

NEWSHEET NO 11

Editorial

We are again grateful to our contributors for continuing to provide such a splendid range of quality material for publication, and we trust that others will be encouraged to send items for future issues.

As a 'taster' for regular subscribers to *Dipterists Digest* we publish the contents page of the forthcoming Doli and Empid issue which is now with the printers; for all 'E & D' enthusiasts this is clearly not to be missed.

It is planned to publish Newsheet No 12 in late summer/autumn 1993 so please keep the contributions coming, either to myself or Anthony Bainbridge - we haven't yet decided which one of us will draw the editorial short straw!

Roy Crossley, 1 The Cloisters, Birker Lane, Wilberfoss, York YO4 5RF.

Field Recording Cards

Regular readers will be aware that, as yet, there is no formal BRC Recording Scheme for Empids and Dolies. However, field recording cards are still available from BRC, Monks Wood, and a few stalwarts keep on filling them in and sending them to me for storage.

A number of people who are known to hold many records of these families have not yet been able to get round to submitting cards (including yours truly!), so if anyone is in this category and has a bit of time to spare in the next few months, could I suggest that a bit of card filling would not go amiss?

It has been suggested that a way forward would be to call in cards for selected genera or species pairs, or even for selected habitats. If anyone has views on this and suggestions of a practical nature perhaps you could drop me a line or bring the matter for discussion on Dipterists' Day in November.

Roy Crossley

***Thrypticus smaragdinus* new to Britain**

During a NCC survey of East Anglian fens during 1988, Andrew Foster and Deborah Proctor have collected several specimens of both sexes of *Thrypticus smaragdinus* Gerstäcker. This species is an addition to the British fauna. The specimens were taken in water traps in reeds in Reedham Marsh, Norfolk (TG 36 19) between 13.vi. and 11.vii. 1988.

Both sexes of this species may be distinguished from the seven *Thrypticus* species previously known in Britain by the more extensively yellow legs. All femora and tibiae are entirely yellow and the coxae yellow towards apex. In addition they have 2-4 pairs of strong scutellars. The species is also relatively large, ie 2.5-3.4 mm. The male genitalia (figured by Negrobov in *Die Fliegen*) are also characteristic.

Thrypticus larvae are plant miners but few host plants are recorded. However, *T. smaragdinus* has been reared from *Phragmites*.

My thanks to Brian Laurence who noticed these flies were unusual and sent them to me.

C E Dyte, Priory Cottage, 14 Priory Way, Datchet, Slough, Berks SL3 9JQ

How common is *Rhamphomyia sulcatella*?

On 2 and 5 May 1992 I collected a number of specimens of *R. sulcatella* at Sutton Wood near York. This species was new to me, and indeed new to the Yorkshire list. Subsequently I found other specimens in a further two widely scattered localities in the county.

As this species is not awarded a grading in Falk 1991 (*A review of the scarce and threatened flies of Great Britain*), it is presumably considered to be widespread nationally, being estimated to occur in more than 100 of the 10 km squares of the National Grid.

I shall be pleased to receive any comments about the current distribution of this species, which in Collin (1961: *British Flies: 6 Empididae*), is reported only from Chippenham and Woodwalton Fens and Clevedon (Somerset).

Roy Crossley.

Some Dolichopodids from East Anglian Wetlands

An intensive survey of the invertebrates in East Anglian wetlands was made by Andrew Foster and Deborah Procter for the Nature Conservancy Council. They asked me to look at some of the Dolichopodidae captured in water traps from many localities in Norfolk and Suffolk during 1988. In total, there were 2508 males which could be identified to 54 species and three species groups (these were *Achalcus flavicollis* and two groups of *Chrysotus*). There has been a severe drought in East Anglia since these collections were made but the following local species have survived much earlier progressive drainage, and centuries-old flooding from a combination of high tides and gales in the North Sea. In 1953, some 26000 extra acres of Norfolk farmland were underwater. Perhaps the species are more resilient than one might suppose. There are more modern threats from increasing water abstraction with a lower water table, pollution from excessive nitrate fertilizer, and overzealous tidying of habitats to promote tourism and recreation. Many of the following species were collected from habitats designated as conservation areas but the external threats still apply.

