New Records of Norwegian Sciomyzidae (Diptera)

LITA GREVE AND BJØRN ØKLAND


Records of 21 species of the family Sciomyzidae are given. Pelidnoptera fuscipennis (Meigen, 1830), Antichaeta atriseta (Loew, 1849) and Antichaeta brevipennis (Zetterstedt, 1846) are recorded for the first time from Norway. Several species hitherto recorded from few localities in Norway are probably common in the country.


Bjørn Økland, Nordre Hammer gård, N-1473 Skårer, Norway.

Rozkošný (1984) published a comprehensive study on the Norwegian Sciomyzidae in the fourteenth Fauna Entomologica Scandinavica volume. This survey included material up to 1984 from all major Norwegian museums of natural history. Still, only 47 species are recorded from Norway, compared to 78 in neighbouring Sweden, 71 species in Finland and 67 in Denmark (Rozkošný; Rozkosny & Greve, 1984). There are also comparatively few provincial records from Norway.

Thus, the present publication is based on the identification of 373 specimens belonging to 21 species of Sciomyzidae. Three species, Pelidnoptera fuscipennis (Meigen, 1830), Antichaeta atriseta (Loew, 1849) and Antichaeta brevipennis (Zetterstedt, 1846), are new to the Norwegian fauna. Several of the species have been recorded from few localities in Norway. However, some of these species are not rare in the country, but they have probably been overlooked by collectors, or not looked after at all. The material is either deposited in ZMO (Zoological Museum, University of Oslo), in The Museum, Trondheim, or in the ZMB (Zoological Museum, University of Bergen).

Since the Sciomyzidae ought to be better investigated in Norway, we encourage our fellow entomologists to collect them to learn more of the distribution of the different species. Rozkošný (1984) in his introduction gives a good description of the flies belonging to this family.

The distributional records follow the revised Strand system (Økland, 1981).

MATERIAL

Pelidnoptera fuscipennis (Meigen, 1830)
New records: TEI 1129 Kviteseid: Kviteseid EIS 17 Light trap, 23—27 June 1988 2♀♀, 11—20 July 1988 1♂♂ (ZMB). P. fuscipennis is new to the fauna of Norway. This species is the first of the genus recorded from Norway. The trap was placed near a small stream in a mixed forest. The species is distributed in southern Fennoscandia, but is not common (Rozkošný, 1984). The biology of the Fennoscandian species of Pelidnoptera are virtually unknown.

Colobaea bifasciella (Fallén, 1820)

C. bifasciella has only been recorded once from Norway; from Nordseter near Lillehammer in southern Oppland province. It is the only species of the genus known from Norway. C. bifasciella has a characteristic wing pattern and is thus easy to recognize despite the small size. The species is fairly rare in the Fennoscandia and Denmark (Rozkošný, 1984).

Pherbellia albocostata (Fallén, 1820)
Pherbellia albocostata is apparently a common species in most parts of Norway. Specimens have been caught from May to August. Rozkosny (1984) reports P. albocostata from mesic woods. Our material is from both deciduous and coniferous woods.

P. dubia (Fallén, 1820)

P. dubia can occur in fairly high number of specimens. 37 specimens were collected in a Malaise trap in a garden in a suburb of Bergen. The Malaise trap at Mjølffjell was at approx. 700 m a s l. The male from Vollane was taken from a net of the spider Araneus umbraticus.

Pherbellia griseola (Fallén, 1820)

P. griseola is reported as rather common and widespread in Fennoscandia and Denmark by Rozkosny (1984).

Pherbellia pallidiventris (Fallén, 1820)

Rozkosny (1984) assumed that P. pallidiventris was rather widespread in Norway, and the new records confirm this. Specimens have been caught in July and August. Localities varied from rich deciduous forests to birch forest at approximately 650 m a s l. The male from Vollane was taken from a net of the spider Araneus umbraticus.

Pherbellia rozkosnyi Verbeke, 1967

The male was caught in Malaise trap in a garden. Probably a rare species, but earlier recorded twice from Hordaland province (Greve & Rozkosny, 1981).

Pherbellia schoenherri (Fallén, 1826)
A widespread and common species easily recognized on the characteristic wing pattern. Specimens were collected from May until September. Rozkošný (1984) refers to very early collecting dates which indicate overwintering in the adult stage, and one record 6 March confirms this view.

**Antichaeta atriseta** (Loew, 1849)

*A. atriseta* is new to the fauna of Norway, and as for *A. brevipennis* (see below) this is the first time the genus is recorded from Norway. The light trap was placed near a small stream in a mixed forest. Rozkošný (1984) considers *A. atriseta* a rare European species like some of the other species belonging to the genus **Antichaeta**.

**Antichaeta brevipennis** (Zetterstedt, 1846)

*A. brevipennis* is new to the fauna of Norway. Together with *A. atriseta* (see above) this is the first time the genus is recorded from Norway. The Malaise trap at Tofte was run from 13 May to 1 Sept. 1985. It was emptied 6 times, but *A. brevipennis* was only collected between 17 June and 8 August. The species is distributed in southern Fennoscandia (Rozkošný, 1984). Tofte in Hurum is a rich deciduous forest.

**Dichetophora finlandica** Verbeke, 1964

A rare species in Norway. In addition to the locality mentioned by Rozkošný (1984) from Akershus (cf. Knutson & Berg, 1971), another locality from SFI is included by Rozkosny in his provincial lists. This male was netted in Vassbygda, Aurland community.

