

Some interesting captures of Muscidae (Dipt.) from Norway

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Detailed records are given for 31 species of muscid flies, of which 16 seem not to have been previously reported from Norway. Eight males of *Spilogona setulosa* Ringdahl, 1941 have been captured in the mountains of Rogaland. Its terminalia are figured. The Nearctic, strongly synanthropic fly, *Ophyra aenescens* (Wiedemann, 1830) is recorded from localities in Western Norway.

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Among muscid flies which I have recently collected or received as gift are several species which appear not previously, or only rarely reported from Norway. Detailed records for these species are given below. The way of presentation follows previous papers (e.g. Rognes 1980). All specimens are in my private collection except for a few which have been deposited at the British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH below). The sequence of genera follows Pont (1975). For information on distribution of most species outside Norway the reader is referred to Ringdahl (1952, 1954a, 1956, 1958), Hennig (1955–1964), Michelsen (1977), and Hockett (1965). Identifications follow the works of Sabrosky (1949), Ringdahl (1954a, 1956), Hennig (1955–1964), Hockett (1965), Ackland & Pont (1966), Fonseca (1968) and Gregor (1974).

I have included a few records of Norwegian specimens in the possession of BMNH and the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa (CNC below) on the basis of information passed on to me by A.C. Pont (in litt. 21 Jan. 1981).

Achanthiptera rohrelliformis (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

— Rogaland: Ry: Klepp, Øksnevad, EIS 7, 1 ♀, 1 Sept. 1979, T. Kloster.

Previously reported by Siebke (1877: 127, as *Ant-homyza inanis* Fall.) from Østfold (Sarpsborg).

Polietes steinii (Ringdahl, 1913)

— Akershus: AK: Oslo, Bygdøy, EIS 28, 1 ♀, 25 June 1979.

This is a rare species known only from Sweden (Ringdahl 1952, 1958), Leningrad area, England (Hennig 1963: 915; Fonseca 1968), Denmark and Japan (Michelsen 1977). New to Norway.

Orthellia viridescens (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)

— Akershus: AK: Bærum, Steinshøgda, EIS 28, 1 ♀, 29 July 1977.

It is to be noted that *O. viridescens* (R.-D.) equals *O. cornicina* auct. nec (Fabricius, 1781) (Michelsen 1977, 1979).

Siebke's (1877: 97) material of *Lucilia cornicina* Fabr. (= *caesarion* Meigen), which I have examined (Rognes 1980), includes a mixture of species (*L. bufonivora* Moniez, *L. silvarum* Meigen and *O. cornicina* Fabricius) but no true *viridescens*. It might, however, be found among material reported from Norway by Zetterstedt (1838: 655) and Bidenkap (1892: 238; 1901: 59). New to Norway.

Morellia simplex (Loew, 1857)

— Buskerud: Bø: Drammen, Drammen EIS 28, 1 ♀, 31 July 1979. — Rogaland: Ry: Sandnes, Selvikvåg, EIS 7, 1 ♀ 8 June 1978; Stavanger, Krossberg, EIS 7, 1 ♀ 15 July 1977. — Møre og Romsdal: MRi: Rauma, Lerheim, EIS 77, 1 ♂ 29 July 1978.

The female from Krossberg has a prominent hair at the front end of beret on right and left hypopleuron, cf. key in Hennig (1964: 964–965).

Strand (1914:323) has reported a female specimen from «Hvalørne» (Østfold: Ø: Hvaler). The locality name is repeated by Hennig (1964: 975, «Kvalørne: DEI»).

Ophyra aenescens (Wiedemann, 1830)

— Rogaland: Ry: Stavanger, Stavanger (center of city), EIS 7, 3 ♂ ♂ 8 Sept. 1980; Tasta (refuse depot), EIS 7, 12 ♂ ♂ 2 ♀ ♀ 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (in cop.) 1 Aug. 1980; 2 ♂ ♂ 2 ♀ ♀ 1 Aug. 1980, BMNH. — Hordaland: HOy: Bergen (Fana), Rådål — Stend, EIS 30, 1 ♂ 25 July 1980; 8 ♂ ♂ 26 July 1980; 1 ♂ 26 July 1980, BMNH; Stend (refuse depot), EIS 30, 30 ♂ ♂ 30 ♀ ♀ 26 July 1980; 3 ♂ ♂ 3 ♀ ♀ 26 July 1980, BMNH.

