

Hoverflies in southern Skåne, Sweden (Diptera: Syrphidae)

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van Steenis, J., van Steenis, W. & Wakkie, B.: Hoverflies in southern Skåne, Sweden (Diptera: Syrphidae). [**Blomflugor i södra Skåne, Sverige (Diptera: Syrphidae).**] – Entomologisk Tidskrift 122 (1-2): 15-27. Lund, Sweden 2001. ISSN 0013-886x.

Records of hoverflies caught in southern Skåne in 1997 and 1998 are reported. The collecting sites are described and short notes on identification, distribution, and behaviour are given for some species. Two species, *Neoascia annexa* (Müller) and *Parasyrphus proximus* Mutin, are reported for the first time from Sweden, and *Cheilosia himantopus* (Panzer) is reconfirmed for Sweden. Three species, *Brachyopa insensilis* Collin, *Episyrphus balteatus* (De Geer), and *Helophilus pendulus* (L.), were reared. The genitalia of *Cheilosia canicularis* (Panzer) and *C. himantopus*, the abdomen of *Neoascia annexa* (Müller) and *N. tenur* (Harris), and the thorax of *Temnostoma vespiforme* (L.) and *T. meridionale* Krivosheina & Mamaev are figured.

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Introduction

Little has been published about the recent hoverfly fauna of Skåne, southern Sweden (Hedström 1990, Bartsch 1995). In the years 1997 and 1998 collecting trips were made to the southern part of Skåne in order to get a better knowledge of the hoverfly fauna. Hoverflies were collected in May 1998, June 1997, July and August 1998. Some of the rare species caught in 1997 have already been dealt with (Steenis, J. van 1998).

The summers of 1997 and 1998 were rainy and cold. It was not possible to catch hoverflies every day. In 7 out of 32 field-days the weather was too bad and no hoverflies were caught at all. Despite the rainy and cold weather 162 species were caught, with a maximum of 60 species on one day.

Material and Methods

Hoverflies were caught by handnetting. Of most species one or more specimens were collected.

Aphid colonies, sap-streams, mud-pools, and rot-holes were examined for larvae. The material is deposited in coll. J. van Steenis (JSU), W. van Steenis (WSU), and B. Wakkie (BWA).

The collection of the zoological museum in Lund was visited by the first author to study material of some of the species.

Threat categories according to Gärdenfors (2000) are given for red-listed species. For some species notes are given to their abundance in surrounding countries or to their identification.

The scientific names of the plants are given according to Mossberg et al. (1995).

Collecting sites

The sites visited are shown in Fig. 1. The "Rikets nät" co-ordinates, dates and a short habitat description for each site are given below. A total of 31 sites were visited over the whole period; 3 in May, 10 in June, 14 in July, and 16 in August.

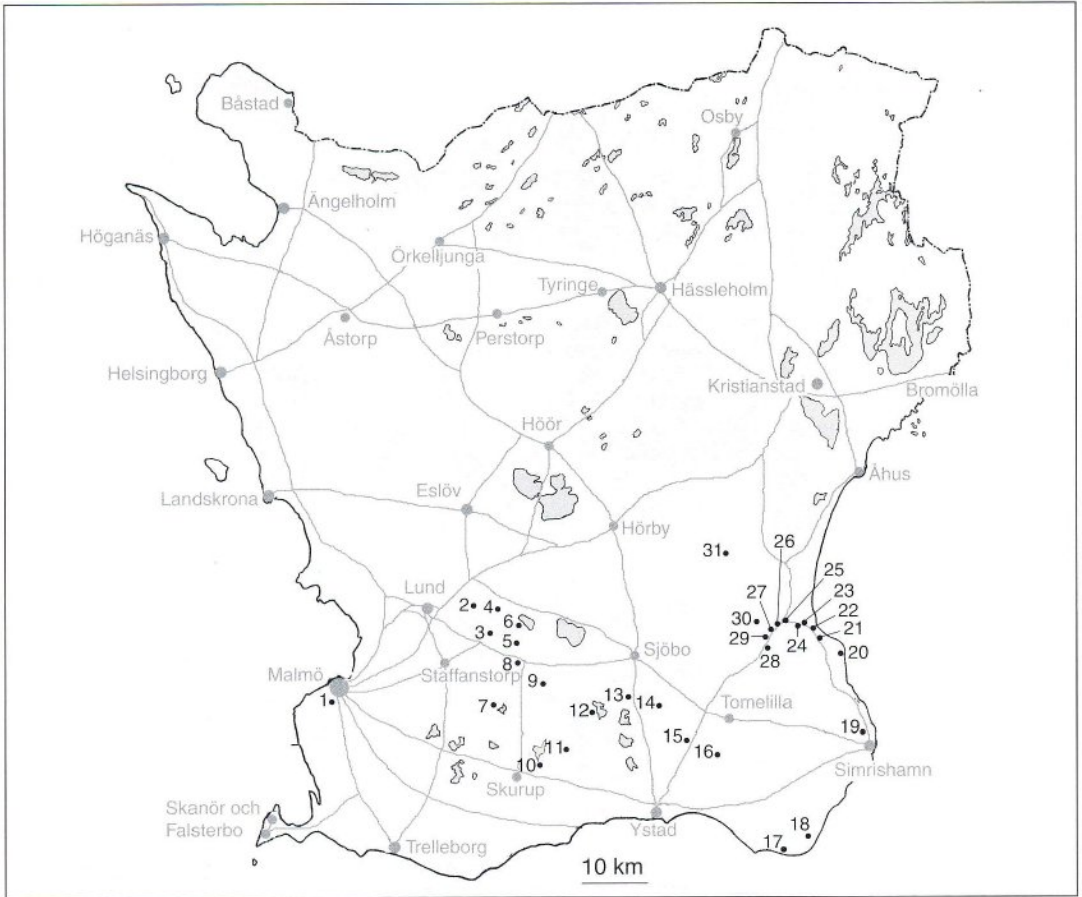


Fig. 1. Map of Skåne, southern Sweden. Numbers indicate the collecting site-numbers visited in 1997 and 1998.

Karta över Skåne. Siffrorna anger insamlingslokaler under 1997 och 1998.

1) Malmö, Öresundsbron, RN 6163-1316, 3.VII.1998. – Ruderate area with *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Brassica napus*, *Verbascum thapsus*, *Artemisia vulgaris*, *Stellaria sp.*, and *Matricaria sp.*

2) Dalby Norreskog, RN 6175-1344, 15.VI.1997. – Deciduous forest, 500 m north of Dalby Söderskog, separated from it by an extensively grazed meadow. The morain content of the earth is higher as compared to the "Söderskog".

3) Dalby Söderskog, RN 6174-1344 a) 15.VI.1997 b) 19.VIII.1998. – Moist, mature plant species-rich deciduous forest with *Quercus sp.*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Ulmus gla-*

bra, and *Corylus avellana* standing close together. In summer the dense canopy makes the forest shadow rich, with only a few flowering herbs.

4) Mård nature reserve, RN 6177-1346, 20.VIII.1998. – Meadow landscape with ponds and small streams surrounded by mixed forest. Collecting was done on *Rubus sp.*, *Hieracium sp.*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Potentilla erecta*, and *Ranunculus sp.*

5) Torna Hällestad, bicycle-path, RN 6174-1349, 20.VIII.1998. – Bicycle-path sides with *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Pastinaca sativa*, *Galium sp.*, and trees like *Salix sp.*, *Betula sp.*,

Populus tremula, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, and *Alnus glutinosa* standing along the path.

