

- Sous-famille Staphylininae Tribus Philonthini et Staphylinini, *suppl. Nouv. Rev. Ent.* IV, 4: 1-593.
- FAGEL, G., 1946. - Contribution à la connaissance des coléoptères de Belgique; Deux *Philonthus* nouveaux pour la faune belge. *Bull. Anns Soc. r. belge Ent.*, 82: 150-154.
- LOHSE, G., 1964. - in FREUDE, H., HARDE, K. W. & LOHSE, G. *Die Käfer Mitteleuropas*. Band IV. Staphylinidae. I, 1-264. Krefeld.
- STRAND, A., 1941. - Drei neue, mit *Philonthus varians* (PAYK.) (col. Staph.) verwandte Arten. *Norsk. Ent. tiddkr.* 6: 34-36.
- TOTTENHAM, C. E., 1937. - *Philonthus jurgans* nov. sp.; an addition to the British list of Coleoptera. *Ent. Mont. Mag.* 73: 176-179.

☆☆☆☆☆

Description of a new
Platypalpus species from the
P. albiseta group (Diptera Empidoidea
 Hybotidae) from Belgium

by Patrick GROOTAERT[°]

Summary

Platypalpus caroli sp. n. is described from Belgium and compared with the closely related *P. niveiseta* (Zetterstedt, 1842). *P. pallidiseta* Kovalev, 1978 is reported for the first time in Belgium.

The *Platypalpus albiseta* group is easily recognized by the presence of a white, quite pubescent arista. The short proboscis on the small, nearly spherical head and the large wings with the recurrent, elongate S-shaped vein closing the anal cell distinguish it from *P. leucothrix*, the only other *Platypalpus* in Belgium with a white arista, that belongs to a completely different species group.

The *albiseta* group is the most plesiomorph species group within the genus *Platypalpus*. There are about 15 species in Europe and although their general morphology is quite similar, the male genitalia are diverse in structure. The bristling, the shape of the lamellae, the covering of the lamellae with microtrichia clearly indicate the primitive type of genitalia. But on the other hand, the genitalia are more diverse in structure than in any other *Platypalpus* group as can be seen from the shape and bristling of the hypandrium and the periandrial lamellae. The length and shape of the cerci are also very diverse.

Representatives of the *albiseta* group are generally found in rather humid areas but apart from that nothing is known about their biology.

In the present paper a new species is described that is closely related to *P. niveiseta* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1842). Further, a female of *P. pallidiseta* KOVALEV, 1978 was found in a Malaise trap at Virelles, 21. VII. 1986 (leg. N. MAGIS). The Malaise trap was placed in a swamp on the border of a lake. *P. pallidiseta* is a species new for the Belgian fauna. It is now known from several regions in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Belgium.

Accepted for publication: 25th March 1987.

[°] Afdeling Entomologie, Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, Vautierstraat 29, B-1040 Brussel, Belgium.

Platypalpus caroli sp. n.

Diagnosis: A medium-sized black species, belonging to the *P. albiset*a group. Third antennal segment 3 to 4 times as long as deep, arista twice as long. Palpi yellowish. Mesonotum polished with biserial acr. Pleura dusted including hypopleuron but sternopleuron polished. Legs yellowish. Right periandrial lamella with a large tooth-like projection on right side. Left lamella with black spinules at tip.

