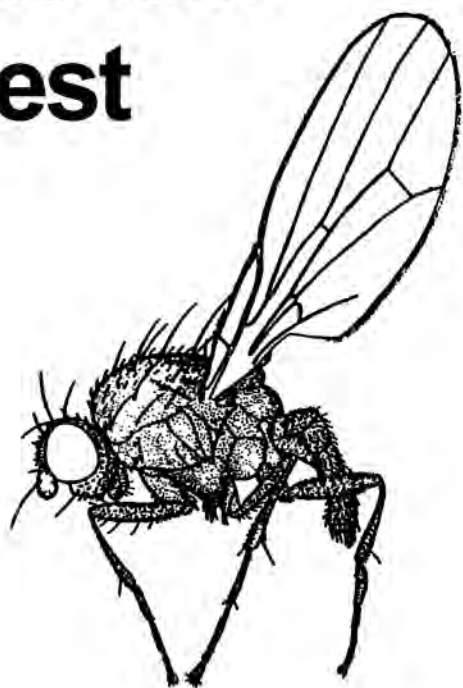


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Dipterists Digest

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Dipterists Digest is the journal of the **Dipterists Forum**. It is intended for amateur, semi-professional and professional field dipterists with interests in British and NW European flies. All notes and papers submitted to **Dipterists Digest** are refereed. The scope of **Dipterists Digest** is:

- the behaviour, ecology and natural history of flies;
- new and improved techniques (e.g. collecting, rearing etc.);
- the conservation of flies;
- provisional and interim reports from the Diptera Recording Schemes, including maps;
- records and assessments of rare or scarce species including those new to regions, countries etc.;
- local faunal accounts and field meeting results, especially if accompanied with good ecological or natural history interpretation;
- descriptions of species new to science;
- notes on identification including deletions or amendments to standard key works and checklists.

Articles may be of any length up to 3,000 words and must not have been accepted for publication elsewhere. Items exceeding this length may be serialised or printed in full, depending on competition for space. Articles should be written in clear and concise English and should preferably be typed double spaced on one side of A4 paper. After acceptance all contributions should, wherever possible, also be supplied on 3.5" computer disc in ASCII, Word or Word Perfect formats and accompanied by hard copy.

Style and format should follow articles published in the most recent issue. A short Summary (in the form of an Abstract) will be included at the beginning of each article in future issues and should be supplied with the article. References to journals should give the title of the journal in full. Scientific names should be underlined or, preferably, italicised. **If an article is to be supplied on disc, scientific names should always be italicised.** Authors of scientific names should be given in full (with parentheses if applicable) and nomenclature should follow the most recent check list, unless reflecting subsequent changes. Tables should be on separate sheets. Figures should be drawn in clear black ink, about 1.5 times their printed size and lettered clearly. Descriptions of new species should include a statement of the museum or institution in which type material is being deposited.

Authors will be provided with twenty reprints of papers of two or more pages in length.

Articles and notes for publication should be sent to the Editor at the address given above. Enquiries about subscriptions and information about the **Dipterists Forum** should be addressed to the Membership Secretary, Liz Howe, Ger-y-Parc, Marianglas, Tynyngogl, Benllech, Gwynedd LL74 8NS, UK

A further sighting of *Thecocarcelia acutangulata* (Macquart, 1850) (Diptera, Tachinidae) and a brief review of its status in Britain

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Summary

Details of the fourth British record for *Thecocarcelia acutangulata* (Macquart, 1850) (Tachinidae) and a review of previous British records, its life history and current status in Britain are given.

In the summer of 2000 I ran a Malaise trap on the Warburg nature reserve along the edge of a broad chalk downland ride bordering young, mixed broad-leaved/coniferous woodland (SU 7201887929 $\pm$ 5m). In the catch dated 23 August to 3 September I found two females of *Thecocarcelia acutangulata* (Macquart) and this determination was later confirmed by Peter Chandler and Martin Harvey. I have retained one specimen and the other has been donated to the BENHS collection at Dinton Pastures.

The Warburg nature reserve is located in south Oxfordshire, between Nettlebed and Henley-on-Thames (V.C. 23). The reserve is owned and managed by BBOWT, the Wildlife Trust for Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. The reserve occupies over 270 acres, with a varied choice of habitats including chalk downland and stands of both young and ancient woodland.

In subsequent investigations I have found data for the following additional British specimens:

- 21-22.vii.1954: Hadleigh Wood, Essex (TQ 8287), 1 male, coll. D.J. and J.A. Clark, det. Nigel Wyatt. Specimen now in the BMNH collection (Wyatt 1986, adding the species to the British list and repeated in Belshaw 1993).
- 29.vi.1994: Brent reservoir, East SSSI (TQ 2187), 1 female, coll. John Dobson, det. confirmed by Nigel Wyatt (Dobson 1998).
- 10-17.viii.1995: Buckingham Palace Gardens (TQ 289796), 1 female, Malaise trap, det. Nigel Wyatt. Malaise trap run as part of a survey of flora and fauna carried out at Buckingham Palace Garden by the London Natural History Society (Smith 2001). Specimen now in the BMNH collection.
- 15.viii-l.ix.2000: Headley Warren, Leatherhead, Surrey (TQ 189541), 1 female, Malaise trap, det. G.A. Collins. Malaise trap operated by J. Brock, Horniman Museum.

In Britain *T. acutangulata* is currently rated RDB2, "Vulnerable" (Falk and Pont in preparation). In Carl (1968) the distribution was stated as being no further north than the Vienna Basin and Versailles. Wyatt (1986) commented that it has a primarily southern European and Afrotropical distribution with few records north of the Alps - the most northerly being in the Somme and Stuttgart regions. Belshaw (1993) gave the

distribution as southern England, though he only had Wyatt's record to base that on. Tschorsnig and Herting (1994) say it is very rare with a mainly Southern European distribution, scattered colonies existing in warm, dry areas as far north as Southern England. Given this information it is likely that the species is moving very slowly northwards but remains rare wherever it exists.

The hosts are listed as *Thymelicus lineola* (Ochsenheimer) and *Parnara mathias* (Fabricius) (Carl 1968) and *Halpe varia* (Murr.) (Tschorsnig and Herting 1994), all Hesperidae (Lepidoptera), but only *T. lineola* occurs in Britain. *T. acutangulata* is double brooded (Tschorsnig and Herting 1994 and Carl 1968) but *T. lineola* is single brooded so it is almost certainly using alternative hosts in the other generation. It is thought that this, in combination with the narrow range of potential hosts, may be a factor in its rarity (Carl 1968).

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to Peter Chandler, Martin Harvey and Nigel Wyatt for tracking down records and to PC and MH for providing advice regarding the content of this article. The London Natural History Society and the Natural History Museum, with gracious permission of Her Majesty The Queen, collected material from the Garden at Buckingham Palace, as part of an in-depth survey into the flora and fauna there.

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***Phasia (Phasia) barbifrons* (Girschner, 1887) (Diptera, Tachinidae), a possibly overlooked species new to Britain**

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Summary

British records of *Phasia barbifrons* (Girschner, 1887) are presented and indication given of key characters to distinguish it from allied British species.

The genus *Phasia* contains twenty-one known Palaearctic species of which twelve belong to the subgenus *Phasia* and nine to the subgenus *Hyalomya* (Herting and Dely-Draskovits 1993). Three species, *P. (Phasia) hemiptera* (Fabricius, 1794), *P. (Phasia) obesa* (Fabricius, 1798) and *P. (Hyalomya) pusilla* Meigen, 1824, have been known in Britain since at least the mid-nineteenth century (Walker, 1853) and keys were provided by Day (1948), van Emden (1954) and Belshaw (1993).

Whilst generally recording Diptera at Reynold's Lane Pasture, Tunbridge Wells in south-west Kent (TQ 57854090; V.C. 16) on 1 June 1999 two male *Phasia* were swept from an area of coarse grasses - *Arrhenatherum*, *Dactylis*, *Phleum* etc. These resembled *P. pusilla* in size, but differed in having yellow halteres and a uniformly black abdomen. Subsequent referral of the material to Nigel Wyatt of the Natural History Museum, London revealed it to be *Phasia barbifrons* (Girschner, 1887).

An attempt to find more specimens on 4 July 1999 was unsuccessful and it was not possible to pay further visits later in the season. However, whilst identifying a backlog of Tachinidae in early September 1999 eight specimens (confirmed again by Mr. Wyatt) were discovered from material collected at Oxleas Wood TQ 4475 (3♂♂, 3♀♀) on 3 September 1993 and Roadside Wood TQ 647552 (1♂, 1♀) on 28 August 1994, both also within V.C. 16. At the former site they were swept from a woodland clearing containing garden golden-rod *Solidago canadensis*, whilst at the latter they were collected in an area of *Calluna* - dominated heathland along with *Phasia obesa* (Fabricius) (1♂, 7♀♀) and *P. pusilla* Meigen (2♂♂, 2♀♀). On 11 June 2000 a further male was taken by sweeping an area of semi-improved grassland adjacent to Gregg's Wood, Tunbridge Wells TQ 606416. A female of *P. barbifrons* was also found in a Malaise trap catch for 1-23.ix.2000 from Headley Warren, Leatherhead, Surrey TQ 189541; the trap was operated by Jim Brock and the determination made by Graham Collins.

The key to *Phasia* by Belshaw (1993, p.53) may be modified to accommodate *barbifrons* thus:

- 2 Thorax with light-grey markings when viewed from above and behind (fig.244). [4-6mm in length, petiole rarely more than twice the length of crossvein r-m]
obesa (Fabricius) (p.117)

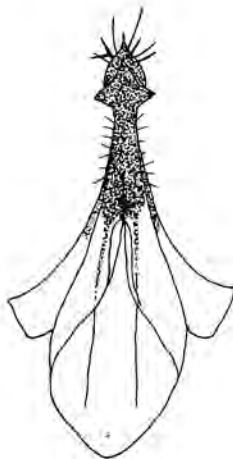
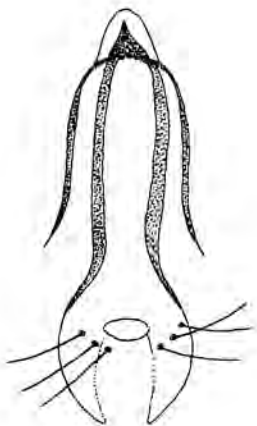


Fig. 1. Ovipositors of *Phasia* species: a, *Phasia (P.) barbifrons*; b, *Phasia (Hyalomya) pusilla*.

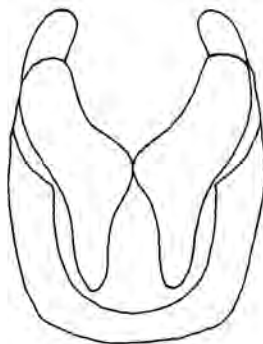
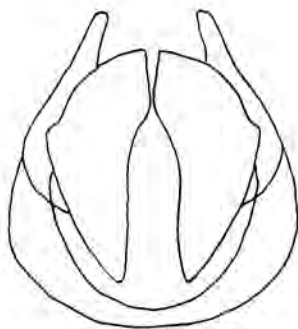


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Phasia* species: a, *Phasia (P.) barbifrons*; b, *Phasia (Hyalomya) pusilla*.

- Thorax entirely black. [2-5mm in length]. 3
- 3 Parafrontalia bare outwards to the double row of frontal setae. Halteres black. Female ovipositor fig.1b, male genitalia fig. 2b *pusilla* Meigen (p.117)
- Parafrontalia setulose outwards to the double row of frontal setae. Halteres yellow. Female ovipositor fig. 1a, male genitalia fig. 2a. *barbifrons* (Girschner)

When using this key it should be borne in mind that some species of the subgenus *Hyalomya* also have yellow halteres (Ziegler 1994), and hence it is essential to examine the parafrontalia first.

Phasia barbifrons has a widespread distribution in the Palaearctic and Herting and Dely-Draskovits (1993) listed Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Poland and Russia. Zeegers (1998) stated that it was first found in the Netherlands in 1972 and mapped its known distribution based on 67 records from 31 localities in the east of the country.

Acknowledgements

In addition to Nigel Wyatt, the author would like to thank Richard Moyse and Anne Waite of the Kent Wildlife Trust for arranging access to the sites at Tunbridge Wells, Roadside Wood and Gregg's Wood and Graham Collins for permitting inclusion of the Surrey record. Three females and 1 male have been deposited in the National collection at the Natural History Museum, London.

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Recent records of scarce tachinid flies (Diptera, Tachinidae) in England and Scotland

- A single female of the parasitic fly *Germaia angustata* (Zetterstedt) was swept from saltmarsh vegetation at Gun Hill on Holkham NNR on 8 July 1993 (V.C. 29; TF 8545). This is a second record of this poorly known species made during the Dipterists field meeting based at Norwich that year, with Jon Cole recording it from Winterton Sandhills on 5 July (J. Cole *pers. comm.*; Stubbs, A. 1999. *Bulletin of the Dipterists Forum* 47, 21-25), where it had last been recorded in 1933. There are no other post-1947 records from Britain (Belshaw, R. 1993. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects*, 10(4a(i), 1-169).

Bithia modesta (Meigen) is known from a handful of coastal sites in Hampshire and Dorset but there are no published or known records since 1954. It is therefore pleasing to confirm that this species still occurs in Dorset where two males and two females were taken from open grassland on eroding cliffs at Worbarrow Bay (V.C. 9; SY 8680) and a single male was swept from similar habitat at White Nothe Cliff (V.C. 9; SY 760815) on 28 June 1998 during the Dipterists Forum meeting at Dorchester. A male was also recorded by David Heaver at Worbarrow Bay during the same visit (D.J. Heaver *pers. comm.*; Howe, M.A., Parker, M.J. and Howe, E.A. 2000. *Dipterists Forum Occasional Publication* 1).

Other interesting records during the Dorchester meeting included a single female of *Elodia morio* (Fallén) from chalk grassland at Hog Cliff NNR on 4 July 1998 (V.C. 9; SY 615975), a male of *Erynnia ocypterata* (Fallén) from Hartland Moor NNR on 1 July 1998 (V.C. 9; SY 945855) and single females of *Vibrissina debilitata* (Pandellé) from Hartland Moor NNR on 1 July 1998 (V.C. 9; SY 945855) and Studland Heath NNR on 3 July 1998 (V.C. 9; SZ 026843). Additional records of *E. ocypterata* from Stoborough Heath and *V. debilitata* from Hartland Moor, Studland Heath and Troublefield Heath (V.C. 11; SZ 1298) were made during the meeting by Jon Cole and Ivan Perry (Howe, M.A., Parker, M.J. and Howe, E.A. 2000. *loc. cit.*).

A single female of *Admontia grandicornis* (Zetterstedt) swept from grassland at Park Wood NNR on 18 June 1999 (V.C. 60; SD 566777), during the Dipterists Forum meeting at Grange-over-Sands, is one of very few recent records. A male of the more widespread *Admontia maculisquama* (Zetterstedt) was taken in woodland at Castle Eden Dene NNR on 21 June 1999 (V.C. 66; NZ 425388).

A male of *Lypha ruficauda* (Zetterstedt) swept from rank *Agrostis-Festuca* grassland adjacent to the River Feshie at Feshie Bridge on 18 June 1998 (V.C. 96; NH 844051) appears to be the first British record since 1956 (Falk, S. and Pont, A.C. in preparation). A female of *Linnaemya comta* (Fallén) was swept from thyme on sandy shingle at Findhorn Dunes on 19 June 1998 (V.C. 95; NJ 050645), one of few recent British records (Falk, S. and Pont, A.C. in preparation) although it has previously been recorded from here (Belshaw 1993. *loc. cit.*).

We wish to thank J. Cole, D.J. Heaver and I. Perry for allowing us to refer to their unpublished records and R. Belshaw for confirming our *Admontia* identifications - **M.A. HOWE** and **E.A. HOWE**, Countryside Council for Wales, Plas Penrhos, Ffordd Penrhos, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2LQ

Dipterists Day Exhibits 2000

- compiled by Editor from exhibitors' notes

Again only those exhibits, which did not also appear at the Exhibition of the British Entomological and Natural History Society, are included here. The first exhibit listed below was awarded the prize at this second visit to Cardiff.

BLOXHAM, M. and SMART, M.J. - Some interesting South Staffordshire insect sites, illustrating eight sites in their home area, all located within a 25km circle centred on the town of Cannock. The exhibit comprised display boxes prepared by each of the exhibitors, containing photographs of the typical habitats, with brief descriptions and examples of the insects (predominantly Diptera) found there. A backboard for the exhibit contained a satellite image and map showed the location of the sites, highlighting their proximity to the large cities of the west Midlands such as Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stafford and Stoke-on-Trent. Some historic site data and seasonal species record distribution plots for selected families/sites were also included.

(1) Oakwood Pastures (MB): 23 acres of wood pasture acquired by Staffordshire Wildlife Trust containing veteran oak and beech was surveyed for Diptera (MB). The display included five species of Tabanidae, including *Tabanus maculicornis* Zetterstedt, which seems to have declined in the midlands; some saproxylic Syrphidae *Pocota personata* (Harris), *Psilota anthracina* Meigen and *Brachyopa insensilis* Collin; the pseudoscorpion *Chernes cimicoides* and *Dictenidia bimaculata* (Linnaeus) (Tipulidae), to which it was attached, a rarely recorded phoretic relationship.

(2) Sandwell Valley Country Park (MB): a large site at the junction of the M5 and M6 motorways containing a variety of habitats, with plenty of unusual flies persisting there: *Spilogona scutulata* (Schnabl) (Muscidae) and *Calomoncosis aspistytina* Duda (Chloropidae) from the *Phalaris/Glyceria* marsh of the RSPB reserve and some scarce Syrphidae including *Mallota cimbiciformis* (Fallén), *Xylota tarda* Meigen and *Brachypalpoides lentus* (Meigen) from central woodlands; recent additions included *Volucella inanis* (Linnaeus) and *Chrysotoxum verralli* Collin (Syrphidae) and two flies reared from the fine grey poplar *Populus x canescens* stands on site, *Solva marginata* (Meigen) (Xylomyidae) and *Neopachygaster meromelas* (Dufour) (Stratiomyidae).

(3) Pelsall North Common (MB): an interesting complex of small wetland sites in relict heathland, housing a number of unusual flies. *Phalacrocer replicata* (Linnaeus) (Cylindrotomidae) and other typical wetland crane flies, the spider parasite *Acrocera orbiculus* (Fabricius) (Acroceridae) and *Hercostomus angustifrons* (Staeger) (Dolichopodidae) were exhibited. The Northern Eggar moth *Lasiocampa quercus callunae* Palmer, whose larvae were found on site, was also shown with two of its likely parasites - *Tachina grossa* (Linnaeus) and *Ceromya bicolor* (Meigen) (Tachinidae).

(4) Aqualate Mere NNR (MJS): a large lake with surrounding marshy areas and woodland forming part of old private estate, managed as an NNR by EN. Large areas of rush pasture and wet grassland are cattle-grazed and several species of Tabanidae are present. A small area of ramsons (*Allium ursinum*) on the lakeside has its colony of *Portevinia maculata* (Fallén) and a number of Notable Syrphidae are present, but the area

is remarkable mainly for the many species of Sciomyzidae and Scathophagidae: several frequent species of these families and *Psacadina zernyi* (Mayer) were exhibited.

(5) Southcliffe (MJS): a house and garden set on the edge of a steep south-facing sandstone escarpment. The partly marshy fields on the clay below are grazed with horses, donkeys, and highland cattle. Local patches of (non-ancient) woodland are used for pheasant breeding. The glazed sun-lounge of the house forms a natural 'Malaise trap' in which most of the specimens exhibited were taken, including *Scathophaga furcata* (Say) (Scathophagidae) on a Christmas tree being potted on the terrace on 5.xii.1999, three species of Tabanidae (*Tabanus autumnalis* Linnaeus, *Chrysops caecutiens* (Linnaeus), *Haematopota pluvialis* (Linnaeus)), four species of Asilidae (*Machimus cingulatus* (Fabricius), *Neoitamus cyanurus* (Loew), *Dioctria atricapilla* Meigen and *D. baumhaueri* Meigen), five species of Syrphidae (*Brachypalpus laphriformis* (Fallén), *Criorhina floccosa* (Meigen), *Didea fasciata* Macquart, *Epistrophe nitidicollis* (Meigen) and *Eumerus ornatus* Meigen) plus *Solva marginata* (Meigen) (Xylomyidae), *Scenopinus fenestralis* (Linnaeus) (Scenopinidae), *Microchrysa polita* (Linnaeus) (Stratiomyidae) and *Myopa testacea* (Linnaeus) (Conopidae).

(6) Smestow Valley LNR (= Valley Park) (MJS): a local nature reserve comprising a long strip of now wild land adjacent to and between a stream, a canal and an abandoned railway line. A colony of butterbur *Petasites hybridus* along the canal has an associated colony of *Neoascia obliqua* Coe (Syrphidae), which can only be found on the butterbur flowers/leaves and adjacent flowers (e.g. of *Salix* species). The exhibit was of species not found at Southcliffe (just 3.5 km away), including four species of Conopidae (*Conops flavipes* Linnaeus, *C. quadrifasciatus* De Geer, *Physocephala rufipes* (Fabricius), *Myopa tessellatipennis* Motschulsky), two species of Asilidae (*Leptogaster cylindrica* (De Geer), *Dioctria rufipes* (De Geer)) and *Coenosia stigmatica* Wood (Muscidae).

(7) Saltwells LNR (MJS): the largest urban nature reserve in Britain, set in the heart of the black country adjacent to an old steel works which is now a large shopping centre. The site includes an area of ancient woodland (part of an old estate), an abandoned open cast coal mine/claypit, and an area of open land over abandoned mine workings. The claypit has been partly infilled and the bottom has a stream entering via a spring and exiting through an underground fissure; in spring it is carpeted in common marsh/spotted orchids (*Dactylorhiza* species, Orchidaceae) and other marsh vegetation. There is an amazing variety of Stratiomyidae (12 species including several Notables recorded so far) and water-loving Syrphidae. A small area of ramsons in the ancient woodland has a population of *Portevinia*. Twelve species of Stratiomyidae (*Stratiomys potamida* Meigen, *Beris morrisii* Dale, *B. vallata* (Forster), *Oxycera nigricornis* Olivier, *O. rara* (Scopoli), *O. pygmaea* (Fallén), *O. trilineata* (Linnaeus), *Pachygaster leachii* Stephens, *Chloromyia formosa* (Scopoli), *Vanoyia tenuicornis* (Macquart), *Oplodontha viridula* (Fabricius), *Sargus bipunctatus* (Scopoli)) were exhibited.

(8) Chartley Moss NNR (MJS): a "swingemoor" or floating sphagnum bog with 3m of peat floating on 9m of acid water in a depression formed by solution of an underlying salt bed. The bog is surrounded by Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris* woods (Ice Age relic or planted?) and pines growing on the bog sink through and drown when they reach about 20 ft high. Many trees near the edge have been cut by EN and left to rot, partly submerged. The variety of saproxylic species (Syrphidae) is remarkable. Larvae

of *Xylota abiens* Meigen (the most frequent species here) were unknown until found here; along with those of *X. coeruleiventris* Zetterstedt, *X. segnis* (Linnaeus), *Chalcosyrphus nemorum* (Fabricius) and *Sphegina clunipes* (Fallén). They can be found under the bark of rotting pine trunks close to the submergence level. Also exhibited were three species of Stratiomyidae *Beris chalybata* (Forster), *B. fuscipes* Meigen and *B. geniculata* Haliday, the tabanid *Hybomitra bimaculata* (Macquart), an unidentified male *Hybomitra*, as well as several species of Syrphidae including *Orthonevra geniculata* (Meigen).

COLE, J.H. – A specimen of *Phasia hemiptera* (Fabricius) (Tachinidae) from Cornwall, Llanhydrock Park, SX 102642, 31.v.2000, with the wing dark apically but otherwise clear and the abdomen yellow laterally; this unusually marked specimen was evidently within the range of variation of this species.

CROSSLEY, R. – A poster display on C.A. Cheetham (1875-1954) and historic record cards of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union.

DYTE, C.E. – *Hermetia illucens* (Linnaeus) (Stratiomyidae), an American species, which has been transported on ships to other Regions. It is now established in tropical and warm temperate regions of Europe, Asia, Africa and parts of the Australasian Region. The larvae feed in moist animal and plant matter, including decaying fruit and cadavers. The species has been intercepted in U.K. ports on wet-damaged rice from the U.S.A. and coconut shell from Jamaica (Aitken, A.D. 1984. *Insect Travellers* volume 2, M.A.F.F. Ref. Bk 434). These specimens were taken in a villa at Frigilliana, near Nerja, in southern Spain.

