

NEW RECORDS AND NINE ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH LIST OF FUNGUS GNATS OF THE SMALLER FAMILIES AND SUB-FAMILIES (DIPTERA: MYCETOPHILOIDEA)

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Since the account (Chandler, 1987a) of additions to the groups dealt with by Hutson, Ackland & Kidd (1980) was compiled, 10 further species in these groups have been discovered in Britain, one of which (*Macrocera nigropicea* Lundström) has been published already (Chandler, 1990). The male of *Mycomya insignis* and female of *M. britteni* have been recognized in British material and a new name is necessary for *Boletina brevicornis* sensu Edwards. New records are provided for other uncommon species.

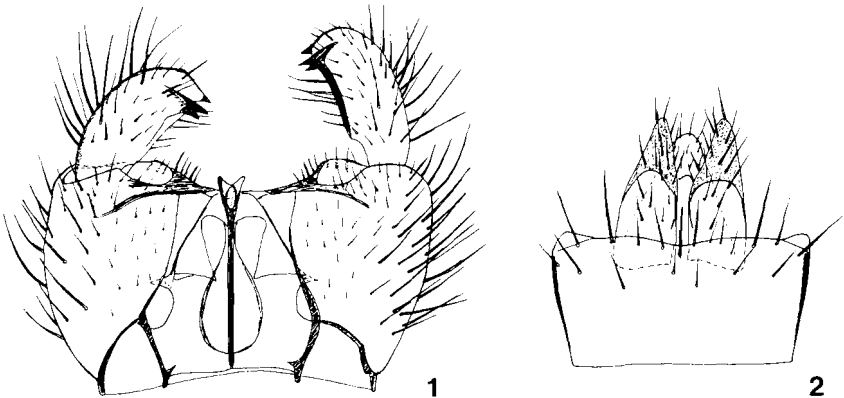
BOLITOPHILIDAE

Bolitophila nigrolineata Landrock, 1912

New to Britain. This runs to the *hybrida* Meig. and *rossica* Landrock couplet in the key by Hutson, Ackland & Kidd (1980). The venational character given to separate these two species is subject to variation in *hybrida* and the genital characters are best checked. The three species can, however, be roughly separated on thoracic coloration: grey dusted with darker grey stripes in *rossica*, grey to brown stripes on a lighter yellowish to brown ground in *hybrida*, but more sharply marked dark chocolate brown stripes on a thinly grey dusted yellowish ground in *nigrolineata*. The British material has wing length 4.0–4.3 mm in the male, 4.9–5.4 mm in the female. Male and female genitalia are shown in Figures 1–3.

B. nigrolineata is recorded from Germany, eastern Europe and Japan.

Material examined. Perthshire: Pass of Killiecrankie, 1.ix.1987, female; 17.ix.1989, female; Rannoch, near Allt nan Bogair, 22.vii.1990, 2 males; Durham: Nesbitt Dene, 23.vii.1990, male (P. J. Chandler).



Figs 1–2. Male genitalia of *Bolitophila nigrolineata* Landrock. 1, dorsal view with tergite 9 and cerci removed; 2, tergite 9 and cerci.

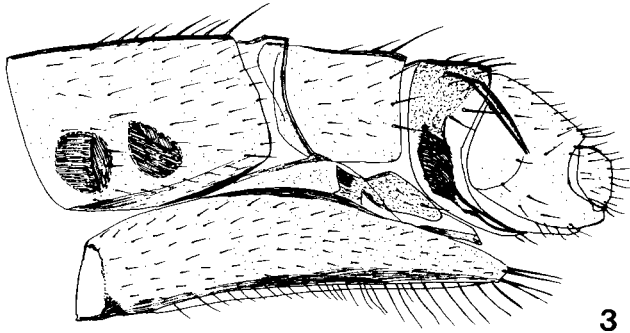


Fig. 3. Ovipositor of *Bolitophila nigrolineata* Landrock.

KEROPLATIDAE

It should be noted that the taxa accorded subgeneric status in *Orfelia* Costa by Hutson, Ackland & Kidd (1980) are now recognized as genera following the recent works of Matile.

Macrorrhyncha rostrata (Zetterstedt, 1851)

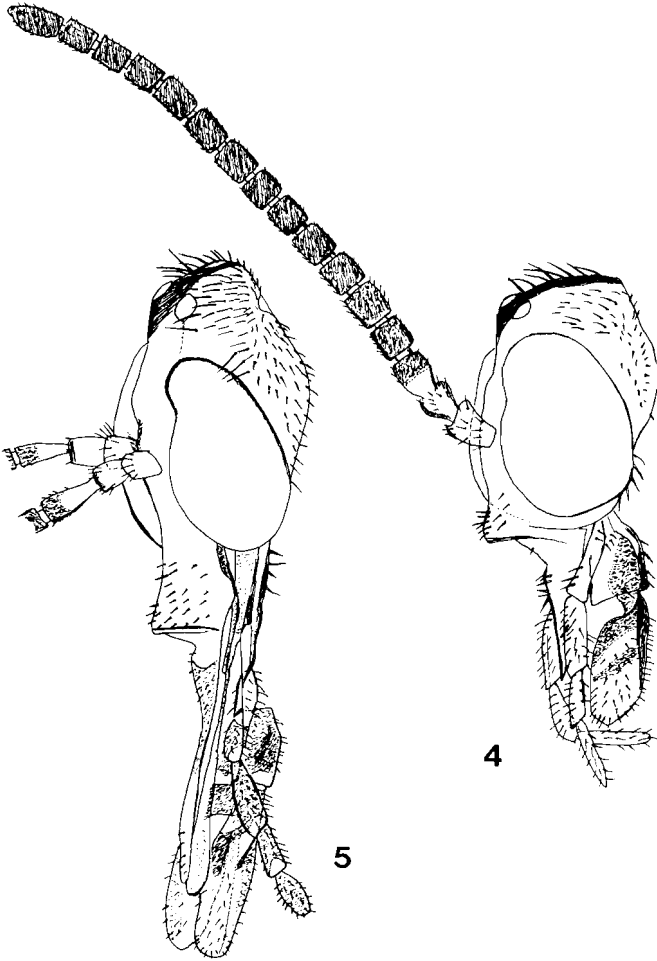
New to Britain. The presence of a second British species of the genus was realized when females were found in the New Forest in 1988 but their identity was uncertain until males were found in 1990. The male genitalia differ in some details from the figures of *rostrata* by Matile (1975), e.g. the narrower ventral bridge of the gonocoxite but the dense tuft of strong bristles on each dorsal apical process of the gonocoxite is characteristic; among known species only *brevirostre* (Lundstroöm) approaches this with a looser arrangement of strong bristles on these processes.