6) Krankesjön (Fig. 2, following page) a) RN 6177-1352, 13.VII.1998 b) RN 6175-1354, 20.VIII.1998. – Large marsh-land area along the borders of lake Krankesjön, with *Salix sp.*, *Betula sp.*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Angelica sp.*, *Cicuta virosa*, and *Filipendula ulmaria*.

7) Håckeberga, RN 6165-1351, 17.VI.1997. – Meadows and small streams in coniferous forest.

8) Veberöd, road, RN 6168-1356, 28.VIII.1998. – Major roadside in coniferous forest. Syrphidae caught on *Hieracium sp.*

9) Bredamossen, RN 6165-1359, 6.VII.1998. – Small coniferous plantation with open sandy sites and low vegetation of lichens, mosses, *Jasione montana*, *Hieracium sp.*, and *Stellaria sp.* Nearby is a swamp-forest with *Alnus glutinosa*, *Populus tremulus*, *Betula sp.*, *Salix sp.*, *Heracleum sphondylium*, and *Aegopodium podagraria*.

10) Rydsgårds gård, Karpadammen, RN 6156-1360, 22.VIII.1998. – Old castle garden, with a few flowering plants.

11) Skogshult, RN 6159-1362, 22.VIII.1998. – Roadside in mixed forest.

12) Frihults hed, RN 6160-1363, 22.VIII.1998. – Heath area in a coniferous forest, and a small brooklet with *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix sp.*, *Betula sp.*, *Potentilla palustris*, and some low Umbelliferae.

13) Skoghejdan, RN 6160-1375 a) 7.VII.1998 b) 23.VIII.1998. – Hilly mosaic meadow landscape with forested areas, swamps, small lakes, and ponds. In the northern part a mixed forest with streams and brooklets. Dominating trees in the meadow were *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix sp.*, *Quercus sp.*, *Crataegus sp.*, and different *Prunus sp.* Flowering plants included *Cirsium palustre*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Aegopodium podagraria*, *Heracleum sphondylium* and several other Umbelliferae, *Caltha palustris*, *Ranunculus sp.*, *Bellis perennis*, *Stellaria sp.*, *Potentilla sp.*, *Hieracium sp.*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Leucanthemum vulgare*, and *Succisa pratensis*.

14) Fyledalen (Stenby backe), RN 6159-1377 a) 25.V.1998 b) 7.VII.1998 c) 24.VIII.1998. – Deciduous forest dominated by *Fagus sylvatica*,

with *Allium ursinum*, *Aegopodium podagraria*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Petasites hybridus*, *Petasites alba*, and *Stellaria holostea*. A small meadow along the borders of the forest towards the stream Fyle-ån with *Taraxacum sp.*, *Ranunculus sp.*, *Cirsium arvensis*, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, and *Crataegus sp.*

15) Benestad backar, RN 6156-1379 a) 8.VII.1998 b) 24.VIII.1998. – Chalkland on northeast slope of Fyledalen, with many springs, small streams, small peat bogs and shrubs. The more interesting plants were *Crataegus sp.*, *Prunus sp.*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Rosa sp.* and small herbs like *Daucus carota*, *Bunium bulbocastanum*, *Galium sp.*, *Leucanthemum vulgare*, *Scabiosa columbaria*, *Primula veris* and *P. farinosa*, *Heli-anthemum sp.*, *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, *Tetragonolobus maritimus*, and *Tephrosia integrifolia*. On the foot of the slope is a bog with small streams with *Cirsium palustre*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Caltha palustris*, *Schoenus ferrugineus*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Juncus subnodosus*, *Ononis repens*, and several orchid species.

16) Örup (Almskog, Kalkkärr), RN 6155-1381 a) 25.V.1998 b) 8.VII.1998. – Örups Almskog is a deciduous *Ulmus glabra*-forest with *Quercus sp.*, *Populus tremula*, *Crataegus sp.*, *Rubus sp.*, *Aegopodium podagraria*, *Ranunculus sp.*, and *Urtica sp.* In 1979 the Dutch Elm disease spread through the forest and in 1989 the last elm tree died. Örups Kalkkärr is a wet chalkland with hedgerows and shrubs bordering the Örups Almskog. It is extensively grazed by cattle. Collecting was performed on *Quercus sp.*, *Crataegus sp.*, *Prunus sp.*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rubus sp.*, *Rosa sp.*, *Ranunculus sp.*, *Caltha palustris*, *Bellis perennis*, *Primula veris*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Schoenus nigricans* and *S. ferrugineus*, and *Achillea ptarmica*.

17) Löderup seashore, Tyge Å estuary, RN 6140-1394, 9.VII.1998. – Sanddunes with a little river estuary and a 100 year old coniferous forest. Flowering plants were *Potentilla erecta*, *Geranium sp.*, *Cakile maritima*, *Galium sp.*, *Inula salicina*, *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, *Quercus sp.*, *Populus nigra*, *Alnus glutinosa*, and *Salix sp.*

18) Hagestad mosse, RN 6141-1396, 9.VII.1998. – Overgrown peat-marsh area with *Phragmites australis*, *Typha sp.*, *Salix sp.*, *Epi-*



Fig. 2. Collecting site 6 (Krankesjön) (Photo J. van Steenis, July 1998).

Insamlingslokal nummer 6 (Krankesjön).

lobium sp., *Aegopodium podagraria*, and *Hera-
cleum mantegazzianum*.

19) Bäckhalladalen, RN 6161-1406, 9.VII.1998. – Hilly cattle-grazed meadow landscape with swampy areas and lakes and *Potentilla* sp., *Galium* sp., *Ranunculus* sp., *Caltha palustris*, and several orchid species.

20) Stenshuvud a) RN 6171-1403, 24.V.1998 b) 10.VII.1998 c) RN 6169-1403, 25.VIII.1998 – Deciduous forest along the seashore with sanddunes, swampforest, meadows, some small streams, and an old apple orchard. Dominating tree species were *Fagus sylvatica*, *Acer pseudo-platanus*, *Alnus glutinosa*, and *Quercus* sp. Other plants were: *Cirsium palustre*, *Allium ursinum*, *Aegopodium podagraria*, *Primula veris*, *Rosa* sp., *Geranium* sp., *Cakile maritima*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Thymus* sp., *Orchis mascula*, *Brassica* sp., *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, *Hieracium* sp., *Helichrysum arenarium*, *Jasione montana*, *Anthericum* sp., and *Stellaria holostea*.

21) Vitmölla strandbackar, RN 6177-1399, 19.VI.1997. – Sanddunes with *Koeleria glauca*, *Dianthus arenarius*, *Anthericum liliago*, *Astragalus arenarius*, *Pulsatilla vulgare*, *Saxifraga*

tridactylites, and *Corynephorus canescens*.

22) Havängs sommarby, RN 6177-1397, 19.VI.1997. – Shortgrazed sandy chalkhill grassland with a few flowering plants.

23) Skepparp, N. of Verkeån, RN 6178-1395, 19.VI.1997. – Forest-edge with flowering *Aegopodium podagraria* and *Rubus* sp.

24) Verkeån nature reserve, RN 6179-1391, 20.VI.1997. – Riverine forest with *Quercus* sp., *Carpinus betulus*, *Populus tremula*, and *Fraxinus excelsior*. Underlayer with *Rubus* sp., *Allium ursinum*, and *Aegopodium podagraria*.

25) Brösarp Grävhögar, RN 6178-1391, 18.VI.1997. – Meadow landscape on sandy hills with *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, *Primula veris*, *Anthericum liliago*, *Dianthus barbarus*, and *Helichrysum arenarium*.