Dolichopus laticola Verrall. This species survives in Norfolk on the River Bure at Woodbastwick (TG 339163 two females, 343167 two males, 344163 one female), 6-20.vi.88, and at Mills Marsh (TG 362155 one male), 27.vi-11.vii.88, and also on its tributary, the River Ant, at Catfield (TG 365210 two males, 366212 one male, 374204 one male), 7.vi-5.vii.88, 12.viii.88. The water traps were placed in reed (*Phragmites*) bed, sedge (*Carex*) bed, fen, fen meadow or damp meadow - all these habitats produced this species. Fonseca (1978, *Handbook*) lists the Bure Nature Reserve and Ormesby Broad, both in Norfolk, as the only localities for this species.

Dolichopus nigripes Fall. Fonseca (1978, *Handbook*) gives the Bure Nature Reserve in Norfolk and Glanville Wootton in Dorset as the sole localities in Britain. This distinctive species was found again on the River Bure valley at Woodbastwick (TG 339163 one male, 343167 two males, two females), 6-20.vi.88, in water traps set in both fen and fen meadow.

Dolichopus plumitarsis Fall. A single male of this species was trapped in damp meadow at Turf Fen near Lakenheath (TL 702827), 10-24.vi.88. This locality in Norfolk is approximately 9 km east of the only confirmed locality given in Fonseca (1978, *Handbook*) which was Shippea Hill Farm, near

Ely, Cambridgeshire, 9.vi.43. Presumably this species survives in the flat fen country of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, apparently the only confirmed habitat for this species in Britain.

Hercostomus blankaartensis Pollet. This species was described recently in *Dipterist's Digest*, 1990, 7, 30-33, with local specimens from Chippenham Fen in Cambridgeshire. There were two males of this species, recognisable by the yellow genital lamellae and slightly larger size, amongst 20 males of *H. assimilis* Staeg. in a water trap collection from Strumpshaw, Norfolk, (TG 331071), 13.vi-11.vii.88. The locality here is described as mixed fen.

Campsicnemus compeditus Loew. A single damaged male, but retaining the distinctive front legs of this species, was captured in a water trap at Dersingham bog, Norfolk (TF 674284), 20-30.vi.88. No other specimens were seen of this species amongst the other species of this genus (*C. armatus* Zett. 15 males, *C. curvipes* Fall. 44 males, *C. picticornis* Zett. 81 males and *C. scambus* Fall. 714 males).

Telmaturgus tumidulus Mik. Fonseca (1978, *Handbook*) recorded this species from Dorset where it was taken by Colonel Yerbury in 1909, and from Hampshire by Fonseca in 1974. Several males and females of this attractive and distinctive little species were trapped in both Norfolk and Suffolk. The Bure Valley in Norfolk produced yet one more local species in this dolichopodid: Catfield (TG 366212 two males, one female, 367213 four males, two females), 7-21.vi.88, and Mills Marsh (TG 362155 one male, two females), 27.vi.88. This species was found also in Suffolk on the Walberswick marshes (TM 462732 three males, two females, 462733 two males), 1-29.vi.88. The habitats were reed bed, sedge bed and damp meadow.

