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THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOUR SPECIES OF THE GENUS ANASIMYIA IN THE NETHERLANDS (DIPTERA, SYRPHIDAE)

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The distribution of the hoverflies is generally rather well known. For a long period (1890-now) this family has been popular with dipterists in the Netherlands, and the Syrphidae are probably the best investigated group of the Diptera in our country.

To treat the occurrence and distribution of this family in an objective way, all available data have to be brought together. Eight museum collections, twenty private collections, reliable observations and data from the literature constitute more than 99% of all available records. In order to give a complete survey of the distribution one has to process all these data. This is a much too arduous task for a single person, but luckily most of the c. 30 of Dutch dipterists dealing with Syrphidae were found willing to co-operate. With a speed of ten species per year (collections and new observations) we are able to collect and process all data concerned.

In 1979 we started with the subfamily Eristalinae and the tribus Merodontini (see Table 1), and in the summer of 1982 we hope to finish the mapping of these species. At the moment the first twelve species have been worked up. Probably we will omit the very common species (900240, 900270, 900290, 900300, 900310 of Table 1), because they do not yield any new information.

Of course we have run up against some taxonomic problems. Discrimination between the females in the genus *Parhelophilus* had to be smoothed out (Barendregt 1980a) and all previous identifications had to be checked before the specimens could be processed. Some delay was caused by a revision of the genus *Anasimyia* Schiner, 1864, published at the very moment we were processing these species (Claussen & Torp 1980). *A. lunata* as well as *A. transfuga* had to be split up into two species and all the specimens had to be re-examined. All these four species appeared to occur in the Netherlands. The provisional results of the genus *Helophilus* s.l. (Barendregt 1980b) therefore have to be rectified. On Fig. 1-4 the geographical distribution of these species is given. Table 2 shows the number of records per month for the *Anasimyia* species.

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References

Barendregt, A., 1980a. The identification of the females in the genus Parhelophilus Girschner,

