

4. M. M. ROUARD nous présente une collection d'insectes intéressants.

#### Diptère

Tachinidae: *Echinomyia grossa* L.; Paimboeuf (France, Loire-Atlantique), e.l.: I-IX.1987 d'un cocon de *Lasiocampa quercus* L.

#### Hyménoptère

*Vespa crabro* L. ♂: Chimay (Ht.), 20.IX.1987; 11 ex. sous un nid, dans le grenier d'une habitation.

#### Coléoptères

Tenebrionidae: *Platydema violaceum* F.: Chimay (Ht.), 'Bois Robert', 21.IX.1987; sous écorce *Quercus* sp. mort: 6 ex. et 20.X.1987: 1 ex. desséché.

Pythidae: *Pytho depressus* L.: Baileux (Ht.), 'Forge Jean Petit', 4.IV.1988, sous écorce *pinus* sp.

#### Cerambycidae:

*Molorchus minor* L.: Chimay (Ht.), 'Bois Robert', 26.V.1987, en nombre sur bûches d'épicéa.

*Obrium brunneum* F.: Chimay (Ht.), 'Bois Robert', 26.V.1987, 6 ex. sur bûches d'épicéa; 4.VI.1987, 3 ex.

*Callidostola aenea* (DEGEER): Chimay (Ht.), 'Bois Robert', 26.V.1987

*Eupogonocherus hispidus* L.: Chimay (Ht.), 'Bois Robert', 18.IV.1987; 29.IV.1987; 19.V.1987.

*Saperda scalaris* L.: Chimay (Ht.), 'Bois Robert', 11.V.1987, en nombre, e.l. d'un *Prunus avium* L. où les dégâts furent conséquents (galeries profondes explorant tout l'aubier).

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#### Communications / Mededelingen:

1. Au nom de M. A. FAIN, excusé, le secrétaire présente la communication suivante.

### Observations on the acarofauna of fish-aquariums. III. Presence of *Hydrozetes lemnae* (Coggi, 1899) (Cryptostigmata) in aquariums in Belgium

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In two previous papers (FAIN & LAMBRECHTS, 1987a and 1987b) we have reported the presence in several fish aquariums in Antwerp of oribatid mites, one of them (*Hydronthrus aquariorum* FAIN & LAMBRECHTS, 1987) being harmful for the fish. We report herein, for the first time, the presence of another species of aquatic oribatids, *Hydrozetes lemnae* (COGGI, 1899), also in aquariums in Antwerp.

During our previous studies we had already found, but without mentioning it, a few number of these mites on the bottom of 4 aquariums from 3 different places in Antwerp. Two of these aquariums (n° M1 and M3) contained also other mites already reported (FAIN and LAMBRECHTS, 1987b).

Recently, one of us (L.L.) was consulted about an adult *Discus* fish. The fish was heavily infected by a Protozoa, *Chilodonella* sp. and at a point of death. By examining the fish he noticed the presence on the gills of several oribatid mites completely embedded in an accumulation of mucus (fig. 1). They belonged to *Hydrozetes lemnae*. About 30 other specimens of that species were found in the debris covering the bottom of this aquarium. The mite was represented by all its development stages. *Hydrozetes lemnae* has already been found causing mechanical obstruction in the mouth of tadpoles (GRAND-

JEAN, 1949). This mite is common in waters in several countries of Europe. It is the first time that it is recorded from Belgium.



Fig. 1. A specimen of *Hydrozetes lemnae* embedded in mucus on the gills of *Discus* fish.

#### References

- FAIN, A. & LAMBRECHTS, L., 1987a. - Observations on the acarofauna of fish-aquariums. I. Mites associated with *Discus* fish. *Bull. Anns Soc. r. belge Ent.* 123: 87-102.
- FAIN, A. & LAMBRECHTS, L., 1987b. - Observations on the acarofauna of fish-aquariums. II. A new oribatid and two new halacarid mites. *Bull. Anns Soc. r. belge Ent.* 123: 103-118.
- GRANDJEAN, F., 1949. - Sur le genre *Hydrozetes* BERL. (Acariens). *Bull. Mus. 2e sér.* 21: 224-231.

2. De secretaris geeft een samenvatting van de mededeling van Dhr. G. HAGHEBAERT die zich liet verontschuldigen.

## The Micropeplidae from Belgium (Coleoptera)

by G. HAGHEBAERT

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#### Summary

The family Micropeplidae from Belgium is discussed. Phenological and chorological notes, distribution maps and an identification key for the six species are given.

#### Résumé

Les espèces belges de la famille Micropeplidae sont traitées. La phénologie, la distribution et le tableau d'identification pour les six espèces sont donnés.

#### Introduction

*Micropeplus*, the type genus of the Micropeplidae, was described by LATREILLE (1809) in the family Nitidulidae. Later it was transferred to the Staphylinidae, in the division Aplatys (1829). HEER (1838) recognized the nature of this genus and placed it in the Micropeplida, one of his seven divisions of the Staphylinidae. There seems to be recently an agreement as to the classification of this group in the taxonomic hierarchy; various authors consider it as a subfamily of the Staphylinidae. However, after the study of the larvae, CROWSON (1955) states that the genus *Micropeplus* hardly belongs to the Staphylinidae or to the Staphyloidea as a whole. Further studies based on larval characters have given the group family status (LÖBL *et al.*, 1988). In total four genera can be recognized. The genus *Micropeplus* includes forty-six recent and three fossil species in the Holarctic region.

#### Material and methods

Most of the *Micropeplus* species are living in the same kind of microhabitats, especially decaying plant matter. Good methods for collecting *Micropeplus* include sifting leaf debris and mammal nests, sweeping, pitfalltraps and Berlese sampling. *M. porcatus* was captu-