This strongly synanthropic species of Nearctic origin was first recorded from Europe in 1964 but

- is now remarkably widespread (for the most recent review, see Michelsen 1975). Pont (in litt.) reports it from Italy, Austria, W. Germany, Denmark, Spain, Canary Is., Malta, ?France, Czechoslovakia. The records from Norway are the northernmost known.
- Most of the specimens from Norway were caught at the main garbage dumps for the cities of Bergen and Stavanger, respectively, where the species was the most abundant one together with *Protophormia terraenovae* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830) (Calliphoridae). The few specimens from the city-center of Stavanger were caught in the street within 50 m from two large restaurants. The specimens from between Rådalen and Stend were taken on *Angelica* flowers within a distance of 1 km from the refuse depot at Stend, south of the city of Bergen. New to Norway.
- Hydrotaea albipuncta* (Zetterstedt, 1845)
— Rogaland: Ry: Stavanger, Krossberg, EIS 7, 1 ♂ 27 May 1978; Nordre Sunde, EIS 7, 1 ♀ 15 July 1977.
The female specimen lacks the blackish shine around the front ocellus (cf. Fonseca 1968: 34). New to Norway.
- Hydrotaea borussica* Stein, 1899
— Vestfold: VE: Hof, Thorrud, EIS 28, 1 ♂ 28 July 1979. — Telemark: TEi: Sauherad, Nordagutu, EIS 18, 1 ♂ 26 July 1979; Kviteseid, Kviteseid, EIS 17, 1 ♂ 29 June 1980.
This species has previously been reported from Norway only by Hennig (1962: 716, «... , Norwegen (ein wahrscheinlich hierhergehöriges ♀ ohne genaueren Fundort im ZMB) ... »).
- Hydrotaea cyrtoneurina* (Zetterstedt, 1845)
— Telemark: TEi: Tokke, Dalen, EIS 16, 1 ♂ 30 June 1980. New to Norway.
- Hydrotaea militaris* (Meigen, 1826)
— Telemark: TEi: Kviteseid, Skredtveit, EIS 17, 1 ♂ 23 June 1980; Lislestøl (Vråvatn), EIS 17, 1 ♂ 24 June 1980; Skredi, EIS 17, 1 ♂ 2 July 1980; Tokke, Dalen, EIS 16, 28 June 1980, K. & T. Rognes.
This species has previously been recorded in Norway from «Trondheimstrakten» (probably Sør-Trøndelag) and Hjerkin (Oppland: Dovre) (Ringdahl 1944a, 1954b).
- Hydrotaea pilitibia* Stein, 1916
— Sogn og Fjordane: SFi: Gloppen, Sandane (Austrheimstølen), EIS 68, 1 ♀ 1 Aug. 1978.
The specimen was caught at about 550 m a.s.l. a little below the tree-line in mixed woodland with *Betula sp.* and *Pinus sylvestris*.
In the Palearctic region this species is known from a few localities in Sweden and Finland (Hennig 1962: 742), Scotland (Fonseca 1968), USSR (Ivanov region, Murmansk), Austria, Switzerland (Pont in litt.). It is widely distributed in the north of North America (Huckett 1965). New to Norway.
- Hydrotaea similis* Meade, 1887
— Akershus: AK: Oslo, Sognsvatn, EIS 28, 1 ♀ 21 June 1979. — Rogaland: Ry: Bjerkreim, Eik (Ørsdalen), EIS 7, 1 ♀ 31 Aug. 1979. I have also one record from Denmark, East Jutland, Riis Skov, 1 ♂ 6 July 1979, A. & K. Rognes.
The first Norwegian specimen was caught by Pont (1971: 119) near Steinkjer, Nord-Trøndelag.
- Phaonia consobrina* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
— Akershus: AK: Oslo, Sørkedalen, EIS 36, 1 ♀ 22 June 1979. — Oppland: On: Lom, Galdhøpiggen, EIS 61, 1 ♀ 2—4 July 1969, G.C. & D.M. Wood, CNC. — Sør-Trøndelag: STi: Oppdal, Kongsvoll 1000—1500 m a.s.l., EIS 79, 2 ♀ ♀ 8—27 June 1967, J.E. & R.B. Benson, BMNH.
In Norway, *P. consobrina* has previously been reported from Oslo (Zetterstedt 1855: 4717, as *Aricia consobrina*) and from the northern part of the country (Nordland, Troms and Finnmark) (Strand 1906; Ringdahl 1928, 1944b).
- Phaonia erronea* (Schnabl, 1886)
— Hordaland: HOy: Bergen, Grønnestølen, EIS 30, 1 ♂ 19 July 1980.
A weak *p* seta is present on the left front tibia slightly below middle. New to Norway.
- Phaonia longicornis* Stein, 1916
— Vest-Agder: VAY: Kristiansand, Drange, EIS 2, 1 ♀ bred from pupa, emerged 23 April 1980, S. Svendsen; Stangenes, EIS 2, 1 ♀ 18 May 1980, S. Svendsen, BMNH; Flekkefjord, Rasvåg, EIS 4, 1 ♀ 3 June 1979.
This species is occurring only in Scandinavia, as far as is known. Localities are known from Sweden (Skåne, Småland, Jämtland) (Hennig 1963: 839) and Denmark (Bornholm) (Michelsen 1977). New to Norway.
- Phaonia mystica* (Meigen, 1826)
— Rogaland: Ry: Sandnes, Stølsvik, EIS 7, 1 ♂ 11 June 1980; Stavanger, Godalen, EIS 7, 1 ♂ 1 June 1980.
P. mystica has been reported from Sweden (Skåne) (Ringdahl 1954a), Finland (Regio aboënsis, Karelia australis) (Tiensuu 1935) (I have not been able to check whether his two Karelian localities are within the present boundaries of Finland), England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy (Hennig 1963: 847). New to Norway.
- Phaonia subfuscinervis* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
— Finnmark: Fn: Nesseby, Varangerbotn, EIS 176?, 1 ♀ 3 July 1977, I. & T. Nielsen; ?, Seiland, EIS 180?, 1 ♀ June 1934, D. Vesey-Fitzgerald, BMNH.
The species has previously been reported from Sogn og Fjordane (Myrdal, Turtagrø) (Ringdahl 1954b: 50) and Nord-Trøndelag («Suul, Kongsstue & Højjfeldbroe» in Verdal) (Zetterstedt 1845: 1489, as *Aricia subfuscinervis*). Otherwise it is known from Sweden, Finland, Scotland, Greenland (Hennig 1963: 876) and several localities in the northern part of North America (Huckett 1965: 320—321).
- Phaonia trigonalis* (Meigen, 1826)
— Telemark: TEi: Kviteseid, Skredi, EIS 17, 1 ♂ 22 June 1979.