One species of *Thrypticus* new to the British fauna was trapped in reed beds at Reedham, Norfolk (TG 361195 one male, 365197 nine males, four females), 13.vi-11.vii.88. This species was identified by Charles Dyte as *T. smaragdinus* Gerst. and it will be described by him more fully in a forthcoming publication. (See p. 1)

It is noticeable that none of the Red Data Book species recorded here were trapped in any of the localities in large numbers. This could be due to the habits of the adults making capture difficult or it may reflect the low populations of the flies maintained in their apparently rare and isolated habitats. The most widely trapped species of dolichopodid in this survey (*Campsicnemus scambus* Fall., *Hercostomus aerosus* Fall., *Dolichopus popularis* Wied., *D. nubilus* Mg. and *Achalcus cinereus* Hal.) were also the most abundant in total numbers, and ranked in the same order. Unlike the first four species, which were found in some traps in abundance, *A. cinereus* was found only singly, or up to five individuals per trap, although widely distributed. On the other hand, *Dolichopus urbanus* Mg. (119 males in one water trap), *D. vitripennis* Mg. (80 males in one water trap), and *Hercostomus cupreus* Fall. (33 males in one water trap) were much more restricted in their overall distribution and were found in fewer than nine out of the 60 water traps distributed over the Norfolk and Suffolk countryside in which dolichopodids were collected. It is not clear if this local abundance of certain species is due to special habitat requirements or to an accident of trapping coinciding with a peak of seasonal abundance.

I thank Charles Dyte for examining and confirming some of the rarer and more critical species. These are retained as alcohol-preserved material in his collection. Marc Pollet kindly confirmed the identification of *Hercostomus blankaartensis*. I thank Andrew Foster and Deborah Procter for the opportunity of examining this collection.

Brian R Laurence, 2 The Loke, Dereham Road, Norwich, Norfolk NR5 8QG.

Records of uncommon Dolichopodids

The following records may be of interest. I thank those who have sent specimens for naming.

Argyra elongata (Zett.)

HIGHLAND: Dam Wood NR (NH 642 572) 1m, 11.vi. 1984 (CED).

Campsicnemus magius (Loew)

ESSEX: Walton on the Naze, over pool preying on *Aedes cantans*, 1m, 2f, 21.viii.1969 (MW Service).

Hercostomus angustifrons (Staeg.)

SURREY: Chobham Common (SU 975 657) 3m, 1f, 31.v.1987 (CED).

Medetera excellens Frey

GRAMPIAN: Culbin Forest, near Cloddymoss (NH 98 59) stack of pine logs, 3m, 5f, 23.vii.1987 (CED). Fonseca cites only localities in native pinewoods, but this is an area of plantation forestry.

Medetera striata Par.

HANTS: Heath Warren (SU 767 603) on pine logs, 1f, 1.viii.1985.

HIGHLAND: Broomhill, near Dulmain Bridge (NH 991 225) on pine logs, 1f, 24.vii.1987. Near Loch an Eilein (NH 897 079) on dead silver birch, 1f, 19.vii.1987).

GRAMPIAN: Culbin Forest, near Cloddymoss (NH 98 59) stack of pine logs, 1f, 23.vii.1987 (all CED).

In the females of this species the fourth abdominal tergite is reduced so that it is only apparent protruding beyond the third tergite at the sides. In contrast to many species of this genus, this means that females can be identified with confidence. As with the preceding species, these records show that *M. striata* is not restricted to native pinewoods.

Nematoproctus distendens (Meig.)

DORSET: Hurn, Trouble Field NR (SZ 124 978) malaise trap, 1m, 5-12.viii.1991 (R S George). Fonseca's Handbook gives only 1 site in Glos. and 3 in Hants (all New Forest) for this species.

Systemus bipartitus (Loew)

OXFORD: Bagley Wood, on *Quercus robur* 1m, 21.vi.1983; and Wytham Wood, on *Quercus cerris* 1m, 25.vi.1983; both collected by pyrethrum fogging (Sir R Southwood *et al*).

C E Dyte

Notes on the behaviour of *Rhaphium crassipes*

On 15 May 1991 I visited Jeffry Bog, East Yorkshire (SE 761664) where several springs and streams flow into the nearby River Derwent. In a rather heavily shaded part of the river bank I observed a male of *Rhaphium crassipes* hovering a few inches above a specimen of *Cheilosia pubera* (Syrphidae). Although a rather rare species generally, *C. pubera* is common at Jeffry Bog; adults tend to rest on the flower heads of *Caltha palustris* and are not readily disturbed in poor weather.

