

De jury stelt voor de prijs Crèvecoeur 1986 toe te kennen aan Dr Jan VAN STALLE voor zijn werk getiteld "Revision of Afrotropical Pentastirini (Homoptera, Cixiidae) II; the genus *Pentastiridius* KIRSCHBAUM, 1868", verschenen in deel 122 van ons *Bulletin en Annalen* (pp. 81-105); het werk vertegenwoordigt een fundamentele bijdrage tot de studie van desbetreffende groep.

In 1980 bedroeg het aantal Pentastirini in Afrika ongeveer 100 soorten, allen onderverdeeld in het genus *Oliarus* STÅL. In het kader van zijn revisie van de Afrotropische soorten van dit tribus, heeft onze jonge collega niet enkel het aantal soorten verdubbeld, maar heeft hij vooral aangetoond dat deze taxa moeten onderverdeeld worden in meerdere, al dan niet reeds beschreven genera.

Het accuraat onderzoek van de types en de studie van een belangrijke hoeveelheid materiaal hebben hem toegelaten 16 Afrikaanse soorten (waarvan 5 nieuwe soorten en één ondersoort) toe te voegen aan de 20 soorten van *Pentastiridius* KIRSCHBAUM die reeds bekend waren van de Palearctische regio. Na het voorstellen van een nieuwe definitie van het genus op basis van de Afrikaanse soorten en na het uitwerken van een dichotomische tabel voor de behandelde vormen, geeft de auteur voor elke soort een beschrijving vergezeld van verzorgde illustraties, preciese gegevens over hun verspreiding, en, al naar gelang het geval, een lijst van synoniemen, waarbij de regels van de nomenclatuur telkens correct werden toegepast.

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**Assemblée mensuelle du 11 janvier 1987
Maandelijkse vergadering van 11 januari 1987**

Admissions / Toelatingen :

Melle Sylvie MANGUIN, Faculté des Sciences, 33 rue Louis Pasteur, F-84000 Avignon, est présentée comme membre correspondant par MM. J.-C. VALA et P. GROOTAERT. Melle MANGUIN étudie les Diptères Sciomyzides.

M. Benoit TAVIAUX, rue des Vignes 6, 6110 Montigny-Le-Tilleul est présenté comme membre associé par MM. M. ROUARD et P. GROOTAERT.

Communications / Mededelingen :

1. M. M. ROUARD présente des coléoptères intéressants pour la faune belge.

Bostrychidae:

Bostrychus capucinus GEOFFROY, Chimay (Ht) sur *Quercus abattu*, le 12.VI.1986, 2 ex. et le 16.VI.1986, 5 ex.

Cerambycidae:

Callidostola aenea (DEGEER), Chimay, "Bois Robert", le 8.VI.1986

Molorchus minor L., Chimay (Ht), "Bois Robert", sur bûches de *Larix* sp., le 8.VI.1986 et le 12.VI.1986.

Obrium brunneum FAB., Chimay (Ht), "Bois Robert", sur bûches de *Larix* sp., le 10.VI.1986.

2. M. C. VERSTRAETEN fait la communication suivante.

***Supella longipalpa* (F.) en Belgique
(Dictyoptera, Blattidae)**

par Charles VERSTRAETEN

En 1981, nos collègues MM. G. SCHMITZ et C. VERBEKE ont fait le point sur cette blatte exotique nouvelle pour la faune belge (*Bull. Anns Soc. r. belge Ent.*, 117, pp. 17-18 et 87-88).

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 émérite 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 "Vloetenveld" (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 "Vloetenveld". 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 "Vloetenveld". 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 undoubtedly 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, it 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.