C. VERBEKE y signalait que la première capture avait été faite en 1979 dans un complexe d'appartements à Brugge-Sint-Andries.

En fait, cette observation de *S. longipalpa* n'était pas la première réellement effectuée en Belgique. En effet, en reclassant des insectes provenant des consultations de notre collègue le Professeur émérité W. E. VAN DEN BRUEL, j'ai trouvé une série de *S. longipalpa* capturée à Bruxelles en janvier 1971.

De mon côté, j'ai pu constater la présence de cette blatte dans plusieurs communes de l'agglomération bruxelloise: Etterbeek, St-Gilles, Ixelles.

Supella longipalpa a été observée depuis 1971 dans les localités suivantes: Bruxelles, Brugge-Sint-Andries, Oostende, Etterbeek, St-Gilles, Ixelle. Sa présence dans d'autres complexes d'appartements de grandes agglomérations du pays n'est pas à exclure.

3. Dhr. M. POLLET doet de volgende mededeling.

Faunistic data on Carabid beetles (Carabidae, Coleoptera) of "Vloetemveld" (Zedelgem, Western Flanders)

by M. POLLET, K. DESENDER, L. MERCKEN and VAN KERCKVOORDE, M.

In an attempt to estimate the present Carabid fauna in Belgium, several areas were already intensively sampled (cfr. Coleopterologische Mededelingen). Here we present the results of an investigation, performed in a woodland area at Zedelgem (Western Flanders), known as "Vloetemveld". Among the very large number of Carabid species gathered, several species appeared to be of special faunistic interest.

Material and methods

During 5 years (1982-1986) Carabid beetles were sampled in this area (Grid. Ref.: ES06; Geo Code: MOMK), formerly by hand catching but later on exclusively by means of pitfall traps. Different habitats were investigated: ruderal sites with small coniferous trees, banks of oligotrophic fens and several grassland- and woodland types. In our study we also included several habitat types within the ammunition dump "Vloetemveld". This military depot consists of extremely different habitats ranging from very humid and rather dry woodland to several types of heathland. Oligotrophic fens as well as mesotrophic ponds also occur in this area.

Results and discussion

The following list presents the Carabid species found in the area mentioned above (nomenclature according to DESENDER, 1985). On the whole, 112 Carabid species were collected, which represents almost one third of the known Belgian Carabid fauna (DESENDER, 1985). This large number is indoubtedly a reflection of the great variety of habitats sampled. Besides most species, which can be considered as common or very common for Belgium, the species list also contains some Carabids of special faunistic interest:

1. In the lower and central parts of Belgium *Acupalpus brunnipes* occurs locally and often in large numbers in rather humid ruderal sites with a dense herb layer (cfr. POLLET & DESENDER, 1985). In these habitats, it is mostly found in association with other species of the same genus: *A. dorsalis*, *A. dubius* and *A. flavicollis*. In Belgium *A. brunnipes* is known from 41 UTM 10 km-squares (DESENDER, 1986c).

2. *Amara equestris* is a xerophilous species and occurs mainly in very dry habitats on sandy or chalky soil, with a sparse vegetation combined with bare sandy spots. Here it can be found at the roots of grasses or often under dry leaves (LINDROTH, 1945, 1974; TIETZE, 1973). This species is known from 33 UTM 10 km-squares, spread throughout Belgium and is recently strongly on the decline (DESENDER, 1986c).

3. *Amara praetermissa* is mostly found on gravelly, often chalky soil. Furthermore, it shows a preference for open habitats with a short vegetation of grasses (LINDROTH, 1945, 1974). In our investigations, it was found in association with *A. equestris* in a grassy heathland. Very recently, is was also found on a heath-like railway embankment at Veldegem (Grid Ref.: ES16), close to this location (POLLET & DESENDER, in press). As the preceding species, *A. praetermissa* occurs all over Belgium, but has been found in 28 UTM 10 km-squares only. Moreover from 1950 onwards, it has also become much rarer (DESENDER, 1986c).

4. *Amara tibialis* is a characteristic species of very shortgrazed grassland on sandy soil. Therefore it is found in large numbers in the coastal dunes, often together with *Harpalus anxius* and *H. tardus*. In Belgium, *A. tibialis* shows a similar distribution pattern as *Demetrias monostigma* (DESENDER & POLLET, 1984) and is known from 31 UTM 10 km-squares (DESENDER, 1986c).

5. *Anisodactylus nemorivagus* is undoubtedly the rarest species we found in the studied area (known from 21 UTM 10 km-squares, DESENDER, 1986c). In our country it has not been found since 1950 (cfr. fig. 1) and subsequently it has to be considered close to extinct. Moreover, this capture (24.V.-21.VI.1986: 1 female) is the only record for the province Western Flanders. In Germany, this species is called "rare, incidental and sporadic" (HORION, 1941), whereas in the Netherlands only in Zuid-Limburg it was previously considered as not rare (EVERTS, 1898). According to JEANNEL (1942) *A. nemorivagus* is found throughout France. Finally LINDROTH (1945) mentions this species preferring drier habitats than *A. binotatus*, which corresponds with our findings.