- The specimen was caught on the trunk of a pine tree (*Pinus sylvestris*).
- Collin (1951) was the first to discover that *laeta* Fallén sensu auctt. contained two species now known by the names *pratensis* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 and *trigonalis* Meigen, 1826. Zetterstedt (1845: 1642), Bidentkap (1901: 66) and Ringdahl (1928: 13) reports «*laeta*» from localities in Northern Norway. Siebke (1877: 117) reports it also from Oslo. None of these specimens have been re-examined, however, so it is not known to which species they belong. *Aricia maculipennis* Storm, 1895: 238–239 was synonymized by Ringdahl (1944a: 82, 83) with «*laeta*». The only known specimen of Storm's species is now probably lost (Hennig 1963: 857). New to Norway.
- Helina anceps* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
— Telemark: TEi: Tokke, Lårdal, EIS 17, 1 ♂ 1 July 1980.
Previously reported by Siebke (1877: 119, as *Anthomyza anceps*) and Bidentkap (1892: 242, as *Spilogaster anceps*) from localities in Southern Norway.
- Helina atripes* (Meade, 1889)
— Akershus: AK: Bærum, Øverland, EIS 28, 1 ♂ 23 June 1979. — Telemark: TEy: Bamble, Bamble, EIS 11, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ 27 June 1979, Ø. Rognes.
The specimen from Øverland has three pairs of *post dc*, those from Bamble four. New to Norway.
- Helina consimilis* (Fallén, 1825)
— Vest-Agder: VAY: Flekkefjord, Rasvåg, EIS 4, 5 ♂ 1 ♀ 24 June 1978. — Rogaland: Ry: Bjerkreim, Eik (Ørdsalen), EIS 7, 1 ♂ 31 Aug. 1979; Stavanger, Sunde, EIS 7, 1 ♂ 1–15 Aug. 1979. The male from Sunde has a weak *p seta* on each fore tibia at middle. The female from Rasvåg has a strong *p seta* in that position.
H. consimilis has previously been reported from Norway by Zetterstedt (1838: 690, as *Anthomyza consimilis*) from between Alta and Kautokeino in Finnmark, but the single female specimen was later (Zetterstedt 1845: 1671, 1675) referred to *protuberans* (cf. also Siebke 1877: 120; Bidentkap 1901: 70). Bidentkap (1892: 245) has reported it (as *Limnophora consimilis* Fall.) from Vestfold and Ringdahl (1954b) from Sogn og Fjordane.
- Hebecnema nigricolor* (Fallén, 1825)
— Akershus: AK: Oslo, Bygdøy, EIS 28, 1 ♂ 25 June 1979. New to Norway.
- Mydaea anicula* (Zetterstedt, 1860)
— Rogaland: Ry: Sola, Haga (Hansaberget), EIS 7, 3 ♂ 7 June 1980. — Troms: TRi: Lyngen, Lyngen, EIS 163, 1 ♀ 24 Aug. 1969, ? leg., BMNH. — Finnmark: Fi: Alta, Alta, EIS 173, 1 ♀ 19 July 1969, G.C. & D.M. Wood, CNC.
Previous Norwegian records of this species are from Troms (Tromsø), Nordland (Narvik) (Ringdahl 1928: 20) and Sogn og Fjordane (Turtagrø) (Ringdahl 1954b).