M. rostrata (Figure 4) differs from *flava* Winnertz in having a shorter proboscis, only subequal to eye height, with palpi distinctly shorter than head height (both subequal to head height in *flava*, Figure 5) and the bare mediotergite (postnotum), which bears bristles in *flava*.

The British material of *rostrata* is mainly yellow in both sexes, with the thorax bearing only very indistinct brownish stripes dorsally and the mediotergite brownish dorsally, abdomen in male with tergites 1-5 mainly yellow (2-4 narrowly black basally, 5 dark dorsally), 6-8 and genitalia black, in female tergites 1-3(-5) yellow, (4-)6 dark basally, 7 black, ovipositor brownish. The head is brownish with proboscis brown, palpi yellowish to brown, antennae with basal segments and base of flagellum yellowish, the rest brown. The wings are yellowish with a vague brownish patch below the tip of R5; the costa extends 0.4 distance to M1. Wing length 4.6-4.9 mm in male, 4.2-6.3 mm in female. Male and female genitalia are shown in Figures 6-9.

Some European material of *rostrata*, including Zetterstedt's type (Edwards, 1925a) has more distinct dark thoracic stripes. *M. rostrata* is recorded from Sweden, Finland, Byelorussia, Germany and France.

Material examined. Hants: New Forest, Brinken Wood, 5.vi.1988, the small female; New Forest, Mark Ash Wood, around standing dead beech trunk, 19.vi.1988, female; New Forest, woods by Beaulieu River, 13.vii.1990, male (P. J. Chandler); Whitmoor Vale, wet wooded slope with many springs, 12.vii.1990, female (P. J. Chandler), male (A. E. Stubbs).

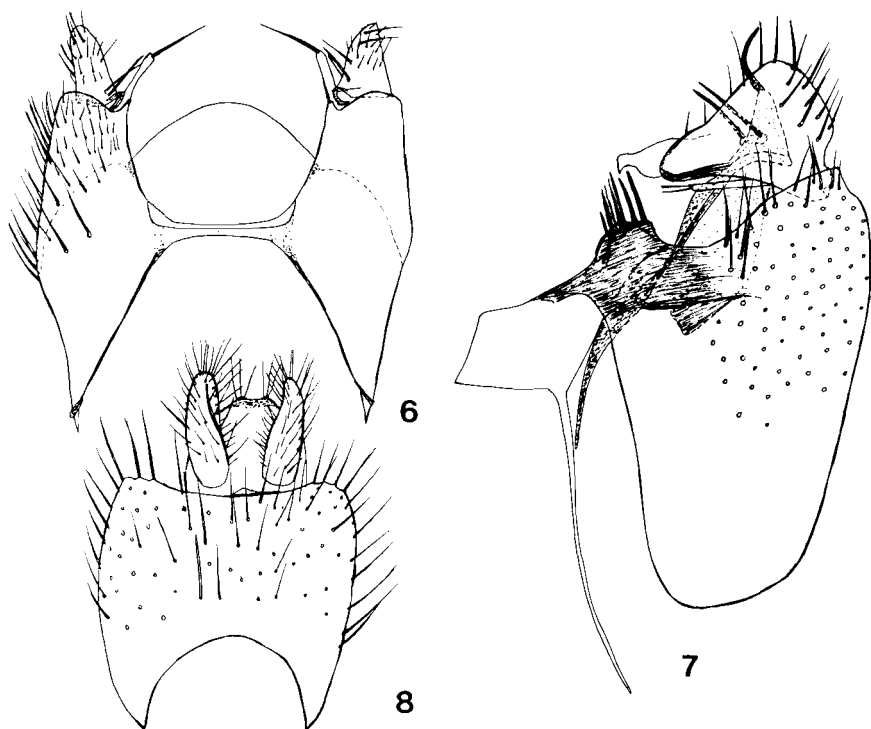


Figs 4-5. Heads of female *Macrorrhyncha* species. 4, *M. rostrata* (Zetterstedt); 5, *M. flava* Winnertz.

Monocentrotta favonii Chandler, 1987

It should be noted that the wing illustrated for *M. lundstroemi* Edw. by Chandler (1987a) was of a female. The male wing of that species is narrower and differs less from the form shown for the male *favonii*, but is uniformly yellowish, lacking the darker marking. The clouding of the wing tip and hind margin in *favonii* are not clearly reproduced in the figure. While the description of this species was in press, Loïc Matile informed me that it was conspecific with French specimens of *Monocentrotta* and I have seen a male from Portugal, Sintra Mountains, 1.viii.1972 (A. M. Hutson, Natural History Museum, London, where the holotype has now been deposited).

New record. Dorset: Brenscombe, coastal cliff, vi.1989, male (A. E. Stubbs).



Figs 6–8. Male genitalia of *Macrorrhyncha rostrata* (Zetterstedt). 6, ventral view of gonocoxite and gonostylus (aedeagus, tergite 9 and cerci removed); 7, lateral view of gonocoxite and gonostylus; 8, tergite 9 and cerci.

Rutylapa ruficornis (Zetterstedt, 1851)

This has remained little known in Britain and has not been recorded since the citation by Edwards (1913) from the New Forest and Edwards (1925b) from Hogley Bog, Oxon, collected by A. H. Hamm in 1915. In 1987–9 it was collected by Malaise trapping in Oxfordshire and in water traps in Norfolk and Wales, during wetland surveys by the Nature Conservancy Council. In 1989 it was swept from low vegetation in open fen at Wicken Fen, Cambs. It is otherwise known from Sweden, Germany and European Russia.

New records. Norfolk: Banham Great Fen, 14–28.vi.88, female (A. Foster & D. Proctor); Cambs: Wicken Fen, 8.vii.89, female (P. J. Chandler); Oxon: Spartum Fen, wooded fen, 23.vi–14.vii.88, male, 2 females; 14.vii–12.viii.88, female (K. Porter); Dyfed (Pembroke): Porthydd Moor, 21.vii.87, male; Anglesey: Cors Bodeilio, thin *Phragmites*, 26.vii.88, male; Gwent: Langstone Meadows, wet meadow, 21.vii.88, male; Powys (Montgomery): Llyn Coethlyn, 1.viii.88, female (P. Holmes, D. Boyce & D. Reed).

