Attractant for Vinegar Fly, *Drosophila busckii,* and Cluster Fly, *Pollenia rudis* (Diptera: Drosophilidae et Calliphoridae)

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A field test carried out in an industrial greenhouse in Lithuania revealed the attractiveness of synthetic methyl salicylate (MeSa) to two dipteran species: the vinegar fly, *Drosophila busckii* (Drosophilidae), and the cluster fly, *Pollenia rudis* (Calliphoridae). The attractant for the former fly species was especially effective, as sticky traps containing 0.25 ml of MeSa captured (814 ∂ 55) *D. busckii* flies/trap on average compared to (12 ∂ 4) flies/trap in control traps. The mean capture of *P. rudis* [(42 ∂ 4) flies/trap] was significantly higher in MeSa-baited traps compared to the control traps [(13 ∂ 4) flies/trap]. The presence of MeSa in emissions of many fruits suitable for *D. busckii* feeding allows to attribute this attractant to kairomones. In case of *P. rudis,* MeSa should be attributed to synomones (compounds beneficial for both receiver and sender), because adult flies feeding on flowers act as pollinators. This is the first report on the field-active attractant for *D. busckii* and the second for *P. rudis*.

Key words: Attractiveness, Field Trapping, Methyl Salicylate