- Mydaea obscurella* Malloch, 1921
— Telemark: TEi: Kviteseid, Skredtveit, EIS 17, 2 ♂ 23 June 1980.
Previously the species has been reported from Nordland (Narvik) by Ringdahl (1928: 44). Otherwise the species is known from Sweden (Torne Lappmark, Jämtland), Great Britain (Ringdahl 1951), Finland (Hennig 1956: 121), Scotland (Fonseca 1968: 42) and several localities in North America (Huckett 1965: 267–268). All the above reports from Europe have been made under the name *M. bengtssoni* Ringdahl, 1924.
- Mydaea setifemur* Ringdahl, 1924
— Akershus: AK: Oslo, Bygdøy, EIS 28, 1 ♂ 25 June 1979. — Telemark: TEi: Kviteseid, Skredtveit, EIS 17, 1 ♂ 23 June 1980; Vrådal, EIS 17, 1 ♂ 8 July 1980. New to Norway.
- Graphomya maculata* (Scopoli, 1763)
— Buskerud: Bø: Øvre Eiker, Burud, EIS 27, 1 ♂ 1 Aug. 1979; Kongsberg, Efteløt, EIS 27, 1 ♀ 6 Aug. 1979. — Telemark: TEi: Bø, Bø, EIS 18, 1 ♂ 25 July 1979. — Aust-Agder: AAy: Tvedestrand, Fiane, EIS 6, 1 ♂ 27 June 1979; Fjære, Fjære kirke, EIS 6, 1 ♂ 27 June 1979. — Vest-Agder: VAY: Lindesnes, Jørgenstad, EIS 1, 1 ♂ 22 July 1976, T. Nielsen.
It is not known whether the specimens reported by Ringdahl (1944b: 13) from Vest-Agder and Nordland (1 ♂ 1 ♀) belong to *maculata* or to *picta*, as Ringdahl (1954a: 19) only recognized one *Graphomya* species. Zetterstedt's records from Nord-Trøndelag («inter Kongsstue & Høijeldbro») in Verdal and Oslo (Zetterstedt 1845: 1356; 1849: 3276) and Siebke's (1877: 100) records from Østfold (Sarpsborg), Akershus (Enebakk) and Buskerud (Røyken) are probably also in need of revision.
- Graphomya picta* (Zetterstedt, 1855)
— Rogaland: Ry: Nærbo, Søylandsvatn, EIS 7, 3 ♂ 15 June 1978, T. Nielsen; Sandnes, Grave- ren, EIS 7, 1 ♂ 8 June 1980; Sola, Gimra, EIS 7, 1 ♀ 19 July 1979; Stavanger, Krossberg, EIS 7, 1 ♀ 3 Aug. 1980.
The female specimen from Gimra carries two *ad setae* in the apical half of each middle tibia. New to Norway.
- Spilogona setulosa* Ringdahl, 1941
— Rogaland: Ri: Forsand, towards Prekestolen, EIS 7, 8 ♂ 18 May 1980, 500 m a.s.l., UTM reference: 32V LL 372 427, (2 ♂ at BMNH).
The species is very characteristic on account of the densely setulose lobes of the fifth sternite (Fig. 1A) and the projecting mouth-edge. In Hennig's key (1959: 261) it comes out together with *S. denudata* (Holmgren, 1869). However, the male terminalia of *setulosa* (Fig. 1 B–F) differ considerably from those of *denudata*, judging by the figures published by Hennig (1955–1964: Taf. XI, Fig. 224, Taf. XII, Fig. 229, Taf. XV, Fig. 307) and Huckett (1965: Figs. 77, 181, 246) for the latter species. The cercal plate of *S. setulosa* is oval