Thus, the species seems widely scattered, and apparently rare in Norway.

**Ectinocera borealis** Zetterstedt, 1838
New records: HOI 1935 Voss: Mjølfjell 32VLN 864317 EIS 41 Malaise trap 8 June—13 July 1985 670 m a.s.l 14 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀ (ZMB).


*E. borealis* has hitherto been recorded only from NTI and STI in Norway (Greve & Rozkošný, 1981). The new records are widely scattered in the country. The Malaise trap at Mjølfjell was situated in open terrain with some birch, pine and juniper. The trap was run from June to early October. It was emptied five times, but specimens were only found in the first period.

**Elgiva cucularia** (L. 1767)

*E. cucularia* has earlier been recorded from a few localities in AK and VE. Apparently it is common in South Eastern Norway. According to Rozkošný (1984) it is common in Denmark and the southern parts of Sweden. The Malaise trap at Østøya collected specimens most of the summer. Sampling terminated in September. A description of this locality was given by Greve & Midtgard (1986).

**Ilione albiseta** (Scopoli, 1763)

*I. albiseta* has been reported from the provinces Ø, Ak and R. In the other Scandinavian countries it is the most common and widespread species of the genus (Rozkošný, 1984), although the distribution is restricted to the southern parts of Finland, and to Umeå in Sweden.

**Ilione lineata** (Fallén, 1820)
New records: Ø 0111 Hvaler: Kirkeøy, Arekilen EIS 12 18 July 1987 1 ♀ 2 ♀♀ (ZMB). VE
I. lineata was recorded for the first time in Norway from Moutmarka in Vestfold province (Rozkoñý & Greve, 1984). In addition to the new records mentioned here, specimens have been collected twice from the Moutmarka locality. The distribution known hitherto in Norway seems restricted to the South Eastern part. In Sweden and Finland, I. lineata was also recorded from the northern parts.

Pherbina coryleti (Scopoli, 1763)
New records: AK 0201 Oslo: Østensjøvann EIS 198 2 July 1986 3 9 1 0 (ZMO). TEY 1005 Porsgrunn: Sandøy EIS 15 11 July 1986 4 9 1 0 (ZMB); HOY 1843 Os: Mobergvi EIS 30 27 June 1982 2 9 0 (ZMB); 1847 Askøy: Marikovane EIS 39 27 June 1982 2 9 1 0, Siglingevann 22 June 1982 2 9 0 0 (ZMB); 1853 Østerøy: Fitjahellen EIS 39 25 June 1982 1 0, Kupefossen 26 June 1982 1 0 (ZMB).

P. coryleti has been recorded from three provinces in Norway viz. AK, VE and RY & RI. According to Rozkoñý (1984) it is common in Denmark and in the southern and central parts of Sweden and Finland. Apparently, it is common in the southern parts of Norway. Specimens have been caught from late June until September. The localities are coastal marshy areas near lakes, — see also Rozkoñý (1984).

Renocera pallida (Fallén, 1820)

Rozkoñý (1984) reported only one record from Norway. The number of new records suggests that R. pallida might be common in Norway as it is in Sweden and Finland. Specimens have been caught from late May until August.

Renocera striata (Meigen, 1830)

R. striata has been recorded from a few places in northern Norway. These are the first records from Southern Norway. It is not common in Scandinavia (Rozkoñý, 1984).

Renocera strobili (Hendel, 1900)
New record: HEN 0429 Åmot: Rena N. EIS 55 17 July 1987 1 0 (ZMB).
Relatively rare, but widely recorded from the Nordic countries (Rozkoñý, 1984).

Sepedon sphegea (Fabricius, 1775)
New records: AK 0227 Fet: Hvalstjern EIS 29 5 June 1988 1 0 1 0 (ZMO). HEN 0302 Kongsvinger: Kongsvinger 15 June 1983 1 0 (ZMB). HEN 0429 Åmot: Rena N EIS 55 17 July 1987 1 0 1 0 (ZMB). VE 0923 Tjøme: Moutmarka S EIS 19 24 July 1982 1 0 (ZMB).

S. sphegea is a rather common species in South Eastern Norway (Rozkoñý, 1984), as well as in Denmark and parts of Fennoscandia.

Sepedon spinipes (Scopoli, 1763)
New records: Ø 0111 Hvaler: Tredalen EIS 12 17 May 1986 1 0 0 (ZMO); Arkelien 17 May 1986 1 0 (ZMO). AK 0201 Oslo: Østensjøvannet EIS 28 2 July 1986 1 0 (ZMO); 0213 Ski: Midtsjøvann 6 July 1983 1 0 2 0 (ZMB). VE 0922 Notterøy: Strendalsvann EIS 19 5 Sept. 1983 1 0 (ZMB); 0923 Tjøme: Kynna EIS 19 17 July 1983 9 0 5 (ZMB). TEY 1006 Skien: Limitjern EIS 18 15 June 1986 4 0 (ZMO).

S. spinipes has been recorded from a few
localities in AK and VE, and apparently it is fairly common in South Eastern Norway.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We are grateful to Arild Fjeldså, Sindre Li­gaard, Fred Midtgaard, Bjørn A. Sagvolden and John O. Solem who all collected parts of the material. We would also like to than Prof. Dr. R. Rozkošný, Brno, Czechoslovakia who verified the determination of *Antichaeta brevipennis*.

REFERENCES

Received 13 July 1988