GIBBS, D. – The following uncommon species (all 2000): *Ormosia bicornis* (de Meijere) (Limoniidae), 3♂♂ Dowlings Wood, Folly Farm, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 6060, 12 September, swept in woodland with much dead wood, the first record for Somerset; *Mycetophila autumnalis* Lundström (Mycetophilidae), ♂ Monk Woods, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 7570, 22 September, found in wet woodland, probably the first example recorded in Somerset; *M. eppingensis* Chandler (Mycetophilidae), ♂ Dowlings Wood, Folly Farm, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 6060, 12 September and ♂ Monk Woods, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 7570, 22 September, recently described from three southern counties, these from two widely separated sites being the first records for the west country; *Mycomya occultans* (Winnertz) (Mycetophilidae), ♂ Monk Woods, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 7570, 22 September, ♂ Brown's Folly, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 7965, 29 June, not previously recorded in Somerset; *Neoempheria bimaculata* (von Roser) (Mycetophilidae), ♂ Monk Woods, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 7570, 22 September, from damp woodland with much dead wood, the fifth British and first Somerset record; *Haematopota grandis* Meigen (Tabanidae), ♀ Littleton Brick Pit, South Gloucestershire, V.C. 34, ST 5991, 4 August, rarely recorded before in Gloucestershire, taken at old brick-pits adjacent to the Severn; *Villa cingulata* (Meigen) (Bombyliidae), ♀ Tucking Mill, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 7661, 19 July, last recorded in Britain in Kent in 1938 and none of the old records included the Cotswolds or Somerset, one of three females seen on 19 July on a very small remnant of flower-rich downland; *Platypalpus excisus* (Becker) (Hybotidae), ♂ calcareous grassland at Brean Down, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 2958, 19 April, rarely recorded and may be the first record for Somerset although a record of *P. nigratarsis* (Fallén) from Weston-super-Mare has yet to be checked; *P. mikii* (Becker) (Hybotidae), ♂ Dowlings Wood, Folly Farm, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 6060, 3 July and ♂ Brown's Folly, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 7965, 29 June, not previously recorded in Somerset, these two specimens taken in woodland with much dead

wood, one on limestone the other on neutral substrate; *Agathomyia cinerea* (Zetterstedt) (Platypetidae), ♀ Cleve Heronry, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 4666, 4 October, recently confirmed as British and known from four southern counties, this the first record for Somerset; *Chrysotoxum elegans* Loew (Syrphidae), ♀ Cheddar Gorge, Somerset, hovering over dry scree, V.C. 6, ST 4754, 22 July, well established in the Mendips but otherwise very rare in the region; *Goniglossum wiedemanni* (Meigen), ♀ Weston Moor, Somerset, V.C. 6, ST 4473, 14 July, this species being as distinctive as it is elusive and this specimen, taken from white bryony (*Bryonia dioica*) in the Gordano Valley, is probably the third Somerset record, all of them from this corner of the county; *Eurina lurida* Meigen (Chloropidae), ♂ Littleton Brick Pit, South Gloucestershire, V.C. 34, ST 5991, 4 August, swept from *Phragmites* adjacent to the Severn, the second record for Gloucestershire, the last having been in 1927; *Platycephala umbraculata* (Fabricius) (Chloropidae), ♀♀ The Spittles, Dorset, V.C. 9, SY 3493, 27 June, frequent amongst *Phragmites* growing in seepages on the undercliff here and at Eype's Mouth; *Orchisia costata* (Meigen) (Muscidae), ♀ The Spittles, Dorset, V.C. 9, SY 3493, 27 June, a distinctive species recently reported from seepages on Dorset undercliffs, this specimen swept from *Phragmites* a few miles west of previous records; *Sturmia bella* (Meigen) (Tachinidae), ♂ Goblin Combe, Somerset - see article in the present issue.

PALMER, C.J. - A selection of Diptera recently collected at various localities in France, Forêt de St Gobain, St Nicolas-aux-Bois, 14.v.1997: *Rhagio conspicuus* Meigen (Rhagionidae). Bois de Plagnolle, Navviale, Aveyron, 3.viii.1998: *Chrysopilus nubeculus* Fallén (Rhagionidae). Forêt d'Aubrac, Aubrac, Aveyron, 7.viii.1999: *Eristalis jugorum* Egger (Syrphidae). Beside River Ain, Champagnole, Jura, 20.vi.2000: *Anthrax anthrax* (Schrank) (Bombyliidae), *Neoitamus cothurnatus* (Meigen) (Asilidae), *Merodon aberrans* Egger (Syrphidae). Pic de l'Aigle, Ilay, Jura, 20.vi.2000: *Cheilosia gagatea* Loew (Syrphidae). Col de la Faucille, Gex, Ain, 21.vi.2000: *Neoitamus socius* (Loew) (Asilidae). Plan de l'Aiguille, Chamonix, Haute-Savoie, 22.vi.2000: *Cheilosia caerulea* (Meigen) and *C. sahlbergi* Becker (Syrphidae). Les Bossons, Chamonix, Haute-Savoie, 22.vi.2000: *Hemipenthes maurus* (Linnaeus) (Bombyliidae) and *Sphegina sibirica* Stackelberg (Syrphidae); 24.vi.2000: *Cheilosia canicularis* (Panzer) (Syrphidae). Magne de Loriaz, Vallorcine, Haute-Savoie, 23.vi.2000: *Hybomitra auripila* (Meigen) (Tabanidae); *Bombylius semifuscus* Meigen (Bombyliidae); *Andrenosoma albibarbe* (Meigen), *Cyrtopogon lateralis* (Fallén), *C. maculipennis* (Macquart), *C. meyerduerrii* Mik, *Dysmachus harpax* Villeneuve and *D. picipes* (Meigen) (Asilidae); *Brachypalpus chrysites* Egger, *Cheilosia personata* Loew, *C. melanura* Becker, *Eumerus tarsalis* Loew and *Platycheirus iarsalis* Loew (Syrphidae). Merlet, les Houches, Haute-Savoie, 24.vi.2000: *Choerades rufipes* (Fallén) and *Paritamus melanopus* (Meigen) (Asilidae); *Blera fallax* (Linnaeus) and *Chrysotoxum fasciolatum* (De Geer) (Syrphidae). Bois de Bidan, Poligny, Aube, 26.vi.2000: *Choerades fuliginosus* (Panzer). Valmy, Argèles-sur-Mer, Pyrénées-Orientales, 10.viii.2000: *Machimus inconstans* (Wiedemann) (Asilidae); 13.viii.2000: *Machimus setosulus* (Zeller) (Asilidae); 18.viii.2000: *Leopoldius diadematus* Rondani (Conopidae); 19.viii.2000: *Hermetia illucens* (Linnaeus) (Stratiomyidae). Taxo d'Avall, Argèles-sur-Mer, Pyrénées-Orientales, 11.viii.2000: *Physocephala pusilla* Meigen (Conopidae). Bois de Lavall, Sorede, Pyrénées-Orientales, 19.viii.2000: *Ceriana vespiformis* (Latreille) and *Milesia crabroniformis* (Fabricius) (Syrphidae).

***Blepharipa schineri* (Mesnil) new to Britain and notes on recent additions to the British Tachinidae (Diptera)**

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Summary

Blepharipa schineri (Mesnil) is added to the British list. Characters are given for three other recent additions to the British list, *Anthomyiopsis plagioiderae* Mesnil, *Phryxe erythrostoma* (Hartig) and *Sturmia bella* (Meigen) and indication given where they run in the Handbook by Belshaw (1993). Further records of *S. bella* are also discussed and a new rearing record from *Pararge aegeria* (Linnaeus) (Nymphalidae, Satyrinae) is presented.

Introduction

In a recent account of new host records of Tachinidae (Ford *et al.* 2000), British rearing records were included for two species not previously recorded from the British Isles: *Phryxe erythrostoma* (Hartig) and *Sturmia bella* (Meigen) and for a third, *Anthomyiopsis plagioiderae* Mesnil, which was added on the basis of the included record in the checklist (Chandler 1998). While it was indicated in the text relating to each of these species that they were the first British record, this was not mentioned in the introduction to the paper and, this being a paper devoted to new biological information, no indication was given of characters by which these species might be recognised. The present paper is intended to remedy this omission and the opportunity is also taken to provide details of another species of Tachinidae recently found to occur in Britain, i.e. *Blepharipa schineri* (Mesnil).

In the keys by Belshaw (1993), *A. plagioiderae* and *P. erythrostoma* run to their respective genera and the characters by which they may be distinguished from the other British species are indicated here. *Sturmia* and *Blepharipa* are both genera new to the British list, although *B. pratensis* (Meigen) has been reputedly British in the past (see comments by Chandler 1998). These two genera, which belong to the tribe Goniini, are closely related to each other and both have a well-marked, slightly irregular, comb of strong anterodorsal setae along the entire length of the hind tibia (Figs 1 and 5). They share a combination of characters which result in them running nearly to the end of the key to genera in Belshaw (1993). Both reach couplet 169 where *B. schineri* agrees with the first alternative in having the scutellum entirely dull orange or broadly orange apically, while *S. bella* may fit either option as the scutellum may be orange on up to the apical half or only vaguely orange apically. They differ in several respects from any of the included species as detailed below.

***Anthomyiopsis plagioiderae* Mesnil, 1972**

This is similar to the other British species, *A. nigrisquamata* (Zetterstedt), to which it runs in Belshaw's key. Both species are parasites of beetles of the family Chrysomelidae.

A. plagioiderae was added by Ford *et al.* (2000) on the basis of four specimens reared in July 1997 by Daniel Hackett from *Plagioidera versicolora* (Laicharting) collected at Kew, SURREY. As indicated by Ford *et al.* only one specimen, a male, has been preserved and is in the National Museums of Scotland collection; it is entirely black although a teneral specimen and has yellowish palpi. This remains the only British record.

The British species of *Anthomyiopsis* may be separated by the characters given in the keys to the central European Tachinidae (Tschorsnig and Herting 1994), of which the following is a translation:

Second and third costal sections of the wing (i.e. from the tip of vein Sc to that of R_{2+3}) hairy beneath. Arista finely haired, the hairs about half as long as the thickened base of the arista. Third antennal segment 1.5 – 2.0 times as long as the second segment. Male frons 1.4 – 1.9 times as long as the face; parafacial at mid point usually narrower than the palpus and distinctly narrowed below *nigrisquamata* (Zetterstedt)

Second and third costal sections of wing bare beneath. Arista practically bare, only fine hairs visible under strong magnification. Third antennal segment 2.0 – 2.5 times as long as the second segment. Male frons 1.2 – 1.4 times as long as the face; parafacial at mid point broader than the palpus and not or hardly narrowed below *plagioiderae* Mesnil

***Phryxe erythrostoma* (Hartig, 1837)**

This runs to *Phryxe* in Belshaw's generic key and has the same black and grey tessellated appearance of other British species. It is evidently more oligophagous than the other members of the genus, the principal host being *Hyloicus pinastri* (Linnaeus) (Lepidoptera, Sphingidae), from which it was reared at Thetford Forest, NORFOLK in 1997 and 1998 by G.M. Haggett and R. Leverton (Ford *et al.* 2000). According to Tschorsnig and Herting (1994) there are occasional records from other Sphingidae: *Smerinthus ocellatus* (Linnaeus) and *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus, Lymantriidae: *Dasychira pudibunda* (Linnaeus) and Noctuidae: *Cucullia artemisiae* (Hufnagel). No other British records are known to us, but as suggested by Ford *et al.* (2000) this may be because the host is not often reared and the adult fly could easily be overlooked among related species.

In Belshaw's key to the genus *Phryxe*, *P. erythrostoma* runs to couplet 3, as the second costal section of the wing (between the tips of veins Sc and R_1) is bare beneath; it should be pointed out that his key erroneously refers to this section of the costa (shown in his Fig. 394) as the subcostal vein. The scutellum is vaguely orange apically, but this and other external characters given in the keys by Tschorsnig and Herting (1994) are mostly variable. The form of the male cercus and surstylus in lateral view are similar to *P. vulgaris* (see Fig. 399 in Belshaw 1993). The male of *erythrostoma*, however, differs in having the claws about as long as or a little longer than the last tarsomere (see Fig. 145 in Tschorsnig and Herting 1994), while they are shorter in the other British species. Both sexes are also a little larger on average than the other species (8 – 11mm body length; of the specimens examined the male is 9mm and the female 10mm in length).

The genera *Sturmia* Robineau-Desvoidy and *Blepharipa* Rondani

In the key to Palaearctic genera of Tachinidae (Tschorsnig and Richter 1998), these genera are placed together in couplet 526 because they share the following characters: arista bare, eye practically bare, frons at most as wide as an eye in dorsal view, parafacial bare, facial ridge without setae above lower half, a single reclinate upper orbital seta, body not metallic but with areas of dusting, prosternum setose, first postsutural supraalar seta longer than notopleural setae, vein M complete to wing margin with a distinct bend, crossvein dM-Cu not particularly oblique, vein R_{4+5} with at least two setae at base, lower calypter bare dorsally, hind coxa bare on posterior margin, excavation on syntergite 1+2 reaching the hind margin, tergite 4 of male with a pair of patches of short dense hair lateroventrally (Fig. 9) and hind tibia with a comb-like row of anterodorsal setae (Figs 1 and 4). These characters are shared only with *Townsendiellomyia* Baranov, which differs in the presence of a longer seta in the middle of the hind tibial comb and the absence of marginal setae on tergite 5.

Sturmia and *Blepharipa* are distinguished from each other by the chaetotaxy. The subapical scutellars are separated from each other by 1.5 – 2.0 times the distance between the subapical and basal scutellars in *Sturmia*, while in *Blepharipa* they are separated from each other by about the same distance as they are from the basal scutellars. There are four strong katapisternal setae in *Sturmia* but three in *Blepharipa*. The mid tibia in *Sturmia* has a single strong anterodorsal seta, while in *Blepharipa* there are at least two. *S. bella*, the only European species of *Sturmia*, has the antenna and palpus entirely black, while the first two antennal segments and the palpus are obscurely orange in both European species of *Blepharipa*.

***Sturmia bella* (Meigen, 1824) (Figs 5-9)**

Again a single British record was cited by Ford *et al.* (2000), a male reared from a pupa of *Inachis io* (Linnaeus) (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae) collected near Southampton, Hampshire by J. Gifford. Because this is a common European parasitoid of Nymphalinae they suggested that it was probably a recent arrival in Britain, originating from imported caterpillars. This may be true but four further records from other parts of southern England have since accrued, suggesting that it is now an established member of the British fauna. As previous European rearing records are confined to several genera of Nymphalinae, it is of particular interest that one of these new records is of a male reared from a pupa of *Pararge aegeria* (Linnaeus) (Nymphalidae, Satyrinae) by David Gibbs. The pupa was found under a grass tussock on 16 February 2000 at Goblin Combe, SOMERSET, V.C. 6, ST 4765 and the fly emerged on 18 March 2000. It is not, however, the first record from Satyrinae as Shima (1999) cited records from *Lethe marginalis* Rotsch. and *Mycalasis gotana* Moore in Japan.

The other British records now known to us are as follows:

SUFFOLK: Elveden Center Parc, TL 8080, 28.v.1999, one male from an area of heathland and scrub surrounded by coniferous woodland, S.J. Falk.

OXFORDSHIRE: Bix Bottom, Warburg Nature Reserve, The Range, SU 719879, Malaise trap samples 1.viii – 23.ix.2000, three females, C. Raper.

ESSEX: Colchester, two damaged males reared in 2000 from pupae by S. King, determined by C. Raper; unfortunately no other details were recorded.

Herting (1960) stated that the eggs are laid on the undersides of the leaves of the host foodplant. The small eggs are swallowed by the host caterpillar. Mesnil (1950) commented that adults of *S. bella* are often found flying around nettles (*Urtica*).

S. bella, the only European species of *Sturmia*, is a typical black and grey marked tachinid with black legs; the male may lack orange markings, but some males and two of the females examined have the scutellum orange on up to the apical half and also bear orange or reddish patches on the sides of tergites 3 and (to a lesser extent) 4; the third female has virtually no orange on the abdomen and the scutellum only vaguely orange apically. The specimens examined have the body 9–11 mm long, the wing (Fig. 6) 7.0–8.35 mm. There is a row of strong marginal setae on tergite 4 in both sexes.

In Belshaw's (1993) key to genera *S. bella* may, when the scutellum has more restricted orange coloration, run to the final couplet since the mid tibia has only one strong anterodorsal seta (some weaker setae are present immediately basal to it). Within this couplet it agrees with *Bactromyia aurulenta* (Meigen) in having black palpi, but differs markedly in other characters. *B. aurulenta* is smaller and has irregular setae on the hind tibia. When the scutellum is more extensively orange, it runs to couplet 170 with *Blepharipa* and is distinguished from the included species by the same characters.

***Blepharipa schineri* (Mesnil, 1939) (Figs 1–4)**

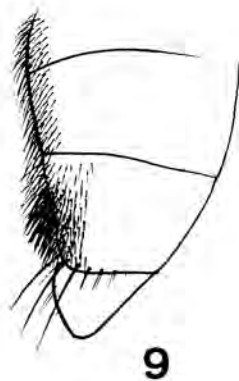
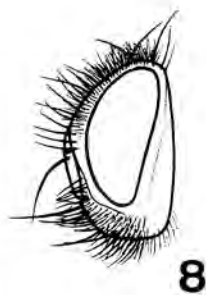
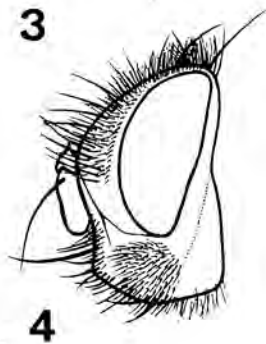
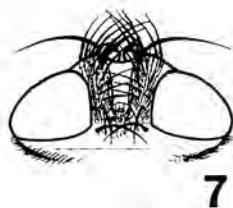
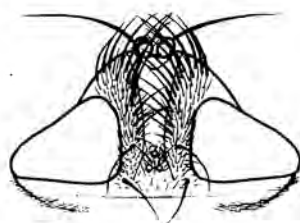
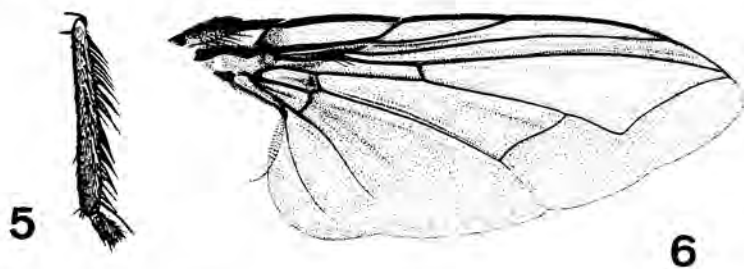
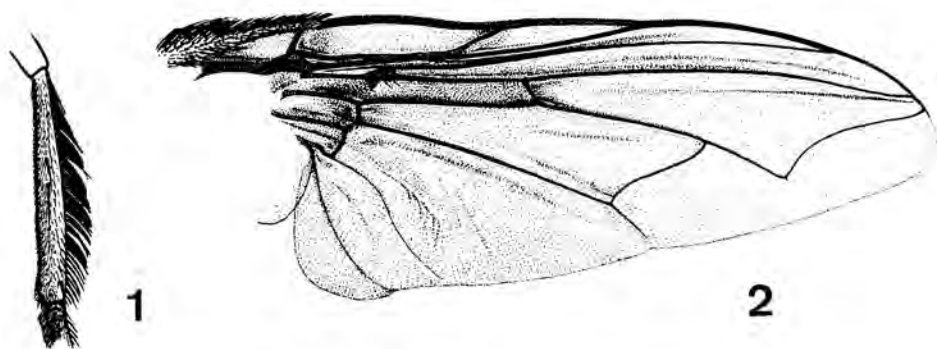
Two males of this species were found in Malaise trap samples from Highgate Wood in MIDDLESEX. These were from a pooled sample of larger flies from a survey carried out in 1998 and 1999 by Daniel Hackett and the precise date of capture cannot be determined. These specimens were identified by one of us (PJC) and this was confirmed by Hans-Peter Tschorsnig.

A third British male was found in a Malaise trap run by J. Brock at Banstead Downs, SURREY, 14-28.vi.2000, sorted and determined by G.A. Collins.

This is an interesting addition to the British list, as it is a regular parasitoid of *Lymantria dispar* (Linnaeus) (Lepidoptera, Lymantriidae), although there are several rearing records from species of Notodontidae, Lasiocampidae and Endromidae (Tschorsnig and Herting 1994). It is less widespread than the commoner European species *B. pratensis* (Meigen), but it became more frequent in Germany in 1994 to 1996 coinciding with an increase in the population of *L. dispar* (Tschorsnig pers. comm.), confirming the close association with this species.

As *B. schineri* is a conspicuous species (the specimens examined have both body and wing length 10.4 mm) it seems unlikely that it could have been overlooked here previously, so it too is probably a recent arrival. Whether it has been introduced with larvae of *L. dispar* (of which there are some recent reports from Essex, but not from Highgate Wood) or another host is not yet possible to establish. A potential host at Banstead Downs is *Lymantria monacha* (Linnaeus), which has undergone an increase in numbers and range in recent years (Graham Collins pers. comm.).

Figs 1–4. *Blepharipa schineri* (Mesnil) male: 1, hind tibia, dorsal view; 2, wing; 3, head, dorsal view; 4, head, lateral view. Figs 5–9. *Sturmia bella* (Meigen): 5, hind tibia, dorsal view; 6, wing; 7, head, dorsal view; 8, head, lateral view; 9, abdomen, left lateral view to show dense hair patch on ventrolateral area of tergite 4.



B. schineri is distinguished from the only other European species *B. pratensis* by the absence of marginal setae on tergites 1+2 and 3; *B. pratensis* has a pair of such setae on these tergites, stronger on tergite 3. Both species have like *S. bella*, a complete series on tergite 4. It is a mainly dark coloured fly with grey dusted markings. The scape, pedicel and palpus are obscurely orange. The thorax is mainly grey dusted with five narrow black stripes dorsally (median and on either side of the dorsocentral row); the scutellum is mainly dull orange but dark on the basal half medially in one of the Highgate Wood males examined. The abdomen has a black ground colour with a narrow undusted median stripe; grey dusting is most evident near the fore margins of tergites 3 and 4 in posterior view, while in dorsal and lateral views a dull reddish orange lateral marking is apparent from tergite 1+2 to the basal half of tergite 4, occupying nearly a third of the width on each side in dorsal view. The legs are black. The dorsocentrals are 3 + 3 and there are 4 pairs of scutellar marginals, the apicals weak and crossed and the others strong.

In Belshaw's key it runs to couplet 170 because the scutellum is largely or entirely orange, but the comb of setae on the hind tibia is an obvious difference from the included species. Also tergite 3 lacks discal setae and the female abdomen is not uniformly grey; the katapisternal setae are arranged similarly to *Erycia furibunda* (Zetterstedt), but the basicosta is black.

Acknowledgements

We are indebted to the collectors who brought these interesting species to our notice and especially Daniel Hackett who was responsible for the first British records of two of them. Hans-Peter Tschorsnig kindly checked specimens to confirm our identifications. Nigel Wyatt (BMNH) provided SF with information and assisted determination of his specimen of *S. bella*. David Gibbs, Chris Raper and Graham Collins enabled us to include their observations and made useful comments on drafts of the manuscript.

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Recent records of *Cyrtophleba ruricola* (Meigen) and *Policheta unicolor* (Fallén) (Diptera, Tachinidae) from Wales and England

Single female specimens of the parasitic fly *Cyrtophleba ruricola* (Meigen) were recorded from grazed saltmarsh at St Brides on the Gwent Levels (V.C. 35; ST 301817) on 8 June 1997 and from a calcareous, flower-rich hayfield at Brockwell's Meadows (V.C. 35; ST 469896) on 12 June 1997, both in Monmouthshire. These appear to be the first Welsh records for this species which, according to the RES Handbook (Belshaw, R. 1993. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects*, 10 (4a(i)), 1-169), is known from only three sites in England between 1936 and 1972. A solitary male swept from rank grassland on eroding, clay cliffs at White Nothe (V.C. 9; SY 760815) on 28 June 1998 is the first record for Dorset. There is also a recent record for Surrey, from a Malaise trap at Banstead Downs (TQ 258613), 12-27 July 2000; the trap was operated by J. Brock and the specimen determined by G.A. Collins.

Specimens of *Policheta unicolor* (Fallén) were taken from an area of relatively stable, flower-rich grassland on eroding boulder clay cliffs at Porth Neigwl on the Llyn peninsula, Caernarvonshire (V.C. 49; SH 242285), with a single female on 16 June 1997 and one male on 14 June 2000. In Wales, this species is otherwise known only from Glamorgan and there are no recent records (Belshaw, R. 1993. *loc. cit.*). The majority of records for this fly are from coastal localities in Devon and Cornwall although there were till recently only three post-1960 British records (Falk, S. and Pont, A.C. in preparation), including specimens collected by Jon Cole from Lowland Point in West Cornwall on 9 July 1983 (V.C. 1; SW 8019) and Yelland saltmarsh in North Devon on 15 June 1989 (V.C. 4; SS 488328) (J. Cole *pers. comm.*). It was therefore pleasing to find a single male on National Trust property at Carnewas (V.C. 1; SW 849692) on the north Cornwall coast on 29 May 2000, where it was swept from clifftop grassland. A second male was also collected here by David Heaver (*pers. comm.*) during the same visit. There are also other recent records from Cornwall, both recorded by G.A. Collins: two adults from Bre Pen Farm, Trenance (SW 843667), 11 June 2000 and one specimen from Mullion Golf Club (SW 664207), 18 June 2000.