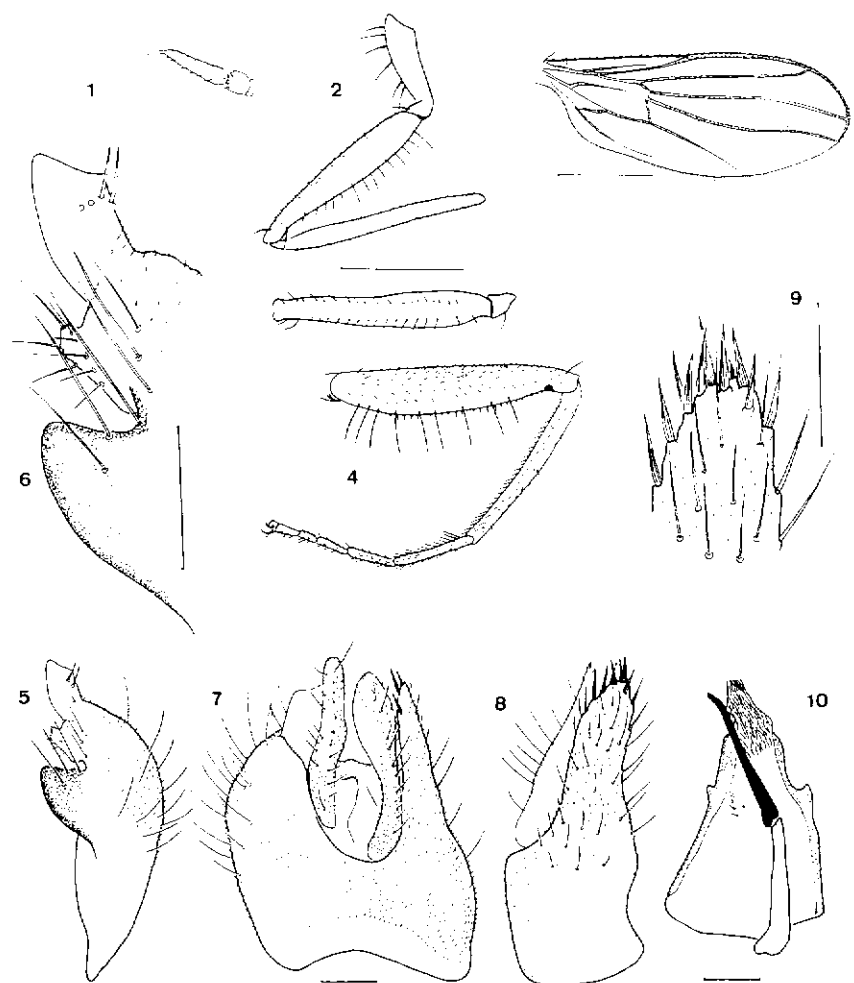
Male: Frons thinly grey dusted, narrow; in front not as deep as front ocellus, slightly widening above. Face parallel, as deep as front of frons. Clypeus shining black, triangular, half length of face. Front ocellars black, shorter than verticals. One pair of black verticals but a pair of minute hairs in between them. Postocular hairs black above, rather sparsely set and white below. Occiput grey dusted. Palpi small, pointed, yellowish in ground-colour and with a long brown subterminal bristle. Proboscis about half the height of head. Antennae (Fig. 1) black with white arista. First segment very short; third segment conical, three to four times as long as deep. Arista twice as long as third segment.

Thorax: Mesonotum polished black but the sides dusted i.e. a grey dusted stripe over humeri, notopleura, postalar calli and the hind border of mesonotum. Scutellum completely dusted. Pleura grey dusted including hypopleura but sternopleura polished. long bristles black, pubescence brownish. Humeri rather distinct. Acrostichals about as long as second antennal segment, biserial and the rows separated for more than the width of the second antennal segment. Dorsocentrals uniserial; prescutellars hardly twice as long as others. No humeral bristle but three short hairs. A few bristly hairs in the notopleural depression; a long black upper notopleural; a postalar and two scutellars with a fine hair near each.

Legs yellowish; middle and hind coxae brownish. Femora sometimes brownish above. Front and middle tibiae brownish. Tarsal segments darkening towards end of tarsus. Front coxae with long brown bristles. Front femora (Fig. 2) slender at tip but thickened in basal half. A double row of brown ventral bristles present (Fig. 2). Bristles in anterior row about half as long as femur is deep. The bristles of the posterior row nearly as long as femur is deep. No posteroventrals but a row of short anteroventrals. Front tibiae tubular, slightly swollen near base. Opening of tibial gland somewhat protruding. Middle coxae with long brown bristles. Middle femora (Fig. 4) thickened, nearly 1.5 times as deep as front femora. about 10 fine black posteroventral bristles present as long as femur is deep. Some short anteroventrals and a distinct row of anterior bristles. Hind femora slender, ventrally with a row of black bristly hairs half as long as femur is deep.