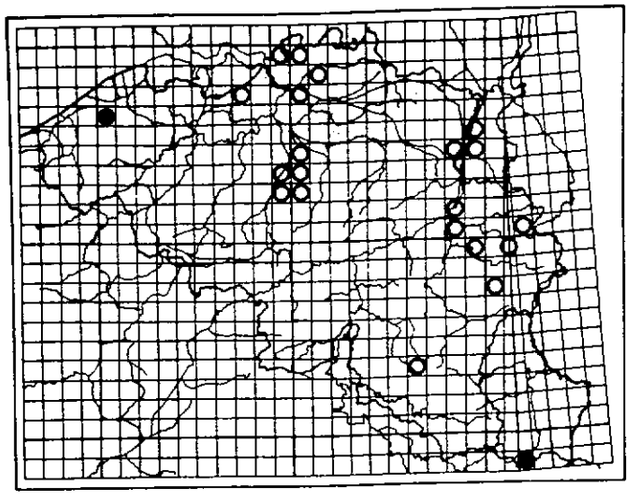

Fig.1. Distribution of *Anisodactylus nemorivagus* in Belgium (UTM grid;○: data before 1950;●: data from 1950 onwards;■: data from both periods).

6. *Badister unipustulatus* is mainly found in association with *B. sodalis* and *Acupalpus consputus* in marshy places, covered by bushes or trees. Furthermore, it occurs preferentially on banks near small pools in woodland habitats, especially among mosses and leaves (LINDROTH, 1945, 1974). In Belgium, it is known from 33 UTM 10 km-squares, mainly at lower altitude (DESENDER, 1986c).

7. *Bembidion octomaculatum* can be considered as an exclusively riparian Carabid species. It shows a preference for muddy banks of larger as well as small ponds, which dry up in summer. This species is found in 32 UTM 10 km-squares, mainly situated in the northern and central parts of Belgium (DESENDER, 1986b).

8. *Bradycellus sharpi* is a stenotopic woodland species of rather dry woodland on sandy or sand loamy soil. Thusfar this species has been gathered in all woodland areas of "Het Houtland" (central Western Flanders) (cfr. POLLET & DESENDER, 1985; POLLET, 1986). *B. sharpi* shows a very remarkable distribution in Europe, restricted to the northwestern part of the continent and the British Isles (Eire included) (TURIN et al., 1977). In our country, it is known from 33 UTM 10 km-squares, mainly situated in the lower and central parts of Belgium (DESENDER, 1986c).

9. *Harpalus rufitarsis* mainly occurs, as *Amara equestris*, on open, sandy or gravelly soil with a sparse vegetation. It has also been found on ruderal sites and in heathland with

small coniferous trees. Although it was already mentioned for 62 UTM 10 km-squares in Belgium, it has recently become very rare. Moreover, as can be seen in fig.2, this capture is the first for the province Western Flanders, since the species seems to be collected mainly in the central and southern parts of our country (DESENDER, 1986c).

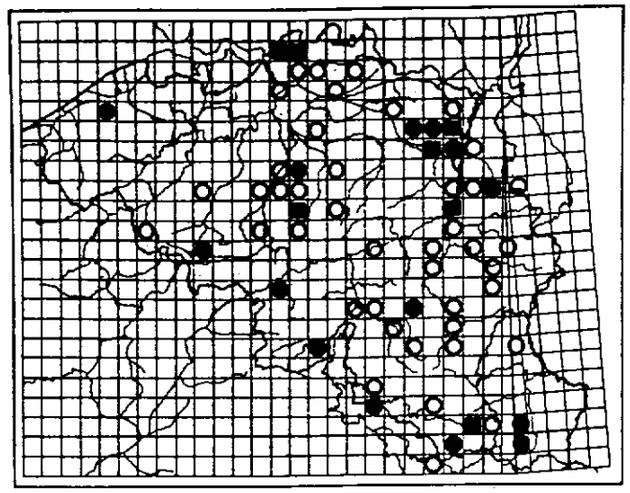

Fig.2. Distribution of *Harpalus rufitarsis* in Belgium (UTM grid;○: data before 1950;●: data from 1950 onwards;■: data from both periods).

10. As the former species, *Dromius angustus* is considered as rare for Belgium (known from 24 UTM 10 km-squares, DESENDER, 1986c). However this small number of captures is most probably related to its pronounced arboricolous way of life. Consequently, this species may have been much overlooked.

