Belgium, France, and Great Britain (Withers 1989; Wagner 1990; Gibernau & Albre 2022), and is **newly recorded from Slovakia**. It is a very rare species, threatened and classified as Nationally Scarce (NS). Vaillant & Terra (1987) described a closely similar species, *Logima lusitanica* Vaillant & Terra, 1987, comb. nov., from Portugal, and the distribution of *surcoufi* has been further refined by Duckhouse (1966, 1985) in the Australian region and subantarctic islands.

30. ***Logima zetterstedti*** Ježek, 1983

Unpublished records: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♀, 26.7.2013, INS 35812; Rusovce, Rusovský kanál canal, Čuňovské rameno branch (27), ♀, 12.6.2013, INS 35894; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), ♂, 2 ♀♀ 8.8. and 6.9.2010, 17.5.2011, INS 35689, 35870, 35911; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), 2 ♀♀, 9. and 18.7.2013, INS 35685, 35775.

Comments: A European and West-Siberian species (Novosibirsk region), known from 20 European countries, Turkey, the Atlantic Ocean (Azores, Canary Islands), the South Pacific Ocean (Fiji), and the boundary between the East China Sea and the Philippine Sea (Ryukyu Islands) – Ježek et al. (2020a, 2021a). It is very common across a wide range of altitudes and numerous in all occasionally used traps. The larvae are saprobiont. Adults are sometimes found in the sheaths of *Arum maculatum* L. (Araceae), where they contribute to pollination.

31. ***Psycha grisescens*** (Tonnoir, 1922)

Unpublished records: Kečovo, Kečovský potok brook (20), ♀, 15.7.1992, INS 35650; Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♀, 26.7.2013, INS 35811; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 31.5. 12., 19.7., 6.9.2010 and 17.5.2011, INS 35696, 35839, 35848, 35909, 35920; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♀, 9.9.2013, INS 35706; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♀, 9.7.2013, INS 35777; Vyšné Hágy, swamps (40), ♂, 8.5.2009, INS 35718.

Comments: Collected in 21 European countries, this very common species inhabits a range from the British Isles to Lithuania and Central Anatolia, as well as Transcaucasia (Azerbaijan). Its northern border lies in the boreal ecoregion (Scandinavia), while its southern limits extend to North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), the Mediterranean Sea (Mallorca), and the North Atlantic archipelago (Faroe Islands) – Ježek et al. (2020a, 2021a). It is often collected not only by sweep netting, but also in all occasionally used traps. The larvae are saprobiont.

32. ***Psychoda alticola*** Vaillant, 1973

Unpublished record: Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 2 ♂♂, 19.7. and 8.8.2010, INS 35840, 35865.

Comments: A West and Central European species, found in the Apennines (Wagner 1990, 2023; Oboňa & Ježek 2014), and extending into Transcaucasia (Abkhazia) – Ježek et al. (2023b).

33. ***Psychoda phalaenoides*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Unpublished records: Bojnianka River alluvium (4), ♀ 12.7.2023, INS 35729; Devínská Kobyla NNR, confluence of Morava and Dunaj rivers, MT (9), ♂, 22.9,1994, INS 35671; Kežmarské *Žľaby*, spring areas (21), ♀, 23.8.2010, INS 35701; Rusovce, Rusovský kanál canal, Čuňovské rameno branch (27), ♂, 12.6.2013, INS 35893; Soblahov x Mníchová Lehota, Pekelná dolina valley, Hukov brook (29), ♂, 9.7.1992, INS 35607; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 31.5., 12. and 19.7., 8., 16. and 30.8., 6.9.2010, 17.5.2011, INS 35660, 35693, 35757, 35846, 35851, 35864, 35871, 35910; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 2 ♀♀, 1.8. and 9.9.2013, INS 35710, 35760; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), 2 ♀♀, 9. and 18.7.2013, INS 35676, 35779; Vyšné Hágy, swamps (40), ♀, 8.5.2009, INS 35719.

Comments: A Holarctic species, collected in 30 European countries, as well as in Transcaucasia (Georgia). It is also found in the Canary Islands (Atlantic Ocean), the Balearic Islands and Sardinia (Mediterranean Sea), North Africa (Algeria), Taiwan, Japan, New Zealand, Alaska, and Canada – see e.g. Wagner (2023) and Ježek et al. (2023b). This polyvoltine species (with several generations annually) is very common and known from all suitable altitudes. It is collected in traps, and adults are sometimes found in the sheaths of *Arum maculatum* L., where they contribute to pollination. The larvae are saprobiont.

34. ***Psychoda uniformata*** Haseman, 1907

Unpublished record: Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♀, 9.7.2013, INS 35766.

Comments: A Holarctic species, sporadically common, recorded in seven European countries (Ježek et al. 2020a). It extends to Turkey, Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan), North Africa (Morocco), Israel, Mongolia, Iran, and the USA. The larvae are saprophagous and develop in animal sheds, stables, dog kennels, etc. – Ježek & Braverman (2006).