Wings (Fig. 3) brownish, tinged with dark brown veins. A white transparent triangle between the base of R 1 and R 2+3 and a transparent dot on the vein separating the basal cells. Crossveins slightly separated. Vein R 4+5 bending down towards tip. Vein M undulating but running parallel with R 4+5 in apical third. vein closing anal cell S-shaped and recurrent. Squamulae and cilia brownish. Halteres white.

Abdomen shining black with short pale hairs. Lamellae completely covered with silvery shining microtrichia. Right periandrial lamella (Fig. 5) with a large tooth-like projection (Fig. 6) on its right border. In between the spatula and this projection, a smaller outgrowth. Cerci long, hardly longer than the lamellae. Tip of left cercus swollen. Left periandrial lamella (Fig. 8) rather slender; its tip bordered with black spinules (Fig.



Figs 1-10. *Platypalpus caroli* sp. n. paratype: 1. antenna; 2. front femora and tibia; 3. wing; 4. middle leg posteroventrally; 5. right periandrial lamella; 6. detail of tooth on border of the right lamella; 7. hypopygium; 8. left periandrial lamella; 9. tip of left lamella; 10. hypandrium. Scale 100 μ m.

9). Hypandrium (Fig. 13) flat in profile.

Female: In most respects identical to male. Segment 7, 8 and cerci grey dusted.

Material examined:

Holotype ♂ and allotype ♀: Raversijde (Oostende) domain «Prins Karel», 6-13.VII.1986 (leg. G. HAGHEBAERT).

Paratypes: Raversijde, 13-20.VII.1986, 2 ♂♂, 20-27.VII.1986, 1 ♀, 27.VII-9.VIII.1986, 1 ♂, 10-17.VIII.1986, 1 ♀; 24.V-6.VI.1987, 1 ♀; 6-13.VI.1987, 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀; 13-20.VI.1987, 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; 20-27.VI.1987, 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀; 27.VI-4.VII.1987, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (leg. G. HAGHEBAERT). St. Truiden, 12-19.VII.1985, 1 ♀ (leg. L. DE BRUYN). Willebroeck, August 1878, 1 ♀ (coll. J. JACOBS det. as *P. albiseta* PANZER, referred by GROOTAERT (1980) as *P. niveiseta*).

Discussion

I had the occasion to study the male of *P. niveiseta* that CHVALA (1973) used for his redescription. I can confirm that the palpi are brown while yellowish in *P. caroli*. The third antennal segment is larger (4-5 times as long as deep) and the arista is subequal in length or slightly longer. In *P. caroli* the third segment is at most 4 times as long as deep and the arista is twice as long. The frons is more parallel sided in *P. niveiseta* and just as deep as the front ocellus. In *P. caroli*, the frons is narrower.

Derivatio nominis

P. caroli sp. n. is named after the late Prince Karel, Count of Flanders, in whomes domain the new species was found.

Platypalpus niveiseta (ZETTERSTEDT, 1842)

Tachydromia niveiseta ZETTERSTEDT, 1842: 311 *Tachydromia albiseta* var. *brunnipes* STROBL, 1906: 312 *Platypalpus niveiseta*, CHVALA, 1973: 127, figs 12-13.