Urytalpa macrocera (Edwards, 1913)

U. macrocera was only known as British on the type material from Aviemore and Nethy Bridge, Inverness (Edwards, 1913) and has since been recorded only from

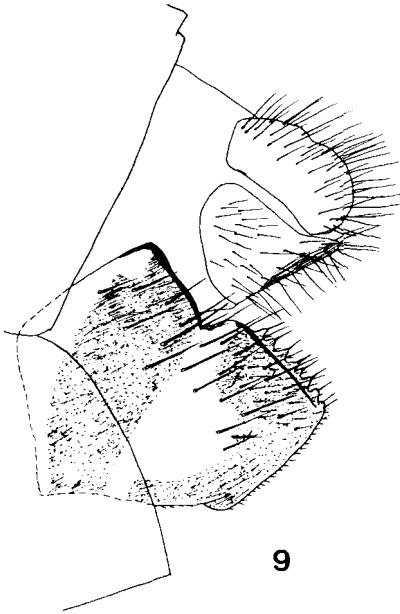


Fig. 9. Ovipositor of *Macrorrhyncha rostrata* (Zetterstedt).

(mesocutum) mainly dark brown, only narrowly yellowish on the side margin behind the suture, also the scutellum and mediotergite (postnotum) are dark dorsally. The head, antennae and knobs of the halteres are brown, but the palpi and legs, excepting the darker tarsi, are yellow. Wing length 4.1 mm. The ovipositor is shown in Figure 10.

Holland by Barendrecht (1938). The precise habitat is unclear, but Castle Loch is a lowland site, surrounded by wet woodland while Bridge of Brown is a steep wooded slope by a highland stream.

New records. Galloway (Dumfries); near Lochmaben, Castle Loch, vii.1979, male; Inverness: Bridge of Brown, 28.viii.1990, male (A. E. Stubbs).

Orfelia bicolor (Macquart, 1826)

New to Britain. A single female from the Welsh wetland survey is considered to be *O. bicolor*. I have visited the site several times without finding the species; it is a small isolated area of open fen with only a narrow recently developed wooded fringe. *O. bicolor* runs readily to *Orfelia* sensu stricto in the key by Hutson, Ackland & Kidd (1980), where it better fits the second alternative of couplet 1 in having the pleura entirely yellow and the abdomen largely yellow although with broad dark bands on the anterior margins of tergites 1-6. It differs from the four included species in having the dorsal surface of the thorax

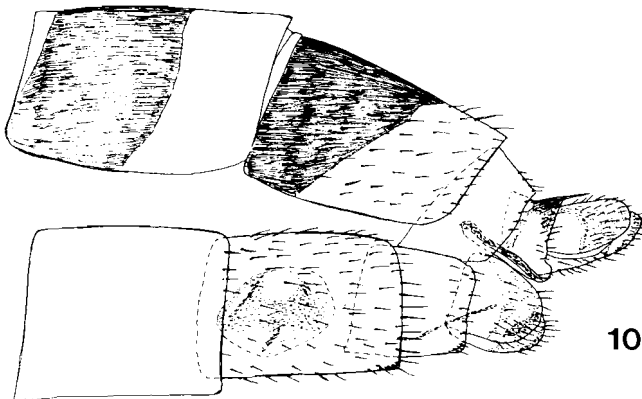


Fig. 10. Ovipositor of *Orfelia bicolor* (Macquart).

Macquart (1826) described this as *Platyura bicolor* from material collected in northern France, stating 'rare'. Meigen (1838) repeated Macquart's description and stated 'Nordfrankreich selten'. Winnertz (1863) expanded the description and stated 'im Sommer im Walde und in Gebüsch', having evidently obtained specimens, which were subsequently examined by Dziedzicki (1915) who figured the genitalia of both sexes from Winnertz's collection. Landrock (1927) stated only 'Europa'; later (1940) he repeated Winnertz's statement, adding that it was not uncommon. Lackschewitz (1937) recorded it from Lithuania. Séguy (1940), summarizing what other authors had said, stated 'Été. Bois et fôrets dans toute l'Europe', but cited no French localities and Matile (1977) included it as an unplaced species of the *Orfelia* group, citing only Macquart's record. However, there are recent records by Plassmann (1972, 1974a, 1975, 1978) and Kobel-Voss & Plassmann (1979) from Germany (Kassel; dry grassland between Freiburg and Basel) and Sweden (Messaure, coniferous and deciduous woodland).

Material examined. Gwent: Magor Marsh, *Carex riparia* fen, 21.vii.1988, female (P. Holmes, D. Boyce & D. Reed).

MYCETOPHILIDAE

Mycomya Rondani, 1856

The subgenera of *Mycomya* introduced by Väisänen (1984) are recognized here.

An error in the labelling of figures in the Handbook by Hutson, Ackland & Kidd (1980) has been noted. The ventral views of the genitalia in figures 154 and 156 have been transposed, the first depicting *cinerascens* (Macquart) and the second *nitida* (Zetterstedt) (= *exigua* (Winnertz) of the Handbook) while the dorsal views of both species are correctly designated.

The record of *M. punctata* (Meigen) from '? Glasgow' given in the Handbook can also be corrected. The specimen collected by J. J. F. X. King (Natural History Museum, London) is labelled '3 mile west', 30.viii.1921 and had been assumed to be from near Glasgow, where he was based. In King's collection (Glasgow University Museum) other specimens similarly labelled are present but two species collected on the same day are labelled Fort William (Inverness) suggesting that this was the central point concerned.

Mycomya (M.) griseovittata (Zetterstedt, 1852)

New records. Isle of Arran, no further details, 6.v.1952, male (C. H. Andrewes, Natural History Museum, London); Moray: Dorback Burn, 30.v.1991, female (I. Perry).

Mycomya (M.) britteni Kidd, 1955

Only the holotype from Skirwith, Cumbria and a Finnish male were previously known (Väisänen, 1984). Material collected in water traps on Welsh wetlands in 1987 included the female, which resembles the male in most external characters. It has a broader central dark stripe on the yellow abdomen but also has oblong dark patches near the side margins of tergites 3–7. In 1988 *M. britteni* was found at other sites in Wales and by water and Malaise trapping on fenland in Norfolk and Oxfordshire. It was frequent in samples from several sites and was found in all months from June to October. The ovipositor is shown in Figure 11.