35. ***Psychodocha cinerea*** (Banks, 1894)

Unpublished records: Bojnianka River alluvium (4), ♀, 12.7.2023, INS 35732; Bratislava, Biskupické rameno branch (Dunaj River) (5), ♀, 2.5.2005, INS 35652; Bratislava, PFUK, Ilkovičova 6, fitnes centrum (6), ♂, 2 ♀♀, 4. and 19.6.2007, 15.5.2008, INS 35626, 35641, 35830; Bratislava, Súťažná 10, flat (7), 2 ♂♂, ♀, 15.11.2008, 1.11.2013, 18.2.2012, INS 35672, 35904, 35906; Bratislava, Vajnory, Vajnorský potok brook (8), ♀, 10.10.2006, INS 35837; Devínská Kobyla NNR, confluence of Morava and Dunaj rivers, MT (9), ♂, 14.8.1994, INS 35721; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT (10), ♀, 1.6.1994, INS 35748; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with upper MT (11), 2 ♀♀, 26.4.1984 and 12.-18.4.1994, INS 35648, 355737; Devínská Kobyla NNR, Ladislavov prameň spring, MT (12), ♀, 1.-15.6.2001, INS 35622; Devínská Kobyla NNR, vineyard, MT (15), ♀, 1.-15.6.2001, INS 35632; Rusovce, Rusovský kanál canal, Čuňovské rameno branch (27), ♀, 12.6.2013, INS 35889; Selec, alluvium of Selecký potok brook (28), ♀, 25.8.1923, INS 35755; Trenčín, Hodžova 25, flat (33), M, 1 ♀, 20.11.2006 and 6.9.2007, INS 35655, 35668.
Numerous materials from PFUK Bratislava (6) deposited only in alcohol (both sexes and different data): 6.6.2000, 6.2.2002, 11.1., 2.2., 10. and 26.4., 11.6. and 6.8.2007, 1.6., 24.7. and 1.9.2008.

Comments: A cosmopolitan species, very common, occurring across a wide range of altitudes. It is occasionally numerous in all traps used. The larvae are saprophagous and are often found in polluted WCs. The known geographical distribution is detailed in sources such as Ježek & Yağci (2005), Afzan & Belqat (2016), Ježek (1990a), and Ježek et al. (2020a, 2021a).

36. ***Psychodocha gemina*** (Eaton, 1904)

Unpublished records: Barotín, aluvium of Slaná River (1), ♀, 13.7.1992, INS 35613; Bojnianka River alluvium (4), ♀, 12.7.2023, INS 35733; Bratislava, Biskupické rameno branch (Dunaj River) (5), ♀, 19.6.2005, INS 35738; Devínská Kobyla NNR, confluence of Morava and Dunaj rivers, MT (9), ♀, 14.8.1994, INS 35724; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT (10), ♂, ♀, 1. and 9.6.1994, INS 35642, 35749; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with upper MT (11), ♀, 27.5.1994, INS 35902; Kežmarské Žľaby, spring areas (21), ♀, 23.8.2010, INS 35699; Lubochňa, alluvium of Lubochňanka River (23), ♂, 20.5.1993, INS 35656; Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♂, ♀, 6.6. and 26.7.2013, INS 35814, 35877; Svätý Jur, Šúr, NNR, Panonia forest, swamps (30), ♀, 12.10.2008, INS 35606; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 31.5., 19.7., 8., 16. and 30.8., 6.9.2010, 17.5.2011, INS 35662, 35695, 35847, 35863, 35867, 35873, 35912; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 3 ♀♀, 1. and 15.8., 9.9.2013, INS 35711, 35764, 35807; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), 2 ♀♀, 9. and 18.7.2013, INS 35677, 35783,

Comments: A European species, common and known from 22 countries, with an extension into Transcaucasia (Abkhazia, Georgia) – see Ježek et al. (2019, 2020a, 2021a). It is frequently collected using all types of traps, from lowlands to mountains. The larvae are saprophagous, and their development is sometimes adapted to nests of water birds.

37. ***Psychodula minuta*** (Banks, 1894)

Unpublished records: Kežmarské Žľaby, spring areas (21), ♀, 23.8.2010, INS 35703; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♀, 18.7.2013, INS 35686.

Comments: A Holarctic species, very common, ranging from lowlands to mountains. It is registered from 24 European countries – see e.g. Ježek et al. (2019, 2020a) – and extends into Transcaucasia (Abkhazia) and Western Asia (Israel, Syria). In the Mediterranean Sea, it is found on the Balearic Islands, Cyprus, and Sardinia, while in the Atlantic Ocean, it occurs on Madeira. Frequent collecting sites are also known from Canada and the USA. It is occasionally numerous in all suitable traps. The larvae are saprobiont and are also found in caves, particularly in bat guano.

38. ***Psychomora trinodulosa*** (Tonnoir, 1922)

Unpublished records: Bojnianka River alluvium (4), ♀, 12.7.2023, INS 35731; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT (10), ♂, 9.6.1994, INS 35645; Kežmarské Žľaby, spring areas (21), ♀, 23.8.2010, INS 35697; Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♀, 26.7.2013, INS 35820; Selec, alluvium of Selecký potok brook (28), ♀ 25.8.1923, INS 35754; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), ♂, 2 ♀♀, 19.7., 8.8. and 6.9.2010, INS 35687, 35841, 35872; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♀, 9.7.2013, INS 35781.

Comments: A Holarctic species, very common and known from various altitudes. It is registered in 27 European countries, extends into Turkey (Anatolia) and Transcaucasia (Azerbaijan, Georgia), and is also known from North Africa (Algeria) and the Mediterranean Sea (Sardinia). Many sites are also recorded from the USA. This species is occasionally numerous in all traps used. It transfers larval stages of *Rhabditis* (Anguillulidae) and Gamasidae mites. An overview of the detailed distribution is provided by Ježek et al. (2019, 2020a, 2021a).