The *R. crassipes* hovered for several seconds above the *Cheilosia* with its two pairs of front legs retracted and the hind pair dangling almost vertically, before swooping several times as if to attack. Once contact had been made the *Cheilosia* moved to another flower head and the *Rhaphium* continued the attack until the much bulkier *Cheilosia* eventually moved on again. The *Rhaphium* then switched its attention to other medium sized flies, apparently without success. It was perhaps ironic that only a metre away another male *Rhaphium crassipes* was being killed by a Scathophagid sp.!

On the following day I visited Riccal Dale, North Yorkshire (SE 68) where I observed a male *Rhaphium crassipes* behaving in the same manner, hovering above and attacking *Dasyphora cyanella* (Muscidae), and other medium-sized flies, once again apparently without success.

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Annual variations - fact or fantasy?

Some years ago in a shady lane bordering the YWT reserve at Hetchell Wood near Wetherby, I walked into a swarm of *Empis rufiventris*. This was the first occasion on which I had encountered the species and I haven't come across it subsequently until this year, in another locality on one day only.

Both sites are wooded on calcareous soils and the interesting thing about the first encounter was that Bill Ely told me that he, too, had found the species a few days earlier for the first time, again on calcareous soils in the south of Yorkshire. Peter Chandler told me that he had also found the species at about the same time in a similar locality some miles further south than Hetchell, again, if memory serves me correctly, for his first time in England.

Two years ago I found *Rhamphomyia laevipes* in quantity in several widely scattered localities in Yorkshire, my first ever and the first to be recorded in the county for nearly thirty years. Last year I came across a few more in another locality but this year none have been found anywhere.

The point about these anecdotes is that they seem to be typical of the experiences of most collectors, and not just dipterists either. The question is whether they reflect genuine fluctuations in the populations of some species, or are merely the consequence of collector bias. And if they are indicative of population fluctuations can a case be made for periodic extinctions/re-colonisations as being the norm for some species? If so, what is the long-term value of survey work?

And if there are fluctuations amongst the scarcer species are these likely to occur also amongst common species but be masked by numerical abundance?

Contributions to this debate will be welcomed!

Roy Crossely

The status of *Dolichopus andalusiacus* in West Cornwall

In Newsheet No 7 (Autumn 1989) I reported the finding of *Dolichopus andalusiacus* at Loe Pool, Penrose Estate, nr Helston, Cornwall during the summer of 1988, and compared this lake with Slapton Ley, south Devon where Verrall originally found this species in Britain. Both freshwater lakes are separated from the sea by barrier beaches, have areas of reed swamp and willow carr, and at reduced water levels exposed banks of gravel interspersed with mud. The specimens from Loe Pool were taken from this gravel and mud substrate close to streams feeding the lake.

An appeal was made for any Cornish records of this rare dolichopodid as there appeared to be no previously published records for the county. This note lists records received as a result of this appeal and also my own records made in West Cornwall (Vice-county 1) from 1988-1991. All the records collected so far have been from this vice-county - none have been received from elsewhere in Cornwall. The localities and a brief description of the habitat at the capture sites from which *andalusiacus* has been recorded, together with the source of the records, are listed in the table. The order of listing of these localities is from east to west along the north side of West Cornwall and then east to west from Land's End to Falmouth along the south coast.

A detailed analysis of the data accumulated on *andalusiacus* is not possible here but the following preliminary findings may be of interest. *D. andalusiacus* is a widespread, often locally common, dolichopodid in West Cornwall with a flight period extending from the last week of May to the end of September. It is most abundant in areas of wet mud and gravel at the edges of freshwater sites such as the banks of lakes, reservoirs, large shallow pools and riverine reed swamps but it is rarely found at stagnant water and mud inside marshes and associated willow and alder carr. Another habitat where *andalusiacus* occurs frequently, although in smaller numbers, is coastal springs above short cliffs especially where there is an area of mud and silt before the spring drops to the beach below. I have not found it at cliff seepage or in the littoral fringe where the water disperses to the sea. Although found at sites close to the shore *andalusiacus* is essentially a freshwater species. I have located it only once below high water mark - in a gully of salt marsh near Hayle (see table) approximately 100 m from a river bed running through the saltmarsh.

