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There are over 300 described species within the genus *Liriomyza* Mik, the 3rd largest in the family Agromyzidae (Spencer and Stegmaier 1973). Twenty-three species are considered to be of economic importance (Spencer 1973). The majority of species are leafminers but some feed in flowers and stems. Damage is caused primarily by mining larvae. A great majority of species within the Agromyzidae are monophagous or oligophagous with complete polyphagy the exception. Only 11 species within the family are truly polyphagous and of these 5 are members of the genus *Liriomyza: L. bryoniae* (Kaltenbach), *L. strigata* (Meigen) (Palaeartic in distribution), *L. huidobrensis* (Blanchard), *L. sativae* Blanchard, and *L. trifolii* (Burgess) (Neoarctic and Neotropical in distribution). This is of consequence when evaluating a species' potential to cause economic damage and may be important when considering the insect's ability to develop resistance to insecticides (Gordon 1961).

Detailed reference lists of articles involving members of the genus *Liriomyza* can be found in Spencer (1969, 1973, 1981) and Spencer and Stegmaier (1973). Since these publications, *Liriomyza* spp. have received considerable attention as pests of vegetable and ornamental crops. Insecticides currently recommended for control of these serpentine leafminers have frequently failed on both commodities, presumably due to the development of resistance (Parrella and Keil 1984). In addition, insecticides have been implicated in inducing outbreaks of these leafminers (Oatman and Kennedy 1976).

Published information is located in professional and trade journals from the United States and other countries and within the U.S. Dep. Agric. and experiment station publications. A computerized literature search was conducted (AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, CAB) to retrieve relevant citations through 1969. In addition, the current awareness literature search provided in cooperation with the USDA was accessed to obtain the most recent publications (BIOSIS, CAB, GRA, NAL). Cited literature from these and all subsequent publications was used to obtain earlier references. Table 1 provides a breakdown with respect to the major emphasis of each article. All references, except those marked with an *, are on file in the Division of Economic Entomology, Ornamentals Project, UCR. Reasonable requests for copies of specific articles or their abstracts from senior investigators will be honored.[3]

This bibliography has been assembled to aid current and future researchers working with *Liriomyza* spp. by providing them with a thorough listing of previous work with this genus. However, many relevant articles detailing the biologyecology, parasites and control of other genera within the Agromyzidae should not be overlooked by any researcher working in this area. A literature survey involving all genera within the Agromyzidae is currently being compiled under the auspices of the Society of American Florists (Poe 1981).

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