New records. Anglesey: Cors Erddreiniog; Dyfed: (Ceredigion) Rhos Llawr Cwrt; (Pembroke) Dowrog Common, *Carex* valley fen; Goodwick, *Oenanthe/Potentilla* fen; Western Cleddau; The Ritec; Cwm Dewi; Portheliddy Moor; Cors Penally;

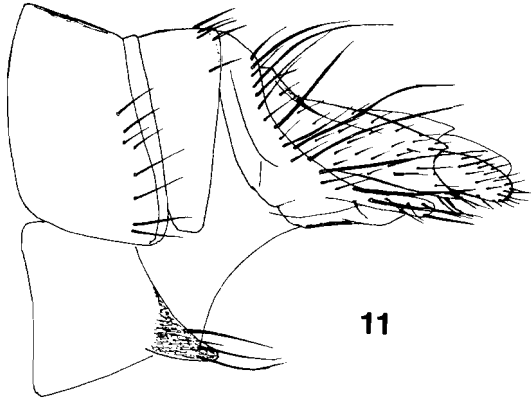


Fig. 11. Ovipositor of *Mycomya britteni* Kidd.

Castlemartin Corse; St. David's Airfield Fen; Clwyd (Denbigh): Sontley Marsh; Gwent: Magor Marsh; Salop: Wem Moss (P. Holmes, D. Boyce & D. Reed); Oxon: Spartum Fen (K. Porter); Norfolk: Middle Harling; Thompson Common; Strumpshaw; Catfield; Mills Marsh; Sutton (A. Foster & D. Proctor).

Mycomya (M.) occultans (Winnertz, 1863)

New to Britain. This species may run to *marginata* in the key by Hutson, Ackland & Kidd (1980), as it usually agrees with it in the presence of a brown patch over the small radial cell and other external characters; in the absence of this darkening it would run to the couplet including *winnertzi* (Dziedzicki) and *wankowiczii* (Dziedzicki). It is best distinguished from these species by the male genital structure (Figures 12–13)

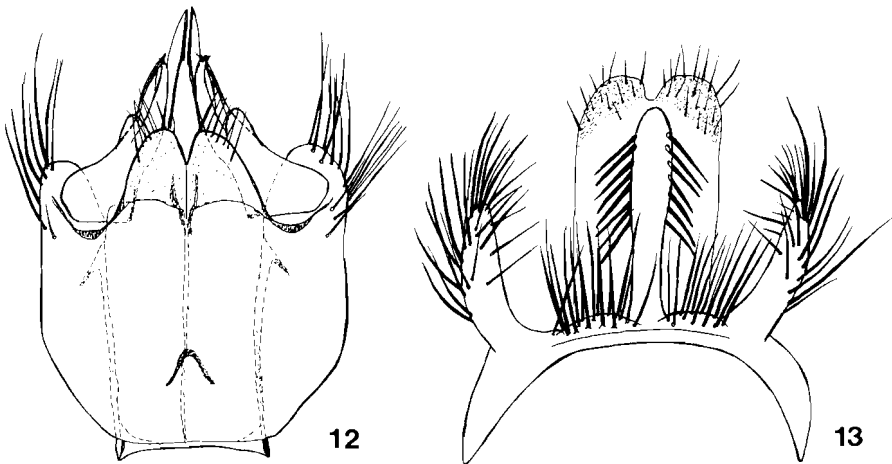


Fig. 12–13. Male genitalia of *Mycomya occultans* (Winnertz). 12, ventral view; 13, tergite 9 and cerci.

so it is advisable to check this in *marginata* rather than relying on the wing marking. Wing length 3.9 mm (Black Cliff), 4.5 mm (Oxwich).

According to Väisänen (1984) *occultans* is widespread in the Palaearctic region; he cited several rearing records from polypore fungi.

Material examined. Glamorgan: Oxwich, 29.vi.1956, male (J. E. Collin, Oxford University Museum); Gwent: Black Cliff, 12.viii.1989, male, limestone woodland (P. J. Chandler).

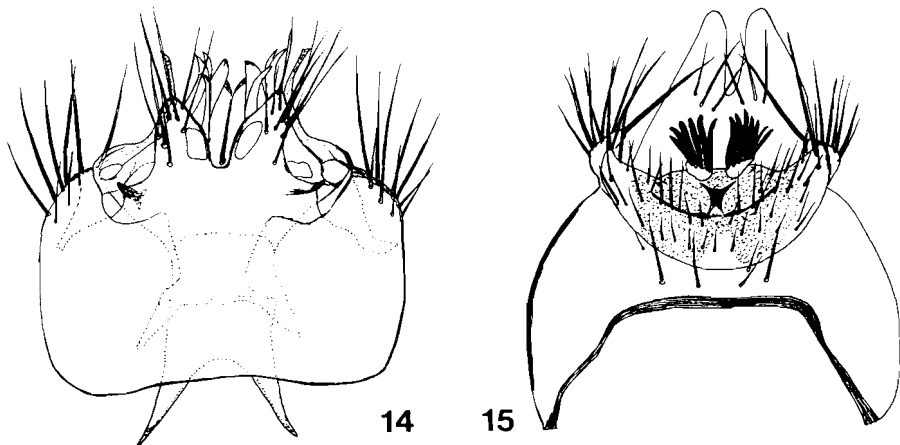
Mycomya (M.) insignis (Winnertz, 1863)

This was found by Väisänen (1984) to be an earlier name for *wrzesniowskii* (Dziedzicki, 1885), used by Hutson, Ackland & Kidd (1980), who did not figure the male genitalia because the three previous British records were only of females. Eight British males have now been examined, although no further females; the male genitalia are shown in Figures 14–15.