11. *Dyschirius politus* is mostly found as single specimens on dry and especially warm, open places. These are mostly sterile or show a very sparse vegetation only (LINDROTH, 1974). In Belgium, this species has already been mentioned for 37 UTM 10 km-squares (DESENDER, 1986a).

12. *Omophron limbatum* is an exclusive riparian species and is restricted to the sandy and sterile banks of both mesotrophic and oligotrophic ponds. This morphologically very remarkable species is recorded from 48 UTM 10 km-squares in Belgium, mainly situated in the northern and central regions (DESENDER, 1986a).

13. In Belgium, *Notiophilus quadripunctatus* has been collected in 19 UTM 10 km-squares (cfr. fig.3, DESENDER, 1986a) and in the Netherlands in only one locality.

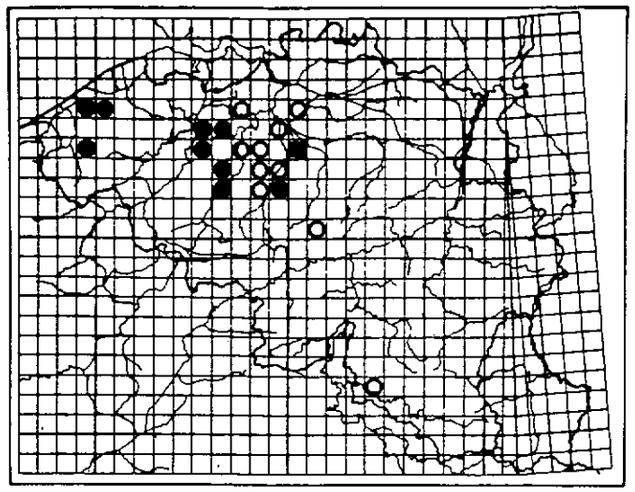

Fig.3. Distribution of *Notiophilus quadripunctatus* in Belgium (UTM grid; ○: data before 1950; ●: data from 1950 onwards; ■: data from both periods).

Moreover, this single records dates from before 1950 (TURIN et al., 1977; TURIN, 1982). This Carabid species can be considered as very rare in both countries. Furthermore, in Germany *N. quadripunctatus* has not yet been found (FREUDE et al., 1976), whereas according to JEANNEL (1941), it does occur in France, however sporadically and in the northeastern parts only. Concerning the habitat preference of this species, LINDROTH (1974) only mentions "sandy places, e.g. in gravel pits". Thusfar, in our country this species has mostly been collected in hayfield habitats on sandy soil.

List of Carabid species, collected in the period 1982-1986 in "Vloetemveld" (Zedelgem), a wooded area in central Western Flanders (Belgium).