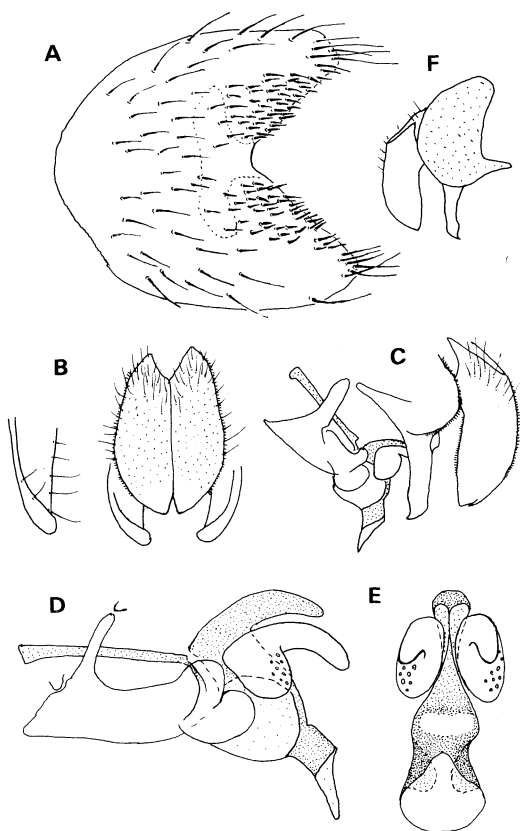


Fig. 1. *Spilogona setulosa* Ringdahl, 1941, male. — A) Fifth sternite, ventral view. — B) Cercal plate and surstyli, posterior view, *inset*: left surstylus with setulae. — C) Terminalia, left lateral view. Most of the epandrium has been removed. — D) Aedeagal complex, hypandrium and postgonite, left lateral view. Aedeagus, epiphallus and phallapodeme stippled, very weak stipple indicates unsclerotized parts of aedeagus. — E) Aedeagus, epiphallus and postgonites, posterior view. — F) Cercal plate, surstylus and epandrium (stippled), right lateral view. (G.pr. 17. Glycerol, uncompressed preparation).