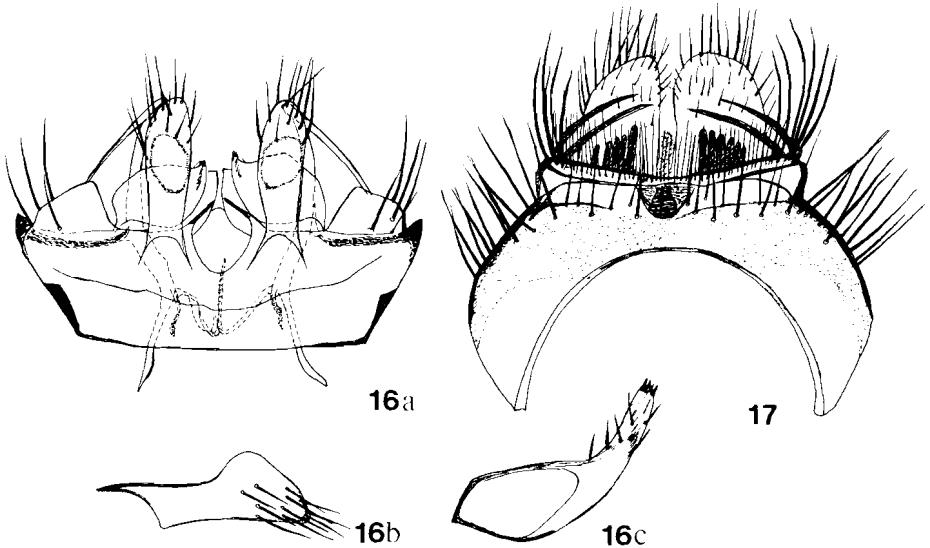
New records. Essex: TQ5794 (near South Weald), 14.vi.1981, male (D. A. Smith); Worcs: Wyre Forest, Malaise trap, 25.vii.1987, male (C. Plant); Norfolk: Reedham, water trap in fen, 27.vi–11.vii.1988, male (A. Foster & D. Proctor); Hants: Pamber Forest, Malaise trap, ix–x.1989, male (M. Oates); Durham: Lockhaugh Bank Wood, Malaise trap, 24.vii–13.viii.1990, 3 males (L. Jessop); Nairn: Loch Loy, swept in mixed woods, 19.vii.1991, male (P. J. Chandler).

Mycomya (M.) denmax Väisänen, 1979

New to Britain. This species belongs to the *ornata* (Meigen) group, characterized in the male by the absence of a mid-coxal spur and presence of a dense patch of setae on the fore coxae. Väisänen (1984) recognized 13 European species of this group, of which this is the sixth to be found in Britain. In the key by Hutson, Ackland & Kidd (1980) it runs to couplet 20, comprising *ornata* and *prominens* Lundström, as it bears setae on vein Sc and has three separate dark stripes on a yellow ground on the mesoscutum. As the thorax is not strongly shining, it falls closer to *prominens*



Figs 14–15. Male genitalia of *Mycomya insignis* (Winnertz). 14, ventral view; 15, tergite 9 and cerci.



Figs 16–17. Male genitalia of *Mycomya denmax* Väisänen. 16a, ventral view; 16b, lateral view of sternal submedian process; 16c, posterior view of gonostylus; 17, tergite 9 and cerci.

but is of a brighter appearance than is typical for that species. The short widely spaced sternal submedian appendages of the male genitalia (Figures 16–17), bearing a rounded ventral protuberance, are diagnostic of the species.

M. denmax is a Holarctic species, frequent in Finland but with single records from Sweden, European Russia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Corsica and North America. The British male has wing length of 5.8 mm.

Material examined. Isle of Skye: Coille Thogabhaig (= Tokavaig Wood) NNR, 7.vii.1991, male (A. E. Stubbs).

Mycomya (Coheromyia) branderi Väisänen, 1984

New to Britain. Another remarkable find, only seen from two Norfolk wetland sites but the dominant species at Old Buckenham, which is an isolated site consisting chiefly of reed beds adjoining a small wood. This is the only Palaearctic species of the subgenus *Coheromyia* Väisänen, which is allied to the subgenus *Cymomyia* Väisänen, represented in Britain by *M. circumdata* (Staeger). *M. branderi* was misidentified by Lundström (1909) as *circumdata* and it runs to this species in the key by Hutson, Ackland & Kidd (1980). These two species are similarly marked but *branderi* (Figure 18) is more brightly coloured with more extensive yellow markings; the thorax is largely yellow with three fused black mesoscutal stripes; the abdomen has a dark median stripe and tergites 6–7 entirely dark in both species but *branderi* has the dark apical bands on the other tergites narrower. The male genitalia are large and mainly yellow with distinctive structure (Figures 19–21). Both sexes have wing length in the range 3.4–3.8 mm.

Material examined. Norfolk: Old Buckenham, 14–28.vi.1988, 83 males, 21 females; 28.vi.–12.vii.1988, many males and females; Strumpshaw, 13.vi.–11.vii.88, 2 males (water traps, A. Foster & D. Proctor).

