

Norellia spinipes (Meigen) in the Netherlands and its distinction from *N. tipularia* (Fabricius) (Diptera: Scathophagidae)

by

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ABSTRACT. — Almost all previous records of *Norellia spinipes* (Meigen) for the Netherlands are based on a misidentification. They refer to a single observation of pupae in bulbs of *Leucojum* sp. imported from Hungary. Re-examination of the adult material which emerged from these pupae revealed that the species concerned was in fact *N. tipularia* (Fabricius). *N. spinipes*, which in contrast with *N. tipularia* is indigenous to the Netherlands, abounded near Haarlem during the spring of 1984. Data of unrecorded captures of *N. spinipes* for the Netherlands are listed. Characters for the separation of *N. spinipes* and *N. tipularia* are given, together with drawings of the genitalia of both species; their distributional range is specified.

In the middle of April 1984 *Norellia spinipes* (Meigen) (fig. 2) was found by the dozen on leaves of daffodil (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus* L.) in the dune forests south-west of Haarlem. All previous records for the Dutch fauna ascribed to this species, except Kabos, refer to a single observation — in 1925 — of pupae in bulbs of *Leucojum* sp. (cf. Ritzema Bos, 1927; De Meijere, 1946). Re-examination of the material present in the collection of the Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, showed that the adults which emerged from these pupae were erroneously identified as *Acantholena* (= *Norellia*) *spinipes*. Only a single female remains of the series collected in 1925 and it definitely belongs to the distinct species *N. tipularia* (Fabricius) (cf. Chandler & Stubbs, 1969). The bulbs in which the pupae were found were imported from Hungary, which forms part of the central and southern European range of this latter species. (The description and figure given by Dely-Draskovits, 1981, undoubtedly refer to *N. tipularia* and not to *N. spinipes* as mentioned).

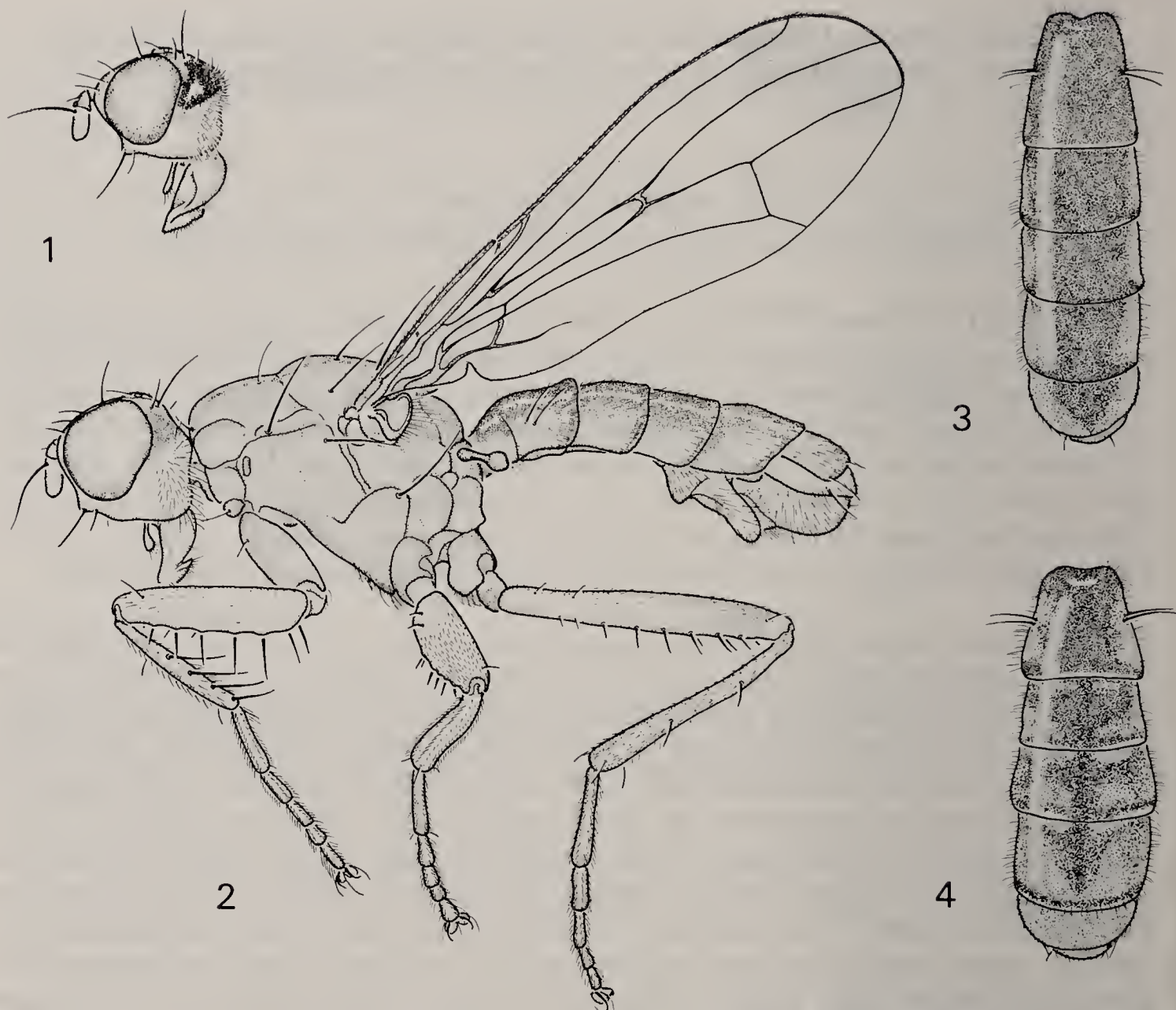
As opposed to *N. tipularia* *N. spinipes* is indigenous to the Netherlands. Hitherto unrecorded specimens of *N. spinipes* are present in the collections of the Plantenziektenkundige Dienst, Wageningen, and the Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, as well as in the author's private collection. All but three of these captures originated from the zone behind the dunes south of the Noordzeekanaal (Driehuis, VII.1950, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; 24.IV.1951, ♂, ♀; Overveen, 14.XI.1970, ♀; Heemstede, 9.IV.1953, ♀; Vogelenzang, 23.IX.1983, ♀; Lisse, 25.VI.1949, 2 ♂♂). Three specimens were collected in the province of Gelderland near Putten (9.VIII.1980, ♂) and near Wageningen (16.VI.1972, 2 ♀♀).

