

Discriminating characteristics between *Rheotanytarsus rhenanus* n. sp. and the other representatives of the genus *Rheotanytarsus* Bause (see Lehmann, 1970). — The male imago of *R. rhenanus* is distinguished from *distinctissimus* Brundin, *photophilus* Goetghebuer and *pentapoda* Kieffer by the median volsella not reaching beyond the tip of the superior volsella, from *ringei* Lehmann and *curtistylus* Goetghebuer by the light green ground colour of the thorax and from *nigricauda* Fittkau, by the hyaline, not darkened, anal point and its crests. The differences between the imagos of *rhenanus* and *musciicola* are slight. The latter however lacks the latero-anal tip of the superior volsella and has a median volsella which bears only a single flat plate instead of the four lobes present in *rhenanus*. Also the tip of the gonostylus is far more slender in *musciicola* than in *rhenanus*.

The pupa and exuviae of *R. rhenanus* are distinguished from *R. distinctissimus*, *curtistylus*, *musciicola* and *photophilus*, by the arrangement of the spinule patches on the tergites 2-6, from *reissi* by the anal point which consists of only one tooth, and from *nigricauda* by the thoracic horn which bears some spines and by the absence of an additional LS-seta on the anal tergite.

Distribution and ecology. — The pupae and exuviae of *R. rhenanus* n. sp. have been collected from the rivers Rhine, Waal and Maas (the Netherlands) and the river Lahn (Germany). Considering the great abundance in the lower parts of the river Rhine and the resemblance of the adult to *R. musciicola*, it is not impossible that *R. musciicola* stated to be caught in great abundance by Caspers (1980) in the river Rhine near Bonn (Germany) also belongs to *R. rhenanus*.

The larvae and pupae inhabit sludge tubes, as described by Walsche (1950). These tubes have been found on stones which are exposed to the current. The larvae generally occur together with *R. photophilus*; a difference in habitat preference has not yet been found. Interesting however is the large number of *R. rhenanus* caught in April, while the exuviae of only one *R. photophilus* were present in the same sample. Therefore it is thought, that *R. rhenanus* flies earlier than *R. photophilus*. This can be sustained by the observation of millions of *R. photophilus* adults, swarming along the banks of the rivers, not earlier than May. Both species have a second generation in late summer. In smaller running waters *Rheotanytarsus*-species other than *R. rhenanus* have been collected, therefore I consider *R. rhenanus* a typical element of the fauna in large rivers.

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ORTHOSIA STABILIS (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER) (LEP.: NOCTUIDAE). Op 23 november 1982 had ik samen met de heer F. van Oosterhout gesmeerd in de Vijlener bossen. Groot was onze verbazing toen we tussen de vele exemplaren van *Conistra rubiginosa* (Scopoli) drie verse exemplaren ontdekten van *Orthosia stabilis*. De normale vliegtijd van deze soort valt tussen februari en juni. Een wel zeer merkwaardige verschijning dus!

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