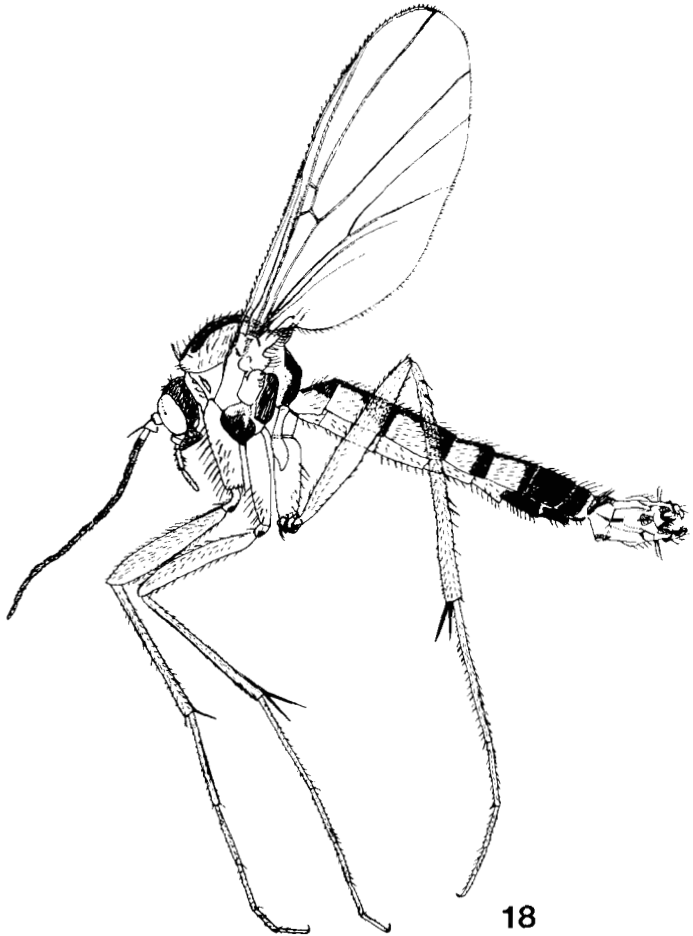
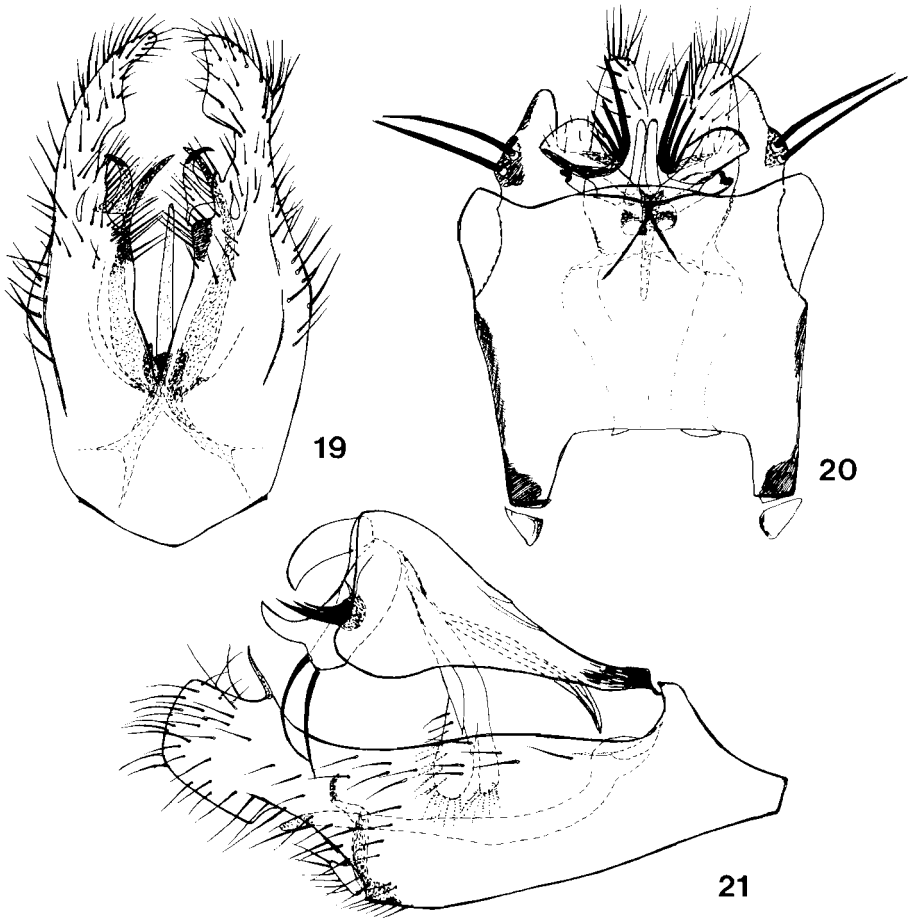


Fig. 18. *Mycomya branderi* Väisänen. Lateral view of entire male.

Mycomya (Mycomyopsis) frequens Johannsen, 1910.

New to Britain and to the Palaearctic region. This is very close to other species of the subgenus *Mycomyopsis* Väisänen such as *maura* (Walker) and *permixta* Väisänen, which were discussed by Chandler (1987a) and is distinguished by small differences in the genitalia. It was first detected here at the same time as *Leia longiseta* Barendrecht (see below) but a large amount of material from Norfolk wetlands, some more Anglesey material and two Scottish males have now been examined; samples were obtained in all months from June to December. Wing length of both sexes 3.4–4.0 mm.

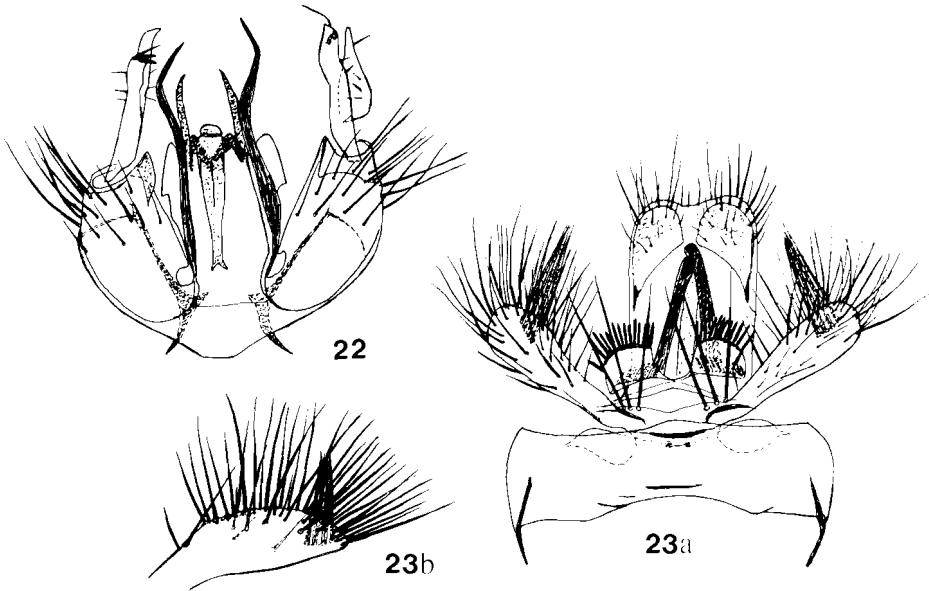
According to Väisänen (1984) *M. frequens* is frequent in the western Nearctic (Canada and USA) while the allied species *penicillata* (Dziedzicki) is widespread in northern Europe; the latter is recorded from boreal forest but *frequens* has



Figs 19–21. Male genitalia of *Mycomya branderi* Väisänen. 19, ventral view; 20, tergite 9 and cerci; 21, lateral view.

been collected in various fen and bog habitats, so may be concluded to have a Holarctic distribution in this type of habitat. The male genitalia are figured here (Figures 22–23).

Material examined (over 200 males, over 100 females). Anglesey: Llyn Hafodol, *Salix* carr on floating fen, 11.vii.87, male and female (A. E. Stubbs); vi–vii and x.88, over 50 males, 15 females; Cors Cleggyrog, acidic basin mire; Salbri, acidic basin mire; Rhôs-y-Gad, calcareous flush fen (P. Holmes, D. Boyce & D. Reed); Norfolk: Catfield; Reedham; Hickling; Sutton; Mills Marsh; Strumpshaw; Cranberry Rough; Old Buckenham Fen; Thompson Common; Woodbastwick (A. Foster & D. Proctor); Dumfries: Lochmaben, edge of Upper Loch, 14.vii.1979, male (A. G. Irwin); Inverness: Insh Marshes, 28.viii.1990, male (A. E. Stubbs).



