

rons de Malmedy. Les exemplaires provenant de cette localité paraissent généralement plus grands (15 mm) que ceux issus d'autres localités belges. Quelques individus présentaient l'abdomen bleu tandis qu'un spécimen offrait des sternites orange.

5. Dhr. L. INT PANIS doet de volgende mededeling.

***Ablabesmyia longistyla* FITTKAU, 1962**
(Diptera: Chironomidae),
new for the Belgian fauna

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Three *Ablabesmyia* species are known from Europe (FITTKAU, 1962; ASHE & CRANSTON, 1990), i.e. *A. monilis* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *A. phatta* (EGGER, 1863) and *A. longistyla* FITTKAU, 1962. They are all widespread and common. However, only the first two species are mentioned in literature on Belgian Chironomidae (GODDEERIS & BEHEN, 1991). During an investigation on spatial distribution of chironomid larvae in clay pits at Niel (Province of Antwerp, Belgium) the first author sampled larvae and reared adults of *A. longistyla*. Furthermore, the species does not appear to be rare in Belgium, as it was quite recently collected by the second author at several places in the country.

The identification of the adults and larvae is based on the following diagnoses:

Adult: A species of the genus *Ablabesmyia* JOHANNSEN, 1905 (cf MURRAY & FITTKAU, 1989) with the following characteristics: Forelegs with a very weak beard. Gonostylus longer than gonocoxite. Two strong dorsal setae on gonocoxite. Dorsal appendage (Fig. 1a) of hypopygium rod-shaped with several slender and a few claw-shaped setae in the distal half. Ventral appendage (Fig. 1b) straight and conical in dorsal view, longer than dorsal appendage by almost one third.

Larva (4th instar): A species of the genus *Ablabesmyia* JOHANNSEN, 1905 (cf FITTKAU & ROBACK, 1983) with the following characteristics: Two of the smaller claws of each posterior parapod dark coloured. Basal segment of the maxillary palp subdivided into four rings.

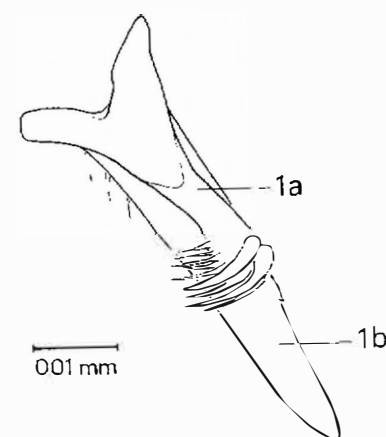


Fig.1. *A. longistyla*: hypopygium appendages in dorsal view. 1a: dorsal appendage; 1b: ventral appendage.

Belgian localities:

Niel (Prov. Antwerp), eutrophic pond at Waelenhoek: larvae sampled in III, IV, XI, XII.1991 and II, III, V.1992; adults reared.

Virelles (Prov. Hainaut), Lac de Virelles (eutrophic): reared adults from sample 28.XI.1984.

Gastuche (Prov. Brabant), near Marais de Laurensart: handnet adults 23.V.1989.

Neervelp (Prov. Brabant), eutrophic fish pond: reared adult from macrophyte sample 4.VIII.1982.

St. Agatha Rode (Prov. Brabant), near Rodebos ponds: handnet adults 8.V.1989.

Sorée (Prov. Namur): adults 1989.

Remarks: *A. longistyla* is known to be a eurytopic species mainly from standing waters (MOLLER PILLOT & BUSKENS, 1990).

In the Niel pond, *A. longistyla* has been found together with *A. monilis*. Both species were restricted to the oxygenated shallow littoral zone. *A. longistyla* has only been observed there on soft sediments with low organic carbon contents and on stones. *A. monilis* has been found on sediments with higher carbon contents. However, this possible habitat segregation requires confirmation! MOLLER PILLOT & BUSKENS (1990) mention a slight preference of *A. longistyla* for organic instead of mineral bottoms, but they suppose rather high oxygen requirements for this species (cf also FITTKAU, 1962).

The length of the dorsal versus ventral appendage of the hypopygium is a diagnostic character in *A. longistyla*: the length of the dorsal appendage is almost two thirds of the length of the ventral one. However, the dorsal appendage may look shorter in dorsal view because it is more or less curled upwards (Fig. 1).

Furthermore, some characters, not mentioned in literature, were observed in the ventral appendage: its base bears several weak setae and a small but pronounced lateral spine is often present on the appendage body (Fig. 1).

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Spring densities of Ground Beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) in cultivated fields

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Summary

The density of Carabidae present in a winter wheat field and in a stubble field was determined in April with the quadrat method. Fourteen species were caught which were principally small spring breeders. The density varied between 16 and 33 individuals/m² according to field and proximity of the field edges. Two species were the most abundant, *Bembidion lampros* (HERBST) and *Asaphidion flavipes* (L.), with respectively 29.8 to 49% and 32 to 38% of the total density. Aggregation of total carabids was only detected by means of a variance/mean ratio index in the stubble field, probably because of the presence of small patches of organic matter there.

Résumé

La densité des Carabidae (Coleoptera) dans un champs d'escourgeon et dans un champs encore recouvert des chaumes de la précédente culture a été déterminée au début du mois d'avril en utilisant la méthode des quadrats. Quatorze espèces ont été récoltées parmi lesquelles principalement des reproducteurs de printemps de petite taille. La densité maximale a varié entre 16 et 33 individus par m² en fonction du champ et de la proximité des bordures. Deux espèces ont été principalement capturées. Il s'agit de *Bembidion lampros* et de *Asaphidion flavipes* constituant respectivement de 29,8 à 49% et de 32 à 38% de la densité totale. L'utilisation d'un test d'agrégation basé sur le rapport variance/moyenne a montré que la répartition des Carabidae était aléatoire dans le champ d'escourgeon alors qu'une agrégation a été mise en évidence dans le champs recouvert de chaumes probablement en relation avec la répartition hétérogène de la matière organique.