39. ***Tinearia alternata*** (Say, 1824)

Unpublished records: Barotín, aluvium of Slaná River (1), ♀, 13.7.1992, INS 35616; Bratislava, PFUK, Ilkovičova 6, fitnes centrum (6), 2 ♀♀, 4.6.2007 and 1.9.2008, INS 35640, 35739; Devínská Kobyla NNR, confluence of Morava and Dunaj rivers, MT (9), ♀, 14.8.1994, INS 35722; Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT (10), ♀ 9.6.1994, INS 35647; Dlhá Ves x Kečovo, Domica Cave NNM, rillet (16), ♀, 15.9.1992, INS 35654; Dolná Ves env. Kremnica, confluence of Rudnica River and Švábský potok brook (17), ♀, 15.7.1992, INS 35832; Rožňavské Bystré, alluvium of Bystrá brook (26), ♀, 20.5.1992, INS 35631; Rusovce, Rusovský kanál canal, Čuňovské rameno branch (27), ♀, 12.6.2013, INS 35896; Trenčín, Hodžova 25, flat (33), ♂, 3 ♀♀, 10.12.2006, 6.9. and 21.8.2007, 15.8.2008, INS 35637, 35667, 35674, 35747; Trenčín, Váh River, sluice gate (35), ♂, 21.7.2007, INS 35665; Uličské Krivé, Zbojský potok brook (36), ♀, 6.8.1991, INS 35609; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♀, 9.7.2013, INS 35767; Veľký Kamenec, Svätá Mária – Kamenec brook (38), ♀, 12.8.1991, INS 35600; Žilina – Strážov, alluvium of Rajčanka River (41), ♀, 1.8.2007, INS 35900.

Comments: A cosmopolitan species, very common – see Ježek et al. (2019, 2020a). It is occasionally numerous in Malaise, light, and yellow pan traps. The larvae develop not only in rotten organic substrates and excrements but also in madicolous habitats. In cases of mass occurrence, the larvae can block the function of old-fashioned biological filters in gravel sewage works.

40. ***Tinearia lativentris*** (Berdén, 1952)

Unpublished records: Dlhá Ves x Kečovo, Domica Cave NNM, rillet (16), ♀, 16.7.1991, INS 35634; Rusovce, Rusovský kanál canal, Čuňovské rameno branch (27), ♀, 12.6.2013, INS 35895.

Comments: A Holarctic species, common in certain areas, known from 20 European countries, and extending into Turkey, Afghanistan, and China. Some localities are found in Western Asia (Israel, Syria), as well as on the Balearic Islands and Sardinia in the Mediterranean Sea, and in North Africa (Tunisia). Numerous collecting sites are also recorded from Canada, the USA, Mexico, and Nicaragua – Ježek et al. (2020a). Light traps, Malaise traps, and yellow pan traps are effective for collecting adults. The larvae are saprophagous.

41. ***Ypsydocha setigera*** (Tonnoir, 1922)

Unpublished records: Bojnianka River alluvium (4), ♀, 12.7.2023, INS 35730; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♀, 9.9.2013, INS 35709; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♀, 9.7.2013, INS 35778.

Comments: A Holarctic species, very common in certain areas. Its distribution in Europe includes Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, and Sweden, as well as in Canada, the USA, and Japan – Ježek (2003) and Ježek et al. (2019). It is occasionally numerous in all installed traps. This species transfers larval stages of *Rhabditis* (Anguillulidae) and Gamasidae mites. The larvae are saprobiont and develop not only in manure and liquid manure but also in remarkable altitudes, such as pastures, slope spring areas, and avalanche scars.

42. ***Berdeniella caprai*** Salamanna & Sarà, 1979

Unpublished record: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♂, 6.6.2013, INS 35878.

Comments: A mountainous and very rare species, known only from the original description (see Salamanna & Sarà 1979; and compare Wagner 1990). It is **new to Slovakia** and must be considered a threatened species, nationally scarce (NS).

43. ***Berdeniella lucasii*** (Satchell, 1955)

Unpublished record: Betliar env. Rožňava, alluvium of Slaná River (3), ♂, 12.5.1992, INS 35603.

Comments: A mountainous and very rare species, known only from the original description from Algeria (see Satchell 1955; and compare Wagner 1990). **It is new to Slovakia and Europe**, and must be considered a threatened species, nationally scarce (NS).

44. ***Berdeniella manicata*** (Tonnoir, 1920)

Unpublished records: Beňuš, Leňušská Valley, alluvium of Beňuška Brook (2), ♂, 5.6.2020, INS 35903; Betliar env. Rožňava, alluvium of Slaná River (3), ♂, 12.5.1992, INS 35601; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), ♂, 12.7.2010, INS 35853.

Comments: A European species, registered in 17 countries, and penetrating into Transcaucasia (Georgia) – see Krek (1999) and Ježek et al. (2020a). It is common in certain areas and is known in the Czech Republic from low altitudes (brooks near Prague) to high elevations (slope spring areas of the Jeseníky Mountains).

45. ***Berdeniella matthesi*** (Jung, 1954)

Unpublished record: Soblahov x Mníchová Lehota, Pekelná dolina valley, Hukov brook (29), ♂, 9.7.1992, INS 35608.

Comments: A locally common species in Europe, known from Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Slovakia, and Ukraine – Ježek (2003) and Ježek et al. (2019). It ranges from hilly areas to mountains, inhabiting wet, extreme biotopes of open-cast coal mines and dumps (Sokolov basin) with flocculated iron (Fe).

46. ***Berdeniella stavniensis*** (Krek, 1969)

Unpublished record: Soblahov x Mníchová Lehota, Pekelná dolina valley, Hukov brook (29), ♂, 9.7.1992, INS 35597.

Comments: A European species, common sporadically, known from Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine (Krek 1999; Ježek 2003; Ježek et al. 2017, 2019). It inhabits wet, deep forest ravines, slope springs, and dump seepages of open-cast coal mines (e.g., Sokolov coal basin).

47. ***Berdeniella unispinosa*** (Tonnoir, 1919)

Unpublished record: Soblahov x Mníchová Lehota, Pekelná dolina valley, Hukov brook (29), ♂, 9.7.1992, INS 35598.

