

2. Diel activity patterns

Table 3 presents data on the diel activity of some dolichopodid species. All species appear to be almost exclusively diurnal, except for *H. celer*, the only specimen of which was caught at night. Apart from *R. rivale*, the remaining *Rhaphium* species are partly nocturnal. The high attractiveness of the white colour to most of the species undoubtedly increases the numbers caught during the daytime. This mainly diurnal activity is most probably related to their feeding strategies (OLEJNICEK, 1980; SMITH & EMPSON, 1955; SMITH, 1959) and courtship display (SMITH & EMPSON, 1955). Another argument for the great importance of visual stimuli during courtship are the often rather complicated tibial and tarsal ornaments in the males of many species.

Species / period	D	N
<i>Chrysotus monochaetus</i>	1/	-
<i>Chrysotus pulchellus</i>	1/	-
<i>Chrysotus suavis</i>	3/23	-
<i>Dolichopus argyrotarsis</i>	1/2	-
<i>Dolichopus brevipennis</i>	43/21	-
<i>Dolichopus pennatus</i>	3/1	-
<i>Dolichopus plumipes</i>	2/1	-
<i>Dolichopus subpennatus</i>	16/7	-
<i>Dolichopus unguatus</i>	324/67	/6
<i>Hercostomus celer</i>	-	/1
<i>Nematoproctus praeseclusus</i>	4/17	/1
<i>Rhaphium fractum</i>	3/2	/1
<i>Rhaphium laticorne</i>	5/2	/1
<i>Rhaphium nasutum</i>	1/2	/1
<i>Rhaphium rivale</i>	17/9	-

Table 3. List of dolichopodid species, caught during the daytime (D) and the night (N) by means of white water traps during a two day period on a riverbank of the Ourthe at Noiseux (Belgium) (males/females).

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3. M. C. VERSTRAETEN présente pour le Dr M. LECLERCQ, excusé, la communication suivante.

Présence de
Hybomitra nitidifrons confiformis Chvala et Moucha, 1971,
 et de deux autres espèces boréales
 d'**Hybomitra** en Belgique

Hybomitra nitidifrons confiformis CHVALA et MOUCHA, 1971, est une sous-espèce européenne qui a été trouvée dans la province de Liège: Barrage d'Eupen, ♀, 20.VI.1965 (M. LECLERCQ) et dans la province de Luxembourg: Bodange (Fauvillers), ♀, 30.VI.1975; Champlon, les Aunays, ♀, 19.V.1986 (Coll. F.A.Gx.). Elle est connue dans le Nord, le Centre et l'Est de l'Europe: Scandinavie (Suède et Finlande), Russie européenne jusqu'à l'Oural et les environs de Sverdlosk, Tchécoslovaquie, Allemagne et l'Est de la Belgique.

L'autre sous-espèce, *nitidifrons nitidifrons* (SZILADY, 1914) est asiatique, elle est connue de la Sibérie, Mongolie, Oussouri, N.E. de la Chine (Mandchourie), Corée, au Japon (Honsu).

Les deux autres espèces boréales existant encore dans les Hautes-Fagnes en Belgique sont: *Hybomitra kaurii* CHVALA et LYNEBORG, 1970, et *Hybomitra arpadii* (SZILADY, 1923), cette dernière étant holarctique (Nord de l'Asie, de l'Europe et de l'Amérique).

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-