

2. Op verzoek van Dhr. K. DECLEER leest de secretaris de volgende mededeling.

Sphaerophoria chongjini Bankowska, 1964
(Diptera, Syrphidae)
recorded for the first time in Belgium
and its distribution in Europe

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First record for Belgium

On 2.VII.1987 two males were captured by sweepnetting at Heure-en-Famenne (Prov. Namur, UTM: FR67) in the nature reserve « Jalna ». Both specimens were caught along a sunny woodland edge with tall grasses and lots of flowering *Heracleum sphondylium*. The area consists of both wet and dry, slightly calcareous grasslands of high biological interest, surrounded by deciduous forests and, to a lesser extent, spruce plantations.

Identification

Identification was possible with VAN DER GOOT (1986) by examination of the terminalia. In addition our specimens were compared with material from Japan, most kindly provided by J. A. W. LUCAS (Netherlands). As the male terminalia are only rudimentally depicted in VAN DER GOOT (1986), we made some drawings of one of our specimens, hoping they can be of help in any future identification of the species (figure 1). The yellow bands on the tergites are strikingly broad. The black areas on tergites 3, 4 and 5 are only poorly developed. Although in most individuals light colours dominate, SKUFJIN (1980) states that, darker specimens are sometimes found. This was also confirmed by LUCAS (pers. comm.). In addition our specimens have only tarsus III darkened, the hairs on the scutellum are anteriorly yellow and posteriorly black and on the face there is a faint brown stripe. Coloration may not be a good distinguishing character in all cases as SKUFJIN (1980) mentions specimens with almost entirely dark hind femora and 3/4 dark fore and mid femora. The shape of the male terminalia, however, should provide a reliable character.

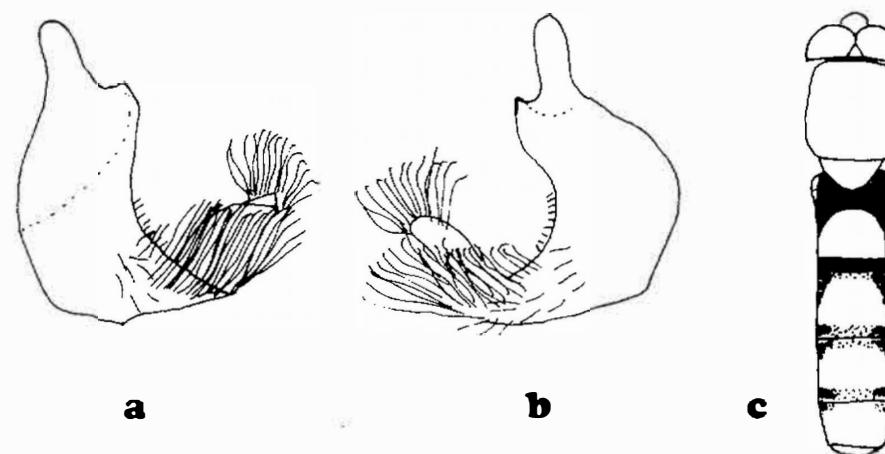


Fig. 1: a,b: male terminalia, lateral view, right part (a) and left part (b). c: colour pattern on abdomen (schematic).

Distribution

Sphaerophoria chongjini is distributed all over the palaeartic area, from south to north and from east to west. The species was first described by BANKOWSKA (1964) on the basis of material from North Korea (near the city of Chongjin) and the Primorskiy Krai (U.R.S.S.). Until recently it was believed the species mainly had an eastern palaeartic distribution. In 1971 VAN DER GOOT and LUCAS collected the species in Japan on the island of Hokkaido and SKUFJIN (1980) reported the species from different Asian localities in the Primorskiy Krai, Eastern Siberia, but also from the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. In 1969 *S. chongjini* turned up for the first time in Western Europe in the Netherlands (LUCAS, 1981). It has been recorded from different other countries since. All European records of *S. chongjini* known to the author are summarised below. Figure 2 provides a provisional distribution map of the species in Europe.

Sweden (BARTSCH pers. comm.): 14.V.1988, 1♂: sunny, windsheltered woodland edge near the lake « Mälaren » in Upplands-Bro. The species was sitting on grass. At the edge there was flowering *Ribes alpinum*, *Prunus padus* and *Taraxacum* spec. (leg. + coll. H. BARTSCH, det. C. CLAUSSEN); 16.VII.1988, 1♂: sunning on the leaves of *Scambus nigra* in a garden at Järfälla, Uppland at 9.00 A.M. (leg. + coll. H. BARTSCH, det. C. CLAUSSEN).

Finland (LUCAS pers. comm.): 6.VII.1987, 1♂, Ivalo (leg. + coll. J. A. W. LUCAS, det. C. CLAUSSEN).

Netherlands (LUCAS 1981 and pers. comm.): 30.VII.1969, 1♂, Bunde, province of Zuid-Limburg (leg. J. LUCAS, det. P. GOEDLIN): woodland edge (Bunder Bos) with lots of flowers and at least partly humid.

Belgium: see above.