We wish to thank the Gwent Wildlife Trust and the National Trust for permission to visit Brockwell's Meadows and Carnewas respectively, and J. Cole, D.J. Heaver and G.A. Collins for allowing us to refer to unpublished records - **M.A. HOWE** and **E.A. HOWE**, Countryside Council for Wales, Plas Penrhos, Ffordd Penrhos, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2LQ

Dispersal of a non-biting midge *Gymnometrioctenemus brumalis* (Edwards) (Diptera, Chironomidae) by a dog - On 3 December 2000,

on a fine but cold afternoon, I was walking our dog at Sedlescombe, East Sussex (TQ 7982). When we stopped for a few moments in a deciduous wood, I noticed that several examples of both sexes of the non-biting midge *Gymnometrioctenemus brumalis* (Edwards) (Diptera, Chironomidae), which was swarming nearby, had settled on the curly black fur along the back of the dog. They quickly adopted a resting position with wings folded on the outermost layer of the dog's hair, some walking about, some remaining still. Most stayed for a short while and several were still there 50m or so further on and none were entangled in the fur. We stopped two or three times more; each time the same thing occurred. Although I was wearing a black fleece, no midges settled on this and the only species attracted to the dog was *G. brumalis*, though other small species were about.

G. brumalis is a typically cold-weather insect as an adult. It often emerges when frost is still on the grass and I have seen it swarming in cold, heavy winter rain. So far as I know, the early stages have not been described, but they are almost certainly terrestrial and possibly occur in wet, fallen leaves and soil. Adults of this Holarctic species are very common in deciduous woodlands in south-east England between November and March and have also been recorded in Norfolk by B.R. Laurence (*pers. comm.*), and by myself in Northamptonshire and mid-Wales, although possibly much more widespread than this.

The selection of the dog's back as a place to settle certainly appeared far from accidental and, since the species does not bite or sting, the likely explanation is that they benefited from the rising warmth and could save some energy in dispersing to new breeding sites by not having to fly there. With a wing length of around 1.6mm life for such a fragile insect in the cold, wet and windy days of a British winter must be precarious, though they have evolved to cope with such conditions and midge-eating birds are much fewer. Winning a little extra warmth and conserving a little extra energy could be important adaptations. In the absence of dogs, deer and other large animals might be used as convenient perches and foxes, though largely nocturnal, are often seen by day in our area including the wood in question.

For those wanting to see if this phenomenon occurs in their area, *G. brumalis* can be fairly readily identified with the aid of a microscope and, with a little practice, with the naked eye. Both sexes are typical non-biting midge shape and the males have antennae whorled with hairs and inwardly directed claspers at the end of the abdomen (illustrated by L.C.V. Pinder (1978. A key to adult males of British Chironomidae. *Freshwater Biological Association Scientific Publication No. 37*. Ambleside, Cumbria) and by P.R. Cranston, D.R. Oliver and O.A. Saether (1989. The adult males of Orthocladiinae (Diptera: Chironomidae) of the Holarctic Region - Keys and diagnoses. In Wiederholm, T. (Ed.) *Chironomidae of the Holarctic Region. Keys and diagnoses. Part 3. Adult males. Entomologica Scandinavica, Supplement 34*, 166-352). The males are black, or very dark brown, and the dumpier females yellow with brown stripes on the thorax. The males can be separated from other small, black Chironomidae by the presence of hairs on the outer half of the wing surface and their absence on the squamae at the wing base (illustrated in Cranston *et al.* 1989). In the field the wings have a slight, but quite distinct, purplish reflection, which is characteristic of the insect - **PATRICK ROPER**, South View, Sedlescombe, Battle, East Sussex TN33 0PE

**A first record for Ireland of the vulnerable Red Data Book
cranefly *Erioptera (Erioptera) mejerei* Edwards
(Diptera, Limoniidae)**

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Summary

Erioptera (Erioptera) mejerei Edwards is recorded as new to Ireland. Altogether, 120 species of Limoniidae are now known from the island.

Three specimens of an interesting cranefly were collected using a Malaise trap, which was run continuously for a month from 24 June 1999 to 25 July 1999 at Clonmannon, the Murrough, Co. Wicklow (Irish grid reference T 304982). The Malaise trap was located under a birch (*Betula*) tree, surrounded on all sides by high stands of common reed (*Phragmites australis*). When the specimens were examined, they were identified as *Erioptera (Erioptera) mejerei* Edwards, 1921 using Coe (1950).

The Murrough is a site of National scientific importance in Ireland (Cabot 1981). The Murrough itself is a shingle ridge that forms almost the entire coastline between the towns of Greystones and Wicklow. It has ponded drainage water of much of the Calary plateau, creating extensive lagoonal marshes and a lake, Broad Lough. Seaward escape of water occurs in only two places and salt marsh is well developed there. Elsewhere, the fresh and brackish marshes have an extremely rich and diverse flora. In the past, the area suffered damage from drainage, agricultural improvements and industrial development. However, the Murrough is now a proposed National Heritage Area or a Special Area of Conservation, designations which will provide protection in the future. *E. (E.) mejerei* is evidently rare there, as it was not found by Blackith *et al.* (1991). These authors recorded more than 650 species from the Murrough, the most extensive list of Diptera so far published for any Irish site. The collecting sites included Clonmannon Wood.

E. (E.) mejerei is listed as a Red Data Book species in Falk (1991) and regarded as 'vulnerable'. This was the second most important of the five categories and was based on the species being known from nine British sites, only four of them post 1960 records. The counties cited by Falk (1991) are Cambridgeshire (1 site), Lancashire (2 sites), Norfolk (1 site), Suffolk (2 sites), Sussex (2 sites) and Yorkshire (1 site). The habitat was described as fens and carr, possibly in association with larger sedges (*Carex* species). The larvae may develop in wet sedge litter. Adults are recorded from June to August (Falk 1991). Worldwide, the species has only been previously found in four European countries: Germany, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands (Savchenko *et al.* 1992).

Ashe, O'Connor and Murray (1998) listed 115 species of the family Limoniidae from Ireland. However, four recent additions (Ashe *et al.* 1998; Ashe and O'Connor 2000), plus the discovery of *E. (E.) mejerei*, raise the total to 120 Irish species.

Voucher specimens have been presented to the National Museum of Ireland.

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Overlooked Welsh records and a further note on *Aspistes berolinensis* Meigen (Diptera, Scatopsidae) – My records (Cole, J.H.

1986. *Entomologist's monthly Magazine* **124**, 68) of *Aspistes berolinensis* Meigen from near Kidwelly, Dyfed and Harlech, Gwynedd, were overlooked by Malcolm Hughes in his recent note on this species from Conwy (2000. *Dipterists Digest (Second Series)* **7**, 82) which extended the range round to the north coast of Wales. *Aspistes* seems often to be found as single specimens, but is apparently not bothered by human or canine activity as Malcolm's description of the litter and fouling of Kinnel Dunes exactly describe the Kidwelly site 26 years ago. Peter Chandler informs me that his only capture of this species was at Dawlish Warren, Devon, a site also subject to much disturbance, on 30.v.1978, when several of both sexes (5♂, 3♀ taken) were swept over the dunes.

My note (*op. cit.*) included the only known inland site for *Aspistes* in Britain, from gravel extraction works at Earith, Cambridgeshire, but since production ceased some years ago the sand and gravel heaps have long disappeared and, as the presumed habitat of *Aspistes* on such sites, it will almost certainly have gone with them. I have not found it at any of the other River Ouse Valley working pits for some 34km upstream to St Neot's, but perhaps this elusive fly is there somewhere, but why is it apparently absent from the East Anglian coast? – JONATHAN COLE, 2 Lenton Close, Bampton, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE28 4TR

Records of *Geomyza nartshukae* Carles-Tolrá (Diptera, Opomyzidae)

C. MARTIN DRAKE

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Summary

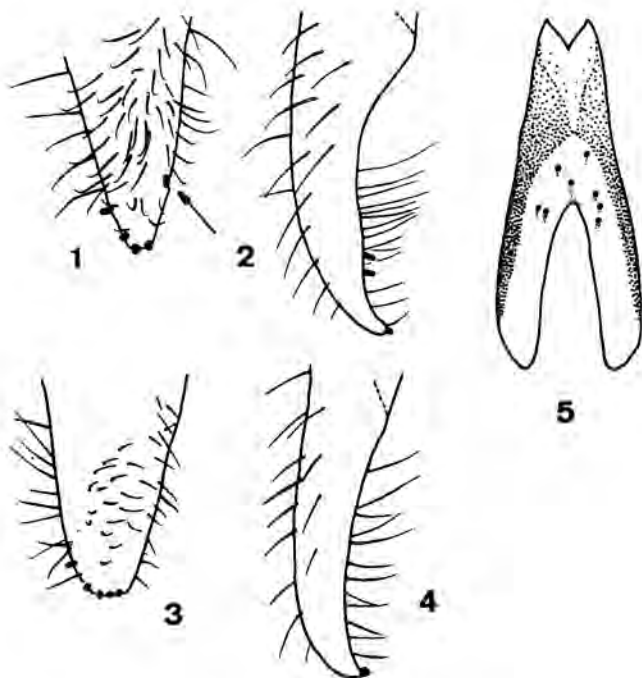
Geomyza nartshukae Carles-Tolrá was recently added to the British list. Further records from eastern England, France and Spain are given, together with illustrations of diagnostic features of the male and female genitalia.

Carles-Tolrá described *Geomyza nartshukae* in 1993; it resembles the common *G. tripunctata* Fallén in its wing pattern and in possessing a long pteropleural (anepimeral) seta. In 1992, I had sent Dr Vladimír Martinek all my specimens of *Geomyza tripunctata* in which the thorax was orange, as he was intending to describe a new species, which matched this description. I had failed to recognise this then-undescribed species in preparing my review of the British Opomyzidae (Drake 1993), since it was contained within the material lent to Dr Martinek, which found its way to Jan Van Zuijlen who added *nartshukae* to the British list on the basis of several specimens from Aller Wood, Somerset (Van Zuijlen 1999; Chandler 1999).

Since Carles-Tolrá's publication, I have kept all *tripunctata* with an orange thorax and at last have found the first convincing specimen of *nartshukae*. This prompted me to re-examine my material identified as *tripunctata* collected prior to becoming aware of *nartshukae*. I can now add the following records of *nartshukae*: 1♂ Barnby Broad, Norfolk, 7 July 1993, col. A. Godfrey; 1♂ East Harling Common, Norfolk, July 1993 col. A. Godfrey; 1♀ Almshouse Plain, Epping Forest, Essex, 27 June 2000, tall dry acid grassland, col. CMD.

Geomyza nartshukae should be looked for among large *tripunctata* with an orange thorax, although Carles-Tolrá (1993) pointed out that some *nartshukae* may be dark brown and some *tripunctata* may be orange, as in many of my specimens. The size ranges also overlap, although I have only a few *tripunctata* females that match the size of my one female *nartshukae*. Carles-Tolrá illustrated the genitalia of both sexes of *nartshukae*, and I take the opportunity of presenting drawings of my specimens (Figs 1-5). The differences between these species are slight and there is ample room for confusion. The tip of the male surstylar lobe is more pointed, when viewed both laterally and posteriorly, and does not have the chunky rounded appearance of *tripunctata*; the terminal teeth are more widely separated than in *tripunctata*, and there are one or two teeth on the front edge, not found in *tripunctata* (Figs 1-4).

In the female, the important differentiating features appear to be a broader, more parallel-sided sternite 8 (Fig. 5), although in my specimen it is more tapered than illustrated by Carles-Tolrá, and has a clear posterior apical notch. *G. tripunctata* may also sometimes have a notched or square end, which I suspect may be due to breakage - presumably this sternite is used to insert eggs into crevices in grass stems.



Figs 1-4. Male surstylar lobes. 1-2, *Geomyza nartshukae* Carles-Tolrá: 1, interior view of left lobe (arrow indicates the tooth on the front edge); 2, anterior view of right lobe. 3-4, *G. tripunctata* Fallén: 3, interior view of left lobe; 4, anterior view of right lobe. Fig. 5. Female postabdomen of *G. nartshukae*: sternite 8 in ventral view.

All female *tripunctata* examined have tiny punctures regularly spaced in an arc in the paler central area of this sternite, as I illustrated earlier (Drake 1993, Fig. 5j), whereas the example of *nartshukae* has a more irregular and restricted array.

I also collected a female from Elancère, Auvergne in France, and another from Serrato, Andalucía in Spain, which may be this species. Their sternite 8 is intermediate between what I assume is the true *nartshukae* (Fig. 5) and British *tripunctata*, which shows considerable variation in shape (illustrated in Drake 1993). The pubescence on the third antennal segment of my British female is longer and darker than in *tripunctata* but this may not be a useful or consistent character as the antennae of the two males are indistinguishable from those of *tripunctata*. I can find no other external distinguishing features.

A male *nartshukae* was collected by Mrs M. J. Morgan from Coto Nacional Cazorla, Spain, from among poplars on 2 September 1976. This specimen was sent to me by Joan Morgan and is now in my collection. Her accompanying letter stated that the record was published as *G. tripunctata* in *Ministerio de Agricultura, Instituto Nacional para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza, Fauna de Cazorla, Monografias* 23, 1980.

Acknowledgements

The Corporation of London granted permission to collect in Epping Forest as part of its commissioned Forest Insect Survey, an inventory project that has been carried out between 1996 and 2000.

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NOTICE – 5th International Congress of Dipterology, 29 September – 4 October 2002 Brisbane, Australia

The next Congress of Dipterology will take place at the University of Queensland. The scientific programme will include symposia, workshops and poster sessions. The full range of dipterological themes will be covered, including behaviour and ecology, biodiversity and conservation, systematics and phylogeny, collections and databases. Taxon-based workshops will be arranged as in previous congresses. It is hoped that a good number of dipterists from the British Isles will be able to attend.

Information on the Congress will be kept up to date at the following website: www.uq.edu.au/entomology/dipterol/diptconf.html

The venue is the St Lucia campus on the Brisbane River, 7km from the city centre and 18km from the airport. Accommodation will be at a University College within walking distance of the Congress venue. It is expected that costs will be kept at a reasonable level; it is anticipated that the registration fee will be approximately \$400AUD and accommodation \$60-70AUD per night including breakfast. Anyone wishing to attend should complete and return a form available from the 51CD Congress Secretariat Sally Brown, Conference Connections, PO Box 108, Kenmore, Queensland, Australia 4069 (email sallybrown@uq.net.au, fax (61 7) 3201 2609, phone (61 7) 3201 2808).

***Cheilosia ahenea* von Roser (Diptera, Syrphidae) new to Great Britain**

M.J. PARKER

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Summary

The presence of *Cheilosia ahenea* in Great Britain and its distinction from *C. pubera* are discussed.

During late June 2000, whilst on holiday, I visited the Isle of Islay. This island, the most southerly of the Inner Hebrides, has much to offer including some large dune systems. I stayed for six nights at a campsite at Kintra farm (NR 322485), The Oa, Isle of Islay, V.C. 102, South Ebuclde.

This campsite is at the southern edge of a large sand dune system sweeping the entire length of Laggan Bay, a distance of about four miles. The area adjacent to the Kintra farm is fairly herb-rich, rabbit grazed and is as expected dominated by marram grass *Ammophila arenaria* with bird's foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, lady's bedstraw *Galium verum*, daisy *Bellis perennis* and buttercups *Ranunculus* species frequent throughout. Some of the dunes were almost cliffs with good numbers of sand martins (*Riparia riparia*) nesting in them; a daily visit by a flock of choughs (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*) added interest.

On my first full day, 25.vi.2000, I collected on part of this dune system. I could not identify all that I had caught, as it was not practical to take my microscope, and so all the specimens that I could identify were released and all those that I could not identify were consigned to plastic setting boxes. Among the specimens that I retained were a number of *Cheilosia* species, which distinguished themselves by appearing brass-coloured; I had never before taken any *Cheilosia* species that looked like this!

After I arrived home, I started to key out the specimens using the key in Stubbs and Falk (1983) and some of the *Cheilosia* appeared to be *C. ahenea* (as *C. laskai* in Stubbs and Falk 1983) and others *C. pubera*; this proved to be something of a surprise. *C. pubera* is an early spring species most often associated with *Salix* carr and plants like marsh-marigold *Caltha palustris* and so this species was well out of place on a sand dune, especially so late in the season with mid-summer butterfly species like the dark green fritillary *Argynnis aglaja* (Linnaeus) flying as well. The other species *C. ahenea* is currently known from calcareous grasslands on limestone pavements and the Machair of western Ireland, but unknown from the rest of the British Isles.

Clearly, all these specimens needed to be compared with confirmed specimens of both species. I sent two specimens to Alan Stubbs and compared the others with specimens of *C. pubera* and Irish specimens of *C. ahenea*, kindly lent to me from the collection of Ted and Dave Levy and it soon became clear that these two species are more difficult to separate than had previously been indicated.

However, I noted that in the case of *C. ahenea* the lack of dusting around the frons and the facial knob was distinct, whereas the *C. pubera* specimens had extensive

dusting with only the facial knob shining. On comparing my specimens with those in the Levy collection, it was clear that all my specimens were *C. ahenea*. Alan Stubbs soon returned the specimens sent to him and confirmed that they were both *C. ahenea*.

It is also worth noting that some of the characters, especially the colour of the head, thorax and abdomen can be variable and keying these species on the basis of their colour alone is likely to lead to misidentification. Alan Stubbs remarked in his letter to me that he had only had a few *C. ahenea* specimens when he constructed his key in *British Hoverflies* and was not aware of this colour range. Of the twelve *C. ahenea* specimens that I have from Kintra Farm, Islay, one male and two females are black and six males and three females are brass coloured.

It would appear that this *C. ahenea* colony has much in common with the Irish colonies known to occur on the sand dunes that are part of the Machair mosaic (Martin Speight *pers. comm.*). However, the situation on Islay is a little different, in that I can find no reference to the occurrence of Machair on Islay and all the literature that I have consulted refers to sand dunes only.

However, it is reasonable to assume that the dunes here at Laggan Bay are enriched by lime-rich shell sand, which is the main component of Machair. The colony at Kintra Farm only occurs a short distance from the sea; in fact, some of the specimens that I swept at Kintra Farm were on a part of the dunes that were separated from the land by a combination of a river and then by high tide.

It is highly likely that *C. ahenea* occurs at other Islay coastal sand dunes and perhaps on some of the other nearby Islands and having visited the sand dune and Machair sites in South Uist, I suggest it might occur there, e.g. at Howmore (NF 754363). My dates for *Cheilosia ahenea* are 25 June, 28 June and 29 June 2000.

What is needed now is an accurate key to separate these closely related species and including Alan Stubbs' notes I have constructed an updated key, the characters of which work equally well with both sexes.

A revised Male key: couplet 9 (page 80 in *British Hoverflies*)

- 9. Face extensively free of dusting, including much more than the facial knob, with a sharply defined dense whitish dust band immediately below the antennae.
ahenea von Roser
- Face extensively dusted, the knob at most only partly dust free, the dusting just above the knob merging with the denser dust band below the antennae.
pubera (Zetterstedt)

A revised Female key: couplet 18 (page 81 in *British Hoverflies*)

- 18. Face extensively free of dusting, including much more than the facial knob, with a sharply defined dense whitish dust band immediately below the antennae.
ahenea von Roser
- Face extensively dusted, the knob at most only partly dust free, the dusting just above the knob merging with the denser dust band below the antennae.
pubera (Zetterstedt)

Acknowledgements

I thank Alan Stubbs for his comments on *C. ahenea* and suggestions for a revised key and Martin Speight for comments on the habitat of *C. ahenea* in Ireland. I gratefully acknowledge the loan of specimens from Ted and Dave Levy.

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NOTICE - A new recording scheme for Tachinidae - This summer marks the launch of a new Diptera Recording Scheme for Tachinidae. We are working together to provide a resource for those interested in the group but who have, as yet, had no focus for records or discussion. We also hope to encourage people who have not studied the group by holding workshops and by using the Internet to publish additional keys, papers, key corrections, tips and articles - some of which have not been published elsewhere. In due course we plan to publish the first UK distribution maps for Tachinidae and update the UK statuses.

We require the usual data (species name, date of capture, place name, grid reference, collector, determiner etc.), but data obtained by rearing from a known host is also very important as well as information on collection and emergence dates. Data can be sent to us in any format, the easiest being Recorder 3.3 export or a spreadsheet e.g. Excel. Paper records and 'incomplete' data are also acceptable.

CR will also offer an identification service for 'troublesome' specimens - he can't promise miracles but will try anything, although material can only be returned by hand. To celebrate the launch of the scheme we will be running a workshop this autumn at Dinton Pastures - it should be a fun day to share knowledge with others. For more information see our draft web-site at <http://hartslock.org.uk> (see Tachinidae link at bottom of page) - **CHRIS RAPER**, 22 Beech Road, Purley-on-Thames, Reading, Berks RG8 8DS (email: chris.raper@hartslock.org.uk) and **MATTHEW SMITH**, 24 Allnatt Avenue, Winnersh, Berks RG41 5AU (email: MatSmith1@compuserve.com)

Rare and Uncommon Diptera in England and Wales, 2000

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Summary

Here are summarised some regionally significant records of Diptera (Clusiidae, Micropezidae, Sciomyzidae, Stratiomyidae, Syrphidae, Tachinidae and Tephritidae), mostly made in 2000.

STRATIOMYIDAE

Odontomyia tigrina (Fabricius). Cross Lanes, Denbighshire (SJ 3747). Larvae in richly vegetated field ponds, 2.v.2000.

SYRPHIDAE

Rhingia rostrata (Linnaeus). Bentley Station Meadow, N. Hampshire (SU 7942-3) on 27.viii.2000; Elstead, Surrey (SU 9142), viii-ix.1994-2000. At both these sites adults were found on devil's bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*. At Holwood, W. Kent (TQ 4263), 23.viii.1999, adults were found on common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*.

Myolepta dubia (Fabricius). Chappett's Copse, S. Hampshire (SU 6522) female on umbels, 29.vii.2000. The same site yielded *Brachyopa scutellaris* Robineau-Desvoidy on 14.v.2000.

Brachypalpus laphriformis (Fallén). Gracious Pond NR, Surrey (SU 9863) adults resting on a large beech, *Fagus*, 2.vi.2000. *Microdon mutabilis* (Linnaeus) was present on a quaking bog less than 5 metres away on the same day, an unusual juxtaposition of uncommon dipterans!

Xanthandrus comtus (Harris). Cucknells Wood, Surrey (TQ 0443), one female in an open damp glade in deciduous woodland on clay, 28.vi.2000.

MICROPEZIDAE

Rainieria calceata (Fallén). At least ten adults were seen walking on a large fallen beech *Fagus* tree on West End Common, Esher, Surrey (TQ 16) on 7.viii.2000. My attention was first drawn to what I thought was an ovipositing Ichneumon. When viewed from above, the front legs were held out (and gently quivered) in front of the head (see right half of Fig.1). In this position the white tarsal segments mimic the white-banded antennae of many Ichneumons, and the long back legs were held behind the pointed abdomen, giving the effect of a long ovipositor. The illusion breaks down when the flies are active: the left half of Fig.1 shows a more typical stance, with the front leg held out from the body and the wings waved in the manner of a sepsid. The white fore tarsi are also waved at other flies.

Three flies were found under the drying remains of the fungus *Nothopanus lignatilis* (Pleurotaceae) growing on the side of the main bole. Two were seen to walk

under the curled up fungus through a very small aperture, re-emerging (with several drosophilids) when this was tapped from above. They were reluctant to fly, landing within a metre when disturbed.

This is only the second Surrey record, coming a year after the first, which was on a window of the Field Centre at Juniper Hall (TQ 15) (Peter Skidmore *pers. comm.*).

TEPHRITIDAE

Acinia corniculata (Zetterstedt). I swept three females from stands of common knapweed *Centaurea nigra* growing in Bentley Station Meadow, N. Hampshire (SU 7943) on 27.viii.2000. The site is on heavy clay and is an important area of unimproved grassland. This may be the first post 1960 record for Hampshire and is probably the first for V.C. 12. *Ensina sonchi* (Linnaeus) was also present on 28.viii.2000.

Trupanea amoena (Frauenfeld). Black Ven, Charmouth, Dorset (SY 3593), one female swept from dry area of vegetated clay cliff, 26.vi.2000, first record for Dorset, third for Britain. The rare limoniid *Arctoconopa melampodia* (Loew) was also present in numbers along a seepage and several adults of the bee-fly *Bombylius canescens* Mikan (Bombyliidae) were hovering over a bare south facing cliff which thronged with ground-nesting aculeates.