Referring to my earlier note on *andalusiacus* at Loe Pool, Jonathan Cole, in Newsheet No 9 (Autumn 1990), rules out any obligatory, or even very close association, of this species with shingle banks. At Loe Pool it has not been found on the shingle banks forming the barrier beach but as mentioned in my note, *andalusiacus* was found on stony shore close to marshy areas. In contrast with shingle banks, which in the case of the barrier beach at Loe Pool are composed of pebbles of marine origin derived from an offshore seabed deposit of flint, the substrate favoured by *andalusiacus* on the shores of Loe Pool is river and lake alluvium interspersed with mud. Cole also mentions reeds as a consistent common factor in the recorded habitats of *andalusiacus*. The Common Reed *Phragmites australis* is widespread in West Cornwall growing in most damp sites it is generally found at or near sites favoured by *andalusiacus*. However, at both Stithians and Drift Reservoirs (see table) reeds are absent at those sites where *andalusiacus* can occur in abundance.

Single specimens of *andalusiacus* have been caught in a modified greenhouse used as an insect trap in my garden at Trew, approximately 3 km from the coast and 4.5 km from the nearest known *andalusiacus* site in the Loe Valley, near Helston. All the specimens - two females and one male, 1990-1991 and a further male in June of this year - were fresh and undamaged. There is no marshy site in the vicinity of the garden which is bordered by arable farmland where the few springs only flow in winter. These records may be evidence of local dispersal whether intentional or wind-blown, and add to the list of diptera, normally associated with aquatic or semi-aquatic habitats, that appear in the trap at irregular intervals.

I am indebted to Roy Crossley, Peter Dyte, Tony Irwin and Simon Grove for information on unpublished records, and to Peter Dyte for references to published records.