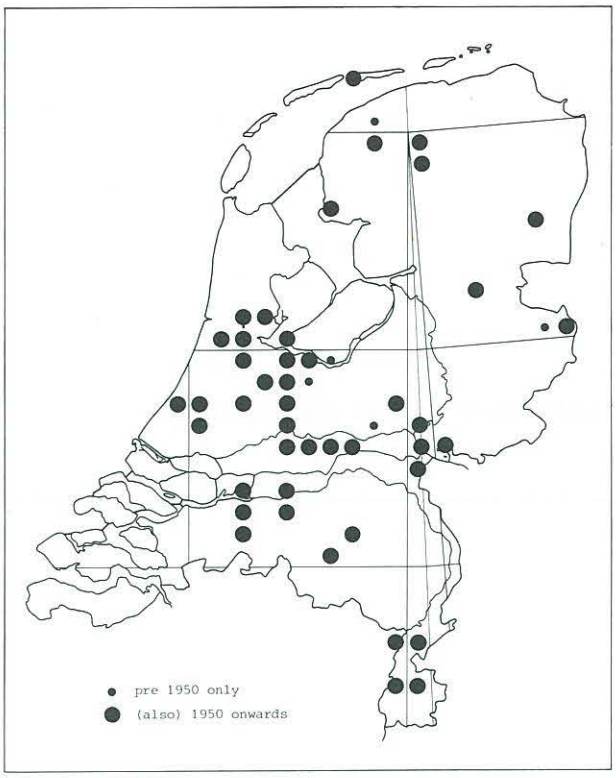

Fig. 1. *Anasimyia interpuncta*

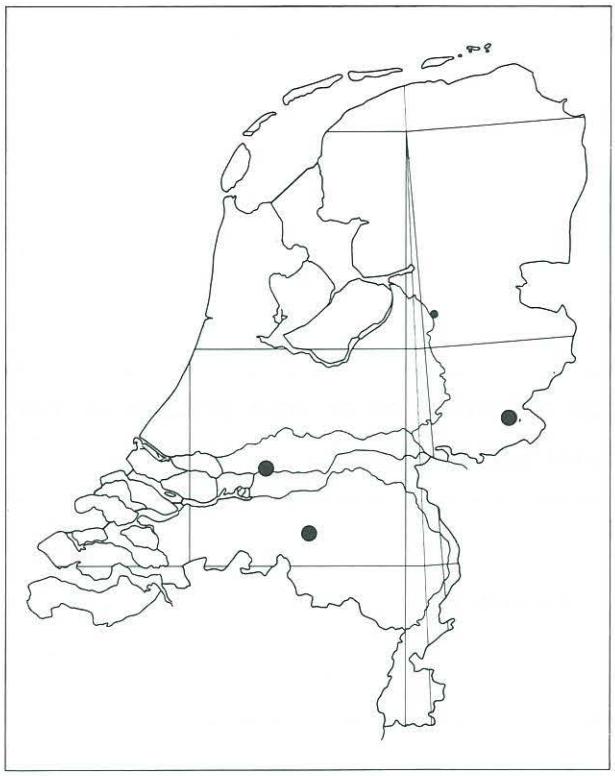

Fig. 2. *Anasimyia lunulata*

Fig. 3. *Anasimyia contracta*

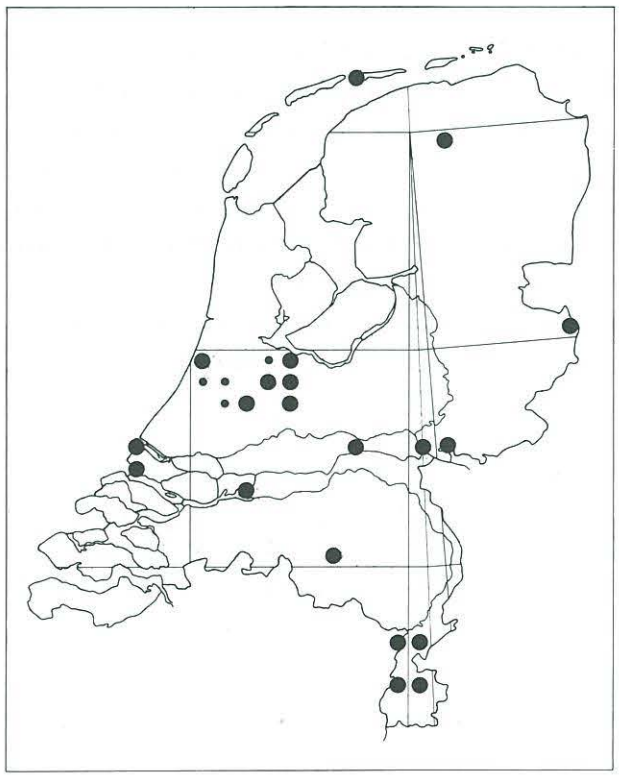

Fig. 4. *Anasimyia transfuga*

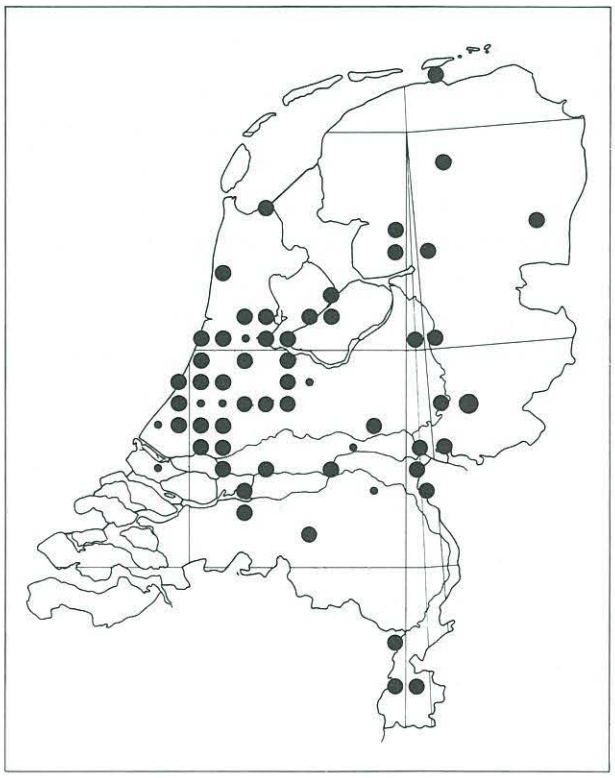

Table 1

List of species treated

900010	HELO HYBR	*Helophilus hybridus* Loew, 1846
900020	HELO PEND	*Helophilus pendulus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
900030	HELO TRIV	*Helophilus trivittatus* (Fabricius, 1805)
900040	ANAS LINE	*Anasimyia lineata* (Fabricius, 1787)
900052	ANAS INTE	*Anasimyia interpuncta* (Harris, 1776)
900054	ANAS LUNU	*Anasimyia lunulata* (Meigen, 1822)
900062	ANAS CONT	*Anasimyia contracta* Claussen & Torp, 1980
900064	ANAS TRAN	*Anasimyia transfuga* (Linnaeus, 1758)
900070	LJOP VITT	*Lejops vittata* (Meigen, 1822)
900080	PAHE CONS	*Parhelophilus consimilis* (Malm, 1863)
900090	PAHE FRUT	*Parhelophilus frutetorum* (Fabricius, 1775)
900100	PAHE VERS	*Parhelophilus versicolor* (Fabricius, 1794)
900120	MALL CIMB	*Mallota cimbiciformis* (Fallen, 1817)
900130	MALL FUCI	*Mallota fuciformis* (Fabricius, 1794)
900140	ERIL AENE	*Eristalinus aeneus* (Scopoli, 1763)
900150	ERIL SEPU	*Eristalinus sepulcralis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
900160	MYAT FLOR	*Myathropa florea* (Linnaeus, 1758)
900210	ERIS ABUS	*Eristalis abusivus* Collin, 1931
900220	ERIS ALPI	*Eristalis alpina* (Panzer, 1798)
900230	ERIS ANTH	*Eristalis anthophorinus* (Fallen, 1817)
900240	ERIS ARBU	*Eristalis arbustorum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
900250	ERIS CRYP	*Eristalis cryptarum* (Fabricius, 1794)
900260	ERIS HORT	*Eristalis horticola* (de Geer, 1776)