26) Verkeån, Vantalången, RN 6178-1390 a) 18.VI.1997 b) 26.VIII.1998. – Mixed forest with meadows and the small river Verkeån running through. The forest is dominated by *Quercus* sp., *Fagus sylvatica*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Populus tremula*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Tilia cordata*, *Abies* sp., *Pinus* sp., and smaller herbs like *Hieracium* sp., *Ranunculus* sp., *Succisa pratensis*

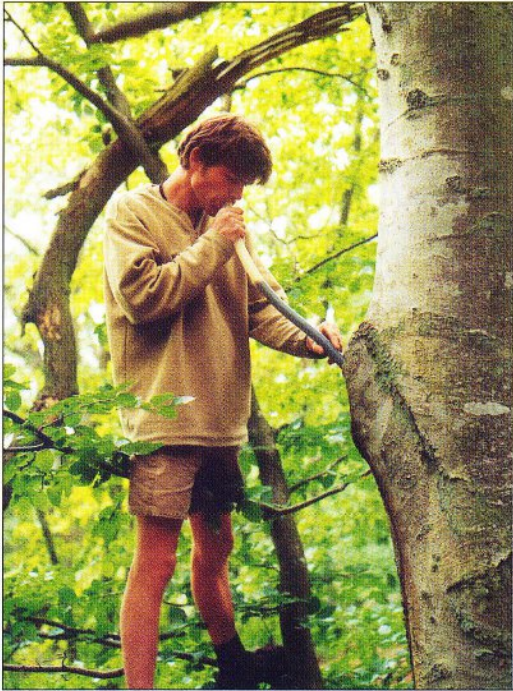


Fig. 3. Waterfilled rothole in *Fagus sylvatica* at collecting site 20 (Stenshuvud), with *Myathropa florea* (L.) larvae. (Photo J. van Steenis, July 1998).

Vattenfylt trädhål i bok vid lokal 20 (Stenshuvud) innehållande larver av *Myathropa florea*.

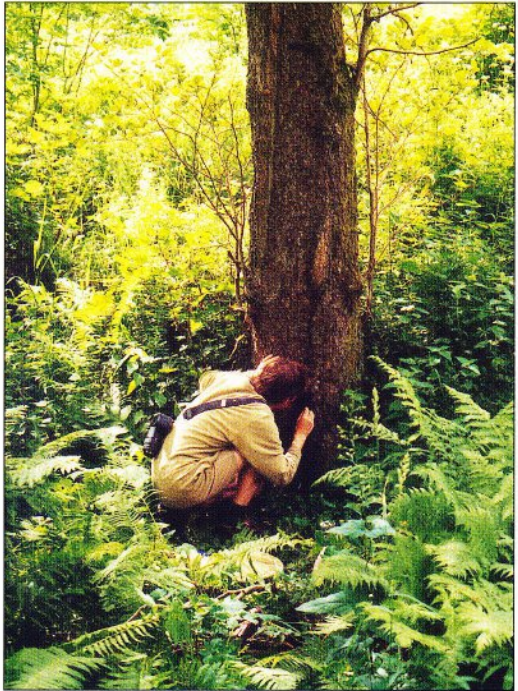


Fig. 4. Sap-stream on *Alnus glutinosus* with larvae of *Brachyopa insensilis* Collin at site 30 (Verkeån, Traneboda) (Photo J. van Steenis, July 1998).

Savande al vid lokal 30 med larver av *Brachyopa insensilis*.

sis, and *Petasites hybridus*.

27) Verkeån Hallamölla-Billaskogen, RN 6177-1389 a) 18.VI.1997 b) 26.VIII.1998. – The same as 26 (see above).

28) Eljaröd road nr 19, RN 6172-1388, 27.VIII.1998. – Major roadside in coniferous forest. Syrphidae caught on *Hieracium sp.*

29) Verkesjön, RN 6177-1385 a) 11.VII.1998 b) 24.VIII.1998. – Fishing lake surrounded by mixed forest with *Betula sp.*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix sp.*, *Picea sp.*, and *Abies sp.*, and a gravel road leading to the lake. Syrphidae caught on *Taraxacum sp.*, *Hieracium sp.*, *Aegopodium podagraria*, and *Succisa pratensis*.

30) Verkeån, Traneboda, RN 6178-1384, 12.VII.1998. – Roadside along river Verkeån surrounded by mixed forest with *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix sp.*, *Betula sp.*, *Pinus sp.*, *Abies sp.*, and

Sambucus nigra. Syrphidae were caught on *Aegopodium podagraria*, *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *Hieracium sp.*, and *Galium sp.*

31) Fjällmossen, RN 6190-1380, 11.VII.1998. – Cattle-grazed meadows surrounded by dry heath area overgrown by grasses. Flowering plants were *Filipendula ulmaria* and *Ranunculus sp.*

Larvae

Several aphid-feeding larvae were collected in 1998. All larvae of the genera *Epistrophe* Walker, *Platycheirus* Lefebvre & Serville, and *Syrphus* Fabricius, died soon after collection. On 4.VII.1998 a pupa of *Episyrphus balteatus* (De Geer) was found. It hatched on 16.VII.1998.

Two larvae found in a mud-pool (Sjöbo, Svartskulle RN 6159-1373 7.VII.1998) belonged to *Helophilus pendulus* (L.). One male and one female hatched 1.VIII.1998.

In most waterfilled rotholes (Fig. 3, previous page) *Myathropa florea* (L.) larvae were found. Only four second instar larvae, probably belonging to another species, were collected (10.VII.1998), but they did not survive winter. The larvae found in a sap-stream on *Alnus glutinosa* (Fig. 4, previous page) on 12.VII.1998 (site 30) were identified as *Brachyopa insensilis* Collin. More than 25 larvae were present in the sap stream, and about 8 were collected. After a cold period with temperatures below -15°C the larvae were brought indoors in early March. One female and one male hatched on 20.IV.1999, and one additional male hatched on 23.IV.1999.

Species list

A list of all species collected in 1997-1998 is given below. The numbers before brackets indicate collecting sites, while the numbers within brackets indicate number of specimens collected (m = males, f = females).

Anasimyia contracta Claussen & Torp: 6a (1f), 19 (1m1f), 30 (1f).
Anasimyia interpuncta (Harris): 20c (1f).
Anasimyia lineata (Fabricius): 6a (1f), 19 (1f).
Archophila superbiens (Müller): 4 (6m4f), 13b (2f), 20c (9f), 26b (4f), 27b (1m), 29b (1f).
Baccha elongata (Fabricius): 7 (1m1f), 11 (1f), 13a (1m), 25 (1f), 26a (1f), 30 (1f).
Brachyopa insensilis Collin: 30 (>25).
Brachyopa pilosa Collin: 9 (1m).
Brachypalpoides lentus (Meigen): 3a (1f), 7 (1), 25 (1m), 26a (1f).
Chalcosyrphus nemorum (Fabricius): 13a (1m), 25 (1f), 30 (4).
Cheilosia albitarsis (Meigen): 2 (5f), 3a (2m20f), 7 (2m7f), 13a (3f), 16a (10m10f), 23 (5m10f), 24 (10f), 25 (1m), 26a (>50), 31 (5f).
Cheilosia canicularis (Panzer): 4 (1m3f), 6b (2m), 8 (1m15f), 13b (10m), 14b (1m), 14c (1m), 15a (1m), 16b (1m), 20c (4f), 26b (5m20f), 27b (2m4f), 28 (1f), 29b (7m).
Cheilosia carbonaria Egger: 14a (11m1f), 14b (1f), 16b (1m), 23 (1m), 25 (1m), 26a (1m), 29b (1m1f), 30 (2m2f).
Cheilosia chlorus (Meigen): 16a (1f).