The larvae of *N. spinipes* develop in the leaves of daffodil (cf. Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830; Ciampolini, 1957). For that reason the distribution of *N. spinipes* in the Netherlands could well be correlated with the presence of the bulb-growing industry, but data lack to test this conjecture.

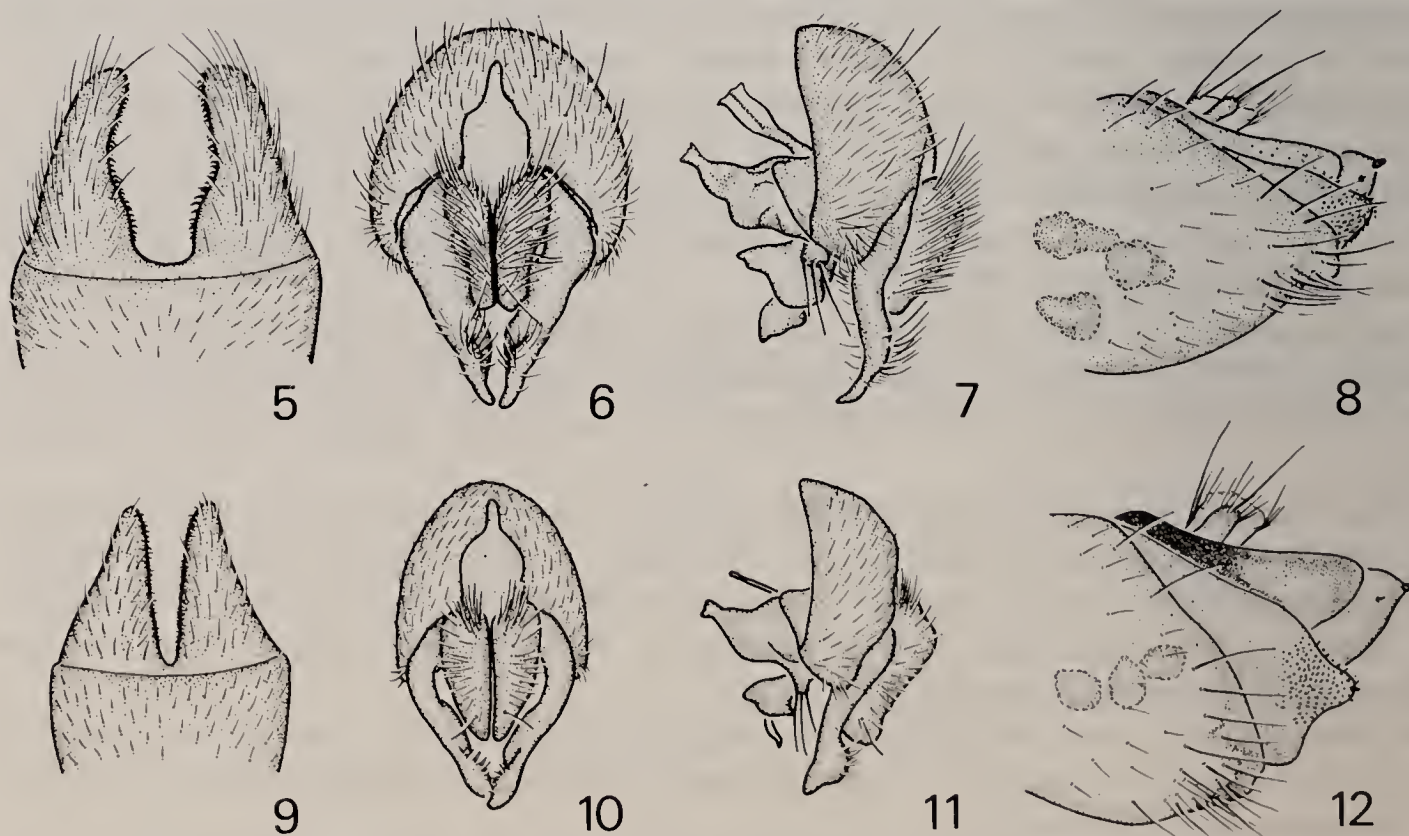
Critical examination of the literature and checking of specimens provided a list of countries from which the species are reliably known. *N. spinipes* occurs in Great Britain, the Netherlands and France, whereas *N. tipularia* is known from France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Cyprus. Re-examination of collections and new collecting data will certainly enlarge these ranges.