Comments: A European species, recorded in 19 countries. Its distribution spans the Central European zone from France to Poland and Slovakia, with the species extending south to the Apennines and the Balkans. It is rather common in the boundary mountains of our region. A detailed overview of the distribution can be found in Krek (1999) and Ježek et al. (2019, 2020a).

48. ***Berdeniella vimmeri*** Ježek, 1997

Unpublished records: Betliar env. Rožňava, alluvium of Slaná River (3), ♂, 12.5.1992, INS 35602; Hrádok nad Váhom (19), ♂, 13.5.2008, INS 35835; Soblahov x Mníchová Lehota, Pekelná dolina valley, Hukov brook (29), ♂, 9.7.1992, INS 35599.

Comments: A European species, currently known to occur in the Czech Republic (Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia), Slovakia, Ukraine, and Bulgaria (Ježek et al. 2019, 2020a; Kroča & Ježek 2022). It is an important species for nature conservation and is classified as nationally scarce (NS).

49. ***Clytocerus* (*Boreoclytocerus*) *longicorniculatus*** Krek, 1987

Unpublished records: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), 2 ♂♂, 6.6. and 26.7.2013, INS 35819, 35883; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 2 ♂♂, 20.6.and 15.8.2013, INS 35793, 35804.

Comments: A species known from Europe and Russia (Ježek et al. 2020a; Oboňa et al. 2024a,b). This species has likely been overlooked in alcohol samples in the past and mistakenly identified as *C. ocellaris*. It is an important species for nature conservation and is classified as nationally scarce (NS).

50. ***Clytocerus* (*Boreoclytocerus*) *ocellaris*** (Meigen, 1804)

Unpublished records: Devínská Kobyla NNR, Nábrežný jarok brook, MT (14), ♂, 11.6.2007, INS 35624; Kežmarské

Žľaby, spring areas (21), ♂, 23.8.2010, INS 35698; Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), 2 ♂♂, 6.6. and 26.7.2013, INS 35816, 35882; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 4 ♂♂, 20.6., 1. and 15.8., 9.9.2013, INS 35707, 35759, 35785, 35802; Vydrica NR, river (39), ♂, 17.8.2012, INS 35825.

Comments: Central and Western Europe (including the British Isles), with the northern limit of its distribution in Finland. The southern border is defined by the Apennines and the Balkan region, and the species extends eastwards to Lithuania and Russia. It is also found on islands such as Sardinia and Sicily (Wagner 2023; Ježek et al. 2019, 2020a; Morelli & Biscaccianti 2021; Oboňa et al. 2024a,b).

51. ***Clytocerus* (*Boreoclytocerus*) *splendidus*** Ježek & Hájek, 2007

Unpublished records: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), 2 ♂♂, 6.6. and 26.7.2013, INS 35823, 35879; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 3 ♂♂, 1.,15.8. and 9.9.2013, INS 35708, 35762, 35806.

Comments: The species is known from Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Slovakia, and Russia (Ježek & Hájek 2007; Ježek et al. 2018a, 2019; Kroča & Ježek 2019; Oboňa et al. 2024a,b). It inhabits lakes, forest ponds, wetlands, rivers, streams, and wet pastures. It is nationally scarce and an important species for nature conservation (NS).

52. ***Parabazarella subneglecta*** (Tonnoir, 1922)

Unpublished record: Barotín, aluvium of Slaná River (1), ♂, 13.7.1992, INS 35615.

Comments: A species with a Eurasian distribution, recorded in the Western and Central European zone, from Belgium to Poland, extending eastwards to Lithuania and the boreal Scandinavian ecoregion (Finland). The southern boundary is limited by the Balkan and Anatolia regions (Ježek et al. 2019, 2020a, 2021a).

53. ***Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *calcilega*** Feuerborn, 1923

Unpublished record: Gombasek, valley of Slaná River, fountain (18), ♂, 14.7.1991, INS 35610.

Comments: A European species, known only from Austria, Germany, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary (Wagner 1990), the Czech Republic, and Slovakia (Ježek et al. 2021a).

54. ***Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *exquisita*** Eaton, 1893

Unpublished records: Nitra, alluvium of Nitra River (24), ♂, 2.5.2002, INS 35651; Trenčín, Váh river, island (34), ♂, 9.8.2007, INS 35658; Trenčín, Váh River, sluice gate (35), 2 ♂♂, 14.4. and 21.7.2007, INS 35666, 35915**.**

Comments: Widespread in Europe, North Africa, and Transcaucasia (Ježek & Omelková 2012). Endangered species in the Czech Republic (EN). An important species for nature conservation in Slovakia as well.

55. ***Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *pseudexquisita*** Tonnoir, 1940

Unpublished record: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♂, 6.6.2013, INS 35881.

Comments: European species known from 21 countries – Western Europe (including the British Isles), Central Europe, and Southern Europe (Apennines and Balkan). For details, see Krek (1999), Ježek et al. (2020a), and Morelli & Biscaccianti (2021).

56. ***Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *tatrica*** Szabó, 1960

Unpublished record: Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), ♂, 12.7.2010, INS 35855.

Comments: Montane species (Vysoké Tatry NP), published only in the original description (Szabó 1960) from Slovakia. Tatranská Javorina is the second known adult locality. It must be considered a threatened species, nationally scarce – NS.

57. ***Pericoma* (*Pachypericoma*) *fallax*** Eaton, 1893

Unpublished records: Barotín, aluvium of Slaná River (1), ♂, 13.7.1992, INS 35612; Hrádok nad Váhom (19), ♂, 13.5.2008, INS 35833; Krivosúd – Bodovka, Váh River (22), ♂, 13.5.2008, INS 35673.

Comments: European and West-Siberian species, extending to Turkey, Transcaucasia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia

including Abkhazia), and North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), also recorded from the Mediterranean Sea (Sardinia). A detailed distribution list is provided in Ježek et al. (2019, 2020a, 2021a, 2023b), Oboňa et al. (2019b), and Saidoun et al. (2025).