Cheilosia cynocephala Loew: 1 (5m4f), 6a (1m), 15a (1f), 16b (1m).
Cheilosia fraterna (Meigen): 26a (1f).
Cheilosia gigantea (Zetterstedt): 14a (1m), 16a (10m5f), 24 (3f).
Cheilosia himantopus (Panzer): 14a (1m1f).
Cheilosia illustrata (Harris): 16b (1m), 23 (1m), 29a (1m), 30 (25).
Cheilosia impressa Loew: 4 (10f), 5 (5f), 6a (1m), 6b (1f), 11 (1m), 12 (2m), 13b (2m), 15b (1m), 29a (1m), 30 (1m).
Cheilosia longula (Zetterstedt): 5 (1m).
Cheilosia mutabilis (Fallén): 17 (1m2f), 19 (1m1f), 20b (4f), 26a (1m), 30 (2m).
Cheilosia nigripes (Meigen): 14a (3m3f).
Cheilosia pagana (Meigen): 2 (15), 11 (1m), 13a (1m), 16b (1m), 24 (1m), 26a (1m), 30 (1m), 31 (1m).
Cheilosia proxima (Zetterstedt): 5 (1m), 6b (1m).
Cheilosia pubera (Zetterstedt): 16a (1m3f).
Cheilosia rufimana (Becker): 20a (1f).
Cheilosia scutellata (Fallén): 5 (1m1f), 30 (2f).
Cheilosia variabilis (Panzer): 14a (1f), 16b (1f), 23 (1m), 24 (1f), 25 (2f), 26a (2m2f), 30 (1m1f).
Cheilosia velutina Loew: 5 (1f), 6a (1m), 30 (1m).
Cheilosia vernalis (Fallén): 3a (1f), 5 (1m), 14b (1m).
Cheilosia vicina (Zetterstedt): 21 (1m), 23 (3m2f), 25 (3m1f), 26a (1f), 30 (1m).
Chrysogaster cimiteriorum (Linnaeus): 9 (2m), 15a (5m4f), 15b (2f), 16b (1m1f).
Chrysogaster solstitialis (Fallén): 3a (1m), 5 (1f), 7 (1m), 9 (50), 10 (1f), 11 (3f), 13a (15), 14a (2f), 19 (1f), 22 (1m), 23 (1m), 24 (3m), 25 (3m), 29a (1f), 30 (2m).
Chrysogaster virescens Loew: 30 (1f).
Chrysotoxum bicinctum (Linnaeus): 4 (1f), 6a (5), 6b (1f), 9 (20), 13a (10), 14b (1m), 17 (1m), 20b (5f), 26a (1m), 29a (1f), 30 (20), 31 (1m2f).
Chrysotoxum cautum (Harris): 7 (1m), 9 (3f), 14a (4m1f), 16a (1m), 21 (1f), 22 (3f), 23 (15f), 24 (2m10f), 25 (50m10f), 26a (>50), 27a (2m1f), 29a (1f).
Chrysotoxum festivum (Linnaeus): 1 (2f), 7 (1m), 26a (1f).
Chrysotoxum vernale Loew: 6a (1f), 22 (1f), 24 (1f), 25 (2m1f), 26a (1m), 30 (1f).
Criorhina asilica (Fallén): 14a (1m), 27a (1m).
Criorhina berberina (Fabricius): 3a (1m), 7 (1f), 9 (3f), 13a (4f), 15a (1f).
Dasyrphus albostrigatus (Fallén): 5 (1f), 6b (1m), 17 (2f).
Dasyrphus friuliensis (van der Goot): 3a (1m).
Dasyrphus hilaris (Zetterstedt): 3a (3f), 23 (1f), 31 (1f).

- Dasyrphus pinastri* (De Geer): 7 (2f), 25 (1f), 30 (1f).
Dasyrphus tricinctus (Fallén): 17 (3f).
Dasyrphus venustus (Meigen): 9 (1f), 13a (1f), 23 (1f), 24 (6f), 25 (1f), 26a (1f).
Didea alneti (Fallén): 7 (2f), 25 (1m2f), 26a (1m), 27a (1f).
Didea fasciata Macquart: 4 (1f), 7 (1m), 26a (1m).
Epistrophe eligans (Harris): 7 (1f), 20a (1m), 25 (5m).
Epistrophe flava Doczkal & Schmid: 16a (1m).
Epistrophe nitidicollis (Meigen): 17 (2f).
Episyrrhus balteatus (De Geer): 2 (10), 3a (1), 4 (>50), 5 (>50), 6a (15), 6b (>50), 7 (1f), 8 (>50), 9 (5), 10 (>50), 11 (>50), 12 (>50), 13a (10), 13b (>50), 14b (10), 14c (>50), 15a (>50), 15b (>50), 16b (5f), 17 (5), 20b (10), 20c (>50), 24 (1f), 26b (>50), 27b (>50), 28 (>50), 29b (1m), 30 (15), 31 (1f).
Eristalinus aeneus (Scopoli): 9 (1m).
Eristalinus sepulchralis (Linnaeus): 6a (2m), 10 (10), 11 (4), 12 (1), 15a (1m), 20b (1m), 20c (1f), 30 (1m).
Eristalis anthophorinus (Fallén): 6a (3m3f).
Eristalis arbustorum (Linnaeus): 5 (1m), 9 (1m1f), 12 (1f), 13a (1m), 13b (2m1f), 14b (1m), 15a (1m), 15b (1f), 20c (2m4f), 22 (1f), 23 (1m), 24 (1m), 26b (1m1f), 29a (3m), 29b (1m1f), 30 (10).
Eristalis horticola (De Geer): 5 (3m1f), 6a (1m), 7 (1m1f), 9 (6m), 12 (1f), 13a (10), 13b (5), 14a (1m), 14b (1f), 20c (2f), 22 (1f), 25 (7m7f), 26a (1m1f), 26b (1f), 30 (5).
Eristalis interruptus (Poda): 3a (1m1f), 5 (2f), 6a (5), 6b (1m), 11 (1f), 12 (1m1f), 13a (10), 13b (1m3f), 14b (1f), 15a (1f), 15b (1m3f), 20b (1f), 20c (1m4f), 21 (1m), 24 (3m), 25 (7m7f), 29b (15), 30 (10).
Eristalis intricarius (Linnaeus): 6a (15), 9 (25), 13a (5), 13b (5), 15a (2m3f), 24 (1m), 30 (2m2f).
Eristalis pertinax (Scopoli): 4 (>50), 5 (>50), 6a (10), 6b (>50), 8 (>50), 9 (1m3f), 10 (1m1f), 11 (2m), 13a (10), 13b (>50), 15a (1f), 20c (30), 25 (1m), 26b (20), 27b (10), 28 (>50), 29b (15), 30 (5).
Eristalis piceus (Fallén): 9 (1f), 20a (1f), 25 (1f), 26a (1m).
Eristalis rupium Fabricius: 7 (1m1f).
Eristalis similis (Fallén): 12 (2m), 13b (1m), 17 (1m1f), 18 (1m1f), 30 (1m1f), 31 (1m).
Eristalis tenax (Linnaeus): 4 (2m), 5 (1m), 9 (6f), 13a (1f), 13b (3m1f), 15a (1f), 17 (1f), 26b (1f).
Eristalis vitripennis Strobl: 9 (1m4f), 18 (2m), 29a (2m), 30 (4m2f).
Eumerus ornatus Meigen: 14b (5m).
Eumerus sabulonum (Fallén): 9 (1m1f).
Eumerus sogdianus Stackelberg: 16a (1m).
Eumerus strigatus (Fallén): 1 (2m), 26a (1m).
Eupeodes corollae (Fabricius): 3a (5f), 6a (2f), 6b (1m), 12 (1f), 13b (1f), 17 (1m1f), 20c (6m5f), 25 (1m), 26b (4f), 27b (1f), 29a (1m).
Eupeodes lundbecki (Soot-Ryen): 13b (1m), 24 (1f), 25 (1f).
Eupeodes luniger (Meigen): 13b (1f), 16b (1m).
Eupeodes nitens (Zetterstedt): 4 (1m1f), 9 (1f), 30 (1m2f).
Ferdinandea cuprea (Scopoli): 14b (1f), 16a (2m), 20b (1f), 25 (1f).
Ferdinandea ruficornis (Fabricius): 23 (1f), 24 (1f).
Hammerschmidtia ferruginea (Fallén): 7 (5m1f).
Helophilus hybridus Loew: 6a (1f), 12 (4m), 13b (3m), 30 (1f).
Helophilus pendulus (Linnaeus): 1 (1m1f), 3a (1m3f), 4 (10), 5 (5), 6a (10), 11 (3), 12 (>50), 13a (5), 13b (20), 14b (1), 15a (2), 15b (1f), 16b (1f), 20a (3m1f), 20c (1f), 23 (1m1f), 24 (4f), 25 (1f), 26a (>50), 26b (1f).
Helophilus trivittatus (Fabricius): 27b (1m).
Ischyrosyrphus laternarius (Müller): 6a (3m1f), 9 (1m), 15a (1f), 30 (>50), 31 (1f).
Lejogaster metallina (Fabricius): 14a (1f), 15a (2m3f), 16b (1f), 19 (1m3f).
Leucozona lucorum (Linnaeus): 7 (1f), 9 (1m), 30 (1f).
Megasyrphus erraticus (Linnaeus): 7 (2f), 9 (1f), 26b (2f), 27b (1f), 30 (2), 31 (1f).
Melangyna cincta (Fallén): 10 (1f), 14a (1f), 14b (1m), 27a (2m), 30 (1m).
Melangyna labiatarum (Verrall): 9 (1f), 16b (1f), 18 (1f), 29a (1f), 30 (4m3f).
Melangyna triangulifera (Zetterstedt): 5 (1f), 23 (1m).
Melangyna umbellatarum (Fabricius): 8 (1f).
Melanogaster aerea (Loew): 30 (1m).
Melanogaster hirtella (Loew): 3a (1f), 7 (2f), 16a (15m5f), 16b (1f).
Melanogaster nuda (Macquart): 7 (1f), 16a (9m4f), 16b (2f), 19 (1f).
Melanostoma mellinum (Linnaeus): 1 (2m), 4 (>50), 5 (>50), 6a (1m1f), 6b (>50), 12 (1m), 13a (1m5f), 13b (>50), 14a (>50), 14b (1f), 14c (>50), 15b (>50), 16a (>50), 20c (>50), 23 (1m), 26b (>50), 27b (>50), 29b (1m), 30 (4f).
Melanostoma scalare (Fabricius): 4 (>50), 5 (>50), 6b (1f), 7 (6f), 9 (1m1f), 12 (1m), 13b (>50), 14c (>50), 15b (>50), 20c (>50), 22 (1f), 23 (1f), 24 (10f), 25 (10f), 26a (3f), 26b (>50), 27a (3f), 27b (>50), 29b (1m), 31 (1m).
Meliscaeva auricollis (Meigen): 4 (1m), 6a (1f), 17 (1m).