SCIOMYZIDAE

Psacadina verbekei Roskošný. Bay Pond, Surrey (TQ 3551), several in lakeside carr, vi-viii; Bentley Station Meadow, N. Hants (SU 7943) frequent along a seepage in unimproved pasture on gault clay, vi-vii.2000; Castle Bottom NNR Eversley, N. Hants (SU 7959), several in acidic carr woodland, v-vi.2000. The open valley mire at this locality supports *Tetanocera fuscinervis* (Zetterstedt) and *T. punctifrons* (Rondani), which were frequent around tall stands of bog myrtle *Myrica gale*, 20.vi.2000.

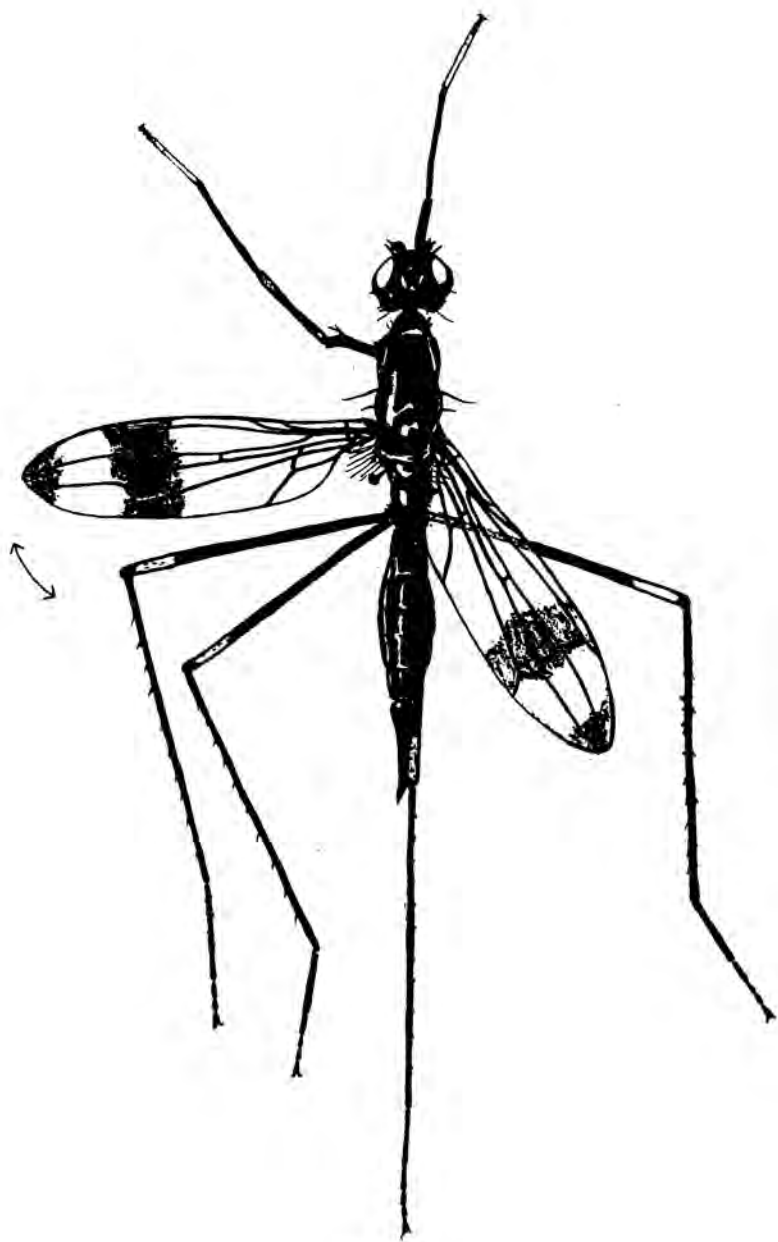
Pherbellia dorsata (Zetterstedt). West End Common, Esher, Surrey (TQ 1263), abundant beside old well vegetated ponds, 13.vi.2000.

Tetanocera punctifrons (Rondani). Folly Bog, Surrey (SU 96) three swept from open mire, 11.viii.2000. The only mollusc found was *Limnaea peregra* (Muller) (Mollusca, Lymnaeidae).

CLUSIIDAE

Paraclusia tigrina (Fallén). Holwood, West Kent (TQ 4263), several adults were found inside the hollow stump of a long dead lime *Tilia* species, standing in quite deep shade, 25.viii.2000. The remaining timber was riddled with burrows made by the grubs of *Dorcus* / *Sinodendron* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae).

Fig. 1. *Rainieria calceata* (Fallén) (Micropezidae), right half showing cryptic Ichneumon-like stance. Left half showing typical posture of active fly.



TACHINIDAE

Cleonice callida (Meigen). Brentmoor Heath (SU 9361), one swept from aspen *Populus tremula*, 19.v.2000. Belshaw (1993) noted that in Europe this species is associated with *Chrysomela populi* Linnaeus (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). My capture is consistent with this as I was attempting to catch *Symmorphus crassicornis* (Panzer) (Hymenoptera, Sphecidae), which was searching for the large grubs of this beetle on the aspen.

Periscepsia carbonaria (Panzer). Woolmer Forest, N. Hants (SU 7832), two on open disturbed heathland, 4.ix.2000. The smoky wings are quivered in the manner of a spider wasp. This appears to be the first record from a land-locked county.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Peter Chandler for confirming the identity of *Trupanea amoena*, and to Hampshire, and Surrey Wildlife Trusts, Hampshire County Council, and Butterfly Conservation for funding survey work on various sites.

References

Belshaw, R. 1993. Tachinid Flies. Diptera: Tachinidae. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* 10(4a(i)), 1-169

***Braula schmitzi* Örösi Pál, 1939 (Diptera, Braulidae) in Oxford**

(V.C. 23) - A single male specimen of *Braula schmitzi* Örösi Pál was discovered in the observation hive at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History (vi.2000, SP 5106, det. DJM, confirmed J.W. Ismay) during routine cleaning. The specimen along with fourteen *Varroa jacobsoni* Oudemans (Acari: Varroidae) was sieved from debris at the base of the hive after freezing. *B. schmitzi* was added to the British list by J. Dobson (1999, *British Journal of Entomology and Natural History* 11(3-4), 139-148).

All material (32 specimens) of *Braula* I have examined in museum collections proved to be *B. coeca* Nitzsch. In the Hope Entomological Collections there were ten specimens: eight in the Verrall-Collin British Diptera collection from KENT, Eynsford [TQ 56, V.C. 16], 7.x.1894, 6 specimens coll. E.D. Till and Deal [TR 35, V.C. 15], 18.ix.1895 (2 specimens) and two in the British reference collection, both ex P. Harwood collection, from CAMBRIDGESHIRE, Cambridge [TL 45, V.C. 29], no date, coll. Pearce. In the National Museum and Galleries of Wales, Cardiff there were 12 specimens: GLAMORGAN, Cardiff [ST 17, V.C. 41], 3.vii.1977, coll. A.F. Amsden; ROSS, Muir of Ord [NH 55, V.C. 106], ix.1954, 10 specimens, collector unknown; one specimen dated 1914, without data. It is interesting that Dobson (*loc. cit.*) also noted the absence of *B. schmitzi* amongst British material in the Natural History Museum's spirit collection (dried material was not examined), and it may well be that this species is a recent introduction to our shores and thus absent from historic material. John Deeming kindly gave me access to the collections at Cardiff - **DARREN J. MANN**, Hope Entomological Collections, Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PW

A review of the Dipterists Forum summer field meeting at Abergavenny, 1997

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Summary

Participants at the Dipterists Forum's summer field meeting based at Abergavenny from 7 to 14 June 1997 visited 131 sites in eight vice-counties, generating data for 1488 species of fly. Records for 71 Red Data Book species and 131 Nationally Scarce species were made, and 169 species of crane flies, 126 fungus gnats, 77 Larger Brachycera and 153 hoverflies were recorded. *Tasiocera muscula* (Schmid, 1949) (Limoniidae) from tufa-rich seepages in Moccas Park NNR, and *Sciapus basilius* Meuffels and Grootaert, 1990 (Dolichopodidae) from vegetated exposed river sediments on the River Usk at Llanwenarth, were recorded as new to Britain. *Symplecta pusilla* (Schiner, 1865) (Limoniidae) was taken in Britain for the first time since 1911. *Cosmetopus dentimanus* (Zetterstedt, 1838) (Scathophagidae) was recorded on the River Monnow, a third British locality, and *Thereva cinifera* Meigen, 1830 (Therevidae) was reared from a larva collected from exposed sediments on the River Usk at only its second British station. A total of 27 RDB and Nationally Scarce species of fly was recorded for the first time in Wales.

Introduction

The Dipterists Forum holds two annual field meetings, one in late spring-summer and one in the autumn, which aim to provide data for the various Diptera Recording Schemes, to identify and evaluate sites supporting important species or assemblages of flies, and to provide information to the relevant statutory and voluntary conservation organisations. An attempt is made to visit areas of the country with few existing fly records and participants are for the most part amateur entomologists, many of whom are leading specialists in individual Diptera families. Since 1973, the Forum has held 33 spring-summer field meetings (Stubbs 1999) and datasets from many of these have been collated and disseminated. A brief summary highlighting some of the more important records from each meeting is published in the 'Bulletin of the Dipterists Forum' (see Howe 1997; Stubbs 1998, 1999 for summaries of the Abergavenny meeting) but this is usually preliminary in nature as it is based on a very incomplete dataset. Some of the more significant finds are exhibited at the annual exhibition of the British Entomological and Natural History Society and details of material collected by A. Godfrey, A.J. Halstead, M.J. Parker and I. Perry during the Abergavenny meeting have been published (Chandler 1998a-d). More recently, the Forum has made concerted efforts to produce full reports for participants and landowners and the first of these was completed for the 1997 summer field meeting based in Abergavenny in Monmouthshire (Howe 1998). The aim of this paper is to disseminate the results of the Abergavenny meeting to a wider audience than is possible with the full report. In the long term, it is expected that data will also be made available electronically via the National Biodiversity Network.

Between 7 and 14 June 1997, 28 entomologists based at the Tyr Morwydd Environmental Study Centre in Abergavenny visited 131 sites in eight vice-counties (5 in West Gloucestershire, 68 in Monmouthshire, 17 in Herefordshire, 1 in Worcesterstershire,

15 in Glamorgan, 15 in Breconshire, 4 in Radnorshire and 6 in Carmarthenshire). A wide range of habitats was sampled, the more important of which are highlighted in the above-mentioned accounts. Data was generated for 1488 species of fly, including 71 Red Data Book (RDB) and 131 Nationally Scarce species, and 169 species of craneflies, 126 fungus gnats, 77 Larger Brachycera and 153 hoverflies were recorded. Author's names of species discussed below are given in Appendix 2.

Two species were found new to Britain; *Tasiocera muscula* (Limoniidae) from tufa-rich streams and seepages within a mixed plantation at Moccas Park National Nature Reserve in Herefordshire, and *Sciapus basilicus* (Dolichopodidae) from vegetated sand and shingle banks on the River Usk at Llanwenarth in Monmouthshire (Cole 1998). *Symplecta pusilla* (Limoniidae) was recorded on the River Usk at Great Hardwick, the first British record since 1911, and a specimen of *Diaphorus hoffmanseggii* (Dolichopodidae) from the River Monnow at Skenfrith (see Chandler 1998d) was only the third recent British record. *Cosmetopus dentimanus* (Scathophagidae), previously thought to be restricted to the River Itchen and River Test in Hampshire, was found at two stations on the River Monnow, and *Ellipteroides alboscutellatus* (Limoniidae) was recorded at Pentloe Glen in Haugh Wood, a known locality for a cranefly restricted in Britain to a few scattered sites in England. *Thereva cinifera* (Therevidae), known only from Merthyr Mawr Warren in Britain, was taken on the River Usk.

Table 1. The number of fly species recorded during Dipterists week at Abergavenny, 7 to 14 June 1997. The total number comprises all Diptera families.

* comprises the families Tipulidae, Cylindrotomidae, Pediciidae and Limoniidae.

** comprises the families Bolitophilidae, Diadocidiidae, Ditomyiidae, Keroplatidae and Mycetophilidae

*** comprises the families Xylophagidae, Athericidae, Rhagionidae, Tabanidae, Xylomyidae, Stratiomyidae, Acroceridae, Bombyliidae, Therevidae, Scenopinidae and Asilidae.

Family	No. of species	No. of RDB species	No. of Nationally Scarce species
TOTAL NO. OF DIPTERA	1488	71	131
Craneflies*	169	15	25
Fungus gnats**	126	4	9
Larger Brachycera***	77	10	13
Hybotidae + Empididae	165	13	11
Dolichopodidae	119	5	7
Syrphidae	153	5	25
Scathophagidae	16	2	-
Anthomyiidae	55	-	-
Other families	608	17	41

Table 1 provides a more comprehensive breakdown of the number of species by family and by conservation status. A summary of the more important records made during the week is given in Appendix 1, which provides a brief description of the site and the site status. Appendix 2 lists all Red Data Book fly species recorded and those Nationally Scarce and other species referred to in the following accounts. Reference is also made as to the importance of the records in a more local context.

Coastal habitats

The extensive coastal dune systems in Glamorgan and Carmarthenshire are known to support important invertebrate assemblages, including a number of significant species of flies, and several of these were recorded during the meeting. *Pamponerus germanicus* (Asilidae) was found at Kenfig Burrows, Merthyr Mawr and Whiteford Burrows, and *Dialineura anilis* (Therevidae) was recorded at Merthyr Mawr, Pembrey Burrows and Whiteford Burrows. *Thereva fulva* (Therevidae) was taken at Whiteford Burrows, whilst *Thereva plebeja* was restricted to Merthyr Mawr. *Phihiria pulicaria* (Bombyliidae) was recorded at Crymlyn Burrows, Merthyr Mawr and Whiteford Burrows, *Tetanops myopinus* (Ulidiidae) was associated with fore dunes at Crymlyn Burrows, Merthyr Mawr and Pembrey Burrows, and *Eutropha fulvifrons* (Chloropidae) was found at Crymlyn Burrows, Pembrey Burrows and Whiteford Burrows. *Lyciella laeta* (Lauxaniidae) at Kenfig Burrows is a third Welsh record, whilst *Spilogona litorea* (Muscidae) at Crymlyn Burrows is the first for Wales. *Orellia falcata* (Tephritidae), the larvae of which form galls in goat's-beard *Tragopogon pratensis*, *Chersodromia speculifera* (Hybotidae) and *Coenosia minutalis* (Muscidae) were all restricted to Crymlyn Burrows.

Saltmarsh and brackish marsh at Whiteford Burrows provided records of *Haematopota bigoti* (Tabanidae), *Lejogaster tarsata* (Syrphidae), *Platycheirus immarginatus* (Syrphidae), *Melieria cana* (Ulidiidae) and *Lispe caesia* (Muscidae). *Melieria picta* (Ulidiidae) was found at Black Rock and Crymlyn Burrows, *Dolichopus strigipes* (Dolichopodidae) was restricted to Magor Pill, and *Thinophilus ruficornis* (Dolichopodidae) was taken on saltmarsh at Pembrey Burrows. *Melanochaeta pubescens* (Chloropidae) at Pembrey Burrows and *Cryptonevra nigratarsis* (Chloropidae) at Crymlyn Burrows were likely to be associated with brackish reedbeds. Freshwater seepages in the transition zone of dunes and saltmarsh at Whiteford Burrows supported a rich soldierfly (Stratiomyidae) fauna including *Vanoyia tenuicornis*, which was also recorded at several other localities, *Stratiomys potamida* and *S. singularior*.

Tall swamp fringing brackish water pools at East Aberthaw provided the first Welsh record of *Sphaerophoria loewi* (Syrphidae), whilst tufa-rich seepages on the limestone cliffs at the same site supported *Dicranomyia goritiensis* (Limoniidae), *Oxycera pygmaea* (Stratiomyidae) and *Dolichocephala ocellata* (Empididae). *Eudorylas halteratus* (Pipunculidae), *Coenosia lacustris* (Muscidae) and *Sarcophila latifrons* (Sarcophagidae) were only recorded at East Aberthaw. *Oxycera pardalina* (Stratiomyidae) was associated with open, tufa-rich seepages at Cwm Nash and *Meonura freta* (Carnidae) was swept from limestone grassland at the same site.

Wetlands

Odontomyia tigrina (Stratiomyidae) appeared to be quite widespread on the extensive coastal grazing marshes and reens comprising the Gwent Levels. *Odontomyia ornata*

(Stratiomyidae) was more restricted, with records from Hawse Farm and Magor Marsh. Areas of fen, wet meadow and reedbed at Magor Marsh supported a rich dipterous fauna including *Parhelophilus consimilis* (Syrphidae), *Platycheirus perpallidus* (Syrphidae), *Cephalops perspicuus* (Pipunculidae), *Pteromicra leucopeza* (Sciomyzidae) and *Homoneura thalhammeri* (Lauaxiidae), as well as *Lipara rufitarsis*, *Oscinisoma gilvipes* and *Rhopalopterus femorale* (Chloropidae). *Platycheirus perpallidus* and *Cephalops perspicuus* were also associated with base-rich fen and mire at Crymlyn Bog, which provided the only station for *Tipula marginella* (Tipulidae) and one of only three records of *Phylidorea abdominalis* (Limoniidae). *Melanogaster aerea* (Syrphidae) was recorded here as well as at Cannop Ponds, Coed y Cerrig and Mead Farm on the Gwent Levels. Large stands of tussock sedge *Carex paniculata* on the western margins of Crymlyn Bog supported a rich assemblage including *Stenomicroa cogani* and *S. delicata* (Stenomicroidae), *Anagnota bicolor* (Anthomyzidae) and *Elachiptera austriaca* (Chloropidae).

A rich snail-killing fly (Sciomyzidae) fauna associated with lagg and swamp vegetation at Rhosgoch included *Psacadina zernyi*, *P. verbekei* and *Pherbellia griseola*. Crane flies included *Phylidorea abdominalis*, *Dicranomyia ventralis* and *Helius pallirostris* (Limoniidae), whilst *Hercostomus angustifrons* (Dolichopodidae) was otherwise only recorded at Moccas Park. Rhosgoch and Llangorse Lake provided the only inland stations for *Odontomyia tigrina* (Stratiomyidae) and *Stratiomys singularior* (Stratiomyidae) was also recorded at Llangorse. Llangorse provided the only records for *Gonomyia bifida* (Limoniidae) and *Pilaria scutellata* (Limoniidae). *Mycetophila lastovkai* (Mycetophilidae) was restricted to Pencelli Mire and Moccas Park, and *Tabanus miki* (Tabanidae) was recorded new to Wales from Llandegfedd Reservoir. Cleddon Bog provided records of *Rhamphomyia curvula* (Empididae) and *Platypalpus cryptospina* (Hybotidae), otherwise found only on the River Usk, and *Cordilura aemula* (Scathophagidae) was swept from emergent vegetation around the lake at Moccas Park.

Grasslands

Few grasslands of note were visited, the exception being the limestone hay meadows and pastures at Brockwell's Meadows which produced records of *Bombylius canescens* (Bombyliidae), quite widely recorded during the meeting, five species of gall fly (Tephritidae) including *Urophora solstitialis* (which forms galls in the heads of musk thistle *Carduus nutans*), *Dicraeus styriacus* (Chloropidae) and *Cyrtophleba ruficollis* (Tachinidae) (also recorded at Sutton Farm on the Gwent Levels, the first Welsh records – see Note on p. 17 above). *Tephritis cometa* (Tephritidae), which develops in the heads of creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, was recorded at Mead Farm and Sutton Farm on the Gwent Levels, and *Cheilosia mutabilis* (Syrphidae) was found at Penllwyn Grasslands. This latter species was also associated with flower-rich acidic pastures at Blaen-y-cwm in Mynydd Du Forest, where *Symphoromyia crassicornis* (Rhagionidae) was present in good numbers and *Platypalpus unicus* (Hybotidae) was recorded new to Wales.

Woodlands

The limestone woodland at Lower Wyndcliff in the Wye Valley supported an interesting hoverfly (Syrphidae) fauna including *Rhingia rostrata*, *Cheilosia soror*, *Eumerus ornatus* and *Volucella inflata*. *R. rostrata* was otherwise restricted to Tintern Parva. *E. ornatus* to

Slade Bottom and *V. inflata* to Haugh Wood. *Brachyopa pilosa* was confined to Coed y Cerrig, *Heringia brevidens* was restricted to Sirhowy Valley Country Park, whilst *Xylota xanthocnema* was found at Sirhowy, Mynydd Du Forest and Slade Bottom. A record at Rogiet Common of *Goniglossum wiedemanni* (Tephritidae), the larvae of which feed on the fruits of white bryony *Bryonia dioica*, was the first for Wales. *Tipula alpina* (Tipulidae), a species restricted to limestone woods, was recorded at Croes Robert Wood, which also provided a record for *Admontia maculisquama* (Tachinidae). *Tipula selene* (Tipulidae), which requires dead wood, was found at Cannop Ponds and Moity Dingle, and *Scleroprocta pentagonalis* (Limoniidae) was recorded at Crow Wood & Meadow.

Woodland streams and seepages elicited a number of important crane-fly records. *Tasiocera muscula* (Limoniidae), recorded by I. Perry on 8 June, from tufa-rich streams and seepages within a mixed plantation at Moccas Park, was new to Britain (Stubbs 1997). *Ellipteroides alboscuteellatus* (Limoniidae) was swept from a wooded stream at Pentlloe Glen in Haugh Wood, a crane-fly last recorded here in 1986 and otherwise restricted in Britain to a few scattered sites in England (Falk 1991). *Molophilus lackschewitzianus* (Limoniidae) was recorded at Rhyd-y-meirch, *Molophilus propinquus* at Tintern Parva, *Dicranota simulans* (Pediciidae) at Graig Beech Wood, and *Erioptera limbata* (Limoniidae) was found at a shaded stream at Red House. Whilst *Tipula yerburyi* (Tipulidae) and *Eloeophila trimaculata* (Limoniidae) were confined to springs and seepages in Sugar Loaf Woodlands, *Scleroprocta sororcula* (Limoniidae) was found here as well as at Cwm-mawr and Pentre, Wernwood. *Ovimargo virgo* (Limoniidae) and *Oxycera pygmaea* (Stratiomyidae) were associated with tufa-rich calcareous springs in Cwm Taf Fechan Woodlands. *Lipsothrix nervosa* (Limoniidae), a UK BAP priority species, was recorded from eleven wet woodland sites in five vice-counties whilst another wet woodland species, *Dicranomyia lucida* (Limoniidae), was found at Nant Whitton Woodland, Sutton Bottom and Pentre, Wernwood. *Molophilus bihamatus* (Limoniidae) was confined to Haugh Wood and *Ptychoptera longicauda* (Ptychopteridae) was recorded only at Livox Wood.

Ptiolina obscura (Rhagionidae) was recorded at a number of woodland sites with streams, whilst *Platypalpus luteolus* (Hybotidae), *Suillia dumicola* (Heleomyzidae) and *Dasiops trichosternalis* (Lonchaeidae) were found only at Dan y Graig Quarry. *Cnemacantha muscaria* (Lauaxaniidae) was also recorded here but occurred more widely in a variety of habitats. *Anatella dampfi* (Mycetophilidae) was taken at Livox Wood, *Mycetophila hetschkoi* at Cilcenni Dingle, Fiddlers Elbow and Moccas Park, *Mycetophila strigata* at Blaen-y-cwm, and *Mycomya trivittata* at Pont Cadwgan. *Chelifera concinnicauda* (Empididae) was found only in woodland at Cwm Nash and *Pherbellia annulipes* (Sciomyzidae) was recorded at Fiddlers Elbow and Moccas Park. *Ectrepesthoneura colyeri* (Mycetophilidae) was restricted to Moccas Park whilst *Hercostomus nigrilamellatus* (Dolichopodidae) was associated with parkland at Moccas and Bredon Hill, the latter site providing the only record for *Brachyopa insensilis* (Syrphidae).

A rich hoverfly (Syrphidae) fauna was associated with the conifer plantation at Blaen-y-cwm, Mynydd Du Forest including *Sphegina sibirica* new to Wales, *Didea fuscata*, *Eupeodes nielsenii*, *Heringia latitarsis*, *Parasyrphus nigratarsis* and *Eriozona erratica*, the latter also being recorded at Sirhowy Valley Country Park and at Wentwood Forest. *Tipula cheethami* (Tipulidae) was recorded at Blaen-y-cwm and *Grzegorzekia*

collaris (Mycetophilidae) at Pont Cadwgan. Records for *Platypalpus subtilis* (Hybotidae) at Blaen-y-cwm and *Hilara diversipes* (Empididae) at Blaen-y-cwm and Pont Cadwgan are more likely to be from stream-side habitats. *Sphaerophoria virgata* (Syrphidae) was found only at Mynydd Beili-glas.