900270	ERIS INTR	*Eristalis intricarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)
900280	ERIS JUGO	*Eristalis jugorum* Egger, 1858
900290	ERIS NEMO	*Eristalis nemorum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
900300	ERIS PERT	*Eristalis pertinax* (Scopoli, 1763)
900310	ERIS TENA	*Eristalis tenax* (Linnaeus, 1758)
900320	ERIS PRAT	*Eristalis pratorum* Meigen, 1822
900330	ERIS RUPI	*Eristalis rupium* Fabricius, 1805
900340	ERIS VITR	*Eristalis vitripennis* (Strobl, 1893)
900410	MERO AVID	*Merodon avidus* (Rossi, 1790)
900421	MERO EQTY	*Merodon equestris* type (Fabricius, 1794)
900422	MERO EQBU	*Merodon equestris* var. *bulborum* Rondani
900423	MERO EQNA	*Merodon equestris* var. *narcissi* Fabricius
900424	MERO EQNO	*Merodon equestris* var. *nobilis* Meigen
900425	MERO EQTR	*Merodon equestris* var. *transversalis* Meigen
900426	MERO EQVA	*Merodon equestris* var. *validus* Meigen
900430	MERO RUFU	*Merodon rufus* (Meigen, 1838)

Table 2

Number of observations per month of *Anasimyia* species

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
A. interpuncta	0	0	0	5	57	28	23	24	0	0	0	0
A. lunulata	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
A. contracta	0	0	0	0	6	38	12	6	0	0	0	0
A. transfuga	0	0	0	3	29	32	34	21	2	0	0	0

1897 (Diptera, Syrphidae). -- Entomologische Berichten,Amsterdam, 40: 113-114.

Barendregt, A., 1980b. De eerste gegevens over Nederlandse zweefvliegen, of hoe de eerste loodjes ook zwaar kunnen wegen. -- Nieuwsbrief European Invertebrate Survey-Nederland, 8: 3-7.

Claussen, C. & E. Torp, 1980. Untersuchungen über vier europäische Arten der Gattung Anasimyia Schiner, 1864 (Dipt., Syrphidae). -- Mitt. Zool. Museum Universität Kiel, 1 (4).