58. ***Pneumia gracilis gracilis*** (Eaton, 1893)

Unpublished record: Vydrica NR, river (39), ♂, 17.8.2012, INS 35826.

Comments: The nominotypical subspecies has been recorded in eleven European countries and the Caucasus, while the other subspecies, *P. gracilis kandavanica* (Ježek, 1990), was described from Iran (Ježek 1990b; Ježek & Omelková 2012).

59. ***Pneumia mutua*** (Eaton, 1893)

Unpublished records: Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♂, 20.6.2013, INS 35792; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♂, 9.7.2013, INS 35772.

Comments: A species distributed primarily in Western and Central Europe, the British Isles, and the Scandinavian bioregion. It is known from countries along the Northern Sea and extends eastwards to Poland and Lithuania. The southern boundary of its distribution is limited by the Apennines and the Balkans (Ježek et al. 2018a).

60. ***Pneumia nubila*** (Meigen, 1818)

Unpublished records: Devínská Kobyla NNR, Mokrý jarok brook, MT (13), ♂, 26.4.2007, INS 35897; Devínská Kobyla NNR, Nábrežný jarok brook, MT (14), ♂, 11.6.2007, INS 35625; Gombasek, valley of Slaná River, fountain (18), ♂, 14.7.1991, INS 35611; Hrádok nad Váhom (19), ♂, 13.5.2008, INS 35834; Svätý Jur, Šúr, NNR, Panonia forest, swamps (30), ♂, 16.6.2008, INS 35617; Vydrica NR, river (39), ♂, 17.8.2012, INS 35824.

Comments: Known from Europe, the species is recorded from Spain and the British Isles, extending throughout Scandinavia, Poland, and Lithuania. The southern boundary of its distribution is limited by the Apennines, the Balkans, and Transcaucasia (Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia). It has also been recorded from Sardinia and the Canary Islands (Wagner 2023; Ježek & Hájek 2007 – erratum for printer's error in Ježek 2004b; Ježek et al. 2018b, 2019, 2020a, 2021a,b, 2023a,b; Oboňa et al. 2019b,c).

61. ***Pneumia plumicornis*** (Tonnoir, 1922)

Published record: Tatranská Lomnica (Oboňa & Ježek 2014).

Unpublished records: Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), 2 ♂♂, 12.7. and 6.9.2010, INS 35692, 35852; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♂, 9.9.2013, INS 35713.

Comments: A Central European species, known only from Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Slovakia, and Slovenia (Wagner 2023).

62. ***Pneumia rivularis*** (Berdén, 1954)

Unpublished records: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♂, 6.6.2013, INS 35884; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♂, 20.6.2013, INS 35788; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♂, 9.7.2013, INS 35773.

Comments: A European species, known from the Czech Republic, Great Britain, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, and the Far East of Russia (Ježek et al. 2019; Omelková & Ježek 2012a; Kvifte et al. 2020; Oboňa et al. 2024b). Endangered species in the Czech Republic (EN). Important species for nature conservation. A taxonomic note on *Pericoma albomaculata* and related species can be found in Ježek et al. (submitted).

63. ***Pneumia stammeri*** (Jung, 1956)

Unpublished records: Devínská Kobyla NNR, Mokrý jarok brook, MT (13), ♂, 26.4.2007, INS 35898; Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), M, 6.6.2013, INS 35876; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), ♂, 20.6.2013, INS 35795.

Comments: A rare European species distributed from the British Isles, countries along the North Sea coast, and the Scandinavian bioregion eastwards to Slovakia, Poland, and the Balkan region (Ježek & Omelková 2012). Endangered in the Czech Republic. Important species for nature conservation in Slovakia as well.

64. ***Pneumia trivialis*** (Eaton, 1893)

Published record: Šúr (Oboňa & Ježek 2014).

Unpublished records: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), 2 ♂♂, 6.6. and 26.7.2013, INS 35817, 35886; Svätý Jur, Šúr, NNR, Panonia forest, swamps (30), ♂, 16.6.2008, INS 35618; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 4 ♂♂, 20.6., 1. and 15.8., 9.9.2013, INS 35712, 35758, 35790, 35803; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), ♂, 18.7.2013, INS 35682; Vydrica NR, river (39), ♂, 17.8.2012, INS 35828.

Comments: A ubiquitous European species covering a range from the Iberian Peninsula and British Isles to Poland and Ukraine (not recorded in Russia). It penetrates into the boreal ecoregion (Scandinavia), with the southern frontier limited by the Balkan. In the last decade, it has also been registered in Transcaucasia (Azerbaijan, Georgia, including Abkhazia) (Wagner 1990, 2023; Ježek et al. 2019, 2020a, 2021b, 2023b).

65. ***Saraiella rotunda*** (Krek, 1970)

Unpublished records: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♂, 6.6.2013, INS 35880; Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň (31), ♂, 16.8.2010, INS 35659.

Comments: Probably a Sub-Mediterranean mountainous species, it penetrates into Transcaucasia (Azerbaijan, Georgia, including Abkhazia) (Ježek 2004a; Ježek et al. 2018b, 2021a,b, 2023b, 2024). It is critically endangered in the Czech Republic and is an important species for nature conservation in Slovakia – CR.

66. ***Tonnoiriella obtusa*** (Tonnoir, 1919)

Unpublished records Rusovce, Rusovský kanál canal, Čuňovské rameno branch (27), ♂, 12.6.2013, INS 35891.

Comments: Currently recorded in Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy (Wagner 2023). The synonymy of *Tonnoiriella anchoriformis* Salamanna, 1975 was proposed by Ježek et al. (2020b). The male from Rusovce is a **new record of this very rare species in Slovakia**. It is considered a threatened species, nationally scarce (NS).