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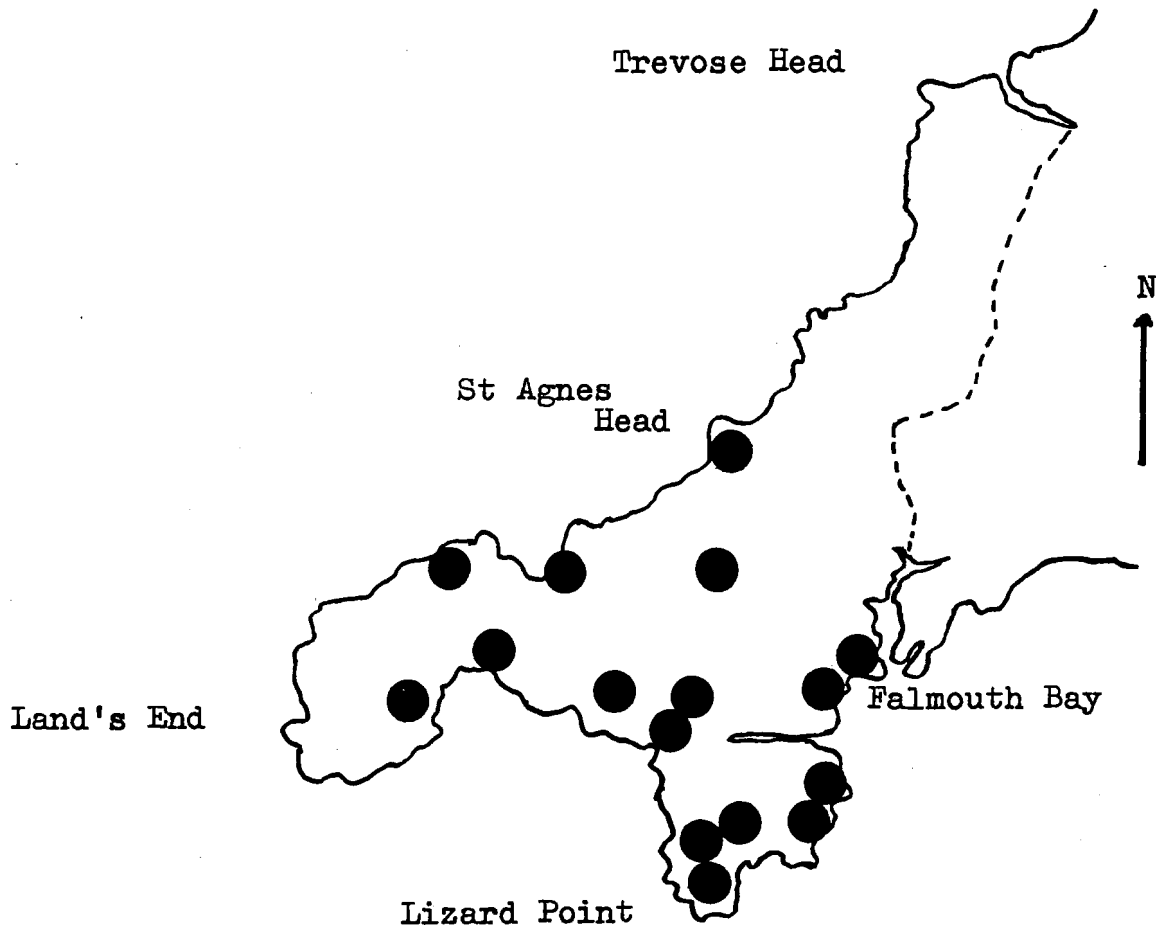
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Ray Poulding, Wheal Fortune Cottage, Trew, Breage, Helston, Cornwall TR13 9QN.

Distribution of localities in West Cornwall where *Dolichopus andalusiacus* has occurred.



LOCALITY	GRID REF 10/	HABITAT OF CAPTURE SITE	DATE	SOURCE
Chapel Porth, nr Goonvrea, St Agnes	6949	Coastal stream from mine waste	23.5.90	Grove, 1991; Alexander & Grove, 1991
Stithians Reservoir	7037	Mud & gravel, stream bed in bank of reservoir	1989 & 1990	R H P
Hayle Towans, Hayle	5538	Not specified	19.8.37	Parmenter, 1938
Copperhouse, nr Hayle	5638	Gully in saltmarsh, at head of creek	22.5.91	R H P
Pendour Cove, nr Zennor	4438	Stream in rocky gully above cove	23.5.89	Grove, 1990
Drift Reservoir, nr Penzance	4329	Wet mud & gravel, and <i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> sp.	12.9.90 21.9.90	R H P
Maraion Marsh, Marazion, nr Penzance	5131	Edge or riverine reed swamp	8.8.90	D E Dyte, Personal comm.
Trew, Breage, nr Helston	6129	Insect trap in garden bordered by farmland	11.8.90 30.5.91 14.8.91	R H P
Loe Pool, Penrose Estate, nr Helston	6425	Gravel & mud, shore of freshwater lake	1988-1991	R H P
Loe Marsh, Penrose Estate, nr Helston	6526	Edge of riverine reed swamp	1989-1991	R H P
Loe Valley, Penrose Estate, nr Helston	6526	Mud & gravel bank of sewage outfall to R. Cober	1989-1991	R H P
Loe Valley, Penrose Amenity Area, Helston	6526	Mud & riverine vegetation on flood platform	1989-1991	R H P
Hayle Kimbro Pool, nr Ruan Major, The Lizard	6916	Shallow freshwater pool, mainly mud in dry summers	12.7.91	C E Dyte, Personal comm.
Ruan Pool, nr Ruan Major, The Lizard	6915	as above	17.6.77	A G Irwin, Personal comm.
Croft Pascoe Pool, Goonhilly Downs, The Lizard	7319	as above	20.8.90	R H P