- Meliscaeva cincitella* (Zetterstedt): 4 (>50), 5 (>50), 6b (>50), 7 (1f), 8 (>50), 10 (>50), 11 (>50), 12 (>50), 13a (1m), 13b (10), 25 (2m), 26b (1f), 31 (1f).
- Merodon equestris* (Fabricius): 1 (1f), 23 (2m), 24 (1m), 26a (1m).
- Myathropa florea* (Linnaeus): 3a (2m1f), 5 (1m3f), 9 (10), 13a (10), 13b (1m), 20b (5), 23 (15), 24 (1m1f), 25 (>50), 26a (>50), 26b (1f).
- Neoascia annexa* (Müller): 14b (4m).
- Neoascia interrupta* (Meigen): 6a (2f).
- Neoascia meticulosa* (Scopoli): 31 (1f).
- Neoascia obliqua* Coe: 14b (1f), 23 (1m).
- Neoascia podagrica* (Fabricius): 4 (1m), 5 (1m), 15a (1f), 23 (1m), 24 (1m), 25 (5m10f), 26a (1f).
- Neoascia tenur* (Harris): 6a (1m2f), 6b (1m1f), 16a (2f), 18 (2m1f), 30 (1m).
- Neocnemodon* sp.: 26a (1f).
- Orthonevra intermedia* (Lundbeck): 6a (2m), 30 (4m4f).
- Orthonevra nobilis* (Fallén): 14b (2m1f).
- Paragus bicolor* (Fabricius): 9 (1f).
- Paragus finitimus* Goeldlin de Tiefenau: 18 (5m1f).
- Paragus haemorrhous* Meigen: 4 (1f), 15a (1m), 30 (1f).
- Paragus majoranae* Rondani: 15a (1f), 16a (1f).
- Parasyrphus annulatus* (Zetterstedt): 4 (1f), 7 (1m), 25 (1m).
- Parasyrphus lineolus* (Zetterstedt): 7 (1m), 25 (1f), 29b (1f), 30 (3f), 31 (1f).
- Parasyrphus macularis* (Zetterstedt): 7 (1m).
- Parasyrphus malinellus* (Collin): 2 (1f), 6a (1f), 7 (1m1f), 24 (1f), 25 (1f), 30 (1f), 31 (1f).
- Parasyrphus proximus* Mutin: 19 (1f), 30 (1f), 31 (2f).
- Parasyrphus punctulatus* (Verrall): 7 (1m2f), 31 (1f).
- Parasyrphus vittiger* (Zetterstedt): 4 (1m), 11 (1m).
- Parhelophilus consimilis* (Malm): 6a (1m1f).
- Parhelophilus versicolor* (Fabricius): 6a (1m), 30 (10f).
- Pipiza bimaculata* Meigen: 9 (1f), 14a (1m), 15a (1f), 23 (1f), 25 (1f), 31 (1m2f).
- Pipiza lugubris* (Fabricius): 6a (2f).
- Pipiza noctiluca* (Linnaeus): 23 (1m1f), 31 (1f).
- Pipiza quadrimaculata* (Panzer): 7 (7f), 23 (1f), 25 (2f), 26a (4f), 30 (1m1f).
- Pipizella viduata* (Linnaeus): 1 (1m), 5 (1m), 14b (1m3f), 16b (1m), 21 (1m), 23 (10m2f), 24 (4m), 26a (2f), 30 (15m), 31 (1m10f).
- Platycheirus albimanus* (Fabricius): 3a (5m1f), 4 (1m), 5 (1m3f), 12 (5f), 23 (1f), 24 (1f), 25 (2f), 29b (3m).
- Platycheirus angustatus* (Zetterstedt): 6b (1f), 31 (2f).
- Platycheirus clypeatus* (Meigen): 4 (1f), 6a (1f), 13b (1f).
- Platycheirus peltatus* (Meigen): 4 (1m), 12 (1f).
- Platycheirus scutatus* (Meigen): 5 (1m), 7 (1f).
- Portevinia maculata* (Fallén): 14a (10m1f), 24 (1f), 25 (3m).
- Pyrophaena granditarsa* (Forster): 6a (1f).
- Pyrophaena rosarum* (Fabricius): 2 (2m1f), 4 (5f), 6a (3m2f), 11 (1f), 12 (1f), 16b (1m), 19 (2m), 31 (1m1f).
- Rhingia campestris* Meigen: 4 (10), 5 (5), 6a (5), 7 (10f), 13a (10), 13b (2f), 14a (>50), 15a (>50), 15b (1f), 16a (>50), 17 (2), 23 (1m3f), 24 (5f), 25 (1f), 26a (6f), 26b (2m), 27a (3f), 30 (2); 31 (2f).
- Scaeva pyrastris* (Linnaeus): 12 (1m), 13b (3f), 20c (1f).
- Scaeva selenitica* (Meigen): 9 (5f), 13a (1f), 15a (1f), 17 (2f), 31 (1f).
- Sericomyia lappona* (Linnaeus): 7 (1f).
- Sericomyia silentis* (Harris): 4 (1m), 6a (1m), 12 (4m2f), 20c (1m), 24 (1m), 25 (2f).
- Sphaerophoria batava* Goeldlin de Tiefenau: 12 (5m), 26b (3m).
- Sphaerophoria scripta* (Linnaeus): 1 (2m10f), 4 (>50), 5 (>50), 6a (2m5f), 6b (>50), 9 (1m), 12 (1m), 13b (1m), 15a (1m3f), 15b (1m1f), 16a (1m1f), 16b (1m), 20a (1m), 20c (1m8f), 22 (1f), 24 (1m), 25 (5f), 26a (1f), 30 (1m).
- Sphaerophoria taeniata* (Meigen): 13b (1m), 16a (1m).
- Sphegina clunipes* (Fallén): 7 (2m8f), 9 (2f), 27a (1m), 30 (1m3f).
- Sphegina elegans* Schummel: 5 (1f), 9 (15m10f), 31 (2f).
- Syrpita pipiens* (Linnaeus): 3a (1m), 4 (10), 5 (2f), 6a (5), 7 (1f), 9 (5), 11 (>50), 12 (>50), 13a (15), 13b (5), 14b (5), 15a (10), 15b (2), 20c (15), 21 (10), 22 (5), 23 (5), 24 (10), 25 (15), 26a (10), 26b (>50), 27a (1), 27b (>50), 30 (>50), 31 (5).
- Syrphus ribesii* (Linnaeus): 2 (5), 3a (3m), 4 (>50), 5 (>50), 6b (>50), 7 (4m8f), 15b (1f), 20c (1m3f), 21 (1f), 22 (1f), 23 (6f), 24 (5f), 25 (5m10f), 26a (3f), 27a (1m).
- Syrphus torvus* Osten-Sacken: 4 (1m1f), 7 (3f), 11 (1f), 12 (2m3f), 13a (2f), 13b (2f), 16b (1f), 17 (1m), 20c (1f), 23 (3f), 24 (3f), 25 (5f), 26a (1m2f), 26b (1m1f), 27a (1f), 31 (1f).
- Syrphus vitripennis* Meigen: 2 (10), 4 (>50), 5 (>50), 6a (1m3f), 6b (>50), 12 (1m4f), 13b (1f), 14b (1f), 14c (1m), 15b (1f), 23 (1f), 24 (1f), 25 (1f), 26a (1f), 29a (1f).
- Temnostoma bombylans* (Fabricius): 3a (1m), 24 (1m), 25 (1).
- Temnostoma meridionale* Krivosheina & Mamaev:

- 23 (1m), 24 (1m).
Tennostoma vespiformis (Linnaeus): 3a (1f), 13a (2m4f), 25 (1m1f), 30 (2f).
Triglyphus primus Loew: 5 (1f).
Tropidia scita (Harris): 1 (1m), 6a (1m1f), 15a (1m2f).
Volucella bombylans (Linnaeus): 1 (1m), 6a (4), 9 (2m2f), 13a (2m), 14a (1m), 15a (5f), 16a (1m), 23 (4m2f), 25 (9m2f), 26a (1f), 30 (2m), 31 (1f).
Volucella pellucens (Linnaeus): 3a (1m1f), 6a (1m1f), 9 (1m2f), 13a (>50), 13b (1f), 15a (1f), 24 (1), 25 (10m5f), 26a (10), 29a (2m), 30 (>50).
Xanthandrus comtus (Harris): 29b (1f).
Xanthogramma pedissequum (Harris): 6a (1), 13a (1m), 15a (1m), 29a (1m), 30 (3).
Xylota abiens Meigen: 30 (2m1f).
Xylota coeruleiventris Zetterstedt: 26a (1f).
Xylota florum (Fabricius): 22 (1m), 24 (1m), 30 (4m2f).
Xylota meigeniana Stackelberg: 23 (2m), 30 (1m1f).
Xylota segnis (Linnaeus): 1 (2m), 4 (1m1f), 13a (5), 22 (1m), 23 (4m), 25 (2m), 26a (1m), 26b (1f), 30 (5).
Xylota sylvarum (Linnaeus): 13a (1f), 30 (1m1f).
Xylota tarda Meigen: 6b (1f).
Xylota xanthocnema Collin: 14b (1f)

Comments on interesting species

Anasimyia contracta Claussen & Torp

Sites 6a, 19, and 30.

No specimens from Skåne present in ZML. In Götaland not reported since 1950 (Bartsch 1995). New to Skåne. The species is closely related to *A. transfuga* (L.), a few times collected in Skåne (ZML).

Arctophila superbiens (Müller) - NT

Sites 4, 13b, 20c, 26b, 27b, and 29b.

26 specimens present in coll. ZML from various localities throughout Skåne. The most recent dates back to 13.IX.1952. Sörensson (in press) gives some recent records from Sunnarp. Flight period in Denmark mid-June to late October (Torp 1994), in Sweden (coll. ZML) 9.VIII-20.IX, with a peak in early September.

In Denmark there are indications of a decrease in abundance (Torp 1994). The number of specimens and sites where the species was caught indicates an increase in abundance in southern Skåne. The habitat where the species was found is a combination of peat-moors and meadows in mixed deciduous forests, often with ponds or

streams nearby. Caught 20.VIII-26.VIII, mainly on *Hieracium* sp. and *Succisa pratensis*.

Brachyopa pilosa Collin

Site 9.

Flight period in Denmark from early May until end of June. The 7 specimens in coll. ZML were caught from 6.V to 26.VI. Maybe due to the bad weather we caught a male as late as 6.VII visiting flowers of *Aegopodium podagraria*.

Cheilosia canicularis (Panzer)

Sites 4, 8, 13b, 14b, 16b, 20c, 26b, 27b, 28, and 29b.

In coll. ZML 16 specimens from Skåne and Småland. According to Bartsch (1995) not caught since 1950. Sörensson (in press) gives two recent records and states the species as spread but local and mostly only a few specimens together. In Denmark it is a rare species taken in wet deciduous forests, often near small streams, from the end of July until mid October (Torp 1994). In Belgium and The Netherlands there are two generations, one in May-June and the other in July-September (Verlinden 1991).

C. canicularis is probably common and widespread in southern Skåne in August, since it was even caught along major traffic roads. Specimens were caught 7-8.VII and 20-28.VIII, sometimes in great numbers, visiting *Taraxacum* sp. and *Hieracium* sp.

Cheilosia carbonaria Egger.

Sites 14a, 14b, 29b, and 30.

Steenis (1998) published the first records from Skåne. Maybe *C. carbonaria* has been overlooked in the past. Caught in great numbers in May visiting *Taraxacum* sp., with some additional records from July and August.

Cheilosia chloris (Meigen)

Site 16a.

In Sweden this species was only known from Skåne (Bartsch 1995). In Denmark it is rather common and occurs from early April to early July (Torp 1994). In Skåne it is most likely rather common too, flying in spring (Sörensson in press). The female specimen caught on 25.V was visiting *Ranunculus* sp.

Cheilosia cynocephala Loew

Sites 1, 6a, 15a, and 16b.