67. ***Ulomyia cognata*** (Eaton, 1893)

Unpublished records: Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♂, 6.6.2013, INS 35885; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 4 ♂♂, 20.6., 1. and 15.8., 9.9.2013, INS 35714, 35763, 35789, 35800.

Comments: A European species, it extends into Transcaucasia, including Armenia and Georgia (Abkhazia included) (Wagner 1990; Ježek et al. 2008, 2021a,b, 2023a,b).

68. ***Ulomyia fuliginosa*** (Meigen, 1804)

Unpublished records: Devínská Kobyla NNR, Mokrý jarok brook, MT (13), ♂, 26.4.2007, INS 35899; Devínská Kobyla NNR, Nábrežný jarok brook, MT (14), ♂, 26.7.2007, INS 35905; Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge (25), ♂, 26.7.2013, INS 35818; Tatranská Lomnica, spring area (32), 4 ♂♂, 20.6., 1. and 15.8., 9.9.2013, INS 35715, 35791, 35801, 35874; Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream (37), 2 ♂♂, 9. and 18.7.2013, INS 35681, 35771.

Comments: Generally, one of the most abundant and widely distributed species, known from nearly all of Europe. However, data from Eastern Europe are limited, with confirmed records only from Lithuania (Wagner 2023; Ježek et al. 2017, 2019, 2020a, 2021a).

69. ***Ulomyia vaseki*** Ježek, 2002

Unpublished record: Vyšné Hágy, swamps (40), ♂, 8.5.2009, INS 35720.

Comments: A very rare species, known only from the Czech Republic (Bohemia and Moravia), Slovakia, and Slovenia. For further details, see Ježek (2002) and Oboňa & Ježek (2014). This species is of significant conservation importance in Slovakia and the Czech Republic, where it is classified as Endangered (EN) (Ježek 2005).

Discusion

This study substantially enhances the faunistic knowledge of non-biting moth flies (Diptera:

Psychodidae) in Slovakia, increasing the total number of known species to 130. An overview of species recorded at individual locations is presented in Table 1.

The discovery of several species previously unrecorded in the country (including one reported here for the first time in Europe) highlights the continued importance of targeted entomological surveys. The occurrence of critically endangered and vulnerable species underscores the urgent need for habitat protection, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas threatened by anthropogenic pressures such as tourism infrastructure development.

These findings provide a valuable foundation for future biodiversity monitoring and conservation strategies, and they emphasize the necessity of integrating taxonomic research into national environmental policy and land-use planning.

Tab 1. List of localities with recorded species (see Fig. 1)

1.	Barotín, aluvium of Slaná River	*L. albipennis, P. gemina, T. alternata, P. subneglecta, P.* (*P.*) *fallax*
2.	Beňuš, Leňušská Valley, alluvium of Beňuška Brook	*B. manicata*
3.	Betliar env. Rožňava, alluvium of Slaná River	*B. lucasii* NS, *B. manicata, B. vimmeri* NS
4.	Bojnianka River alluvium	*T. hirtella, C. lobata, L. albipennis, P. phalaenoides, P. cinerea, P. gemina, P. trinodulosa, Y. setigera*
5.	Bratislava, Biskupické rameno branch (Dunaj River)	*P. notabilis, P. cinerea, P. gemina*
6.	Bratislava, PFUK, Ilkovičova 6, fitnes centrum	*C. albipunctata, P.* (*P.*) *austriacum, P.* (*P.*) *dumosum* NS, *P.* (*P.*) *nickerli* VU, *P.* (*P.*) *perdecorum* NS, *P. cinerea, T. alternata*
7.	Bratislava, Súťažná 10, flat	*P. cinerea*
8.	Bratislava, Vajnory, Vajnorský potok brook	*C. albipunctata, P. cinerea*
9.	Devínská Kobyla NNR, confluence of Morava and Dunaj rivers, MT	*P.* (*P.*) *austriacum, L. albipennis, L. satchelli, L. surcoufi* NS, *P. phalaenoides, P. cinerea, P. gemina, T. alternata*
10.	Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with down MT	*P. consors, C. lobata, L. albipennis, L. erminea, L. satchelli, P. cinerea, P. gemina, P. trinodulosa, T. alternata*
11.	Devínská Kobyla NNR, slope with upper MT	*L. albipennis, L. erminea, P. cinerea, P. gemina*
12.	Devínská Kobyla NNR, Ladislavov prameň spring, MT	*P. eatoni* EN, *P. silesiensis* CR, *L. albipennis, L. erminea, L. satchelli, P. cinerea*
13.	Devínská Kobyla NNR, Mokrý jarok brook, MT	*P. nubila, P. stammeri* EN, *U. fuliginosa*
14.	Devínská Kobyla NNR, Nábrežný jarok brook, MT	*C.* (*B.*) *ocellaris, P. nubila, U. fuliginosa*
15.	Devínská Kobyla NNR, vineyard, MT	*P. cinerea*
16.	Dlhá Ves x Kečovo, Domica Cave NNM, rillet	*L. albipennis, T. alternata, T. lativentris*
17.	Dolná Ves env. Kremnica, confluence of Rudnica River and Švábský potok brook	*T. alternata*
18.	Gombasek, valley of Slaná River, fountain	*P.* (*P.*) *calcilega* EN, *P. nubile*
19.	Hrádok nad Váhom	*B. vimmeri* NS, *P.* (*P.*) *fallax, P. nubile*
20.	Kečovo, Kečovský potok brook	*P. grisescens*

