Notiphila (Dichaeta) caudata Fallen, 1813 (Diptera, Ephydridae) in Norway

Article · January 2003

CITATIONS
0

READS
42

3 authors, including:

Lars Ove Hansen
University of Oslo
87 PUBLICATIONS 308 CITATIONS
 SEE PROFILE

Knut Rognes
University of Stavanger (UiS)
109 PUBLICATIONS 562 CITATIONS
 SEE PROFILE

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:

 Revealing the smaller hemipterans and their parasitoids (Insecta: Hemiptera, Hymenoptera) View project

All content following this page was uploaded by Lars Ove Hansen on 26 December 2014.
The user has requested enhancement of the downloaded file.
Notiphila (Dichaeta) caudata Fallén, 1813 (Diptera, Ephydridae) in Norway

Lita Greve, Lars Ove Hansen & Knut Rognes

INTRODUCTION

The family Ephydridae is well represented in Fennoscandia and Denmark. Hackman (1980) lists 105 species from Finland; Petersen (2001) records 86 species from Denmark and he indicates that several more are likely to occur. The family has not been surveyed in Norway recently, and Ottesen (1993) estimates only 50 species from the country.

The genus Notiphila can be recognised among other ephydrids on the three to four long, dorsal setae on the mid tibiae. N. caudata is a black fly, the arista with several distinct rays dorsally and the mouth-opening is large. It is placed in the subgenus Dichaeta, see Chandler (1998) and Petersen (2001), which differs externally from Notiphila s.s. in having two to three fairly short, robust facial setae on each side almost as stout as ocellars and verticals, while Notiphila s.s. has only several very fine setae. There is a distinct bend half way along the vein Radius 1. Males of N. caudata are at once distinguished by the very long, stout marginal setae on the fourth tergite, and the unusual upturned, conical fifth tergite (Dahl 1959, Drake 2001). The larvae are aquatic.

THE RECORDS


The malaise-trap run at the northern shore of lake Østensjøvann was situated only a few meters from the shore, while the trap at Manglerud was situated in a slope about 100 m from the edge. This part of lake Østensjøvann is a typical freshwater shore dominated by Phragmites communis together with other limnic shore plants (e.g. Iris, Typhae, Jun cus), and some alder forest (Alnus incana) as well. The records were mentioned by Hansen & Falck (2000). More information about the biology at lake Østensjøvann is given by Hansen & Falck (2000).
Rognes (1996; p. 273) mentions *N. caudata* from Norway with the abbreviation «VL» = Vestlandet (i.e. W Norway), and this refers to the record from Sandnes.

The material from Bergen was collected in an insect survey along the Haukás river during the summer 2003. A malaise trap, opened in late April and closed in late September, was situated close to the river approximately 75 m east of the location where the flies were netted, but no additional specimens were caught.

There are also two dry-mounted specimens, one male and one female, of *N. caudata* in Zoological Museum, University of Oslo. Both have tiny square, black labels, but without any information. This material has been examined by the senior author and the specimens are correctly determined.

**Acknowledgement.** We wish to thank Morten Falck, Oslo, for help during the field work at Østensjøvannet, and to Gudrun Bakkerud, Zoological Museum, University of Bergen, for her enthusiastic participating in all the field work during the Haukás-river insect survey. Furthermore thanks to Miljøvernadvdelinga, Bergen kommune for financial support to the investigation in the Haukás-river, and to Østensjøvannets venner, Oslo, for financial support in the survey at lake Østensjøvann.

**REFERENCES**


