THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

VOLUME ABSTRACT

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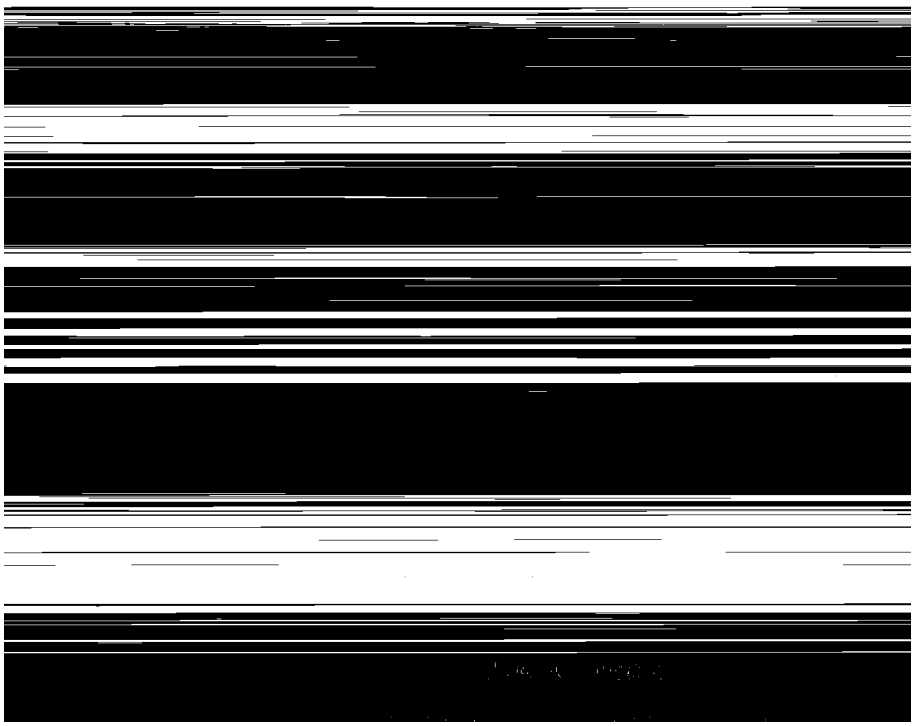

Key words: *Dacus longistylus*, *Carpomya vesuviana*, Tephritidae, reproductive strategies.

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Dolichopodidae (Diptera) in agricultural communities of North Caucasus.

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Studies of ecological significance of Dolichopodidae in agricultural communities are rather limited (Rathman e.a., 1988; Meuffels e.a., 1988; Brunel e.a., 1989; Grichanov, 1990, 1991). Handling of samples from Krasnodar Territory of Russia (North Caucasus) permitted the identification of 5 species collected from sugar beets, 4 species from winter cereals and 4 from pear orchards, 3 species from perennial grasses, 3 from cabbages, 3 from apple and peach orchards each, and 2 species from grapes. The most common species of a total of 17 recorded were *Poecilobothrus regalis* (Mg.) and *Sciapus longulus* (Fll.) on sugar beets and winter cereals, *Medetera truncorum* Mg. and *Medetera* sp. on apple trees, *Asyndetus latifrons* (Lw.) in the peach orchard, and *Chrysotus suavis* Lw., *Diaphorus disjunctus* Lw. and *Medetera* sp. in the pear orchard. These predatory flies appeared to be a steady component of agricultural communities in North Caucasus, especially in the fields and orchards that lie nearby the wet areas of natural grassland and tree and shrub vegetation. Our data indicate the necessity of studying of biology of Dolichopodidae and the role of these entomophages in population regulation of agricultural pests.

Key words: Dolichopodidae, entomophagous flies, field crops, orchards, North Caucasus, Russia.

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