Abax parallelepipedus (PILLER & MITTERPACHER, 1783), *Acupalpus brunnipes* (STURM, 1825), *A. consputus* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812), *A. dorsalis* (FABRICIUS, 1787), *A. dubius* SCHILSKY, 1888, *A. flavicollis* (STURM, 1825), *A. meridianus* (LINNAEUS, 1767), *Agonum assimile* (PAYKULL, 1798), *A. dorsale* (PONTOPPIDAN, 1763), *A. fuliginosum* (PANZER, 1809), *A. moestum* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812), *A. muelleri* (HERBST, 1785), *A. obscurum* (HERBST, 1784), *A. ruficorne* (GOEZE, 1777), *A. sexpunctatum* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *Amara aenea* (DE GEER, 1774), *A. anthobia* VILLA, 1833, *A. equestris* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812), *A. familiaris* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812), *A. fulva* (O. F. MULLER, 1776), *A. lunicollis* SCHIODTE, 1837, *A. plebeja* (GYLLENHAL, 1810), *A. praetermissa* (SAHLBERG, 1827), *A. similata* (GYLLENHAL, 1810), *A. tibialis* (PAYKULL, 1798), *Anisodactylus binotatus* (FABRICIUS, 1787), *A. nemorivagus* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812), *Asaphideon flavipes* (LINNAEUS, 1761), *Badister bipustulatus* (FABRICIUS, 1792), *B. lacertosus* STURM, 1815, *B. sodalis* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812), *B. unipustulatus* BONELLI, 1813, *Bembidion articulatum* (PANZER, 1796), *B. assimile* GYLLENHAL, 1810, *B. biguttatum* (FABRICIUS, 1779), *B. bruxellense* WESMAEL, 1835, *B. dentellum* (THUNBERG, 1787), *B. doris* (PANZER, 1797), *B. femoratum* STURM, 1825, *B. genei* (KUESTER, 1847), *B. guttula* (FABRICIUS, 1792), *B. harpaloides* SERVILLE, 1821, *B. lampros* (HERBST, 1784), *B. lunulatum* (FOURCROY, 1785), *B. octomaculatum* (GOEZE, 1777), *B. properans* STEPHENS, 1829, *B. quadrimaculatum* (LINNAEUS, 1761), *B. tetracolum* SAY, 1823, *B. unicolor* CHAUDOIR, 1850, *B. varium* (OLIVIER, 1795), *Bradycellus harpalinus* (SERVILLE, 1821), *B. ruficollis* (STEPHENS, 1828), *B. sharpi* JOY, 1912, *B. verbasci* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812), *Calathus erratus* (SAHLBERG, 1827), *C. fuscipes* (GOEZE, 1777), *C. melanocephalus* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *C. piceus* (MARSHAM, 1802), *Carabus violaceus ssp. purpurascens* FABRICIUS, 1787, *Cicindela campestris* LINNAEUS, 1758, *C. hybrida* LINNAEUS, 1758, *Clivina collaris* (HERBST, 1784), *C. fossor* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *Cychrus caraboides* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *Demetrias atricapillus* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *Dromius angustus* BRULLE, 1834, *D. linearis* (OLIVIER, 1795), *D. melanocephalus* DEJEAN, 1825, *D. quadrimaculatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *Dyschirius aeneus* (DEJEAN, 1825), *D. globosus* (HERBST, 1783), *D. luedersi* WAGNER, 1915, *D. politus* (DEJEAN, 1825), *D. thoracicus* (ROSSI, 1790), *Elaphrus cupreus* DUFTSCHMID, 1812, *E. riparius* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *Harpalus aeneus* (FABRICIUS, 1775), *H. anxius* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812), *H. latus* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *H. rufipes* (DE GEER, 1774), *H. rufitarsis* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812), *H. tardus* (PANZER, 1797), *Leistus ferrugineus* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *L. fulvibarbis* DEJEAN, 1826, *L. rufescens* (FABRICIUS, 1775), *L. rufomarginatus* DUFTSCHMID, 1812, *Loricera pilicornis* (FABRICIUS, 1775), *Metabletus foveatus* (FOURCROY, 1785), *M. truncatellus* (LINNAEUS, 1761), *Nebria brevicollis* (FABRICIUS, 1792), *N. salina* FAIRMAIRE, 1854, *Notiophilus aquaticus* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *N. biguttatus* (FABRICIUS, 1779), *N. palustris* (DUFTSCHMID, 1812), *N. quadripunctatus* DEJEAN, 1826, *N. rufipes* CURTIS, 1829, *N. substriatus* WATERHOUSE, 1833, *Olisthopus rotundatus* (PAYKULL, 1798), *Omophron limbatum* (FABRICIUS, 1776), *Pterostichus cupreus* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *P. diligens* (STURM, 1824), *P. melanarius* (ILLIGER, 1798), *P. minor* (GYLLENHAL, 1827), *P. niger* (SCHALLER, 1783), *P. nigrita* (PAYKULL, 1790), *P. strenuus* (PANZER, 1797), *P. vernalis* (PANZER, 1796), *P. versicolor* (STURM, 1824), *Stenolophus mixtus* (HERBST, 1784), *S. teutonus* (SCHRANK, 1781), *Stomis pumicatus* PANZER, 1796, *Synuchus nivalis* (PANZER, 1797), *Trechus obtusus* ERICHSON, 1837.

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4. Dhr. P. GROOTAERT doet de volgende mededeling.

Preliminary check list of the Dolichopodidae (Diptera) from Belgium

by H. MEUFFELS° and P. GROOTAERT°°

Summary

A check list of the Dolichopodidae known in Belgium with their synonyms is given. About 270 species are cited, nearly 40 are recorded for the first time.

JACOBS in 1905 was the first to publish a catalogue of the Belgian Dolichopodidae. Later PARENT (1922-1938), GOETGHEBUER (1928-1943) and COLLART (1934-1958) contributed with many papers to the better knowledge of the Belgian fauna.

The present check-list is partly based on a review of the Belgian literature, partly on new identifications of old material stored in the "Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen" and fresh material collected with Malaise traps all over the country.

The synonyms and lapsus as they appeared in the Belgian literature are given. The species indicated with a questionmark were not found in any collections and their presence in Belgium is considered as doubtful for various reasons. If the species was transferred to another genus, then its name is followed by the original genus name placed in between brackets.

Dolichopodidae

Sciapodinae Becker, 1917

Sciapus Zeller, 1842
 Psilopus Meigen, 1824
 Sciopus Meigen, 1824 emend.
 Leptopus Fallén, 1823

  albifrons (Meigen, 1830) (Psilopus)
  contristans (Wiedemann, 1817) (Dolichopus)
    constrictans Wiedemann, lapsus
    lugens sensu Jacobs, 1905 nec Meigen, 1824

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