

## Scarabaeidae

*Agrilinus nemoralis* ERICHS.: 1 ex. ♀ dans des excréments de cervidés, à Libin (Lux.), le 22.IV.1993.

*Volinus tessulatus* (PAYK.): 2 ex. ♂ dans des excréments de cervidés, à Rocherath (Lg.), le 05.X.1993.

## Divers

*Cicindela silvicola* LATR. & DEJ. (Cicindelidae): 1 ex. à Saint-Léger (Lux.), le 21.VII.1991 (LHOST G. dét.).

*Pytho depressus* L. (Pythidae): 3 ex. sous écorces de pin, à Saint-Léger (Lux.), le 05.III.1993.

2. Op verzoek van Dhr. M. DE MEYER leest Dhr. G. COULON de volgende mededeling.

### A short note on the pipunculid fauna of the 'Oude Landen', Ekeren (Diptera, Pipunculidae)

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During 1988, Diptera were collected at the Nature Reserve 'Oude Landen' in Ekeren, north of Antwerpen (U.T.M. ES.98) by means of a Malaise trap. The trap was placed at a humid site, dominated by *Phragmites australis*, with frequent occurrence of *Carex* spp. and occasional *Epilobium hirsutum*. They were emptied at regular intervals between May and October.

In total, 436 pipunculid specimens, belonging to 13 species (excluding *Chalarus* spp.) were collected. The results are summarised in Table 1. Several of these species are quite common, and widespread in Belgium and Europe. However a few uncommon and noteworthy species were found, including one new to the Belgian fauna. These will be discussed briefly here. Also phenological data are discussed where appropriate.

*Jassidophaga beatricis* (COE, 1966). An uncommon species, only reported from Virelles (prov. Namur) in Belgium (see GROOTAERT *et al.*, 1988). This species is closely related to *J. pilosa* and the females are only differentiated by small differences in dusting of the thorax and abdomen. Since we found only one female, the identification must be treated with caution until male material is found.

Table 1. Pipunculidae captured at the Nature Reserve 'Oude Landen', Ekeren (Proc. Antwerpen) during 1988 with a Malaise trap.

Species	♂♂	♀♀
<i>Verrallia aucta</i> (FALLÉN)	-	4
<i>Jassidophaga beatricis</i> (COE)	-	1
<i>Pipunculus campestris</i> LATREILLE	51	50
<i>Pipunculus thomsoni</i> BECKER	2	9
<i>Cephalops perspicuus</i> (de MEJERE)	3	4
<i>Cephalops penultimus</i> ACKLAND	124	91
<i>Eudorylas fuscipes</i> (ZETTERSTEDT)	9	19
<i>Eudorylas montium</i> (BECKER)	3	3
<i>Eudorylas obliquus</i> (COE)	1	-
<i>Eudorylas obscurus</i> (COE)	-	1
<i>Dorylomorpha hungarica</i> (ACZÉL)	36	22
<i>Dorylomorpha imparata</i> (Collin)	2	1

*Cephalops penultimus* ACKLAND, 1993. This species was only recently described by Mr Michael ACKLAND, based on material from Great Britain (ACKLAND, 1993). It belongs to the *semifumosus* group with ankyroid aedeagus and is closely related to *Cephalops subultimus* COLLIN and *C. signatus* BECKER. The species was recognised by COE (1966) under the name of *C. titania* in his revision of the British fauna but the holotype he designated belongs to *C. signatus*, hence placing the former as a junior synonym of the latter. We refer to ACKLAND (1993) for a full discussion of the synonymy. It is the most common pipunculid in this sample of the 'Oude Landen' and might be much more widespread in Belgium. A revision of some of the *Cephalops* material is necessary to check any misidentifications. The data from Ekeren indicate that it might be a bivoltine species with a first peak period in the first half of July and a second peak in mid September.

*Cephalops perspicuus* (DE MEJERE, 1905). This species is very rare in Belgium and only reported once before, from Blankenberge at the coast (see DE MEYER, 1989). As the previous species, it belongs to the *semifumosus* species group but can easily be differentiated from any of the other species by the yellow markings on the lateral sides of the abdominal terga.

*Dorylomorpha hungarica* (ACZÉL, 1939), can be easily differentiated from any of the other Belgian *Dorylomorpha* species by the large terminalia in both sexes. Our records coincides with the findings of ALBRECHT (1990) in that it has a bimodal occurrence with a first peak period in May and a second in July-August.

*Dorylomorpha imparata* (COLLIN, 1937) is an uncommon species, reported from a few localities in Belgium (see DE MEYER & DE BRUYN, 1985). According to ALBRECHT (1990) this is a univoltine species occurring mainly in May and July. Our data are from the first half of May.

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3. Op verzoek van Dhr. J. SCHEIRS leest Dhr. G. COULON de volgende mededeling.

### Notes on Belgian Tephritidae (Diptera): *Tephritis cometa* (LOEW, 1840) new to the Belgian fauna

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### Abstract

*Records of fifteen Tephritid species from Belgium as well as additional host plants are given. Tephritis cometa is new from Belgium. T. cometa was reared for the first time from the capitulum of Cirsium palustre.*

### Samenvatting

*In deze bijdrage vermelden we vijftien Belgische soorten Tephritidae samen met bijkomende waardplantgegevens. Tephritis cometa wordt voor het eerst gemeld voor de Belgische fauna. Ook wordt een nieuwe waardplant, Cirsium palustre, aan het waardplantenspectrum van T. cometa toegevoegd.*

### Introduction

Tephritidae are small flies (2-8 mm). The wings of most species are prominently patterned. Most species of Tephritidae are phytophagous. The larvae live in fruits, roots and flower heads, or are leafminers or stem-borers. Most Tephritids are associated with composite plants (Asteraceae) (HENDEL, 1927; WHITE, 1988).

The composition of the Belgian Tephritidae fauna is fairly well documented. The most recent survey is given by LECLERCQ & DE BRUYN (1991). VAN AARTSEN (1992) recently added 3 species to the Belgian fauna.

### Material & methods

Tephritid flies were collected in two ways. Firstly, individuals were collected by general sweeping during the summer. Secondly, species were reared from their host plants. Different plants or plant parts were checked on the presence of larvae of Tephritidae. When an attacked plant was

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