Uplands

Despite being poorly worked because of changeable weather conditions during the meeting, some useful records were made. *Kowarzia tenella* (Empididae) and *Mydaea maculiventris* (Muscidae) were recorded at Cwm Siarpal in the Black Mountains, and *Dactylolabis sexmaculata* (Limoniidae), *Ectinocera borealis* (Sciomyzidae) and *Neaera laticornis* (Tachinidae) were found at Craig y Cilau. *Dactylolabis transversa* (Limoniidae) proved to be more widespread, with records from Craig y Cilau and Mynydd Du Forest. *Thricops hirtulus* (Muscidae) was taken at Craig y Cilau and Cwm Nant Sere, the latter site also providing records of *Aedes geniculatus* (Culicidae) new to Wales (Deeming 1998). *Hilara albiventris* (Empididae) and *Zophomyia temula* (Tachinidae), a species more typically associated with coastal sand dunes in Wales.

Rivers

Arguably the most important habitats sampled were the exposed riverine sediments and bankside vegetation associated with the River Monnow in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, the River Usk in Monmouthshire and, to a lesser extent, the River Wye. The significance of the sandy and fine gravel sediments of the River Monnow for Diptera was first highlighted by J.H. Wood (1913a and b) and by G.H. Verrall (1909), who reported a number of Wood's early discoveries including *Oxycera terminata* (Stratiomyidae) and *Clorismia rustica* (Therevidae), and more recently by Perry (1986) with regard to its dancefly (Hybotidae and Empididae) and dolichopodid faunas. Godfrey (1999) has recently reviewed the significance of exposed riverine sediments for Diptera.

Important craneflies recorded from the Monnow during the meeting included *Arctoconopa melampodia* (Limoniidae) from Kentchurch, Llangua and Tregate Bridge, *Rhabdomastix laeta* (Limoniidae) from Kentchurch and Llangua, and *Erioptera limbata* (Limoniidae) from Skenfrith. *Dicranomyia ornata* (Limoniidae) was found at Alltynyns and Clodock. *Nephrotoma lunulicornis* (Tipulidae) was widespread and recorded at seven stations, whilst *Nephrotoma dorsalis* (Tipulidae) was restricted to Maerdy. *Eloeophila mundata* (Limoniidae) and *Dicranomyia caledonica* (Limoniidae) were both confined to single stations on the Afon Honddu, a tributary of the Monnow.

Oxycera terminata (Stratiomyidae) was restricted to the Monnow and the Afon Honddu, where adults or larvae were found at Alltynyns, Clodock, Kentchurch, Llangua, Longtown, Maerdy, Monmouth Cap and Pont Rhys Powell. *Clorismia rustica* (Therevidae) was recorded at Maerdy, Skenfrith and Tregate Bridge. *Dioctria cothurnata* (Asilidae) was found only at Skenfrith, and *Chrysopilus erythrophthalmus* (Rhagionidae) was taken on two occasions at Maerdy, the first records for Herefordshire (see Drake and Chandler 1997 for previous British records). The dancefly and dolichopodid faunas were particularly rich, with eight RDB and six Nationally Scarce species recorded from the Monnow and Afon Honddu. Whilst *Tachydromia acklandi* and *Tachydromia connexa* (Hybotidae) were restricted to Maerdy, *Tachydromia woodi* to Pont Rhys Powell, and

Tachydromia halidayi to Kentchurch, *Tachydromia costalis* was more widespread, with records from Alltynyns, Maerdy, Tregate Bridge and Pont Rhys Powell. *Platypalpus melancholicus* (Hybotidae) and *Hilara pseudochorica* (Empididae) were also relatively widespread, but *Hilara quadriseta* (Empididae) was recorded only at Alltynyns and *Rhamphomyia micropya* (Empididae) at Pont Rhys Powell. *Diaphorus hoffmanseggii* (Dolichopodidae) was found at Skenfrith (Chandler 1998d), the third recent British record of a species seemingly restricted to the River Monnow and its tributaries. *Melanostolus melancholicus* (Dolichopodidae), *Rhaphium fractum* (Dolichopodidae), *R. gravipes* and *R. penicillatum* were all taken at Llangula, the latter also occurring at Monmouth Cap and on the Afon Honddu at Llanvihangel Crucorney.

Chalcosyrphus eunotus (Syrphidae) was recorded at Maerdy and Skenfrith, and *Neoscia obliqua* (Syrphidae) was found at Alltynyns and Clodock. *Xylota tarda* (Syrphidae) was taken at Alltynyns, as well as at Llangorse Lake, *X. florum* was recorded at Alltynyns, Clodock and Skenfrith, whilst *Myopa fasciata* (Conopidae) was restricted to Pont Rhys Powell. *Lonchoptera nigrociliata* (Lonchopteridae) was found at three stations on the Monnow, as well as on the Afon Honddu and the River Usk, whereas *Lonchoptera meijerei* was more restricted, with records from Tregate Bridge and Llanwenarth on the River Usk. *Helina calceata* (Muscidae), *Sarcophaga subulata* (Sarcophagidae) and *Cinochira atra* (Tachinidae) were only recorded from Maerdy but, *Cosmetopus dentimanus* (Scathophagidae), a species previously thought to be restricted in Britain to the Rivers Itchen and Test in Hampshire (Chandler and Stubbs 1974, 1975; Drake and Ball 1996), was found at Kentchurch and Skenfrith.

Similar habitat on the River Usk also provided significant data. A record of *Symplecta pusilla* (Limoniidae) from Great Hardwick was the first for Britain since 1911. *Scleroprocta pentagonalis* (Limoniidae) was recorded at Llanwenarth, *Rhabdomastix laeta* (Limoniidae) was taken at Llanvihangel Gobion, and *Phalacrocer replicata* (Cylindrotomyidae) at Bryn. *Clorismia rustica* (Therevidae) was found at six stations, and *Spiriverpa lunulata* (Therevidae) was recorded at Llanvihangel Gobion, Llanwenarth and at Rhyd-y-meirch on the Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal. A male of *Thereva cinifera* (Therevidae), collected as a larva from exposed sand deposits at Aberffwrdd, was the first British record away from Merthyr Mawr Warren in Glamorgan, although it has since been found at additional stations on the Usk (Skidmore 2001). *Tabanus cordiger* (Tabanidae) was recorded at Aberffwrdd, Great Hardwick and Llanvihangel Gobion and *Homoneura limnea* (Lauxaniidae) was taken at Llanwenarth. *Platypalpus melancholicus* (Hybotidae) and *Melanostolus melancholicus* (Dolichopodidae) were also found at Llanwenarth but, of greater significance, *Sciapus basilius* (Dolichopodidae) was recorded new to Britain, with a single male taken at Llanwenarth by J.H.Cole on 8 June (Cole 1998). *Hilara pseudochorica* (Empididae) was taken at three stations, whilst *Hilara recedens* and *Dolichopus argyrotarsis* (Dolichopodidae) were restricted to Llanwenarth, and *Rhaphium fractum* (Dolichopodidae) to Bryn.

Fewer stations on the River Wye were visited but records included *Dicranomyia omissinervis* (Limoniidae) at Sellack Farm, and *Rhipidia ctenophora* and *Syntormon macula* (Dolichopodidae), only the second Welsh record, at Ffordd-fawr Mire. *Rhaphium rivale* (Dolichopodidae), *Hilara biseta* (Empididae) and *Acletoxenus formosus* (Drosophilidae) were all taken at Glasbury Shingle Beds.

Conclusions

This review has highlighted the importance of the annual summer field meetings, with large datasets generated for areas of Britain, which are otherwise poorly recorded, species new to Britain being found, and important records of Red Data Book and Nationally Scarce flies being made. The meeting at Abergavenny resulted in the discovery of two flies new to Britain and 27 RDB and Nationally Scarce species new to Wales. It has also helped to re-emphasise the value to Diptera of exposed riverine sediments on the River Monnow and River Usk, and highlighted the importance of coastal habitats, wetlands and woodlands in south-east Wales and the Welsh borders.

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Appendix 1. Sites from which Red Data Book (RDB) species and selected Nationally Scarce species of flies were recorded during the Abergavenny field meeting.

Site status, grid reference, a brief site description and a list of the most significant species recorded are given. Species nomenclature follows Chandler (1998e).

Gloucestershire (V.C. 34)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Cannop Ponds, Forest of Dean | SO 609105 | Ponds with emergent vegetation.
<i>Tipula selene</i> , <i>Melanogaster aerosa</i> , <i>Psacadina verbekii</i> , <i>Lipara ruftarsis</i> . |
| Slade Bottom, Forest of Dean | SO 5605 | Wooded valley with veteran trees and fallen deadwood.
<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> , <i>Ptiolina obscura</i> , <i>Eumerus ornatus</i> , <i>Xylota xanthocnema</i> . |
| Sutton Bottom, Forest of Dean | SO 662116 | Lakes in broadleaved woodland.
<i>Dicranomyia lucida</i> . |

Monmouthshire (V.C. 35)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Afon Crawnnon, Wern | SO 114175 | Stony, upland stream lined with alders.
<i>Ptiolina obscura</i> , <i>Lonchoptera nigrociliata</i> . |
| Afon Honddu, Capel-y-ffin | SO 256315 | Riverbank vegetation and trees.
<i>Eloeophila mundata</i> . |
| Afon Honddu, Llanvihangel Crucorney | SO 3220 | Riverbank vegetation and trees.
<i>Rhaphium penicillatum</i> . |
| Afon Honddu, Pont Rhys Powell | SO 312221 | Alder-lined stream with exposed gravel terraces.
<i>Dicranomyia caledonica</i> , <i>Oxycera terminata</i> , <i>Tachydromia costalis</i> , <i>T. woodi</i> , <i>Rhamphomyia micropyga</i> , <i>Lonchoptera nigrociliata</i> , <i>Myopa fasciata</i> . |
| Black Rock, Severn Estuary | ST 5188 | Saltmarsh, coastal grassland and reens.
<i>Odontomyia tigrina</i> , <i>Melieria picta</i> . |
| Brockwell's Meadows SSSI | SO 469897 | Flower-rich hay meadows on limestone.
<i>Bombylius canescens</i> , <i>Urophora solstitialis</i> , <i>Dicraeus styriacus</i> , <i>Cyrtophleba ruricola</i> . |
| Cleddon Bog SSSI | SO 513039 | Rank, <i>Molinia</i> -dominated peatland.
<i>Platypalpus cryptospina</i> , <i>Rhamphomyia curvula</i> . |
| Coed y Cerrig NNR | SO 2921 | Wet woodland with extensive alder carr.
<i>Phyllidorea abdominalis</i> , <i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> , <i>Brachyopa pilosa</i> , <i>Melanogaster aerosa</i> . |
| Croes Robert Wood SSSI | SO 475060 | Broad-leaved woodland on limestone.
<i>Tipula alpina</i> , <i>Admontia maculisquama</i> . |
| Cwm-mawr | SO 287096 | Unimproved meadow with shaded stream and seepages.
<i>Scleroprocta sororcula</i> . |
| Dan y Graig Quarry SSSI | ST 235905 | Broad-leaved woodland and limestone grassland.
<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> , <i>Ptiolina obscura</i> , <i>Platypalpus luteolus</i> , <i>Daslops trichosternalis</i> , <i>Cnemacantha muscaria</i> , <i>Suillia dumicola</i> . |
| Fiddlers Elbow SSSI | SO 528138 | Deciduous woodland on red sandstone. |

<i>Mycetophila hetschkoi</i> , <i>Lyciella laeta</i> , <i>Pherbellia annulipes</i> .		
Graig Beech Wood	SO 2607	Deciduous woodland with springs.
<i>Dicranota simulans</i> .		
Great Triley Woods	SO 312182	Deciduous wet woodland.
<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> .		
Gwent Levels SSSI, Hawse Farm	ST 282825	Flower-rich reens with emergent vegetation.
<i>Odontomyia ornata</i> , <i>Odontomyia tigrina</i> .		
Gwent Levels SSSI, Magor Pill	ST 436846	Brackish-water reens and saltmarsh.
<i>Odontomyia tigrina</i> , <i>Dolichopus strigipes</i> .		
Gwent Levels SSSI, Mead Farm	ST 406837	Flower-rich reens.
<i>Odontomyia tigrina</i> , <i>Melanogaster aerosa</i> , <i>Tephritis cometa</i> .		
Gwent Levels SSSI, Moorlands	ST 357832	Flower-rich reens.
<i>Odontomyia tigrina</i> .		
Gwent Levels SSSI, Sutton Farm	ST 301817	Brackish-water reens and saltmarsh.
<i>Vanomyia tenuicornis</i> , <i>Tephritis cometa</i> , <i>Cyrtophleba ruricola</i> .		
Livox Wood SSSI	SO 519113	Deciduous woodland with small seepages.
<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> , <i>Anatella dampfi</i> , <i>Ptychoptera longicauda</i> .		
Llandegfedd Reservoir SSSI	SS 03300	Lake with willows and adjacent meadows.
<i>Tabanus miki</i> .		
Lower Wyndcliff Wood	SO 5297	Broad-leaved woodland on limestone.
<i>Cheilosia soror</i> , <i>Eumerus ornatus</i> , <i>Rhingia rostrata</i> , <i>Volucella inflata</i> .		
Magor Marsh SSSI	ST 4286	Flower-rich pastures and fen intersected by reens.
<i>Odontomyia ornata</i> , <i>O. tigrina</i> , <i>Parhelophilus consimilis</i> , <i>Platycheirus perpallidus</i> , <i>Cephalops perpicuus</i> , <i>Homoneura thalhammeri</i> , <i>Pteromicra leucopeza</i> , <i>Psacadina verbekei</i> , <i>Cnemacantha muscaria</i> , <i>Lipara rufitarsis</i> , <i>Oscinisoma gilvipes</i> , <i>Rhopalopterum femorale</i> .		
Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal, Rhyd-y-meirch	SO3107	Canal banks and woodland.
<i>Molophilus lackschewitzianus</i> , <i>Spiriverpa lunulata</i> .		
Mynydd Du Forest, Blaen-y-cwm	SO 253285	Flower-rich acid pastures and stream within conifer plantation.
<i>Tipula cheethami</i> , <i>Dactylolabis transversa</i> , <i>Mycetophila strigata</i> , <i>Symphoromyia crassicornis</i> , <i>Platypalpus subtilis</i> , <i>P. unicus</i> , <i>Hilara diversipes</i> , <i>Lonchoptera nigrociliata</i> , <i>Cheilosia mutabilis</i> , <i>Didea fasciata</i> , <i>Eriozonea erratica</i> , <i>Eupeodes nielsenii</i> , <i>Heringia latitarsis</i> , <i>Parasyrphus nigritarsis</i> , <i>Sphegina sibirica</i> .		
Mynydd Du Forest, Pont Cadwgan	SO 267252	Wet meadow and stream within conifer plantation.
<i>Dactylolabis transversa</i> , <i>Grzegorzekia collaris</i> , <i>Mycomya trivittata</i> , <i>Hilara diversipes</i> , <i>Xylota xanthocnema</i> .		
Penllwyn Grasslands SSSI	ST 167962	Wet grassland, scrub and woodland.
<i>Cheilosia mutabilis</i> .		
Red House, Llanvihangel Ystern-llewern	SO 427130	Neutral pastures with scrub and shaded stream.
<i>Erioptera limbata</i> .		
River Monnow, Allttrynys	SO 335232	Tree-lined shallow river with exposed shingle and sand.
<i>Nephrotoma lunulicornis</i> , <i>Dicranomyia ornata</i> , <i>Oxycera terminata</i> , <i>Platypalpus melancholicus</i> , <i>Tachydromia costalis</i> , <i>Hilara quadriseta</i> , <i>Lonchoptera nigrociliata</i> , <i>Neosasia obliqua</i> , <i>Xylota florum</i> , <i>X. tarda</i> .		
River Monnow, Llangua	SO 389255	Exposed shingle and vegetated sand and shingle banks, with alder.
<i>Nephrotoma lunulicornis</i> , <i>Arcticoconopa melampodia</i> , <i>Rhabdomastix laeta</i> , <i>Oxycera terminata</i> , <i>Platypalpus melancholicus</i> , <i>Hilara pseudochorica</i> , <i>Melanostolus melancholicus</i> , <i>Rhaphium fractum</i> , <i>R. gravipes</i> , <i>R. penicillatum</i> , <i>Cnemacantha muscaria</i> .		
River Monnow, Monmouth Cap	SO 3966266	Sandy banks and exposed shingle, with alder.
<i>Nephrotoma lunulicornis</i> , <i>Oxycera terminata</i> , <i>Rhaphium penicillatum</i> .		
River Monnow, Skenfrith	SO 459202	Exposed sands and shingles, with willow and alder.
<i>Nephrotoma lunulicornis</i> , <i>Erioptera limbata</i> , <i>Clorismia rustica</i> , <i>Dioctria cothurnata</i> , <i>Platypalpus melancholicus</i> , <i>Hilara pseudochorica</i> , <i>Diaphorus hoffmanseggi</i> , <i>Chalcosyrphus eunotus</i> , <i>Xylota florum</i> , <i>Cosmetopus dentimanus</i> .		
River Monnow, Tregate Bridge	SO 478168	River bank lined with willow and alder.

<i>Arctoconopa melampodia</i> , <i>Clorismia rustica</i> , <i>Tachydromia costalis</i> , <i>Hilara pseudochorica</i> , <i>Lonchoptera meijerei</i> .		
River Usk SSSI, Aberffraw	SO 3509	Sand and shingle banks. <i>Tabanus cordiger</i> , <i>Clorismia rustica</i> , <i>Thereva cinifera</i> , <i>Hilara pseudochorica</i> , <i>Lonchoptera nigriciliata</i> .
River Usk SSSI, Bryn	SO 333096	River bank vegetation. <i>Phalacrocer replicata</i> , <i>Clorismia rustica</i> , <i>Platypalpus melancholicus</i> , <i>Rhaphium fractum</i> .
River Usk SSSI, Clytha Park	SO 360085	Tree-lined river banks and exposed sediments. <i>Clorismia rustica</i> .
River Usk SSSI, Glangwryney Bridge	SO 241159	Riverbank vegetation. <i>Hilara pseudochorica</i> .
River Usk SSSI, Great Hardwick	SO 307109	Eroded river banks and gravel terraces. <i>Symplecta pusilla</i> , <i>Tabanus cordiger</i> , <i>Clorismia rustica</i> .
River Usk SSSI, Llanvihangel Gobion	SO 343089	River bank vegetation and exposed sediments. <i>Rhabdomastix laeta</i> , <i>Tabanus cordiger</i> , <i>Clorismia rustica</i> , <i>Spiriverpa lunulata</i> .
River Usk SSSI, Llanwenarth	SO 2714	Vegetated sand and shingle banks. <i>Scleroprocta pentagonalis</i> , <i>Bombylius canescens</i> , <i>Clorismia rustica</i> , <i>Spiriverpa lunulata</i> , <i>Platypalpus cryptospina</i> , <i>P. melancholicus</i> , <i>Hilara pseudochorica</i> , <i>H. recedens</i> , <i>Melanostolus melancholicus</i> , <i>Dolichopus argyrotarsis</i> , <i>Sciapus basilicus</i> , <i>Lonchoptera meijerei</i> , <i>Homoneura limnea</i> .
River Wye SSSI, Tintern Parva	SO 5300	Riverside wet meadows and woodland. <i>Molophilus propinquus</i> , <i>Platycheirus immarginatus</i> , <i>Rhingia rostrata</i> .
Rockfield Wood	SO 480149	Open meadows and wooded stream. <i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> .
Rogiet Common	ST 453884	Limestone grassland, scrub and woodland. <i>Goniglossum wiedemanni</i> .
Sugar Loaf Woodlands SSSI	SO 2788168	Sessile oak woodland with streams and seepages. <i>Tipula yerburyi</i> , <i>Scleroprocta sororcula</i> , <i>Eleoophila trimaculata</i> .
Wentwood Forest	ST 423948	Verges in mixed and deciduous woodland. <i>Bombylius canescens</i> , <i>Eriozona erratica</i> .
Herefordshire (V.C. 36)		
Crow Wood & Meadow	SO 340359	Grassland with open woodland and stream. <i>Scleroprocta pentagonalis</i> .
The Flits NNR	SO 378410	Flushed wet pasture and marshy grassland. <i>Psacadina verbekei</i> .
Haugh Wood	SO 5936	Flower-rich rides in conifers. <i>Molophilus bihamatus</i> , <i>Volucella inflata</i> .
Haugh Wood, Pentaloe Glen	SO 580376	Wooded stream. <i>Ellipteroides alboscuteellatus</i> .
Moccas Park NNR	SO 3442	Grazed parkland with veteran trees. Tufa-rich seepages in closed woodland, and lake. <i>Tasiocera muscula</i> , <i>Ectrepesthoneura colyeri</i> , <i>Mycetophila hetschkoi</i> , <i>M. lastovkai</i> , <i>Hercostomus angustifrons</i> , <i>H. nigrilamellatus</i> , <i>Pherbellia annulipes</i> , <i>Cordilura aemula</i> .
Pentre, Wernwood	SO 332437	Densely wooded bank with tufa-rich springs. <i>Scleroprocta sororcula</i> , <i>Dicranomyia lucida</i> .
River Monnow, Clodock	SO 326275	Exposed sand and shingle, with hazel and alder. <i>Nephrotoma lunulicornis</i> , <i>Dicranomyia ornata</i> , <i>Oxycera terminata</i> , <i>Hilara pseudochorica</i> , <i>Neoscasia obliqua</i> , <i>Xylota florum</i> .
River Monnow, Kentchurch	SO 411257	Exposed sand and shingle. <i>Nephrotoma lunulicornis</i> , <i>Arctoconopa melampodia</i> , <i>Rhabdomastix laeta</i> , <i>Oxycera terminata</i> , <i>Platypalpus melancholicus</i> , <i>Tachydromia halidayi</i> , <i>Lonchoptera nigriciliata</i> , <i>Cosmetopus dentimanus</i> .
River Monnow, Longtown	SO 3229	Exposed shingle and tree-lined banks. <i>Oxycera terminata</i> .
River Monnow, Maerdy	SO 374251	Exposed sands, muds and shingle.

Nephrotoma dorsalis, *N. lunulicornis*, *Chrysopilus erythrophthalmus*, *Oxycera terminata*, *Clorissia rustica*, *Platypalpus melancholicus*, *Tachydromia acklandi*, *T. costalis*, *T. connexa*, *Hilara pseudochorica*, *Lonchoptera nigrociliata*, *Chalcosyrphus eunotus*, *Helina calceata*, *Sarcophaga subulata*, *Cinochira atra*.

River Wye SSSI, Sellack Farm SO 5627 Vegetated exposed gravel and sand.
Dicranomyia omissinervis, *Hilara pseudochorica*, *Rhaphium fractum*.

Worcestershire (V.C. 37)

Bredon Hill NNR SO 9439 Parkland with veteran trees.
Hercostomus nigrilamellatus, *Brachyopa insensilis*.

Glamorgan (V.C. 41)

Crymlyn Bog NNR SS 6994 Base-rich fen, reedbed and tussock sedge.
Tipula marginella, *Phylidorea abdominalis*, *Melanogaster aerea*, *Platycheirus perpallidus*, *Cephalops perspicuus*, *Psacadina verbekei*, *Anagnota bicolor*, *Stenomicrogaster cogani*, *S. delicata*, *Elachiptera austriaca*.

Crymlyn Burrows SSSI SS 7193 Dunes, reedbed and small areas of saltmarsh.
Phthiria pulicaria, *Chersodromia speculifera*, *Melieira picta*, *Tetanops myopinus*, *Orellia falcata*, *Cryptonevra nigritarsis*, *Eutropha fulvifrons*, *Coenosia minutalis*, *Spilogona litorea*.

Cwm Nash, Monkash Coast SSSI SS 907701 Wooded gorge, limestone grassland and tufa-rich seepages.
Oxycera pardalina, *Chelifera concinnicauda*, *Meomura freta*.

Cwm Taf Fechan Woodlands SSSI SO 0410 Tufaceous, calcareous springs in woodland with wet meadows.
Lipsothrix nervosa, *Orimarga virgo*, *Oxycera pygmaea*.

East Aberthaw Coast SSSI ST 0465 Limestone grassland and scrub, reedbeds, shingle, saltmarsh and tufa-rich cliff seepages.
Dicranomyia goritiensis, *Oxycera pygmaea*, *Dolichocephala ocellata*, *Sphaerophoria torwi*, *Eudorylas halteratus*, *Coenosia lacustris*, *Sarcophila latifrons*.

Kenfig Burrows NNR SS 7981 Extensive dunes.
Helius pallirostris, *Pamponerus germanicus*, *Lyctella laeta*.

Merthyr Mawr NNR SS 8676 Extensive, rabbit-grazed dunes.
Phthiria pulicaria, *Dialineura anilis*, *Thereva plebeja*, *Pamponerus germanicus*, *Tetanops myopinus*.