21.	Kežmarské Žľaby, spring areas	*C. lobata, L. albipennis, L. erminea, P. phalaenoides, P. gemina, P. minuta, P. trinodulosa, C.* (*B.*) *ocellaris*
22.	Krivosúd – Bodovka, Váh River	*P.* (*P.*) *fallax*
23.	Lubochňa, alluvium of Lubochňanka River	*P. gemina*
24.	Nitra, alluvium of Nitra River	*P.* (*P.*) *exquisita* EN
25.	Pribylina x Podbanske, Rúžičkov prameň spring env. Kokavský most bridge	*P. longicornis, P. auriculata, T. hirtella, C. lobata, L. albipennis, L. erminea, L. satchelli, L. zetterstedti, P. grisescens, P. gemina, P. trinodulosa, B. caprai* NS, *C.* (*B.*) *longicorniculatus* NS, *C.* (*B.*) *ocellaris, C.* (*B.*) *splendidus* NS, *P.* (*P.*) *pseudexquisita, P. rivularis* EN, *P. stammeri* EN, *P. trivialis, S. rotunda* CR, *U. cognata, U. fuliginosa*
26.	Rožňavské Bystré, alluvium of Bystrá brook	*A. pusilla, L. albipennis, L. satchelli, T. alternata*
27.	Rusovce, Rusovský kanál canal, ***Čuňovské*** rameno branch	*P. goetghebueri* EN, *P.* (*D.*) *ustulata, L. zetterstedti, P. phalaenoides, P. cinerea, T. alternata, T. lativentris, T. obtusa* NS
28.	Selec, alluvium of Selecký potok brook	*P. cinerea, P. trinodulosa*
29.	Soblahov x Mníchová Lehota, Pekelná dolina valley, Hukov brook	*P. phalaenoides, B. matthesi, B. stavniensis, B. unispinosa, B. vimmeri* NS
30.	Svätý Jur, Šúr, NNR, Panonia forest, swamps	*P. gemina, P. nubila, P. trivialis*
31.	Tatranská Javorina, geological area Podmuráň	*P.* (*P.*) *austriacum, P.* (*P.*) *humerale, P.* (*P.*) *balkanicum* CR, *P.* (*P.*) *soljani* NS, *T. negrobovi* NS, *T. hirtella, C. lobata, L. albipennis, L. erminea, L. satchelli, L. zetterstedti, P. grisescens, P. alticola, P. phalaenoides, P. gemina, P. trinodulosa, B. manicata, P.* (*P.*) *tatrica* NS, *P. plumicornis, S. rotunda* CR
32.	Tatranská Lomnica, spring area	*P. ellisi* CR, *P. longicornis, F. obscura, T. lucifugus, T. silvaticus* VU, *T. hirtella, L. albipennis, L. erminea, L. satchelli, P. grisescens, P. phalaenoides, P. gemina, Y. setigera, C.* (*B.*) *longicorniculatus* NS, *C.* (*B.*) *ocellaris, C.* (*B.*) *splendidus* NS, *P. mutua, P. rivularis* EN, *P. stammeri* EN, *P. plumicornis, P. trivialis, U. cognata, U. fuliginosa*
33.	Trenčín, Hodžova 25, flat	*T. hirtella, P. cinerea, T. alternata*
34.	Trenčín, Váh River, island	*P.* (*P.*) *exquisita* EN
35.	Trenčín, Váh River, sluice gate	*P.* (*P.*) *exquisita* EN, *T. alternata*
36.	Uličské Krivé, Zbojský potok brook	*T. alternata*
37.	Valley of 7 springs, source of Čierná voda stream	*P. longicornis, P. prikryli* VU, *P. auriculata, F. obscura, P.* (*P.*) *austriacum, C. lobata, L. albipennis, L. erminea, L. satchelli, L. zetterstedti, P. grisescens, P. phalaenoides, P. uniformata, P. gemina, P. minuta, P. trinodulosa, T. alternata, Y. setigera, P. mutua, P. rivularis* EN, *P. trivialis, U. fuliginosa*
38.	Veľký Kamenec, Svätá Mária – Kamenec brook	*T. alternata*
39.	Vydrica NR, river	*P. auriculata*, *C.* (*B.*) *ocellaris, P. g. gracilis, P. nubila, P. trivialis*
40.	Vyšné Hágy, swamps	*L. albipennis, P. grisescens, P. phalaenoides, U. vaseki* EN
41.	*Žilina* – Strážov, alluvium of Rajčanka River	*T. alternata*

Four localities (25, 31, 32, and 37) yielded a high number of species collected using Malaise traps (MT), with significant representation of threatened taxa. Specifically, locality 31 harbored 20 species, including 2 Critically Endangered (CR) and 3 Near Threatened (NS) taxa; locality 25 had 22 species (1 CR, 2 Endangered [EN], and 3 NS); locality 37 hosted 37 species (including EN and Vulnerable [VU] taxa); and locality 32 recorded 23 species (1 CR, 2 EN, 1 VU, and 2 NS).

In contrast, 10 localities surveyed through individual activities (2, 7, 15, 17, 20, 22, 23, 36, 38, and 41) yielded only a single species each during the sampling period. While this may suggest a lower observed species richness at the time of the survey, it does not necessarily reflect the overall conservation value of these sites, especially in the absence of long-term or systematic monitoring. In the remaining localities, which showed a reduced number of species overall, the presence of threatened categories (CR, EN, VU, NS) was inconsistent and scattered.

The survey revealed four critically endangered, five endangered, and three vulnerable species, alongside 13 nationally scarce taxa lacking formal conservation status.

The conservation potential of each species is evaluated based on data from earlier literature, known distribution patterns, and species abundance or frequency as reported in multiple studies. Species considered important for nature conservation are those that have been recognized for their conservation status or potential in other European countries (e.g., Ježek & Omelková, 2012; Omelková & Ježek, 2012b; Kroča & Ježek, 2015, 2019, 2022; Ježek et al., 2019, 2021b).