Only found in Skåne. According to Bartsch (1995) previous references to this species may

concern other species. *C. cynocephala* is similar to *C. carbonaria*.

***Cheilosia himantopus* (Panzer)**

Site 14a on *Taraxacum* sp.

Reconfirmed for Sweden. Earlier known by the type material of *Eristalis rufitarsis* Zetterstedt (Ringsjön, Skåne 1-4.VI.1854). According to Claussen (pers. comm.) *C. fulvitarsis* van der Goot (nom. nov. for *E. rufitarsis* Zetterstedt) is a junior synonym of *C. himantopus* and not of *C. canicularis*. *C. himantopus* is a spring species with bare arista. The colour of the hairs on the anterior part of the mesonotum is yellow and on the posterior part black, while *C. canicularis* is a summer species with hairy arista and with only yellow hairs on the mesonotum. The genitalia of both species are shown in Fig. 5.

***Chrysogaster virescens* Loew**

Site 30 on *Heracleum sphondylium*.

First record from Skåne. Previously known only from Uppland (Bartsch 1995). In Denmark it is rather rare and local (Torp 1994). In Skåne it is probably a very rare and local species.

***Chrysotoxum vernale* Loew**

Sites 1, 9, and 30.

The species is found in Götaland and Svealand (Bartsch 1995, Sörensson in press), but it is uncommon. Resembling the more common *C. arcuatum* (L.)

***Criorhina berberina* (Fabricius) - NT**

Sites 9, 13a, and 15a, visiting *Aegopodium*

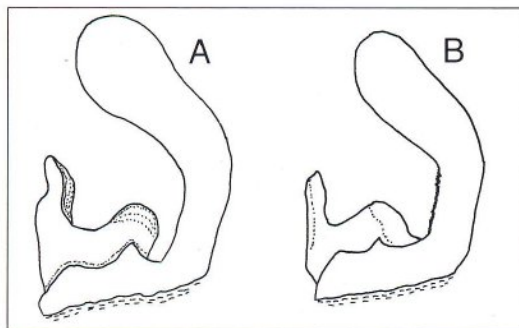


Fig. 5. Male genitalia, superior lobe of hypandrium, lateral view. A. *Cheiliosia canicularis* (Panzer) (site 14b). B. *Cheiliosia himantopus* (Panzer) (site 14a).

Hangenitalier, övre loben av hypandrium sedd från sidan av A. *Cheiliosia canicularis* från lokal 14b, och av B. *Cheiliosia himantopus* från lokal 14a.

***podagraria*.**

As mentioned by Steenis (1998) not rare in Skåne. 28 additional specimens are present in coll. ZML. Most of the specimens belonged to *C. b. f. oxyacanthae* (Meigen) which, according to Sörensson (in press), is much more rare in Skåne than the nominate form.

***Epistrophe flava* Doczkal & Schmidt**

Site 16a on *Crataegus* sp.

First record from Skåne. Specimens of *E. flava* were previously identified as *E. melanostoma* and *E. ochrostoma* (Hedström 1991, Bartsch 1995). It is probably not very rare in Skåne.

***Eristalis anthophorinus* (Fallén)**

Site 6b on *Cicuta virosa*.

A common and widespread species in Sweden, with 118 specimens in coll. ZML. Sörensson (in press) reports the first recent record from Skåne since 1950. The species is probably uncommon in Skåne as it is uncommon in Denmark (Torp 1994) and southern Norway (Nielsen 1999) too.

***Eristalis piceus* (Fallén)**

Sites 9, 20a, 25, and 26a.

Confirmed from Skåne. Bartsch (1995) and Hedström (1990, 1991) do not mention this species. Fallén's (1817) description of *E. piceus* is based on specimens collected in Skåne and other parts of Sweden. However, only one female of the type series belongs to *E. piceus* (Hippa et al. in prep.), but the type locality of this specimen is not known. Previously the species has been mixed up with *E. rupium* (Fabricius) and *E. vitripennis* Strobl.

***Eristalis similis* (Fallén) (syn. *E. pratorum* (Meigen))**

Sites 12, 13b, 17, 18, 30, and 31.

This is a migratory species which in 1998 probably had one of its top years in Sweden (Sörensson in press). In coll. ZML there are only 4 specimens collected in Skåne, Öland and Gotland. In Denmark only 7 records are known (Torp 1994), and in Norway only one (Nielsen 1999). The species was caught between 9-12.VII and on 22-23.VIII visiting *Aegopodium podagraria*, *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, and *Cakile maritima*.

***Eumerus ornatus* Meigen**

Site 14b flying around and settling on foliage of *Mercurialis perennis*.

In Sweden it is probably rare with only 2 male specimens from Skåne (Arkelstorp 26.VI.1919 and Helsingborg 26.VII.1919, both leg. Ringdahl) and 1 specimen from Småland present in coll. ZML. According to Bartsch (1995) not recorded since 1925 from Götaland, and only two recent records from Uppland and Västmanland. Sörensson (in press) gives a recent record from Blekinge. There are unpublished data (Bartsch pers. com.) suggesting the species is more widespread than literature suggests and locally common.

Eumerus sabulorum (Fallén)

Site 9 on *Jasione montana*.

As in Denmark (Torp 1994) *E. sabulorum* is a rare but widespread species in Sweden, found in white and grey dunes along the coast and local in other places inland in Skåne (Sörensson 2000 and in press).

Eumerus sogdianus Stackelberg

Site 16a on *Ranunculus* sp.

Probably a rare but widespread species in Skåne (Sörensson in press). Found in most of the surrounding countries: the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Denmark (Torp 1994), but

here the species is rare or very rare too. Similar to *E. strigatus*, the main differences being found in the male genitalia.

Melanogaster aerea (Macquart)

Site 30 on *Heracleum sphondylium*.

Recently reinstated as a separate species (Maibach et al. 1994). A widespread species in Sweden (Bartsch 1995, Sörensson in press).

Neoascia annexa (Müller) **New to Sweden.**

Site 14b flying over and sometimes settling on foliage of *Petasites hybridus*.

The species resembles *N. tenur* but is larger and has the spots on tergite II and III reaching over the lateral margin of the tergites (Fig. 6). Known from the Netherlands: very rare in south Limburg; Belgium: very rare in east Ardennen; Germany, Russia, Denmark: rare in east Jutland (Verlinden 1991, Torp 1994). The species is probably rare in Skåne too.

Orthonevra intermedia Lundbeck

Sites 6a and 30 settling on the stems of *Cicuta virosa* or visiting the flowers of this plant and *Heracleum sphondylium*.

Taken in damp meadows, raised bogs and moors (Torp 1994). In Sweden it is widespread, but