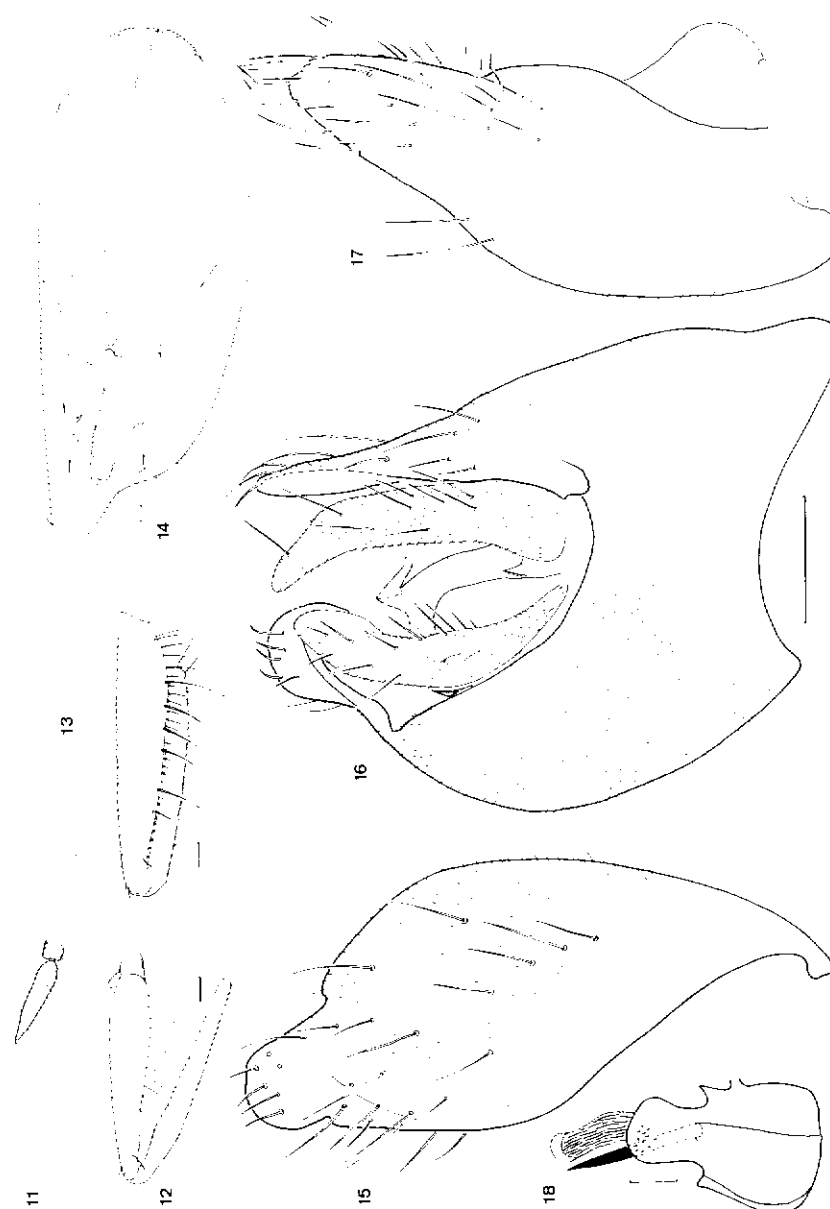
Diagnosis: Third antennal segment 4-5 times as long as deep; arista subequal in length. Palpi brown. Right periandrial lamella with a smooth outer border. Left periandrial lamella with a number of pale bristles on its tip.

A detailed description is given by CHVALA (1973: 127). The antennae are at least 4 times as long as deep (Fig. 11). The arista is subequal in length or slightly longer than the third antennal segment. The frons is parallel sided and as deep below as the front ocellus.

The ventral bristles on the front femora (Fig. 12) are well developed but none of the bristles are longer than the femur is deep.

Wing membrane (Fig. 14) very slightly tinged brownish.