As some authors still do not seem to be aware of the occurrence of two distinct species of *Norellia* in Europe, or are unable to separate them, characters for the distinction of *N. spinipes* and *N. tipularia* are given below:

- Arista bare or indistinctly pubescent; head short, frons hardly protruding (fig. 2); femur 2 with 6-7 anteroventral bristles, 5-6 posteroventrals; femur 3 with 6-8 anteroventral bristles, 3-4 posteroventrals; middle tergites of abdomen with triangular dark markings, laterally with extensive reddish-brown areas (fig. 4); reddish-brown to blackish species; ♂: incision



Figs 1 & 3. *N. tipularia*. 1, ♂ head; 3, ♂ abdomen, dorsal view; 2 & 4. *N. spinipes*. 2, ♂ habitus; 4, ♂ abdomen, dorsal view.



Figs 5-8. *N. spinipes*. 5, ♂ sternite 5, ventral view; 6, hypopygium, caudal view; 7, hypopygium, lateral view; 8, ovipositor, lateral view.

Figs 9-12. *N. tipularia*. 9, ♂ sternite 5, ventral view; 10, hypopygium, caudal view; 11, hypopygium, lateral view; 12, ovipositor, lateral view.

- of sternite 5 rounded (fig. 5), surstyli apically narrowing (figs 6 and 7); ♀: spermathecae elongated (fig. 8) *spinipes* (Meigen)
- Arista distinctly pubescent; head longer, frons protruding (fig. 1); femur 2 with 4-5 anteroventral bristles, 2-4 posteroventrals; femur 3 with 4-6 anteroventral bristles, 2-3 posteroventrals; abdominal tergites uniformly darkened (fig. 3); yellowish-black species; ♂: incision of sternite 5 acute (fig. 9), surstyli apically broadened (figs. 10 and 11); ♀: spermathecae shortly oval (fig. 12) *tipularia* (Fabricius)

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ENKELE VONDSTEN VAN DE GRAAFWESP *PHILANTHUS TRIANGULUM* (FABRICIUS) (HYMENOPTERA: SPHECIDAE). Naar aanleiding van het vermelden van de zeldzaamheid van *Philanthus triangulum* (Bijenwolf) in *Ent. Ber., Amst.* 44: 147, 1984 door H. L. Burger et al. leek het mij zinvol de volgende mededeling te doen. Op 19.VIII.1984 kwam ik op een wandeling op de Posbank (bij Velp, Gld.) een vrij grote kolonie tegen op een steile bosrand (stuwwal). Het was een kolonie van minstens 100 graafgangen over enkele honderden meters langs een voetpad. Verder waren er nog enkele verspreide kleine kolonies, meestal vrij hoog gelegen in nogal vast zand. De openingen waren goed te herkennen aan de ovale vorm. Later, op 2.IV.1984, ben ik met twee studenten teruggegaan om de dieren uitgebreid te fotograferen. Waarschijnlijk heeft de grote kolonie haar niet geringe omvang te danken aan de warme zomer van 1983. Mogelijk zal de zomer van 1984, met zo weinig zon, volgend jaar een slechter beeld opleveren, aangezien de bijenwolf het meest actief is met zonnig weer (Timbergen, N., 1978, *In 't vrije veld*, Aula pocket). Tenslotte kwam ik nog één exemplaar tegen op een heidestukje langs de spoorlijn bij Wolfheze op 23.IX.1984.

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