Figs 22–23. Male genitalia of *Mycomya frequens* Johannsen. 22, ventral view; 23a, tergite 9 and cerci; 23b, posterior view of tergal lateral appendage.

Mycomya (Mycomyopsis) permixta Väisänen, 1984

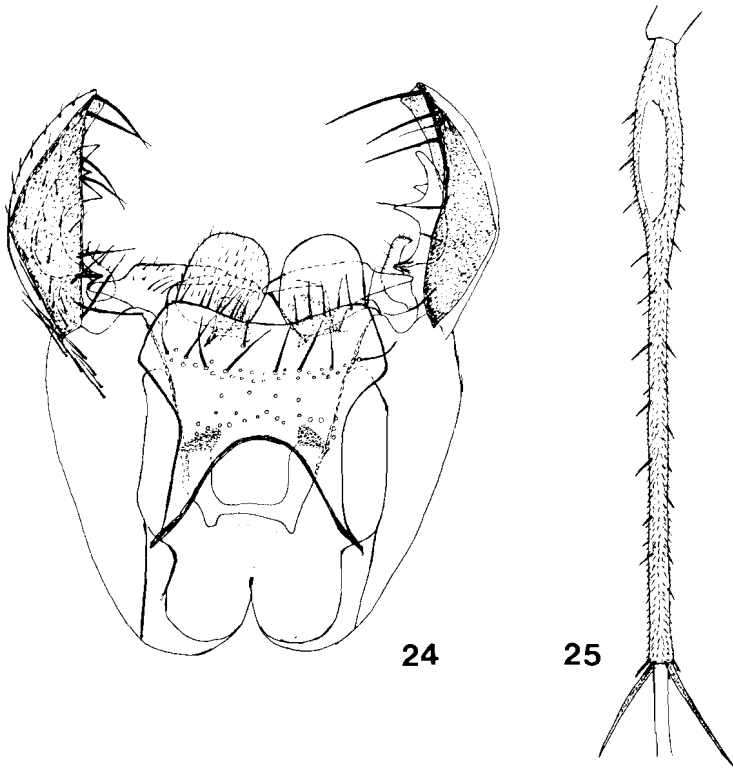
A new record for this Scottish species: Inverness, Grantown, birch and aspen woods on south bank of Spey, 20.ix.1989, 2 males (P. J. Chandler).

Mycomya (Lycomya) pectinifera Edwards, 1924

The south western distribution (Cornwall and Somerset) (Chandler, 1987a) has been filled out by new records from 15 wooded sites in north Devon in viii.1987 and vi.1989 (several collectors), where it was often frequent by streams, and Dorset, Woolcombe, vii.1987 (C. M. Drake). It remains unknown in Britain outside the four south western counties.

Polylepta borealis Lundström, 1912

New to Britain. This is very similar to *P. guttiventris*, differing most obviously in the entirely dark grey dusted abdomen (small basal yellow markings on tergites 2–5 in *guttiventris*). Both species have the thorax mainly grey dusted, with humeri, anterior spiracles, pedicel and basal part of first flagellar segment (more broadly in *guttiventris*), palpi, halteres and legs yellow (only hind coxae darkened externally); fore metatarsus slightly longer than fore tibia and a swollen (? sensory or glandular) area near the base of the male middle tibia. The similar tibial swelling in *guttiventris* was figured by Chandler (1977). This swelling is proportionately longer in *borealis*, occupying almost the basal third of the tibia (Figure 25) while it includes only about the basal quarter in *guttiventris*. There are also differences in the male genitalia (Figure 24). The specimen examined has a wing length of 4.3 mm.



Figs 24–25. Male of *Polylepta borealis* Lundström. 24, dorsal view of genitalia; 25, middle tibia.

P. borealis is a Holarctic boreo-alpine species, described by Lundström (1912) from Finnish and Russian Lapland. It has been recorded from the German Alps (Plassmann, 1974b; Plassmann & Plachter, 1986), Swiss Alps (Plassmann, 1984) and Sweden (Plassman, 1979). Bechev (1990) extended its distribution to Siberia, Alaska and Canada.

Material examined. Inverness: Aviemore, 23.vi.1947, male (C. H. W. Pugh, Manchester University Museum).

Sytemna stylata Hutson, 1979

This was described from an old Scottish specimen and was not found again until Ivan Perry turned it up. He is also to be congratulated for obtaining the first Scottish record of *S. nitidula* Edwards, also in Inverness, near Grantown, 13.vi.1990, male.

New record. Inverness: Loch Garten, 17.vii.1988, male (I. Perry).

New records of uncommon *Sciophila* species

Most *Sciophila* species remain little known, but new records can be provided of eight uncommon species; there have been no further finds of *limbatella* Zetterstedt, *fridolini* Stackelberg, *cliftoni* Edwards or *antiqua* Chandler.

Sciophila adamsi Edwards, 1925. Greater Manchester: Levenshulme, 25.vii.1923, male (H. Britten, Manchester University Museum); Dunbarton: Bonhill, 16.x.1909, male (J. R. Malloch, Glasgow University Museum); Wilts.: Savernake Forest, Malaise trap, 2–22.v.1990, male; 4–5.vii.1990, male (K. Porter).

Sciophila buxtoni Freeman, 1956. Surrey: Bookham Common, emerged 7.iv.1957 from undetermined fungus, male (L. Parmenter, Liverpool Museum).

Sciophila geniculata Zetterstedt, 1838. Tayside (Perthshire): Rannoch, 25.vi.1917, male (J. J. F. X. King, Glasgow University Museum); Gwynedd: Caer Felin, 10.vii.1987, male (W. Ely, Rotherham Museum); Dyfed: Figyn Blaen Brefi, peat hags, 24.vii.1987, male; Cwm Ystwyth, mire, 28.vii.1987, male (P. Holmes, D. Boyce & D. Reed).