Right periandrial (Fig. 15) lamella without extension on right border. Tip of left



Figs 11-18. *Platypalpus niveiseta* (Zetterstedt, 1842) male (from Czechoslovakia): 11. antenna; 12. front leg posteriorly; 13. middle leg posteriorly; 14. wing; 15. right periandrial lamella; 16. hypopygium; 17. left periandrial lamella; 18. hypandrium. Scale 100 µm.

cercus more or less pointed. Left periandrial lamella (Fig. 17) pointed, covered with microtrichia; apical half with some hairlike bristles; tip with bristles only. Hypandrium (Fig. 18) in profile with a boss; distribution of sensilla different from *P. caroli*.

Material examined :

Belgium: Gembloux, 5-12.VII.1982, 1 ♀ (black Malaise trap, leg. C. FASSOTTE).
Czechoslovakia: Slovakia mer., Kovacovské kopce, 13.V.1964, 1 ♂ (leg. M. CHVALA).

Distribution:

According to CHVALA (19073) it is a widely distributed but rather rare species. Actually it is known from Sweden, Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Spain.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank Mr Guy HAGHEBAERT (DAC project) for collecting the samples and sorting out the material. Ir. J. VAN EECKHOUDT gave the permission to put a Malaise trap on the domain of the late Prince Karel. Dr Noël MAGIS provided the samples from Virelles.

References

- CHVALA, M., 1973. - European species of the *Platypalpus albiseta*-group (Diptera, Empididae). *Acta ent. bohemoslov.* 70: 117-136.
CHVALA, M., 1975. - *The Tachydromiinae (Dipt. Empididae) of Fennoscandia and Denmark*. *Fauna ent. scand.* 3, 336 pp.
COLE, J. H., 1985. - Some scarce species of *Platypalpus* MACQUART (Dipt., Empididae) including *P. pallidiseta* KOVALEV new to Britain. *Entomologist's mon. Mag.* 121: 241-242.
GROOTAERT, P., 1980. - Notes on the occurrence of the genus *Platypalpus* MACQUART, 1827 (Diptera: Empididae) in Belgium. *Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg.* 53: 24 pp.

☆☆☆☆☆

Aperçu de la sélection trophique chez
les Galerucinae. Etude par genre
(Coleoptera Chrysomelidae)

par Pierre JOLIVET*

Résumé

Les Galerucinae, de la section Trichostoma des Chrysomelidae, se situent entre les Chrysomelinae et les Alticinae, mais sont plus proches de ces derniers. Surtout oligophages (61,4%), beaucoup d'espèces cependant sont polyphages primaires ou secondaires (38,5%). Fondamentalement, la sélection est Cucurbitaceae, Leguminosae et Verbenaceae.

Summary

Galerucinae, one of the Trichostoma, are nearer to Alticinae than to Chrysomelinae. 61,4% of the species are oligophagous, 38,5% are primary or secondary polyphagous. Basically, food selection of the subfamily is orientated towards Cucurbitaceae, Leguminosae and Verbenaceae.

Les Galerucinae, les Chrysomelinae et les Alticinae, forment ensemble le groupe des Trichostoma, et ont beaucoup de points communs, tels les parasites (Grégarines). Alticinae et Galerucinae partagent exclusivement les Anguillulides du genre *Howardula*. Les trois sous-familles ont aussi des sélections de nourriture étroites, bien que chez les Galerucinae on rencontre des espèces polyphages, ce qui est beaucoup plus rare pour les deux autres sous-familles.

Matériel et méthodes

Les travaux sur la biologie des Galerucinae sont tellement nombreux qu'il est nécessaire d'en effectuer une sélection dans la bibliographie. Certaines monographies récentes peuvent fournir une documentation plus complète sur quelques genres particulièrement étudiés.

A part quelques exceptions, seuls les travaux les plus récents sont cités. Les références sur les *Diabrotica* sont rassemblées dans le livre de KRYSAN *et al.* (1986). Beaucoup de références non répétées ici sont à rechercher dans nos travaux parus de 1973 à 1986 sur les plantes-hôtes des Chrysomélides.

Accepté pour publication le 19.II.1987.

* Boulevard Soult 67, F-75012 Paris.