LOCALITY	GRID REF 10/	HABITAT OF CAPTURE SITE	DATE	SOURCE
Lowland Point, nr Coverack, The Lizard	8019	Coastal spring above low cliff	25.5.91	R H P
Porthoustock, The Lizard	8021	Mud & gravel in shallow water at base of quarry	28.6.91	R H P
Maenporth, nr Falmouth	7929	Muddy bank of stream behind beach	28.9.90	R H P
Swan Pool, Falmouth	8031	Mud & gravel between reeds on shore of lake	28.9.90	R H P

TABLE 1 Localities in West Cornwall (Vice county 1) from which *Dolichopus andalusiacus* has been recorded

Yorkshire's Empids and Dolies

The study of these families in Yorkshire has varied over the course of the past century depending upon the changing and varied interests of collectors. However, the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union holds many records from the 1920's and 1930's as a consequence of the work of C A Cheetham, and this has been followed in recent years by a mass of records contributed principally by Bill Ely and myself.

I feel that the time is now appropriate to undertake a comprehensive review of the Yorkshire empid/doli fauna and I hope to make a start on this during the coming winter.

In recent years visiting collectors have made many significant contributions to the county and vice-county lists and I am grateful to a number of colleagues for sending me their records.

However, there may be others who have collected in Yorkshire and who are holding records of which we have no knowledge. If this is the case, could I ask please for these to be sent to me as soon as possible?

All records will be duly acknowledged in any subsequent published list.

Roy Crossley

Scarce and threatened Empidoidea

The recently published *A review of the scarce and threatened flies of Great Britain Part 1* by Steven Falk (NCC 1991, see Diptera Bulletin No 33) does not cover Empidids or Dolichopodids in detail. However, it includes lists of all families of flies which are in the Red Data Book, and suggests provisional changes in the RDB status of many of them. In addition to the three standard categories (ie RDB 1 Endangered, RDB 2 Vulnerable, and RDB 3 Rare) two further ones are introduced. These extra categories are RDBK Insufficiently known, for species expected to fall within the three main RDB categories but with too little information to allow confident assignment; and N Notable, for species estimated to occur in the range of 16 to 100 modern 10 km squares.

The Dolichopodids and Empids in the Red Data Book (published 1987) were listed in Newsheet No 5. The changes in status suggested by Falk are as follows:

SPECIES	STATUS IN RED DATA BOOK	STATUS IN FALK 1991
Dolichopodidae		
<i>Argyra elongata</i>	not listed	RDB 3
<i>Campsicnemus compeditus</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Campsicnemus pectinulatus</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Chrysotus verralli</i>	not listed	RDB 3
<i>Dolichopus caligatus</i>	RDB 2	notable
<i>Dolichopus cilifemoratus</i>	RDB 2	RDB K
<i>Dolichopus latipennis</i>	not listed	RDB 3
<i>Dolichopus linearis</i>	RDB 3	notable

SPECIES	STATUS IN RED DATA BOOK	STATUS IN FALK 1991
<i>Dolichopus melanopus</i>	RDB 1	extinct
<i>Dolichopus signifer</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Hercostomus fulvicaudis</i>	RDB 2	RDB 3
<i>Hercostomus plagiatus</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Hydrophorus rufibarbis</i>	RDB 2	notable
<i>Medetera borealis</i>	not listed	RDB 2
<i>Medetera excellens</i>	RDB 3	RDB 2
<i>Medetera parenti</i>	not listed	RDB K
<i>Medetera pinicola</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Melanostolus melancholicus</i>	RDB 2	RDB 3
<i>Rhaphium pectinatum</i>	RDB 1	extinct
<i>Schoenophilus versutus</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Syntormon macula</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Systemus bipartitus</i>	not listed	RDB 3
<i>Systemus pallipes</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Tachytrechus ripicola</i>	not listed	RDB 3
<i>Telmaturgus tumidulus</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Thrypticus nigricauda</i>	RDB 3	notable
Empididae		
<i>Athalis</i> sp. indet	not listed	RDB 1
<i>Clinocera tenella</i>	not listed	RDB 3
<i>Drapetis convergens</i>	not listed	RDB K
<i>Drapetis setigera</i>	not listed	RDB 3
<i>Empis laetabilis</i>	RDB 2	RDB 3
<i>Empis prodromus</i>	RDB 3	RDB 1
<i>Empis volucris</i>	RDB 2	notable
<i>Euthyneura albipennis</i>	not listed	RDB 1
<i>Euthyneura inermis</i>	not listed	RDB 1
<i>Heleodromia irwini</i>	not listed	RDB 1
<i>Hilara barbipes</i>	RDB 2	RDB 3
<i>Hilara brevivittata</i>	not listed	RDB 3