West Germany (GOEDLIN pers. comm., CLAUSSEN pers. comm.): 1956, 1♂: about 10km from Basel and the Swiss border (leg. KAISER, det. P. GOEDLIN); 2.VII.1987, 1♂: Muggensturm/Rastatt Steinhart, Baden-Württemberg (leg. D. DOZKAI, det. C. CLAUSSEN).

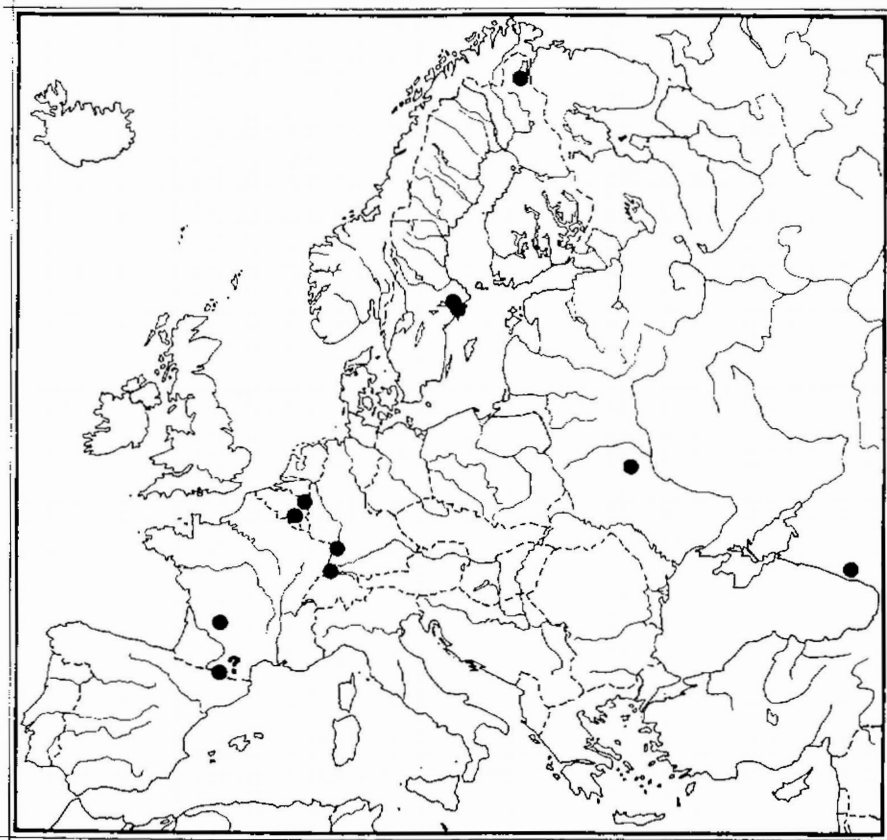


Fig. 2: Provisional distribution map of *S. chongjini* in Europe.

France (SPEIGHT 1988 and pers. comm., GOEDLIN pers. comm.): VI: Dordogne, dry grassland/scrub on permanent pasture among sparse vegetation (leg. + det. M. SPEIGHT); end of last century, 2♂♂: French Pyrenees (coll. Museum of Natural History, Paris; det. P. GOEDLIN).

USSR (SKUFJIN 1980): Ukraine, Korostyshev (Zhitomir District); North Caucasus, several localities.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the persons who kindly provided unpublished records or valuable references: H. BARTSCH (S), C. CLAUSSEN (BRD), P. GOEDLIN (CH), J. A. W. LUCAS (NL), M. C. D. SPEIGHT (IRL), V. S. VANDER GOOT (NL) and L. VERLINDEN (B.) (alphabetical order). We are much indebted to L. VERLINDEN and J. A. W. LUCAS for their comments on the text.

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Recension/Recensie

VALA, J.-C., 1989. - *Faune de France et Régions limitrophes -72- Diptères Sciomyzidae Euro-Méditerranéens*. Fédération Française des Sciences Naturelles, 57 rue Cuvier, F-75231 Paris Cédex 05. Imprimerie Louis Jean, BP 87, F-05002 Gap.

Commencé en 1979, cet ouvrage concerne les Sciomyzides: taxonomie, morphologie, répartition géographique, biologie, écologie au sens moderne. L'iconographie est remarquable: 124 figures, 26 cartes, 9 planches h.t. La préface est due au Dr L. KNUTSON, Directeur du Biosystematics and Beneficial Insects Institute, U.S.D.A.

Cette synthèse est le résultat du travail acharné de Jean-Claude VALA et des échanges indispensables avec les différents diptéristes spécialisés internationaux. Elle fait découvrir la confiance et la coopération scientifique. C'est une étude parfaite.

La promesse se maintient de pouvoir utiliser comme moyen complémentaire de lutte biologique ces Sciomyzides malacophages contre les Trématodes parasites de l'homme et des animaux: distomes (douves du foie) et schistosomes (bilharzioses). Ces mouches sont utiles et elles ne peuvent être accusées d'aucune nuisance. C'est un bel exemple d'évolution du comportement nutritionnel des insectes prédateurs - parasitoïdes.

Cette synthèse régionale est une remarquable contribution pour développer la connaissance globale d'un groupe biologique bien choisi.

M. LECLERCQ