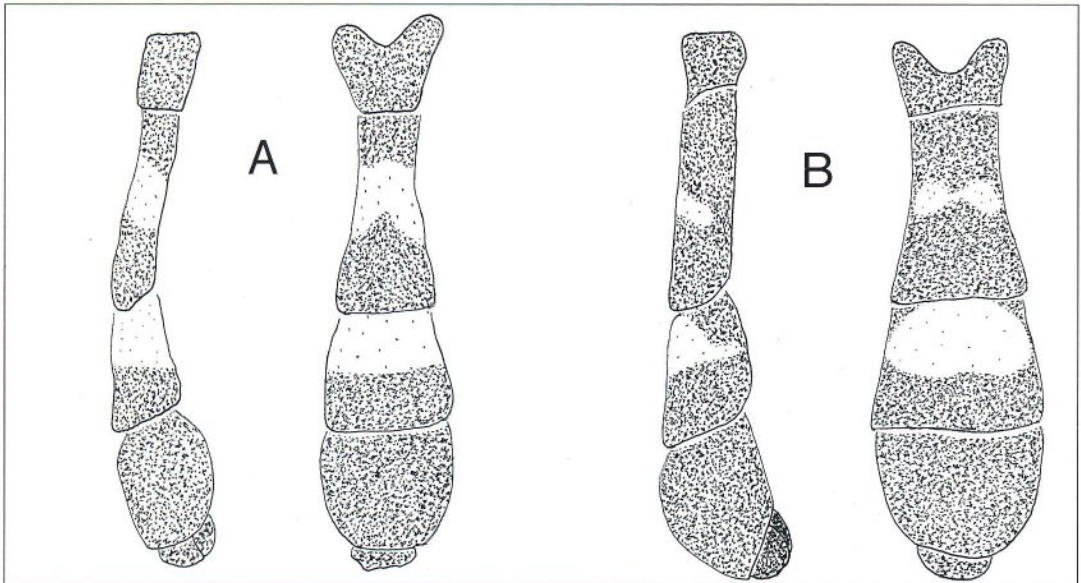


Fig. 6. Male abdomen, dorsal and lateral view. A. *Neoascia annexa* (Müller) (site 14b). B. *Neoascia tenur* (Harris) (site 6a).

Bakkropp av hane sedd från sidan. A. *Neoascia annexa* från lokal 14a. B. *Neoascia tenur* från lokal 6a.

probably rare in Skåne. There are no specimens in coll. ZML and neither Hedström (1990, 1991) nor Sörensson (in press) mention it from Skåne.

Paragus bicolor (Fabricius)

Site 9, egg-laying at ground level on foliage of *Hieracium* sp.

Paragus finitimus Goeldlin

Site 17 abundant on *Potentilla erecta*.

Paragus majoranea Rondani

Sites 16a on *Bellis perennis* and 15a on *Galium* sp.

None of these three *Paragus* species was found in coll. ZML, but they all have been reported from Skåne (Hedström 1990, 1991, Bartsch 1995, Sörensson in press) These small flies are thermophilic and can be caught in grey dunes, dune moor land, glades in wooded moors, and chalk-lands. They are probably all rather rare in Skåne, with *P. bicolor* more common land-inwards and *P. finitimus* confined to the coast.

Parasyrphus proximus Mutin **New to Sweden.**

Sites 17, 30, and 31 visiting *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, *H. sphondylium*, and *Filipendula ulmaria*.

Described in 1990 from the far east of Russia. More unpublished data available from Sweden (Bartsch pers. comm.). Closely related to *P. macularis* (Zetterstedt) from which it can be separated by the lack of a median black stripe on the face.

Portevinia maculata (Fallén)

Sites 14a and 20a.

Reported by Steenis (1998) and also seen in great numbers on site 14a flying over and under leaves of *Allium ursinum*. *P. maculata* was not seen in the large *A. ursinum* stands on site 20a. Most likely *P. maculata* can be found here but due to the bad weather when visiting the area it was not seen.

Sphegina elegans Schummel

Sites 30, and very abundant on site 9 visiting *Aegopodium podagraria*. One female as late as 20.VIII on site 5 visiting *Heracleum sphondylium*.

In Sweden only found in Skåne (Bartsch 1995), locally common, flying along shady streams and small rivers, or in swamp-forests.

Temnostoma meridionale Krivosheina & Mamaev - NT

First Swedish record published by Doczkal (1996), and two additional by Steenis (1998). There are 8 specimens present in coll. ZML: Sk. Vånga Nytorp 1.VII.1927 1♂; Sk. Vånga Grönlund 10.VI.1908 1♂, both leg. Ammitzboll; Sk. Skäralid 17.VI.1938 1♂ leg. Ringdahl; 27.VI.1947 1♂ leg. Brinck; 11.VI.1950 1♂ leg. Ander; Sk. Pålshöj 27.V.1934 1♂ leg. Ringdahl; Sk. Silvåkra 5-14.VI.1988 1♀ leg. L. Huggert; Sm. Nottebäck Klaverström 1♂ leg. Gaunitz. It is probably a widespread but rather rare species in south-east Sweden. Maybe somewhat over-

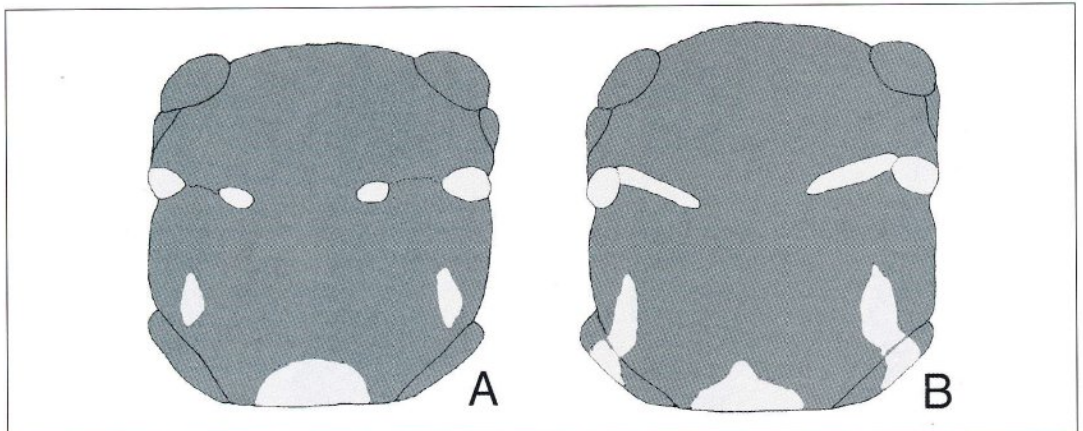


Fig. 7. Thorax, dorsal view. A. *Temnostoma meridionale* Krivosheina & Mamaev (site 23). B. *Temnostoma vespiforme* (L.) (site 13).

Thorax sedd uppifrån. A. *Temnostoma meridionale* från lokal 23. B. *Temnostoma vespiforme* från lokal 13.

looked in the field due to the resemblance to *T. vespiformis*. Van der Goot (1981) and Doczkal (1996) give good characteristics for separating the two species. The main differences are found in the yellow markings on the thorax (Fig. 7) and abdomen.

Xylota abiens (Meigen)

Site 30 walking around on foliage of *Sambucus nigra*.

This species is considered as junior synonym of *X. semulatra* (Harris) by authors (Andersson 1988). There are 28 specimens present in coll. ZML from Skåne and Småland. Sörensson (in press) gives recent records from Skåne.

Xylota xanthocnema Collin - VU

Site 14b.

Probably a rare species. Only 3 specimens present in coll. ZML from Skåne. Sörensson (in press) reports one additional sight record.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank C. Claussen (Flensburg) for his remark on *C. canicularis* and *C. himantopus*, H. Bartsch (Järfälla) for reading the manuscript, and R. Danielsson (Lund) for his help at the Museum.

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Sammanfattning

Fynd av blomflugor i södra Skåne 1997 och 1998 presenteras. Fyndplatserna beskrivs och sällsynta arter behandlas med avseende på identifikation, utbredning och beteende. Två arter, *Neoascia annexa* (Muller) och *Parasyrphus proximus* Mutin, rapporteras som nya för Sverige. *Cheilosia himantopus* (Panzer) blev återfunnen i landet. Tre arter (*Brachyopa insensilis* Collin, *Episyrphus balteatus* (De Geer) och *Helophilus pendulus* (L.)) kläcktes. Genitalier av *Cheilosia canicularis* (Panzer) och *C. himantopus*, abdomen av *Neoascia annexa* och *N. tenur* (Harris) samt thorax av *Temnostoma vespiforme* (L.) och *T. meridionale* Krivosheina & Mamaev illustreras.