Mynydd Beili-glas SN 923027 Flower-rich rides in forestry plantation.
Sphaerophoria virgata.

Nant Whilton Woodlands SSSI ST 064718 Tufa-rich seepages and fen in limestone woodland and wet woodland.
Dicranomyia lucida.

Sirhowy Valley Country Park ST 1891 Flower-rich meadows, scrub and woodland.
Eriosoma erraticum, *Heringia brevidens*, *Xylota xanthocnema*.

Whiteford Burrows NNR SS 4494 Extensive dunes with slacks, and saltings.
Haematopota bigoti, *Vanomyia tenuicornis*, *Stratiomys potamida*, *S. singularior*, *Phthiria pulicaria*, *Dialineura anilis*, *Thereva fulva*, *Pamponerus germanicus*, *Lejogaster tarsata*, *Platycheirus immarginatus*, *Melieira cana*, *Cnemacontha muscaria*, *Eutropha fulvifrons*, *Lispe caesia*, *Zophomyia temula*.

Breconshire (V.C. 42)

Afon Rhiangoll, Pentrebach SO 184252 Seepages in wet alder woodland by riverbank.
Dicranomyia ornata.

Craig y Cilau NNR SO 183167 Short-grazed limestone grassland and scrub below cliffs.
Dactylolabis sexmaculata, *D. transversa*, *Cnemacontha muscaria*, *Ectinocera borealis*, *Thricops hirtulus*, *Neaera laticornis*.

Cwm Siarpal, Black Mountains SSSI SO 290285 Bracken hillside with streams.
Kowarzia tenella, *Mydaea maculiventris*.

Cwm Nant Sere NNR SO 308244 Base-rich seepages and stream in woodland.

		<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> , <i>Aedes geniculatus</i> , <i>Ptiolina obscura</i> , <i>Hilara albiventris</i> , <i>Lonchoptera nigroscilata</i> , <i>Thricops hirtulus</i> , <i>Zophomyia temula</i> .
Ffordd-fawr Mire SSSI	SO 188400	Old oxbow of the River Wye, with willow carr and swamp.
		<i>Rhipidia ctenophora</i> , <i>Syntormon macula</i> .
Glasbury Shingle Beds SSSI	SO 180395	River shingle and bankside vegetation.
		<i>Hilara biseta</i> , <i>Rhaphium rivale</i> , <i>Psacadina verbekei</i> , <i>Acletoxenus formosus</i> .
Llangorse Lake SSSI	SO 130261	Swamp and fen on edge of lake.
		<i>Gonomyia bifida</i> , <i>Ptilaria scutellata</i> , <i>Helius pallirostris</i> , <i>Odontomyia tigrina</i> , <i>Stratiomys singularior</i> , <i>Xylota tarda</i> .
Pencelli Mire SSSI	SO 1024	Swamp and open water.
		<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> , <i>Mycetophila lastovkai</i> , <i>Hilara albiventris</i> .

Radnorshire (V.C. 43)

Cilcenni Dingle SSSI	SO 1741	Broadleaved woodland with streams.
		<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> , <i>Mycetophila hetschkoi</i> .
Moity Dingle SSSI	SO 1842	Wooded valley with stream.
		<i>Tipula selene</i> , <i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> , <i>Hilara pseudochorica</i> , <i>Pherbellia griseola</i> .
Rhosgoch NNR	SO 1948	Lagg and swamp with willow carr.
		<i>Phyllidorea abdominalis</i> , <i>Dicranomyia ventralis</i> , <i>Helius pallirostris</i> , <i>Odontomyia tigrina</i> , <i>Hercostomus angustifrons</i> , <i>Pherbellia griseola</i> , <i>Psacadina verbekei</i> , <i>P. zernyi</i> .

Carmarthenshire (V.C. 44)

Banc-y-lord, Kidwelly	SN 413050	Freshwater marsh and carr.
		<i>Vanomyia tenuicornis</i> .
Laugharne & Pendine Burrows SSSI	SN 281074	Rank dune vegetation.
		<i>Vanomyia tenuicornis</i> .
Pembrey Burrows SSSI	SS 4199	Extensive dunes and saltmarsh.
		<i>Vanomyia tenuicornis</i> , <i>Dialineura anilis</i> , <i>Thinophilus ruficornis</i> , <i>Tetanops myopinus</i> , <i>Eutropha fulvifrons</i> , <i>Melanochaeta pubescens</i> .

Appendix 2. Red Data Book (RDB) and selected Nationally Scarce and local species of flies recorded during the Abergavenny field meeting.

For each species, the national status as given by Falk (1991) is provided. Where relevant, an assessment of its local status is given based on NCC (Falk 1991) and JNCC (Falk and Chandler in preparation, Falk and Crossley in preparation, Falk and Ismay in preparation, Falk and Pont in preparation) Diptera reviews, Biological Records Centre (BRC), other provisional atlases (Ball and Morris 2000, Clemons 1997, Drake 1991, Stubbs 1992, 1993) and other literature sources (Ball 1997), as well as Diptera records held on the Recorder 3.3 invertebrate database at the Countryside Council for Wales. Species nomenclature follows Chandler (1998e) and more recent updates. Vice-counties refer only to records made during the meeting.

TIPULIDAE

<i>Nephrotoma dorsalis</i> (Fabricius, 1782)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 36.
<i>Nephrotoma lunulicornis</i> (Schummel, 1833)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 36. In Wales, restricted to sandy rivers in the south-east.
<i>Tipula alpina</i> Loew, 1873	RDB 3	V.C. 35. Wye Valley Woods are a British stronghold.
<i>Tipula selene</i> Meigen, 1830	RDB 3	V.C. 34, 43. First Gloucestershire and Radnorshire records.
<i>Tipula cheetham</i> Edwards, 1924	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. First Monmouthshire record.
<i>Tipula yerburyi</i> Edwards, 1924	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Tipula marginella</i> Theowald, 1980	RDB 3	V.C. 41. Previously recorded from Crymlyn Bog.

CYLINDROTOMIDAE

<i>Phalacrocer replicata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
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PEDICIIDAE

<i>Dicranota simulans</i> Lackschewitz, 1940	RDB 3	V.C. 35.
LIMONIIDAE		
<i>Arctocnopa melampodia</i> (Loew, 1873)	RDB 2	V.C. 35, 36. In Wales restricted to River Monnow.
<i>Ellipteroides alboscutellatus</i> (von Röser, 1840)	RDB 1	V.C. 36. Only a few known UK localities, all in England. Previously recorded from Haugh Wood.
<i>Erioptera limbata</i> Loew, 1873	RDB 2	V.C. 35. In Wales previously known only from River Usk.
<i>Gonomyia bifida</i> Tonnoir, 1920	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 42. Previously recorded from Magor Marsh.
<i>Molophilus bihamatus</i> de Meijere, 1918	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 36.
<i>Molophilus lackschewitzianus</i> Alexander, 1953	RDB 3	V.C. 35.
<i>Molophilus propinquus</i> (Egger, 1863)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Rhodomastix laeta</i> (Loew, 1873)	RDB 3	V.C. 35, 36. In Wales mostly restricted to the Monnow and Usk.
<i>Scleroprocta pentagonalis</i> (Loew, 1873)	RDB 3	V.C. 35, 36.
<i>Scleroprocta sororecula</i> (Zetterstedt, 1851)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 36.
<i>Symplecta pusilla</i> (Schiner, 1865)	RDB 1	V.C. 35. First British record since 1911. Previous records confined to the River Monnow.
<i>Tastocera muscula</i> (Schmid, 1949)		V.C. 36. First British record.
<i>Dactylolabis sexmaculata</i> (Macquart, 1826)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 42.
<i>Dactylolabis transversa</i> (Meigen, 1804)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 42.
<i>Eloeophila mundata</i> (Loew, 1871)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Eloeophila trimaculata</i> (Zetterstedt, [1838])	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Phylidorea abdominalis</i> (Staeger, 1840)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 41, 43.
<i>Ptilaria scutellata</i> (Staeger, 1840)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 42.
<i>Dicranomyia goritiensis</i> (Mik, 1864)	RDB 3	V.C. 41.
<i>Dicranomyia lucida</i> de Meijere, 1918	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 34, 36, 41.
<i>Dicranomyia omissinervis</i> de Meijere, 1918	RDB 2	V.C. 36. Rare in Britain but previously recorded from the River Wye.
<i>Dicranomyia ornata</i> (Meigen, 1818)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 36, 42.
<i>Dicranomyia ventralis</i> (Schummel, 1829)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 43.
<i>Dicranomyia caledonica</i> Edwards, 1926	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. First Welsh record.
<i>Helius pallirostris</i> Edwards, 1921	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41, 42, 43.
<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i> Edwards, 1938	Local	V.C. 34, 35, 41, 42, 43.
<i>Orimarga virgo</i> (Zetterstedt, 1851)	RDB 3	V.C. 41.
<i>Rhipidia cienophora</i> Loew, 1871	RDB 2	V.C. 42.
MYCETOPHILIDAE		
<i>Ectrepesthoneura colyeri</i> Chandler, 1980	RDB 2	V.C. 36.
<i>Grzegorzekia collaris</i> (Meigen, 1918)	RDB 3	V.C. 35.
<i>Anatella dampfi</i> Landrock, 1924	RDB 3	V.C. 35. Now known to be widespread in Britain.
<i>Mycetophila hetschkoi</i> Landrock, 1918	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 36, 43.
<i>Mycetophila lastovkai</i> Caspers, 1984	RDB 2	V.C. 36, 42. Only one previous Welsh record.
<i>Mycetophila strigata</i> Staeger, 1840	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Mycomya trivittata</i> (Zetterstedt, [1838])	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. First Welsh record.
PTYCHOPTERIDAE		
<i>Psychoptera longicauda</i> (Tonnoir, 1919)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. Only one previous Welsh record.
CULICIDAE		
<i>Aedes geniculatus</i> (Olivier, 1791)	Local	V.C. 42. First Welsh record.
RHAGIONIDAE		
<i>Chrysopilus erythrophthalmus</i> Loew, 1840	RDB 2	V.C. 36. First Herefordshire record.
<i>Pitolina obscura</i> (Fallén, 1814)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 34, 35, 42.
<i>Symphoromyia crassicornis</i> (Panzer, [1806])	Local	V.C. 35.
TABANIDAE		
<i>Haematopota bigoti</i> Gobert, 1880	RDB 3	V.C. 41. All recent Welsh records confined to Whiteford Burrows.
<i>Tabanus cordiger</i> Meigen, 1820	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Tabanus miki</i> Brauer, 1880	RDB K	V.C. 35. First Welsh record.
STRATIOMYIDAE		
<i>Oxycera pardalina</i> Meigen, 1822	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41.
<i>Oxycera pygmaea</i> (Fallén, 1817)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41.
<i>Oxycera terminata</i> Meigen, 1822	RDB 2	V.C. 35, 36. River Monnow is British stronghold.

<i>Lumysia tenuicornis</i> (Macquart, 1834)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 41, 44.
<i>Odontomyia ornata</i> (Meigen, 1822)	RDB 2	V.C. 35. In Wales restricted to the Gwent Levels.
<i>Odontomyia tigrina</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 42, 43.
<i>Stratiomys potamida</i> Meigen, 1822	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41.
<i>Stratiomys singularior</i> (Harris, [1776])	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41, 42.
BOMBYLIIDAE		
<i>Bombylius canescens</i> Mikan, 1796	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Phthiria pulicaria</i> (Mikan, 1796)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41.
THEREVIDAE		
<i>Clorisma rustica</i> (Panzer, [1804])	RDB 3	V.C. 35, 36. Majority of Welsh records confined to the Monnow and Usk.
<i>Dialineura anilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	RDB 3	V.C. 41, 44. Widespread on coastal dunes in Wales.
<i>Spiriverpa lunulata</i> (Zetterstedt, [1838])	RDB 3	V.C. 35.
<i>Thereva cinifera</i> Meigen, 1830		V.C. 35. Known only from Merthyr Mawr Warren and the River Usk in Britain.
<i>Thereva fulva</i> (Meigen, 1804)	RDB 3	V.C. 41. In Wales restricted to southern coastal dunes.
<i>Thereva plebeja</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41.
ASILIDAE		
<i>Pamponerus germanicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	RDB 3	V.C. 41. Widespread on coastal dunes in Wales.
<i>Dioctria cothurnata</i> Meigen, 1820	RDB 3	V.C. 35. Only two previous Welsh localities. First record for Monmouthshire.
HYBOTIDAE		
<i>Chersodromia speculifera</i> Haliday, 1851	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41.
<i>Platypalpus cryptospina</i> (Frey, 1909)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Platypalpus luteolus</i> (Collin, 1926)	RDB 3	V.C. 35.
<i>Platypalpus melancholicus</i> (Collin, 1961)	RDB 3	V.C. 35, 36. In Wales restricted to Monnow and Usk.
<i>Platypalpus subtilis</i> (Collin, 1926)	RDB 3	V.C. 35. Majority of British records from Welsh-English border.
<i>Platypalpus unicus</i> (Collin, 1961)	RDB 2	V.C. 35. First Welsh record.
<i>Tachydromia aeklandi</i> Chvála, 1973	RDB 2	V.C. 36. Only two previous English records but known from the Monnow.
<i>Tachydromia connexa</i> Meigen, 1822	RDB 3	V.C. 36. First recent Herefordshire record.
<i>Tachydromia costalis</i> (von Roser, 1840)	RDB 3	V.C. 35, 36. Only four previous Welsh records but known from the Monnow.
<i>Tachydromia halidayi</i> (Collin, 1926)	RDB 3	V.C. 36.
<i>Tachydromia woodi</i> (Collin, 1926)	RDB 2	V.C. 35. Only four previous Welsh records, all from the Monnow catchment.
EMPIDIDAE		
<i>Dolichocephala ocellata</i> (Costa, 1854)	RDB 3	V.C. 41.
<i>Kowarcia tenella</i> (Wahlberg, 1844)	RDB 3	V.C. 42. First Welsh record.
<i>Hilara albiventris</i> von Roser, 1840	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 42.
<i>Hilara biseta</i> Collin, 1927	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 42.
<i>Hilara diversipes</i> Strobl, 1892	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Hilara pseudochorica</i> Strobl, 1892	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 36, 43.
<i>Hilara quadriseta</i> Collin, 1927	RDB 3	V.C. 35. First Welsh record.
<i>Hilara recedens</i> Walker, 1851	RDB 3	V.C. 35. First Welsh record.
<i>Rhamphomyia curvula</i> Frey, 1913	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Rhamphomyia micropyga</i> Collin, 1926	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. Only two previous Welsh records.
<i>Chelifera concinnicauda</i> Collin, 1927	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41.
DOLICHOPODIDAE		
<i>Diaphorus hoffmannseggii</i> Meigen, 1830	RDB 1	V.C. 35. Third recent British and second Welsh record. Restricted to River Monnow and River Dore.
<i>Melanostolus melancholicus</i> (Loew, 1869)	RDB 3	V.C. 35. Only one previous Welsh record.
<i>Dolichopus argyrotarsis</i> Wahlberg, 1850	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Dolichopus strigipes</i> Verrall, 1875	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. First Welsh record.
<i>Hercostomus angustifrons</i> (Staeger, 1842)	RDB 2	V.C. 36, 43.
<i>Hercostomus nigrilamellatus</i> (Macquart, 1827)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 36, 37.
<i>Thinophilus ruficornis</i> (Haliday, 1838)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 44.
<i>Raphium fractum</i> Loew, 1850	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 36. Only two previous records, both

<i>Rhaphium gravipes</i> Haliday, 1851	Nationally Scarce	from the Monnow. V.C. 35. First Welsh records.
<i>Rhaphium penicillatum</i> Loew, 1850	RDB 2	V.C. 35. Only five previous Welsh records.
<i>Rhaphium rivale</i> (Loew, 1869)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 42. Only two previous Welsh records.
<i>Sciapus basilicus</i> Meuffels and Grootaert, 1990		V.C. 35. First British record.
<i>Syntormon macula</i> Parent, 1927	RDB 3	V.C. 42. Only one previous Welsh record. First Breconshire record.
LONCHOPTERIDAE		
<i>Lonchoptera meijerei</i> Collin, 1938	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. In Wales restricted to Monnow and Usk.
<i>Lonchoptera nigrociliata</i> Duda, 1927	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 36, 42.
SYRPHIDAE		
<i>Brachyopa insensilis</i> Collin, 1939	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 37.
<i>Brachyopa pilosa</i> Collin, 1939	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. Only one previous Welsh record. First Monmouthshire record.
<i>Chalcosyrphus eunotus</i> (Loew, 1873)	RDB 2	V.C. 35, 36. First Monmouthshire record and first recent Herefordshire record.
<i>Cheilosia mutabilis</i> (Fallén, 1817)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Cheilosia soror</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. Only one previous Welsh record. First Monmouthshire record.
<i>Didea fasciata</i> Macquart, 1834	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
<i>Eriozona erratica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 41.
<i>Eumerus ornatus</i> Meigen, 1822	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 34, 35.
<i>Eupoedes nielsenii</i> (Dušek and Láská, 1976)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. First Welsh record.
<i>Heringia brevidens</i> (Egger, 1865)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41. First Welsh record.
<i>Heringia latitarsis</i> (Egger, 1865)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. Only two previous Welsh records. First Monmouthshire records.
<i>Lejogaster tarsata</i> (Megerle, 1822)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41.
<i>Melanogaster aerea</i> (Loew, 1843)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 34, 35, 41.
<i>Neosasia obliqua</i> Coe, 1940	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 36.
<i>Parasyrphus nigratarsis</i> (Zetterstedt, 1843)	RDB 1	V.C. 35. First Monmouthshire record.
<i>Parhelophilus consimilis</i> (Malm, 1863)	RDB 2	V.C. 35. Previously recorded from Magor Marsh.
<i>Platychirus immarginatus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1849)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 41.
<i>Platychirus perpallidus</i> Verrall, 1901	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 41.
<i>Rhingia rostrata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	RDB 3	V.C. 35.
<i>Sphaerophoria loewi</i> Zetterstedt, 1843	RDB 2	V.C. 41. First Welsh record.
<i>Sphaerophoria virgata</i> Goeldlin de Tiefenau, 1974	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41. Only two previous Welsh records. First Glamorgan record.
<i>Sphegina sibirica</i> Stackelberg, 1953		V.C. 35. First Welsh record.
<i>Volucella inflata</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 36. In Wales restricted to Monmouthshire and Glamorgan.
<i>Xylota florum</i> (Fabricius, 1805)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 36.
<i>Xylota tarda</i> Meigen, 1822	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 42.
<i>Xylota xanthocnema</i> Collin, 1939	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 34, 35, 41.
PIPUNCULIDAE		
<i>Cephalops perspicuus</i> (de Meijere, 1907)	RDB 2	V.C. 35, 41. Only one previous Welsh record.
<i>Eudorylus halteratus</i> (Meigen, 1838)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41. First Welsh record.
CONOPIDAE		
<i>Myopa fasciata</i> Meigen, 1804	RDB 3	V.C. 35. First Welsh record.
LONCHAEIDAE		
<i>Daslops trichosternalis</i> Morge, 1959	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35.
ULIDIIDAE		
<i>Melieria cana</i> (Loew, 1858)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41.
<i>Melieria picta</i> (Meigen, 1826)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35, 41.
<i>Tetanops myopinus</i> Fallén, 1820	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41, 44.
TEPHRITIDAE		
<i>Lophophora solstitialis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	RDB 3	V.C. 35.
<i>Tephritis cometa</i> (Loew, 1840)	Local	V.C. 35. In Wales, restricted to the Gwent Levels.
<i>Orellia falcata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 41.
<i>Goniglossum wiedemanni</i> (Meigen, 1826)	Nationally Scarce	V.C. 35. First Welsh record.

IAUXANIIDAE

Homoneura linnea (Becker, 1895)
Homoneura thalhammeri Papp, 1978
Cnemacantha muscaria (Fallén, 1823)
Lyciella laeta (Zetterstedt, [1838])

SCIOMYZIDAE

Pherbellia annulipes (Zetterstedt, 1846)
Pherbellia griseola (Fallén, 1820)
Pteromicra leucopoea (Meigen, 1830)
Ectinocera borealis Zetterstedt, [1838]

Psacadina verbekei Rozkošný, 1975
Psacadina cernyi (Mayer, 1953)

ANTHOMYZIDAE

Anagnota bicolor (Meigen, 1838)

STENOMICRIDAE

Stenomicroa cogani Irwin, 1982
Stenomicroa delicata (Collin, 1944)

CARNIDAE

Meonura freta Collin, 1937

CHLOROPIDAE

Cryptonevra nigratarsis (Duda, 1933)
Eutropha fulvifrons (Haliday, 1833)
Dicraeus styriacus (Strobl, 1898)
Elachiptera austriaca Duda, 1932
Lipara rufitarsis Loew, 1858

Melanochaeta pubescens (Thalhammer, 1898)
Oscinisoma gilvipes (Loew, 1858)
Rhopalopterum femorale (Collin, 1946)

HELEOMYZIDAE

Suillia dunicola (Collin, 1943)

DROSOPHILIDAE

Acetoxenus formosus (Loew, 1864)

SCATHOPHAGIDAE

Cordilura aemula Collin, 1958
Cosmetopus dentimanus (Zetterstedt, [1838])

MUSCIDAE

Coenosta lacustris (Karl, 1930)
Coenosia minutalis (Zetterstedt, 1860)
Lispe caesia Meigen, 1826
Spilogona litorea (Fallén, 1823)
Thricops hirtulus (Zetterstedt, [1838])
Mydoea maculiventris (Zetterstedt, 1846)
Helina calceata (Rondani, 1866)

SARCOPHAGIDAE

Sarcophila latifrons (Fallén, 1817)
Sarcophaga subulata Pandellé, 1896

TACHINIDAE

Cyrtophleba ruricola (Meigen, 1824)

Admontia maculiquama (Zetterstedt, 1859)

Cinochira atra Zetterstedt, 1845

Zophomyia remula (Scopoli, 1763)

Neaera laticornis (Meigen, 1824)

RDB 2

Nationally Scarce

RDB 3

RDB 3

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

RDB 2

RDB 3

Nationally Scarce

RDB 2

Nationally Scarce

RDB 3

RDB 2

RDB K

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

RDB 3

RDB 3

RDB 1

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

RDB 3

Nationally Scarce

RDB 3

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

Nationally Scarce

V.C. 35. First Monmouthshire record.

V.C. 35.

V.C. 35, 41, 42.

V.C. 35, 41. Only two previous Welsh records.

V.C. 35, 36.

V.C. 43.

V.C. 35. First Monmouthshire record.

V.C. 42. Only two previous Welsh records. First Breconshire record.

V.C. 34, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43.

V.C. 43. Only one previous Welsh record. First Radnorshire record.

V.C. 41.

V.C. 41. Previously recorded from Crymlyn Bog.

V.C. 41. Previously recorded from Crymlyn Bog.

V.C. 41. First Welsh record.

V.C. 41.

V.C. 41, 44.

V.C. 35. First Welsh record.

V.C. 41.

V.C. 34, 35. First Welsh and Gloucestershire records.

V.C. 44.

V.C. 35. First Welsh record.

V.C. 35. Only one previous Welsh record. First Monmouthshire record.

V.C. 35. Only one previous Welsh record. First Monmouthshire record.

V.C. 42. First Welsh record.

V.C. 36. First Herefordshire record.

V.C. 35, 36. First Welsh and Herefordshire records.

V.C. 41.

V.C. 41.

V.C. 41.

V.C. 41. First Welsh record.

V.C. 42. First Welsh records.

V.C. 42. First Welsh record.

V.C. 36.

V.C. 41.

V.C. 36.

V.C. 35. First Welsh records. First post-1972 British records.

V.C. 35.

V.C. 36.

V.C. 41, 42.

V.C. 42. First Welsh record. First post-1960 British record.

A new species of *Lasiosina* Becker (Diptera, Chloropidae) from Ireland

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Summary

A new species, *Lasiosina chandleri*, is described from Ireland. A key to the British and Irish species of the genus is given.

A study of Chloropidae from Ireland, reported later in this journal, resulted in the discovery of a species of *Lasiosina*, which could not be identified. The species is considered to be undescribed and in this paper it is named so that it can be included in the larger account of Irish Chloropidae. The species belongs in the *Lasiosina nigriantennata* Dely-Draskovits species group (Dely-Draskovits 1982) and the description below includes the characters in which the species differs from others in the group.

Lasiosina chandleri sp. n.