SPECIES	STATUS IN RED DATA BOOK	STATUS IN FALK 1991
<i>Hilara germinica</i>	RDB 2	notable
<i>Hilara hirtella</i>	not listed	RDB 2
<i>Hilara media</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Hilara quadriseta</i>	not listed	RDB 3
<i>Hilara setosa</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Hilara submaura</i>	RDB 2	RDB 1
<i>Hormopeza obliterata</i>	RDB 2	RDB 1
<i>Leptopeza borealis</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Ocydromia melanopleura</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Oedalea apicalis</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Oedalea ringdahli</i>	not listed	RDB 1
<i>Platypalpus aeneus</i>	RDB 2	RDB 3
<i>Platypalpus albicornis</i>	RDB 2	notable
<i>Platypalpus alter</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Platypalpus articulatus</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Platypalpus carteri</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Platypalpus divisus</i>	RDB 2	notable
<i>Platypalpus excisus</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Platypalpus infectus</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Platypalpus ingenuus</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Platypalpus luteolus</i>	RDB 2	RDB 3
<i>Platypalpus melancholichus</i>	not listed	RDB 3
<i>Platypalpus mikii</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Platypalpus niveiseta</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Platypalpus pallidiseta</i>	not listed	RDB 1
<i>Platypalpus pseudociliaris</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Platypalpus stabilis</i>	RDB 2	notable
<i>Platypalpus stigma</i>	RDB 2	notable
<i>Platypalpus subtilis</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Platypalpus tonsus</i>	RDB 1	notable
<i>Platypalpus tuomikoskii</i>	not listed	RDB 3

SPECIES	STATUS IN RED DATA BOOK	STATUS IN FALK 1991
<i>Platypalpus unicus</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Rhamphomyia aethiops</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Rhamphomyia albosegmentata</i>	RDB 3	notable
<i>Rhamphomyia marginata</i>	RDB 1	RDB K
<i>Rhamphomyia plumipes</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Symbalophthalmus pictipes</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Syndyas nigripes</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Tachydromia acklandi</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Tachydromia halidayi</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Tachydromia halterata</i>	not listed	RDB 2
<i>Tachydromia lundstroemi</i>	not listed	RDB 1
<i>Tachydromia terricola</i>	not listed	RDB 1
<i>Tachydromia woodi</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Tachypeza heeri</i>	RDB 1	RDB 2
<i>Tachypeza truncorum</i>	RDB 1	RDB 3
<i>Wiedemannia phantasma</i>	not listed	RDB 3

Apart from those indicated in the above lists, there are a further 56 Dolichopodids and 78 Empidids categorised as Notable. Thus, incorporating the changes in status suggested by Steven Falk, the totals in each category are as follows:

TOTAL							
	RDB1	RDB2	RDB3	RDBK	RDB	Notable	Extinct
<i>Dolichopodidae</i>	13	13	25	2	53	66	2
<i>Empididae</i>	33	17	33	2	85	91	0

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Front cover: *Anthalia beatricella* sp.n. with thanks to Peter Chandler, see p.16.