

1. M. M. ROUARD présente la communication suivante.

Coléoptère Cerambycidae:

Exocentrus adpersus MULSANT: Chimay (Hainaut), "Bois Robert", 3 exemplaires obtenus par mise en élevage de branches de *Prunus cerasus* L.: e.l.: 28.VII, 1.VIII et 4.VIII.1991.

Le cycle de développement de cette espèce est certainement de deux années au moins puisque le bois dans lequel se sont développés ces 3 exemplaires est isolé dans un endroit clos depuis 2 ans.

Lépidoptère Sphingidae:

Acherontia atropos L.: Dailly (Namur), 24.VIII.1991, 6 chenilles sur plants de pomme de terre (leg. M. PAQUET).

2. Op verzoek van Dhr. ALDERWEIRELDT en AUKÉMA leest de secretaris de volgende mededeling.

**Scolopostethus puberulus Horváth, 1887 (Heteroptera, Lygaeidae)
new to the Belgian fauna,
with a review of its distribution in the Benelux**

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Introduction

BOSMANS (1978) summarized the knowledge on the faunistics and distribution of the bug family Lygaeidae in Belgium, including the genus *Scolopostethus* FIEBER. Uptil then, five species were known from our country, namely *S. affinis* (SCHILLING), *S. decoratus* (HAHN), *S. pictus* (SCHILLING), *S. pilosus* (REUTER) and *S. thomsoni* (REUTER). Most of the species of this genus, especially *S. affinis*, *S. decoratus* and *S. thomsoni*, are common and widespread in Belgium, The Netherlands and the GD-Luxemburg, and they can be found in many different habitats (AUKÉMA, 1989; BOSMANS, 1978; REICHLING, in litt. 1981; own observations).

Recently a sixth species of *Scolopostethus* could be added to the Belgian list of Lygaeidae, namely *Scolopostethus puberulus* HORVÁTH, 1887. One macropterous female was collected by hand in the north-east of Belgium (province of Limburg). *S. puberulus* can be distinguished from the other representatives of the genus by the long rostrum which reaches the hind coxae, the dense pubescence, the colouration of the antennae (segment 1 and 2 pale, segment 3 and 4 strikingly black) and the typical parallel-sided habitus (cf. illustrations in WAGNER, 1966). Bra-

chypterous specimens, which are more common, are besides this distinguished by the relatively large membranous part of the fore wings. In the past, especially macropterous *S. puberulus* might have been confused with *S. thomsoni*.

Scolopostethus puberulus, new to the Belgian fauna

The Belgian specimen (1♀ macropterous) was collected on March 9th, 1991 in Bocholt (province of Limburg) more precisely in the State Nature Reserve 'Lozerheide'. This reserve is situated in between two important channels, namely 'de Willemsvaart' and 'het Kempisch kanaal'. U.T.M.-grid coordinates (European Invertebrate Survey, 10 x 10 km squares) of the site are FS77.

The Nature Reserve 'Lozerheide' was originally used in extensive agriculture and had the function of hayfield. Later, several ponds were created which were used for commercial rearing of fish. This activity was of course stopped the moment the area was protected by the Belgian Government.

Habitat preference and biology

The Belgian specimen was collected under litter of reed plants along a steep-sloped pond. In the close vicinity of this site, a variety of different habitat types are present: small woodland areas (deciduous and coniferous), wet hayfields, reed marshes, bushes.

The preference of *S. puberulus* for damp and humid places is confirmed by literature data. STICHEL (1957-1962) mentions damp situations and peat-moors as the type habitat of this species. This is in agreement with WAGNER (1966) who adds: especially in *Sphagnum* bogs.

Details on the life cycle and biology of *Scolopostethus*-species are very scarce. It is however certain that, in our area, *Scolopostethus puberulus* overwinters in the adult stage. This is confirmed by this capture early in March and by WAGNER (1966).

Distribution

Scolopostethus puberulus is only known from Europe. Records however are known from many countries, all over Europe. STICHEL (1957-1962) and WAGNER (1966) mention its occurrence in Austria, the Baltic region, England (up to Scotland), France, Germany, Hungary, The Netherlands, Roumania, Tsjechoslovakia and West-Russia. SLATER (1964) added Poland to the list. More recent literature data report on captures of *S. puberulus* from Bulgaria, Greece and Italy (JOSIFOV, 1986), Jugoslavia (Slovenia, GOGALA & GOGALA, 1986), Denmark and Sweden (COULIANOS & OSSIANNILSON, 1976). REICHLING (1985) found it in the GD-Luxemburg as well.

The distribution of *S. puberulus* in the Benelux is shown in Fig. 1. This map illustrates that its discovery in the north-east of Belgium is not surprising at all, because it was known to occur in the extreme south-east of The Netherlands (Fig. 1). In The Netherlands, it is a widespread but rare species known from 20 U.T.M. 10 x 10 km squares in six different provinces (Fig. 1). It was however never captured in the north of this country.