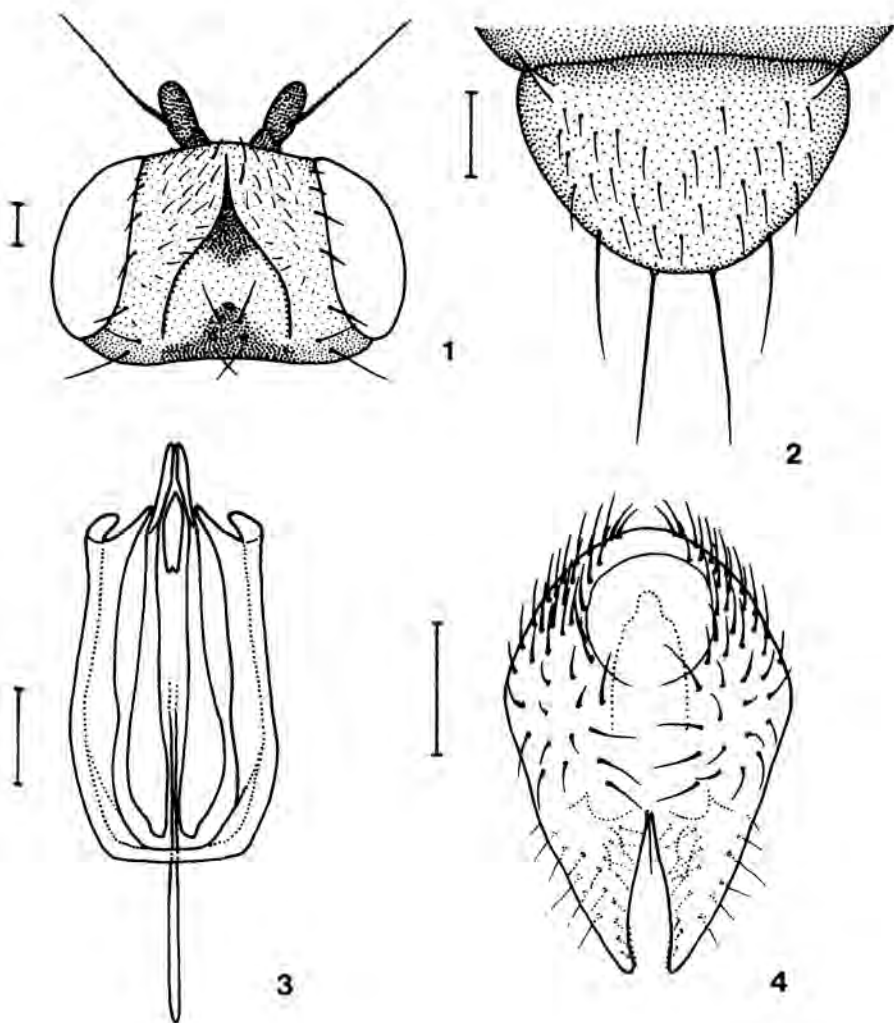
Male. Head broader than deep or long (43:30:30). Ocellar triangle (Fig. 1) occupying about half posterior width of frons (13:25), main part of ocellar triangle (excluding the linear apical extension) reaching halfway from anterior ocellus to anterior margin of frons and is yellow-orange posteriorly and dusted, black and shining on anterior third. Antenna yellow on scape, pedicel orange, darkened apically, first flagellomere wholly brown-black. Palpus yellow.

Scutal stripes black, broad, and thickly grey dusted. Pleura with black marks on ventral anepisternum, anterior anepimeron, ventral katepisternum and ventral meron, that on katepisternum shining dorsally, dusted in ventral half. Scutellum (Fig. 2) longer and with more setulae than in *L. intermedia*, slightly flattened on disc, subapical setae placed at about three-quarters length of scutellum, compared to half in *L. intermedia*.

Legs orange-yellow, femora darkened in more than basal half, tibiae less strongly darkened centrally.

Abdomen black on disc, with yellow margins, setulae almost wholly black, a few on anterior corners pale. Epandrium (Fig. 4) deeper than broad, surstylus fused to epandrium, elongate, more than one-third length of remainder of epandrium, apex with small papillae on inner surface. Hypandrium (Fig. 3) elongate; outer arm with inner process slightly longer than outer, postgonites long and slender and extending well beyond base of aedeagus.

Head width 0.9mm, wing length 2.2mm.



Figs 1-4. *Laiosina chandleri* sp. n. 1, head, dorsal view; 2, scutellum, dorsal view; 3, hypandrium, ventral view; 4, epandrium, apical view. Scale line 0.1mm.

Female. Differing from male as follows: Antenna with almost all pedicel black, first flagellomere also black. Palpus yellow. Abdomen with setulae on ventral part black laterally, mostly white centrally. Abdomen ending in slender black cerci.

Type material. Holotype ♂, Ireland, Kildare, Newbridge Fen, 27.v.1984, open fen, P.J. Chandler. Deposited in National Museum of Ireland. Paratype: 1♀, same data. Deposited in National Museum of Ireland.

The species is named in honour of the collector, Peter Chandler.

Discussion

Nartshuk (1991) noted that species in the *Lasiosina nigriantennata* species group have black or brown-black first flagellomere and the palpus is yellow in the male and black in the female. *L. chandleri* has yellow palpus and black first flagellomere in both sexes, but is included in the species group on the basis of the black first flagellomere. In the key to species in Dely-Draskovits (1977), the species will not key to species in couplet 12 because, although the setulae on the abdomen are black, the ocellar triangle is half the breadth of the frons, while in *L. nigriantennata* it is one-third the breadth. The genitalia of the two species also differ. Dely-Draskovits (1982) added further species in the group and keyed five species, but *L. chandleri* does not fit any of these species. In the key it runs to couplet 5 but has a broader ocellar triangle than *L. nigra* Dely-Draskovits, is smaller and has different male genitalia. Nartshuk (1991) described *L. jakutica* Nartshuk, also in this species group, but *L. chandleri* differs from that species in the black, not white, setulae on the abdomen, broader ocellar triangle and longer surstylus of the male genitalia.

Ismay (1991) revised the British species of *Lasiosina* and added *L. intermedia* Dely-Draskovits to the British List. The genitalia of *L. intermedia* and *L. herpini* (Guérin-Ménéville) (as *L. cinctipes* (Meigen)) were illustrated and are referred to in the following key, which will separate the three British and Irish species. It should be noted again (Ismay 1991) that the identity of these species should be checked by examination of the male genitalia and that there may be further species in Britain and Ireland.

Key to British and Irish species of *Lasiosina* Becker

- 1 Epandrium of male with elongate surstyli, narrowing gradually to apex, with papillate inner surface at apex (Ismay 1991, fig. 12); hypandrium with inner and outer processes of lateral arm about equal in length (Ismay 1991, fig. 9); katapisternum with almost wholly dusted black mark; first flagellomere of male yellow, darkened around insertion of arista, first flagellomere of female black
L. herpini (Guérin-Ménéville)
- Epandrium of male with surstyli narrowing more abruptly to apex and with or without papillate inner surface (Ismay 1991, fig. 10 or fig. 4 of this paper); hypandrium with inner process of lateral arm longer than outer (Ismay 1991, fig. 11 or fig. 3 of this paper); katapisternum with black mark extensively shining on dorsal surface; first flagellomere of male more extensively darkened 2

- 2 Epandrium of male with surstyli broadly separated and more incurved (Ismay 1991, fig. 10); hypandrium with inner process of lateral arm much longer than outer (Ismay 1991, fig. 11); male with yellow palpus, female with darkened palpus; first flagellomere yellow at base, darkened apically
L. intermedia Dely-Draskovits
- Epandrium of male with surstyli narrowly separated and less incurved (fig. 4); hypandrium with inner process only slightly longer than outer process (fig. 3); palpus yellow in both sexes; first flagellomere black in both sexes.
L. chandleri sp. n.

Acknowledgements

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Additions to the Irish List of Chloropidae (Diptera), with notes on the A.H. Haliday collection

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Summary

Thirty-three species of Chloropidae are added to the list of Irish Diptera, one species is deleted and two more are unsupported by extant specimens. The Chloropidae of A.H. Haliday are revised and lectotypes designated for *Camaroia aurifrons*, *Chlorops fulvifrons* and *Chlorops lateralis*.

Introduction

The recent Checklist of British Diptera (Chandler 1998) indicated species which had been recorded from Ireland. In the Chloropidae 35 species were so indicated from a British total of 175. Further species have been known from Ireland for some time and in this paper a further 33 species are recorded from Ireland for the first time. All material has been determined by the first author. Ismay (2000) added *Lasiambia palposa* (Fallén 1820) to the Irish list. One species has been synonymised, a further species is described in the previous paper (Ismay 2001) and thus the current list for Ireland includes 69 species. This work involved an examination of the collections of the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin, including the collection of A.H. Haliday. The collection is one of the oldest Irish collections of Diptera and an account of the published names and extant specimens is given. In the systematic account which follows, species new to Ireland are so indicated and the status of some other species is discussed.

The A.H. Haliday collection

Haliday (1833, 1838) published two papers on British and Irish Diptera which included new species of Chloropidae. His collection went to the National Museum of Ireland and specimens are distinguished by an accession label 'Haliday 20.2.'82'. Many specimens have either a typewritten green label 'Ireland' or 'Holywood', or a white label 'British' or 'England'. Holywood is in County Down in Northern Ireland. The colour of the labels has been omitted from the lists below to save space. Some specimens have a label in Haliday's handwriting (Horn *et al.* 1990) of a species name. These are important since they may indicate which specimens were seen by Haliday or may be types. There are typewritten 'Type' labels on some specimens, but these are considered to be a later addition. Haliday did not list or designate types, like his contemporaries, and it is known that his material was exchanged with other collectors, for example Curtis. Thus the

specimens in his collection considered to have type status are best considered as syntypes, available for designation as lectotypes. The lectotypes and paralectotypes designated in this paper have been labelled as such. There may be syntypes in other collections. The Chloropidae are mostly glued to a point by the underside of the abdomen and thorax, with the head away from the pin end of the point, or are glued to a small piece of card. A few larger specimens are directly or indirectly pinned though the dorsal surface of the thorax. The Haliday material is incorporated into the main collection of Chloropidae. The collection was examined in 1912 by J.E. Collin and many specimens have labels 'Named by J.E. Collin' and some bear pencil identification labels in Collin's handwriting. Many of these identification labels bear names which are no longer used or would confuse the reader and they have been omitted from the lists below. In addition to the collection there is a manuscript list of Irish insects compiled by Haliday and this is thought to have been completed about 1855.

In the 1833 paper 16 species of Chloropidae were included in a list from Holywood, a further species from 'Among the Sandhills at Dundrum Bay' and two 'Taken in different parts of England'. The Haliday material in NMI can be distinguished from other material, but the amount of labelling varies. Specimens are pinned above a drawer label and this may be the only indication of the identity of the specimen. Thus some species are represented by Haliday specimens with a name label, on the same pin, in Haliday's handwriting. Other species are represented by Haliday specimens above a drawer label, but without a handwritten label. Other specimens were not above a drawer label. Table 1 indicates which of these species were represented in the collection by a specimen with a Haliday species name label and the current identification or status of the specimen. Some species listed in Haliday (1833) were represented by Haliday specimens in the collection, but no specimen had a species label by Haliday. There is little doubt that some Haliday specimens have been lost in the past, since Haliday (1833) mentions that '... original specimens have fallen prey to Psoci'. Among the species which do not appear in the systematic account, *Oscinella maura* (Fallén 1820) (including its synonym *Oscinella albiseta* (Meigen 1830) and *Meromyza pratorum* Meigen 1830 were represented by Haliday specimens. *Chlorops hypostigma* Meigen 1830 and *Meromyza saltatrix* (Linnaeus 1761) were not represented by Haliday specimens, but are known from Ireland from more recent specimens. *Chlorops lineatus* (Fabricius 1781) is a preoccupied name, and is a synonym of *Chlorops pumilionis* (Bjerkander 1778). *Meromyza variegata* Meigen 1830 was not represented in the collection, nor have any other Irish specimens been seen. Since there has been an increase in the number of British species of *Meromyza* recently (Ismay 1981), the Irish status of the species needs confirmation. Lectotypes do not appear to have been designated for some of the species described by Haliday and they are included in the systematic account below.

Abbreviations for the names of collectors and museums are as follows: AGI, A.G. Irwin; AWS, A.W. Stelfox; BH, B. Healy; BMNH, Natural History Museum, London; BPB, B.P. Beirne; CED, C.E. Dyte; JPOC, J.P. O'Connor; MAOC, M.A. O'Connor; MGM, M.G. Morris; NMI, National Museum of Ireland; OWR, O.W. Richards; PJC, P.J. Chandler; RIVW, R.I. Vane-Wright; RLC, R.L. Coe; RN, R. Nash; UM, Ulster Museum; UMO, Oxford University Museum of Natural History.

Systematic account

Table 1. Species included in Haliday 1833 and their status.

Listed in Haliday, 1833	Current status or identity
<i>lateralis</i>	<i>Melanum laterale</i>
<i>fulvifrons</i>	<i>Eutropha fulvifrons</i>
<i>Cereri</i>	<i>Cetema neglectum</i>
<i>agnata</i>	Specimen not found
<i>messoria</i>	<i>Diptoxa messoria</i>
<i>taeniopus</i>	<i>Chlorops pumilionis</i>
<i>glabra</i>	<i>Thaumatomyia glabra</i>
<i>lineata?</i>	Specimen not found
<i>hypostigma</i>	Specimen not found
<i>brevipennis</i>	Specimen not found
<i>cornuta</i>	Specimen not found
<i>albiseta</i>	<i>Oscinella maura</i>
<i>maura</i>	Specimen not found
<i>variegata</i>	Specimen not found
<i>saltatrix</i>	Specimen not found
<i>pratorum</i>	Specimen not found
<i>saltatrix</i>	<i>Meromyza pratorum</i>
<i>Eurina lurida</i>	<i>Eurina lurida</i>
<i>Camarota aurifrons</i>	<i>Camarota curvipennis</i>

Subfamily Chloropinae

Camarota aurifrons Haliday 1833

1♂ labelled 'England aurifrons' [in Haliday's handwriting]'Haliday 20.2'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin'; 1♂ labelled 'flavitaris' [in J.E. Collin's handwriting], 'Haliday 20.2'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

Haliday described the species from specimens "Taken in oak copses near Bexley" and the two specimens listed above are considered to belong to the type series. The species was included in the synonymy of *Camarota curvipennis* (Latreille 1805) by Nartshuk (1984). This identification is confirmed by examination of the types. The first specimen, with Haliday's name label, is in good condition with only the left antenna missing and is here designated lectotype in order to confirm this synonymy. The second specimen is a paralectotype. *Camarota curvipennis* is not known from Ireland.

Cetema cereris (Fallén 1820)

Material examined: 1♀, 'cereris' [In Haliday's handwriting], 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

C. cereris is a very distinctive species with the basal part of the arista yellow and the apical part white, while the abdominal setulae are black. The specimen listed above has a dark arista and white abdominal setulae and is *Cetema neglectum* Tonnoir 1921. No specimen of *C. cereris* was found in the Haliday collection or any other Irish collection examined. In Haliday's manuscript list of Irish insects *Chlorops cereris* is included with 'v.? agnata Hal.' on the same line. Thus, Haliday may have considered there to be only one species of *Cetema*. Since it is impossible to prove a negative occurrence (that *C. cereris* does not occur in Ireland), the species must be considered to be doubtfully Irish.

Cetema paramyopinum Collin 1966

This species has now been synonymised with *C. neglectum* Tonnoir (Savage and Wheeler 1999) and should be deleted from the British and Irish lists.

Chlorops agnata Haliday 1833

The species was described from about Holywood, but no specimen has yet been found. It is treated as a nomen dubium in Ismay (1998) and Nartshuk (1984). In Walker (1853) the species is listed as a variety of *C. cereris*, while in Haliday's manuscript list it is included as 'cereris v.? agnata Hal.' It is therefore probably a *Cetema*, but the species is not recognisable from the description and therefore remains a nomen dubium.

Chlorops obscurellus (Zetterstedt 1838)

1♀, 'Ireland', Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

This is a rare species, known from England, and is probably associated with calcareous grassland. New to Ireland.

Chlorops planifrons (Loew 1866)

MAYO: Castlebar Lough, 31.vii.1911 [In NMI].

This is a local species known from England, Wales and Scotland. The habitat is usually fenland or wet grassland. New to Ireland.

Chlorops troglodytes (Zetterstedt 1848)

WICKLOW: Coan, Glen of Imaal, 3.7.28, 1♂, AWS [In NMI].

A local species known from England, Wales and Scotland. It is recorded from calcareous flushes, chalk grassland and acid bogs. New to Ireland.

Cryptonevra flavitarsis (Meigen 1830)

KILDARE: Newbridge Fen, 27.v.1984, 1♂, PJC, open fen; WESTMEATH: Lough Slevin, 28.vi.1987, 1♀, PJC, lakeshore [In PJC collection].

C. flavitarsis is common in England, Wales and Scotland up to the extreme north. The larva lives in the galls of *Lipara* spp. (Chloropidae) on reed (*Phragmites australis*) and in ungalled reeds. New to Ireland.

Epichlorops puncticollis (Zetterstedt 1848)

In Haliday's manuscript list of Irish insects there is an entry '*puncticollis* z' [z = common in several collections] but no indication of an Irish record, nor were there any specimens in Haliday's collection. *E. puncticollis* is a frequent species in Scotland and may well occur in Ireland, but it is not considered proven as an Irish species.

Eurina lurida Meigen 1830

1♀, 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

This species is not recorded from Ireland, but the above specimen is clearly a Haliday specimen and was correctly included in the collection above '*lurida*', with two other specimens labelled 'British' and 'England'. The name was not included in Haliday (1833) under an Irish locality, but was listed as 'Taken in different parts of England'. In Haliday's manuscript list of Irish insects there is an entry for '*Eurhina lurida*'. Against the name is a symbol indicating that the species is definitely Irish and 'ha' [= Haliday collection] and 'Hwd' [= Holywood]. *Eurina lurida* is added to the Irish list on the basis of the specimen listed above. New to Ireland.

Eutropha fulvifrons (Haliday 1833)

Material examined: 1♀, 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82', 'fulvifrons', 'Ptmarnock' [last two in Haliday's handwriting] and 'Type'; 1 specimen, sex obscured by glue, 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Ptmarnock' [In NMI].

Haliday (1833) included *Chlorops fulvifrons* in lists from about Holywood and 'On the sands of Portmarnock, near Dublin'. Both specimens listed above are the current interpretation of *Eutropha fulvifrons*. The first specimen, labelled 'fulvifrons', is selected lectotype to confirm current usage and has been so labelled. It is in good condition with only the first flagellomere of the right antenna missing. The second specimen is a paralectotype.

E. fulvifrons is local on sand dunes in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The species is apparently in Haliday's list of Irish insects as *rufifrons* and was recorded as *rufifrons* from Ferriter's Cove, Kerry, vii.1854 by Hogan and Haliday (1855).

Lasiosina chandleri Ismay, 2001

This species is described in the current issue of this journal from Irish specimens.

Melanum laterale (Haliday 1833)

1♂, 'Holywood', 'Haliday 20.2.'82', 'lateralis' [in Haliday's handwriting], 'Type' and 'Named by J.E. Collin'; 1♂, 'Holywood', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin'; 2♂♂, 'British', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

In Haliday (1833) *Chlorops lateralis* was included in the list of species occurring about Holywood, but not in the species taken around Britain. The two specimens labelled 'Holywood' are thus syntypes and the two specimens labelled 'British' have no type status. The specimen labelled 'lateralis' is designated lectotype to confirm current usage and has been so labelled. It is glued to card and is in good condition. The second specimen labelled 'Holywood' is a paralectotype. It is pinned and is in good condition. All specimens are the species currently considered as *Melanum laterale*.

Meromyza nigriventris Macquart 1835

WICKLOW: Knocksink Wood, 17.vi.1985, 1♂, PJC [In PJC collection].

M. nigriventris is common in England and is found in a variety of grassland habitats. The larva lives in the stems of several species of grasses and is a cereal pest in other parts of the world. New to Ireland.

Meromyza rufa Fedoseeva 1962

KERRY: Killarney, vii.1948, 1♂, BPB [In NMI].

This is an uncommon species known from southern England. It is found on xeric grasslands and the larva lives in grass stems. The species was added to the British List by Ismay (1981). New to Ireland.

Pseudopachychaeta approximatonervis (Zetterstedt 1848)

DUBLIN: Portmarnock, 17.xi.1984, 1♀, PJC, sycamore scrub; OFFALY: Charleville Wood, 27.v.1984, 2♀♀, PJC [In PJC collection].

This species is infrequently recorded from England and may be associated with *Eleocharis*. The British species of the genus were revised by Ismay (1991) and a further species, *P. heleocharis* Nartshuk, was added to the British List. New to Ireland.

Thaumatomyia hallandica Andersson 1966

CLARE: Corofin, 24.iv.1974, 1♂, 1♀, RN, swept roadside verge; WATERFORD: Tramore, S 5901, 14.vii.1989, 1♂, JPOC & MAOC, back strand; WEXFORD, Fethard, S 7905, 10.vi.1990, 1♀, JPOC, sand dunes [In NMI]; 1♀, 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin'; 1♀, 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82', 'NCastle' and 'obscurella' [last two labels in Haliday's handwriting] [In NMI].

The Haliday manuscript list includes *obscurella* Zetterstedt (an earlier incorrect name for the species), from 'NCastle Sands' and this entry probably refers to the last specimen listed above. This species is widespread in England, Wales and Scotland. It is found on sand dunes and dry grasslands. The larvae of other species of *Thaumatomyia* are predators of Homoptera. New to Ireland.

Subfamily Oscinellinae

Aphanotrigonum femorellum Collin 1946

DUBLIN: North Bull Island, Dublin Bay, *Juncus* bank near middle of island, 20.vi.1962, 1♀, BH [In NMI].

This species is locally common on saltmarshes around the coast of England and Scotland. New to Ireland.

Aphanotrigonum trilineatum (Meigen 1830)

KERRY: Killarney, 1♀, BPB; KILDARE: Clogheen, 250', N 620153, 5.vi.1960, RIVW, boggy pasture [In BMNH].

This is a local species in England, Wales and Scotland. It is most commonly found in deep vegetation and tussocks in fens and heaths. New to Ireland. No specimens were found in Haliday's collection but the manuscript list of Irish insects has an entry '3-

lineata' followed by a symbol indicating a definite Irish record and the presence of the species in Haliday's collection.

Conioscinella frontella (Fallén 1820)

CLARE: Burren, Corkscrew Hill, 25.vii.1971, 1♀, MGM [In PJC collection]; Mullagh More, 24.vii.1971, 3♂♂, 1♀, MGM [In UMO]; WEXFORD: Ballyteige, S 9605 11.vi.1982, 1♂, JPOC, sand dunes [In NMI]; 2♂♂, 3♀♀, 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

C. frontella is common in England, Wales and Scotland and is found in grassland associated with woodland and on heaths. New to Ireland.

Conioscinella gallarum (Duda 1933)

CARLOW: Bahana Woods, S 7239, 14.vi.1991, 1♂, JPOC and MAOC [In NMI].

The species is infrequently recorded from England. It has been swept from trees and has been reared from cynipid galls on oak. New to Ireland.

Conioscinella nigrifrons Duda 1933

LOUTH: Blackrock, 16.vii.1977, 1 ?sex, PJC, saltmarsh [In PJC collection].

This species is local around the coast of England, Wales and Scotland and is recorded from saltmarshes and saline grassland. The sex of the specimen could not be determined. New to Ireland.

Dicraeus raptus (Haliday 1838)

This species was recorded from Ireland by Carpenter (1908). In Haliday's manuscript list of Irish insects there is a record against *raptus* Hal. 'Zool. G. Dublin 49.8.4' [Zoological Gardens, Dublin, 4 August 1849]. However no specimens have been seen to support this record. The species was described from England, from specimens in Walker's collection.

Dicraeus tibialis (Macquart 1835)

In Haliday's manuscript list of Irish insects there is an entry for *Oscinis pallidiventris* (Macquart) (a synonym of *D. tibialis*), with symbols for a definite Irish record and 'ha' (presence in Haliday's collection). No specimens have been seen to support this record and the species is not added to the Irish List. However, it is an uncommon early summer species (May - June) from unimproved grasslands in southern England, associated with grasses of the genus *Bromus*.

Dicraeus vagans (Meigen 1838)

CLARE: Kilnaboy, Lough Inchiquin, north-west corner, 11.vii.1960, RLC, swept from reeds etc. by banks of Lough [In BMNH]; LOUTH: Blackrock, 16.vii.1977, 1 (sex?), PJC, saltmarsh [In PJC collection]; WATERFORD: Ballin Lough, Kill, S 440319, vii.1987, 1♂, JPOC; Dunhill, S 5304, 29.vi.1988, 1♂, JPOC, hedgerow; Dunhill Castle, S 5000, 11.vii.1989, 2♂♂, JPOC and MAOC; Passage East, S 6811, 13.vi.1990, 1♂, JPOC [In NMI]; 1♂, 1♀, Tramore, July 27-Aug.1 [In NMI]; WEXFORD: Curracloe, T 1127, 13.vi.1991, 1♀, JPOC and MAOC [In NMI]; Dungarvan, 27.vi.1969, 1♀, PJC [In PJC collection].