and cap-like, with shining and slightly cleft apex. The surstyli are yellow. The pregonite is fused with the hypandrium. Some of the specimens have conspicuous dust on the mentum, in others it is quite glossy. In a few specimens the front tibia, apart from the normal *p* seta at middle, has an additional, slightly weaker *p* seta at about the apical fourth.

The specimens were caught on a very warm day along the tourist path midway between «Prekes-

tolhytta» and «Prekestolen» (Pulpit Rock), a famous site near Lysefjorden. The flies were flying about and alighting in the sun on large boulders covering a small brook in a steep gorge or ravine facing westwards. The locality is in the very uppermost part of the subalpine birch zone at about the tree limit in a mountainous district north of Lysefjorden, which is dominated by naked bedrock criss-crossed by gulleys, steep cliffs and precipices.

This species has been known only from a single male specimen captured the 20 July 1935 (Hugo Andersson, Lund, in litt.) by O. Ringdahl in the alpine region of the Anaris Mountain in southern Jämtland, Sweden (Ringdahl 1941: 220; Hennig 1959: 336—337). Ringdahl (1951) regards the species as arctic, a characterisation which ought to be modified in light of the Norwegian record. New to Norway.

Lispe uliginosa Fallén, 1825

— Finnmark: Fi: Kautokeino, Kautokeino, EIS 157, 1 ♂ 3—4 July 1979, I. & T. Nielsen. New to Norway.

Lispocephala alma (Meigen, 1826)

— Rogaland: Ry: Sandnes, Myklebostad, EIS 7, 1 ♂ 20 May 1979.

«*alma*» has been reported from Northern Norway («Bjoerkvik Nordlandiae») by Zetterstedt (1838: 693, as *Anthomyza spuria*) which record is repeated by Zetterstedt (1846: 1758, as *A. alma* var. b), from Møre og Romsdal («ad Ormem» = Ormheim) by Siebke (1877: 125), from Troms (Tromsø) by Ringdahl (1928: 31), from Rogaland (Klepp, Orre) by Ardö (1957: 153), and from Buskerud (Krødsherad) by Hennig (1961: 483). All these records are in need of revision, however, as several species are contained in «*alma*» in the sense of these authors, among which the following one (Hennig 1964: 1078—1079; Ackland & Pont 1966; Fonseca 1968).

Lispocephala pallipalpis (Zetterstedt, 1845)

— Vest-Agder: VÅy: Audnedal, Sveindal, EIS 5, 1 ♂ 7 April 1975, S. Svendsen; Kristiansand, Stangenes, EIS 2, 1 ♂ 13 April 1980, S. Svendsen. This species has previously been reported from Nord-Trøndelag (Sul in Verdal) by Zetterstedt (1845: 1679, as *Anthomyza pallipalpis*). The record is repeated by Siebke (1877: 120).

Coenostia flavicauda Ringdahl, 1932

— Hordaland: HOy: Bergen (Fana), Storetveit, EIS 30, 1 ♂ 20 July 1980; Trollhaugen, EIS 30, 1 ♂ 2 ♀ ♀ 21 July 1980; Fjøsanger, EIS 30, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ 22 July 1980.

Hennig (1961: 552f) has raised some doubts as to the status of this species, and Michelsen (1977: 153) regards it as identical with *C. rufipalpis* Meigen, 1826. My specimens have the palpi entirely dark brown, and otherwise agree exactly with the description of Fonseca (1968: 73).

The species is reported from Norway by Hennig (1961: 553) but without further indication of locality.

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