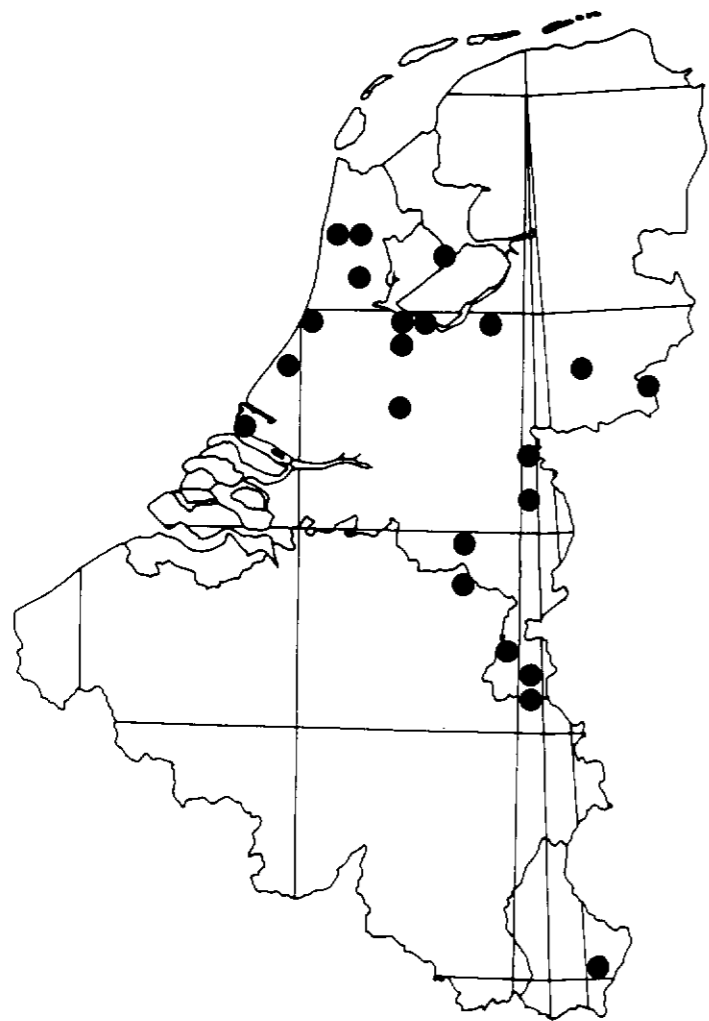


Fig. 1. Distribution of *Scolopostethus puberulus* HORVÁTH, 1887 in the Benelux.

The distribution pattern of *S. puberulus* given in Fig. 1 and its occurrence in neighbouring countries (e.g. France, Germany and England), suggest that more captures in Belgium are very probable in the future. Fig. 1 thus illustrates the lack of knowledge of this insect group in Belgium. However, careful identification of specimens remains necessary in the future in order to avoid further confusion of macropterous individuals with the very similar and common *S. thomsoni*.

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3. Dhr. G. HAGHEBAERT doet de volgende mededeling.

Nieuwe adventieve Coleoptera uit België

door Guy HAGHEBAERT

Dermestes carnivorus FABRICIUS, 1775 (Dermestidae) Belg. n. sp. (import)

Locatie: Oostende, centrum, 1♂ & 1♀, 1.X.1982 (leg. G. HAGHEBAERT).

Verspreiding: Noord en Zuid Amerika, India, Europa.

Bespreking: De Belgische exemplaren werden gevonden in een schelpenwinkel die materiaal invoerd vanuit alle continenten. De herkomst van deze specimens is dus niet te achterhalen! Als begeleidende soort vonden we zes exemplaren van *Ptinus tectus* BOIELDIEU, 1856. In Nederland werden larven gevonden van *D. carnivorus* in balen verse tabak afkomstig uit Cuba. Adulten werden gevonden in een Londens warenhuis tussen cacao uit Costa Rica. Deze soort is regelmatig ingevoerd in Europa vanuit de U.S.A. (HINTON, 1945).

Cryptomorpha desjardinsi (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1844) (Silvanidae) Belg. n. sp. (import)

Locatie: Hamme St. Anna, 1 ex., 6.X.1989 (leg. R. PLETINCK).

Verspreiding: cosmopoliet.

Bespreking: Eerste Europese vondst: Hamburg, 1911, tussen bananen (FRANCK, 1934). Resent in Nederland ontdekt te Zandbommel (1982 & 1983) tussen wortels van cocospalmen. In deze situatie waren de imagos vele maanden actief doch was er geen schade toegebracht aan de planten. Waarschijnlijk leeft deze