D. vagans is one of the commonest and most widespread British chloropids, but has a short flight period. The larva lives in the developing seeds of the grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*. New to Ireland.

Elachiptera brevipennis (Meigen 1830)

The species is known from Ireland (Chandler 1998) and there were specimens in Haliday's collection, but none had a Haliday species label.

Elachiptera cornuta (Fallén 1820)

Chandler (1998) included this species as known from Ireland and there are specimens in Haliday's collection. However there appear to be two species under *E. cornuta* in British and European collections, separable only in the male, both of which occur in Ireland. This taxonomic confusion cannot be resolved until all European types of species currently placed as synonyms of *E. cornuta* have been examined. In the Haliday material are three specimens above the name *cornuta*, none having a Haliday name label. One is a male *E. cornuta*, one a male of *E. species* near *cornuta* and the third a female *E. tuberculifera* (Corti).

Elachiptera diastema Collin 1946

CLARE: The Burren, Noughard, 5.ix.1971, 3♀, MGM [In UMO]; Poulsallagh, 30.viii.1971, 1♀, MGM [In UMO]; KERRY: Kilkinlea, 28.v.1966, 1♀, OWR [In BMNH]; KILDARE: Rye Water, 1♀, 18.v.28, AWS [In NMI].

This species is widespread in England, Wales and Scotland but is infrequently recorded. It is not often collected by sweeping but is often abundant in grass tussocks, in wet and dry situations. New to Ireland.

Elachiptera megaspis (Loew 1858)

KERRY: Ross Castle, V 950885, 16.ix.1981, 1♀, JPOC; WEXFORD: Carnsore Point, T 121038, 27.viii.1980, 1♀, JPOC; Wexford, T 0519, 2.ix.1980, 1♀, JPOC [In NMI].

It is a common species in England, Wales and Scotland. The usual habitat is wet margins of still or running water, often in association with watercress. New to Ireland.

Elachiptera tuberculifera (Corti 1909)

1♀, 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

This is a common species in England, Wales and Scotland on heaths, marshy habitats and along woodland edges. The single specimen is in poor condition with most of the dusting rubbed off. New to Ireland.

Eriolus namus (Zetterstedt 1838)

WESTMEATH: shore of Lough Derravaragh, 14.v.1970, 1♀, PJC; Glen Lough, 7.v.1988, 1♀, PJC, marsh [In PJC collection].

This is infrequently recorded from England, Wales and Scotland. It appears to be a northern and western species, and most records are from margins of lakes in emergent vegetation. New to Ireland.

Eriolus slesvicensis (Becker 1910)

WEXFORD: Rosslare Strand, T 0917, 15.vi.1991, 2♂♂, JPOC [In NMI].

E. slesvicensis is local in coastal areas of southern England. It is recorded from reeds on saltmarshes. New to Ireland.

Gaurax fascipes Becker 1910

1♂, 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82'; 1♀, 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

This species is widely distributed in England and Wales. The adults have been swept from trees and bushes and the species has been reared from birds' nests. New to Ireland.

Oscinella angularis Collin 1946

WICKLOW: marsh/carr below Great Sugar Loaf, 26.v.1984, 1♂, PJC [In PJC collection].

This species is local in England in wetlands and is associated with *Phalaris arundinacea*, the larval foodplant. It is probably under recorded due to confusion with *Oscinella frit* (Linnaeus, 1758). New to Ireland.

Oscinella hortensis Collin 1946

CLARE: Burren, M 1408, 2.vii.1975, 1♂ 4♀♀, AGI [In UM]; Liscannor, R 058880, 5.vii.1981, 1♀, JPOC; CORK: Rahan, W 6497, 6.vii.1989, 1♂, JPOC; WATERFORD: Dunhill, S 5304, 29.vi.1988, 1♂, JPOC [In NMI]; WESTMEATH: Glen Lough, 28.vi.1987, 1♀, PJC, grazed marsh [In PJC collection].

There are considerable problems with the identification of *Oscinella frit*, *O. hortensis*, *O. pusilla*, *O. nigerrima* (Macquart, 1835), *O. cariciphila* Collin, 1946 and *O. vastator* (Curtis, 1845) (Beschovski 1978; Michailova and Beschovski 1985) and the species were distinguished by the key in Collin (1946). There is a need for further work on this complex of species. Collin's interpretation of *O. hortensis* is common in England, Wales and Scotland. New to Ireland.

Oscinella pusilla (Meigen 1830)

ANTRIM: Glarryford Bog, D 0515, 24.v.1975, 1♀, AGI [In AGI collection]; CLARE: Kilnaboy, The Burren, 1960, 1(sex?), RLC, at light in garden of Vigo Lodge [In BMNH]; DOWNS: Lighthouse Island, J 5935, 13.viii.1974, 1♀, AGI [In AGI collection]; 1♂ 2♀♀ 'Ireland Haliday 20.2.'82', 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

This segregate is also common in England, Wales and Scotland. New to Ireland.

Oscinella vastator (Curtis, 1845)

DONEGAL: Bunbeg, v.1976, 2♀♀, RN [In UM]; DUBLIN: Blackrock, nr Dublin, 4.viii.1970, 1♀, CED; Dun Laoghaire, Forty Foot, 31.vii.1970, 4♀♀, CED [In PJC collection].

There are few specimens which can be considered to be *O. vastator* in the sense of Collin (1946), from England as far north as Yorkshire. New to Ireland.

Oscinimorpha minutissima (Strobl, 1893)

CLARE: Burren, Murrough, M 1408, 2.vii.1975, 2♀♀, AGI, sand dunes [In UM].

This is a common species in England, Wales and Scotland. The main habitat is short or dry grassland. New to Ireland.

Oscinimorpha species

CLARE: The Burren, near Ballyvaughan, 5-7.vii.1960, 1♂, RLC [In BMNH]; KERRY: Curraheen Strand, Banna, Q 52, 13.vii.1990, 1♀, [collector unknown]; Lough Gill, Castlegregory, Q 6013, 13.vii.1990, 1♂, [collector unknown] [In JWI collection].

These three specimens have not been identified, but are not any of the four British species of the genus. There are some problems with the identification of Palaearctic species of the genus and until more revision is completed the species remains undetermined. It is closest to *O. minutissima* but the vibrissal angle is shorter, scarcely projecting anterior to the anterior margin of the eye, and the ocellar triangle extends half the distance from the anterior ocellus to the anterior margin of the frons. In *O. minutissima* the vibrissal angle projects anterior to the anterior margin of the eye and the ocellar triangle extends two-thirds the distance from the anterior ocellus to the anterior margin of the frons.

Oscinisoma cognatum (Meigen 1830)

KILDARE: Newbridge Fen, N 767166, 30.iv.1987, 1♀, JPOC [In NMI].

This is a widespread species in England, Wales and Scotland. It is found in fens and is rarely recorded by sweeping, but may be abundant in fen litter and tussocks. New to Ireland.

Oscinisoma germanicum (Duda 1932)

CLARE: Corofin, 24.iv.1974, 1♀, RN [In UM]; KERRY: Torc Cascade, 16.x.1973, 1♀, PJC [In PJC collection]; WICKLOW: Glen of the Downs, 11.x.1970, 1♀, PJC [In PJC collection]; Glen of the Downs, O 2611, 26-27.iv.1986, 2♂♂, JPOC and MAOC [In NMI]; Glendalough, 13.xi.1987, 1♀, PJC [In PJC collection]; 1♀, 'Wicklow' [In Haliday's handwriting], 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

It is widespread but infrequently recorded in England and Scotland. In Scotland it has been collected from rock faces, but in England from wet grassland. New to Ireland.

Rhopalopterum anthracinum (Meigen 1830)

DOWN: Dundrum, Murlough N.R. J 4034, 9.vi.1973, 1♂ 1♀, AGI [In UM].

It is local in England and Wales, usually associated with *Carex* spp. on wetlands including carr. New to Ireland.

Specafrons halophila (Duda 1933)

DUBLIN: Donabate, 17.vii.1971, 1♂, PJC, grassland above beach [In PJC collection].

S. halophila is local in England and Wales and many records are coastal. The habitat is grassland, scrub or the edges of woods. The larva is a predator of eggs of spiders. New to Ireland.

Trachysiphonella scutellata (von Roser 1840)

DUBLIN: Portmarnock, 1♀, 'PtMk', '49.7.14', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' [In NMI]; WESTMEATH: Rahugh Esker, 27.vi.1987, 1♀, PJC, limestone ridge [In PJC collection].

In Haliday's manuscript list of Irish insects there is an entry for '*ruficeps* Macq' with data 'PMk 49.7.14' [14 July 1849], which must refer to the last listed specimen. *T. ruficeps* is a species closely related to *T. scutellata* but not presently known from Ireland. *T. scutellata* is widespread in England and Wales on xeric grasslands, both calcareous and acid. New to Ireland.

Tricimba cincta (Meigen 1830)

CORK: Glengarriff, V 920565, 12.vii.1985, 1♀, JPOC and MAOC [In NMI].

T. cincta is common in England, Wales and Scotland. It is found in a variety of habitats including grassland and woodland. It has been reared from a variety of fungi. New to Ireland.

Tricimba lineella (Fallén 1820)

1♂. 'Ireland', 'Haliday 20.2.'82' and 'Named by J.E. Collin' [In NMI].

T. lineella is a common species in England and Wales. It is usually recorded from woodland or along paths and may be found on flowers. The species has been reared from a variety of fungi. New to Ireland.

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***Homalocephala albitarsis* Zetterstedt, 1838 (Diptera, Ulidiidae) in Norway**

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Summary

A male *Homalocephala albitarsis* Zetterstedt, 1838 (Diptera, Ulidiidae) was collected at Augland near Konsmo in Audnedal in county Vest-Agder on 3 June 2000. This is the only specimen known from Norway today. The larva or the puparium was taken from rotting bark on a fallen aspen *Populus tremula*, and the adult emerged on 13 June.

The fly *Homalocephala albitarsis* Zetterstedt, 1838 was described in both sexes from Norway, Dovre (leg. Boheman) and from Sweden: Torne Lappmark, Jukkasjärvi. Andersson (1991) in his revision of this genus remarks, however, that no syntype from Dovre is today present in coll. Zetterstedt or in coll. Boheman in Sweden and the specimens are presumed lost. Andersson does not refer to other specimens from Norway.

Also, Greve (1997), in her survey of Otitidae and Ulidiidae from Norway, was not able to find material of *H. albitarsis* in any Norwegian university museums or private collections.

A male was reared from fly larvae collected with rotting bark of aspen *Populus tremula* at Augland near Konsmo, Audnedal in county Vest-Agder (EIS 5). 3 June 2000. The specimen was determined using the key in Andersson (1991) and by comparison with males of *H. biumbata* (Wahlberg). It is the only extant specimen of *H. albitarsis* from Norway. The adult fly emerged on 13 June 2000.

According to Andersson (1991) the Swedish syntype material was reared from puparia found in rotting bark of *Pinus*, probably *Pinus sylvestris*, the only native *Pinus* species in Sweden. *H. albitarsis* has also been collected from a Douglas fir stump (Cogan and Dear 1975). Hedström (1995), giving supplementary provincial records for the genus *Homalocephala* in Sweden, says that the genus *Homalocephala* is connected with dead trees, but does not specify any tree species. Hedström collected one female *H. albitarsis* on a healthy *P. tremula*. Rotheray and Robertson (1998) reared *H. albitarsis* from *Fagus*. From the above it is clear that *H. albitarsis* larvae can live on rotten bark of both coniferous and deciduous trees.

H. albitarsis is a rare species in Sweden, with about ten localities known (Andersson 1991, Hedström 1995). Andersson (1991) gave the distribution outside Sweden and Norway as Great Britain, Germany, Poland, Finland and the northwest part of Russia, and said that it was also reported from North America. Rotheray and Robertson (1998) refer to only three British localities, one in England and two in Scotland.

H. albitarsis is listed in Red Data Book Category I, Endangered, in Great Britain (Falk 1991) and should also be listed on the Red Data lists of Sweden and Norway.

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***Cistogaster globosa* (Fabricius) (Diptera, Tachinidae) new to**

Wales - *Cistogaster globosa* (Fabricius) was recorded for the first time in Wales when 1♀ was swept from a sward of false oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius* on Ministry of Defence land at Caerwent in Monmouthshire (V.C. 35; ST 481915) on 3.viii.1999. Previously known from Portsdown in Hampshire, Cothill Fen in Berkshire and White Down in Surrey (Belshaw, R. 1993. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **10**(4a(i)), 1-169). *C. globosa* has been recorded more widely in recent years with further records from Hampshire (Else, G. 1993. *Entomologist's monthly Magazine* **129**, 164; Denton, J. and Hodge, P. 1997. *Dipterists Digest (Second Series)* **4**, 17; M. Smart *pers. comm.*) and Wiltshire: Salisbury Plain (Stubbs, A.E. 1992. *British Wildlife* **4**, 53-54) and Roche Court Down (Whitehead, P.F. 2001. *Entomologist's monthly Magazine* **137**, 72).

The Caerwent locality comprises extensive areas of grazed pasture and hay meadow on sandy and brown earth soils overlying Carboniferous limestone, with large stands of the grassland retaining a rich botanical composition, and is likely to offer similar conditions to those at Portsdown and Salisbury Plain. The point of capture was a low, sloping vegetated bunker wall, of which there are many on the site, supporting a rich sward of grasses such as *A. elatius*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus* and quaking-grass *Briza media*, and herbs including wild carrot *Daucus carota*, large thyme *Thymus pulegioides*, red clover *Trifolium pratense* and agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, as well as small areas of bare ground. This area was visited again on 11.viii.2000 when 1♀ and up to 10 ♂♂ were nectaring on *D. carota* after about 20 minutes of searching. Sweeping and visual searches of other bunker walls and grassland offering similar conditions elsewhere on the site did not locate additional populations. The bug *Aelia acuminata*, a possible host of *C. globosa*, was recorded sparingly at Caerwent on both visits.

We would like to thank staff at RAE Caerwent for allowing access to MOD property - **M.A. HOWE**, Countryside Council for Wales, Plas Penrhos, Ffordd Penrhos, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2LQ and **J. WOODMAN**, Countryside Council for Wales, 4 Castleton Court, Fortran Road, St. Mellons, Cardiff CF3 0LT

Corrections and changes to the Diptera Checklist (5) - Editor

It is intended to publish here any corrections to the text of the recently published Diptera checklist (publication date was 13 November 1998; the final 'cut-off' date for included information was 17 June 1998) and to draw attention to any subsequent changes. All readers are therefore asked to inform me of any errors or changes and I would like to thank all those who have already brought these to my attention.

The latest volume of *Zoological Record* (1999-2000) has been consulted to ensure that changes affecting the British list could be considered for inclusion here.

In the notes below where names of genera and species are given as in the Checklist, authorship is not stated here. Corrections are in page order; changes are listed under families; names new to the British list are given in bold type.

The notes below refer to the loss of 1 name due to synonymy (indicated by *) and addition of 15 species, a net gain of 14 resulting in a new total of 6716 species.

Corrections

- p. 8 Under References, for STUBBS (1992) the page numbers should be 135-137.
- p. 21 Under *Cratyna* (*Spathobdella*) *colei* "Added by Freeman, 1990" should be deleted. This species appeared in the 1976 checklist as *Plastosciara brachialis* (Winnertz, 1867), due to the misidentification by Tuomikoski. *brachialis* being a synonym of *nobilis*. *C. brachialis* sensu Freeman, 1983 and *colei* are conspecific.
- pp. 121-122 Thyreophorinae should be a tribe Thyreophorini of Piophilinae, the genera under the latter name being in Piophilini.
- p. 149 It should have been mentioned under *Heleomyza borealis* that the synonym *czernyi* was listed as a subspecies of *modesta* (Meigen, 1835) in the previous 1976 checklist.
- p. 152 Under *Elachisoma aterrimum*, the authorship citation for the synonym *nigerrimum* should be (Haliday, 1836 – *Limosina*), not *Borborus*.
- p. 177 Under the synonymy of *Protocalliphora azurea* the addition should be made of *sordida*: authors, misident. since this name (referred to as a synonym of *chrysorrhoea* under Excluded Species on the following page) was used in the British literature prior to the 1976 checklist.

Changes

Mycetophilidae. The following changes are due to P.J. CHANDLER (2001. Fungus gnats (Diptera: Sciaroidea) new to Britain. *British Journal of Entomology and Natural History* 13, 215-243):

Sciophila parviareolata Santos Abreu, 1920 is added.

S. caesarea Chandler, 2001 is added.

S. thoracica Staeger, 1840 = *quadriterga* Hutson, 1979.

Brevicornu rosmellitum Chandler, 2001 is added.

Exechia macula Chandler, 2001 = *maculipennis* Stannius, 1831, not Say, 1824

Dynatosoma norwegiense Zaitzev & Økland, 1994 = *thoracicum*: Landrock, 1930, misidentification

Mycetophila deflexa Chandler, 2001 = *gratiosa*: Chandler, 1988, misidentification
M. eppingensis Chandler, 2001 is added.
Phronia carli Chandler, 2001 = *longelamellata*: Lundström, 1906, misidentification

Psychodidae. *Tonnoiriella anchoriformis* Salamanna, 1975 = *disneyi* Withers, 1997 according to J. JEŽEK (1999. *Časopis Národního Muzea Rada Přírodovědná* **168**, 7-18), based on the genitalia figures illustrating the original descriptions.

Chironomidae. The following synonymy was proposed by R.A.K. KYEREMATEN, O.A. SAETHER and T. ANDERSEN (2000. A review of the *Rheotanytarsus pellucidus* group (Diptera: Chironomidae). In Hoffrichter, O. (Ed.) Late 20th century research on Chironomidae: an anthology from the 13th International Symposium on Chironomidae, pp147-170. Shaker Verlag, Aachen.

Rheotanytarsus pellucidus (Walker 1848 – *Chironomus*) = *distinctissimus* (Brundin, 1947)

Acroceridae. According to E.P. NARTSHUK (2000. On synonymy of *Acrocera* Meigen and *Paracrocera* Mik (Diptera: Acroceridae). *Zoosystematica Rossica* **8**(1999), 300), the generic name **ACROCERA** Meigen, 1803 should replace PARACROCERA Mik, 1886 as both have the same type-species, in both cases synonyms of *A. orbiculus*.

Platypezidae. *Agathomyia woodella* and *Microsania collarti* were attributed to Chandler in Vaňhara, 1982, but these were nomina nuda. *A. woodella*, like *A. lundbecki*, was keyed by Shatalkin (1985 – reference in checklist), so should date from that publication. The correct citations for these species should follow P.J. CHANDLER (2001. The Flat-footed Flies (Diptera: Opetiidae and Platypezidae) of Europe. *Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica* **36**, 276 pp), in which lectotypes are designated for *woodella* and *lundbecki* and the citation of the latter species is unchanged:

Agathomyia woodella Chandler in Shatalkin, 1985

Microsania collarti Chandler, 2001

Phoridae. *Megaselia lactipennis* (Lundbeck, 1920 – *Aphiochaeta*) was added by R.H.L. DISNEY (2000. The first and second British records for two species of Phoridae (Dipt.). *Entomologist's monthly Magazine* **136**, 199-202).

*Megaselia capronata** was placed in synonymy with *M. subfuscipes* by R.H.L. DISNEY (2000. The Palaearctic species of the *Megaselia sulphuripes* species group (Dipt., Phoridae). *Entomologist's monthly Magazine* **136**, 241-245).

Pseudacteon lundbecki Schmitz, 1924 was added by R.H.L. DISNEY (2000. Revision of European *Pseudacteon* Coquillett (Diptera, Phoridae). *Bonner zoologische Beiträge* **49**, 79-91).

Triphleba renidens Schmitz, 1927 was added by R.H.L. DISNEY (2001. A scuttle fly (Diptera: Phoridae) new to Britain caught in a net suspended 200 metres above the ground. *British Journal of Entomology and Natural History* **14**, 39-43).

Syrphidae. The following species, until recently confused with *Cheilosia albitarsis*, was mentioned as occurring in southern England without further details by D. DOCKAL (2000. *Volucella* 5, 63-78), but also as equivalent to *albitarsis* form A of D. GIBBS (2000. *Hoverfly Newsletter* 30, 4-5). Details of the British distribution were given by D. GIBBS and C.W. PLANT (2001. *Cheilosia ranunculi* Doczkal (Dip.: Syrphidae) in Britain. *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* 113, 65-68; *Cheilosia ranunculi* Doczkal, 2000

Eumerus funeralis Meigen, 1822 was indicated in the checklist to be a senior synonym of *E. tuberculatus* Rondani, 1857 according to Speight (*pers. comm.*). Although the synonymy has not been confirmed, Rondani's types not having been examined, the type material of *funeralis* was confirmed to be the species known as *tuberculatus* and the name was introduced to replace it by M.C.D. SPEIGHT, C. CLAUSSEN and W. HURKMANS (1998. Révision des syrphes de la faune de France: III – Liste alphabétique des espèces des genres *Cheilosia*, *Eumerus* et *Merodon* et Supplément (Diptera, Syrphidae). *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France* 103, 401-414).

The following new synonymy, based on examination of types, was proposed by L. MAZÁNEK, V. BIČÍK and P. LÁSKA (1998. Redescription and reinstatement of *Eupeodes bucculatus* (Rondani, 1857) and its synonymy (Dipt., Syrphidae). *Acta Universitatis Palackianae Olomucensis Facultas Rerum Naturalium* (1998) *Biologica* 36, 27-38):

Eupeodes bucculatus (Rondani, 1857 – *Syrphus*) = *latilunulatus* Collin, 1931

Sepsidae. A revision of the world species of *Themira* by A. OZEROV (1998. *Russian Entomological Journal* 7, 169-208) proposed recognition of five subgenera, all represented in Britain, but this division is not considered sound phylogenetically (Adrian Pont *pers. comm.*).

Chloropidae. *Lasiosina chandleri* Ismay, 2001 is added in the present issue.

Sphaeroceridae. A revision of the genus *Thoracochaeta* by J. ROHÁČEK and S. MARSHALL (2000. A world revision of the seaweed fly genus *Thoracochaeta* Duda (Diptera: Sphaeroceridae: Limosiniinae). Part 2: Palaearctic species. *Studia dipterologica* 7, 313-372) has increased the British list of this genus from 3 to 7 species, with the following additions (two possibly introduced Nearctic species and two newly described):

johnsoni (Spuler, 1925 – *Leptocera*)

lanx Roháč ek & Marshall, 2000

seticosta (Spuler, 1925 – *Leptocera*)

valentinei Roháč ek & Marshall, 2000

Pseudocollinella jorltii (Carles-Tolrà, 1990 – *Opacifrons*) was added by P. GATT (2001. *British Journal of Entomology and Natural History* 13, 197-201).

Muscidae. DEXIOPSIS Pokorný, 1893 was placed in synonymy with COENOSIA Meigen, 1826 by M.S. COURJ and A.C. PONT (2000. Cladistic analysis of Coenosiinae

(Diptera: Muscidae: Coenosiinae). *Systematic Entomology* **25**, 373-392) and the four included species are thus transferred to *Coenosia*. The species citations change in two cases: *lacustris* (Karl, 1930 – *Dexiopsis*) and *ruficornis* Macquart, 1835.

Tachinidae. The genus **BLEPHARIPA** Rondani, 1856 and its species *schineri* (Mesnil, 1939 – *Blepharipoda*) are added in the present issue.

NOTICE - Publications of the Malloch Society now available

The Malloch Society and its work:

The "official" existence of the Malloch Society can be traced to an Annual General Meeting held in Perth, Scotland, in 1987. It is a group of Scottish-based dipterists who came together for the purposes of fieldwork, study and some socialising. Their particular aim is to study a number of species exclusive to the country and to look more closely at some of the habitats that make Scotland a distinctive part of the British Isles. Since that time a number of investigations have resulted in reports, which are available as follows:

Report No. 2. *Insects from Shingle banks and Riverside Habitats in Strathspey* by Graham E. Rotheray & David Robertson. 1993. 26 pp. (£5.00; £7.00 overseas; including postage and packing).

Report No. 3. *An assessment of the Distribution and Status of Montane Bruchycera (Diptera) in Scotland* by David Horsfield & Iain MacGowan. 1998. 69 pp. (£9.00; £11.00 overseas; including postage and packing).

Report No. 4. John Russell Malloch (1875-1963), his early life and contribution to entomology in Scotland by E. Geoffrey Hancock. 1998. 18 pp. (£4.00; £6.00 overseas; including postage and packing).

Other titles are in preparation. The first report (*The Entomological value of Aspen in the Scottish Highlands* by Iain MacGowan. 1993) is out of print and undergoing revision, after which it will be submitted for formal publication to an appropriate journal. The information on this important habitat will then be made available to a wider audience.

Orders should be sent to Geoff Hancock, Zoology Museum, Graham Kerr Building, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, Scotland, UK, accompanied with a cheque in £Sterling, payable to "The Malloch Society".

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