In accordance with IUCN criteria (IUCN, 2024), these species are assessed in Slovakia as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), or Nationally Scarce = Near Threatened (NS). For additional details, see Oboňa & Ježek (2014).

This study provides a preliminary proposal for the inclusion of Slovak non-biting moth flies (Diptera: Psychodidae) on the national list of threatened species. (In this section, full names are provided for better readability and clarity.)

Critically Endangered (CR) 24 species:

Berdeniella helvetica (Sarà, 1957), *Clytocerus* (*Boreoclytocerus*) *rivosus* (Tonnoir, 1919), *Clytocerus* (*Boreoclytocerus*) *tetracorniculatus* Wagner, 1977, *Jungiella* (*Psychocha*) *laminata* (Szabó, 1960), *Lepiseodina tristis* (Meigen, 1830), *Oomormia andrenipes* (Strobl, 1910), *Parajungiella ellisi* (Withers, 1987), *Parajungiella pseudolongicornis* (Wagner, 1975), *Parajungiella serbica* (Krek, 1985), *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *ljubiniensis* Krek, 1969, *Peripsychoda fusca* (Macquart, 1826), *Philosepedon* (*Trichosepedon*) *balkanicum* Krek, 1971, *Promormia silesiensis* Ježek, 1983, *Psycmera integella* (Jung, 1956), *Saraiella parva* (Vaillant, 1963), *Saraiella rotunda* (Krek, 1970), *Sciria advena* (Eaton, 1893), *Sycorax slovaca* Halgoš, 1975, *Sycorax tonnoiri* Jung, 1954, *Szaboiella hibernica* (Tonnoir, 1940), *Taramormia tatrica* Ježek, 1984, *Threticus negrobovi* Vaillant, 1972, *Tonnoiriella nigricauda* (Tonnoir, 1919), *Trichomyia urbica* Haliday in Curtis, 1839.

Endangered (EN) 10 species:

Panimerus goetghebueri (Tonnoir, 1919), *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *calcilega* Feuerborn, 1923, *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *exquisita* Eaton, 1893, *Pneumia crispi* (Freeman, 1953), *Pneumia cubitospinosa* (Jung, 1954), *Pneumia rivularis* Berdén, 1954, *Promormia eatoni* (Tonnoir, 1940), *Threticus incurvus* Krek, 1972, *Tonnoiriella sieberti* Wagner, 1993, *Ulomyia vaseki* Ježek, 2002.

Vulnerable (VU) 4 species:

Parajungiella prikryli Ježek, 1999, *Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *nickerli* Ježek, 1997, *Telmatoscopus carpathicus* Ježek, 1988, *Threticus silvaticus* Ježek, 1985.

Nationally Scarce (NS) 23 species:

Berdeniella caprai Salamanna & Sarà, 1979, *Berdeniella gardinii* Salamanna & Raggio, 1984, *Berdeniella kocii* Ježek, 2006, *Berdeniella lucasii* (Satchell, 1955), *Clytocerus* (*Boreoclytocerus*) *longicorniculatus* Krek, 1987, *Clytocerus* (*Boreoclytocerus*) *splendidus* Ježek & Hájek, 2007, *Chodopsycha buxtoni* (Withers, 1988), *Lepiseodina rothschildi* (Eaton, 1912), *Logima surcoufi* (Tonnoir, 1922), *Paramormia* (*Phyllotelmatoscopus*) *acuta* (Krek, 1971), *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *diversa* Tonnoir, 1919, *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *pallida* Vaillant, 1978, *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *pingarestica* Vaillant, 1978, *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *tatrica* Szabó, 1960, *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *tonnoiri* Vaillant, 1978, *Pericoma* (*Pericoma*) *vestita* Vaillant et Withers, 1993, *Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *dumosum* Omelková & Ježek, 2012, *Philosepedon* (*Philosepedon*) *perdecorum* Omelková & Ježek, 2012, *Philosepedon* (*Philothreticus*) *soljani* Krek, 1971, *Pneumia compta* (Eaton, 1893), *Pneumia fonticola* (Szabó, 1960), *Pneumia kabelaki* Omelková & Ježek, 2012, *Tonnoiriella obtusa* (Tonnoir, 1919).

The total of 130 recorded species from the family Psychodidae in Slovakia includes a significant number of species with conservation relevance according to IUCN categories and national criteria. A total of 24 species are classified as Critically Endangered (CR), representing extremely high risk of extinction, typically associated with very limited distributions and highly specific habitat requirements. 10 species are classified as Endangered (EN), indicating they are at high risk of extinction in the near future, often due to habitat degradation or fragmentation. 4 species are classified as Vulnerable (VU), being less critically threatened but still requiring monitoring and conservation measures. 23 species are considered Nationally Scarce (NS), meaning they are not immediately threatened in terms of IUCN criteria but are rare or localized within Slovakia and Europe.

Overall, nearly half of the species (61 out of 130) are under some form of threat, highlighting the importance of Slovakia as a region with significant biodiversity within the Psychodidae family. These findings provide a relevant basis for updating the national list of threatened species and emphasize the need for targeted conservation efforts, especially in sensitive habitats impacted by anthropogenic activities.

These findings, resulting from extensive fieldwork and a thorough synthesis of existing literature, highlight the importance of detailed taxonomic research for understanding local biodiversity. The updated faunal list serves as a crucial foundation for future monitoring and contributes to the development of informed conservation strategies for underexplored insect groups in Central Europe. Moreover, the results emphasize the need for systematic faunistic surveys to guide conservation priorities and provide an essential baseline for future monitoring and protection efforts in Slovakia.

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