Sciophila interrupta (Winnertz, 1863). Dorset: Frome St Quintin, 9.vii.1987, male (C. M. Drake); Oxon.: Spartum Fen, 26.iv–5.v.1988, male; Wychwood, 15.vi–11.vii.1988, male and female, 18.iv–18.vii and 3–25.x.1989, several males and females (Malaise traps, K. Porter) (three other British localities, the latest record being 1946).

Sciophila ochracea Walker, 1856. Berks.: Cookham, 20.v.1988, 4 females reared ex larvae in webs on the surface of the hard bracket fungus *Phellinus pomaceus* (Pers.) Maire growing on the trunk of an old and partly decayed plum tree (*Prunus* sp.) in a garden; a mature larva and two pupae in web over fungus on same tree, 6.v.1989 (E. P. Wiltshire). Two of the three previous British records are rearings from a fungus on a plum tree at Wood Walton Fen in 1919 and from 'cocoons' on a cherry tree at Oxford in 1956 (Edwards, 1925b; Smith, 1957) so this seems a regular association. The only other British records are from Cambridge in 1909 and 1915, taken by F. Jenkinson, probably in a garden situation.

Sciophila plurisetosa Edwards, 1921. Strathclyde (Argyll): Kilmun, 10.vi.1911, male (J. J. F. X. King, Glasgow University Museum); Oxon.: Wychwood, 14.viii–8.ix.1989, male (K. Porter).

Sciophila quadriterga Hutson, 1979. Worcs: Wyre Forest, Malaise trap in meadow, vii.1987, 2 males (C. Plant); Suffolk: Barton Mills, 28.vii.1989, male (P. J. Chandler); Wilts.: Savernake Forest, 23.v–13.vi.1990, male (Malaise trap, K. Porter); Middlesex: Frynt Country Park, 12.x.1990, male (J. Dobson).

Sciophila varia (Winnertz, 1863). Tayside (Perthshire): near Loch Tay, Auchmore Woods, Cuildochart, 10.vii.1988, male (P. J. Chandler).

Acnemia amoena Winnertz, 1863

New records indicate that this species survives in ancient woodlands: Devon: Kenton, by stream at wood edge, x.1978 (P. Cranston); Hants.: New Forest, Great Huntley Bank swept around standing 2 metre beech stump in undergrowth, 5.vi.1986, male (P. J. Chandler); Oxon.: Wychwood, Malaise trap, 26.v–12.vi.1989, female; 14.viii–8.ix.1989, 3 females; 3–25.x.1989, female (K. Porter).

Dziedzickia marginata (Dziedzicki, 1885)

This remains known mainly from Scotland (several recent records), but an old record from Sussex has been confirmed by a recent find at a Hampshire site adjoining the Sussex border. Chandler (1987b) added it to the Irish list.

New records. Hants.: Whitmoor Vale, damp woodland, 13.x.1989, male (P. J. Chandler); Waterford: Nier Valley, S2413, swept from *Luzula* in oak, birch and rowan woodland, 9.viii.1990, male (K. Alexander).

Palaeodocosia flava (Edwards, 1913)

New records. Surrey: Headley, 11.vi.1965, male (L. Parmenter, Liverpool Museum); Dorset: Sutton Common, Malaise trap, 24–31.v.1990, female (R. George).

Boletina edwardsi nom. n.

Boletina brevicornis Edwards, 1913: 363, Fig. 64, nec Zetterstedt, 1852: 4163.

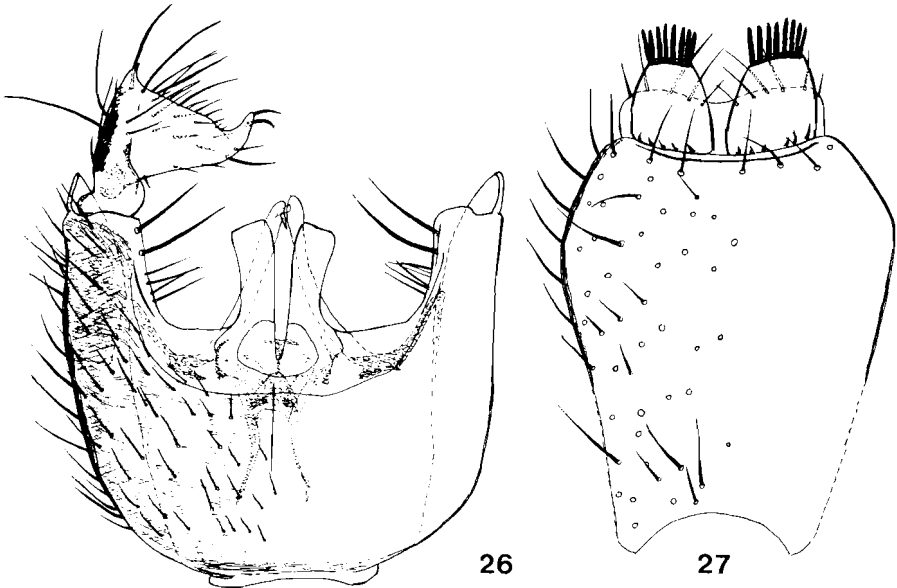
Male. Head black, antennae dark brown, with base of first flagellar segment and palpi lighter brown. Body entirely black, grey dusted; thoracic dorsum (mesoscutum) with three faintly shining blackish stripes. All hairs and bristles yellow; laterotergite bare. Legs yellow except darker trochanters. Coxae and femora with yellow hairs, tibiae and tarsi with black bristles and setulae. Middle tibia with 1–4 a, 3–4 d, 3–4 p, 1–4 v. Hind tibia with 5 a, 5–8 d, 4–7 p, 2–3 v. Halteres yellow. Wings clear. Costa extends 0.4 distance from R5 to M1. Veins setulose except stem of median fork and bases of M1, M2 and M3. Wing length 3.1–4 mm. The male genitalia are shown in Figures 26–27.

Holotype male, Hants, New Forest, vii.1905 (D. Sharp, Cambridge University Museum).

Other material. Many males from other parts of Britain. Also: 2 males, Finland, Ab, near Kotaloto, 2.x.1979; male, Ab, near Helisnummi, 2.x.1979; male, Sweden, Sdm, north of Katrineholm, 30.ix.1979; 2 males, Sdm, north of Stångnäs, 1.x.1979 (P. J. Chandler).

Discussion

This name is proposed as it appears that Edwards (1913) was incorrect in his determination of the species; the holotype was the only specimen then seen by him.



Figs 26–27. Male genitalia of *Boletina edwardsi* sp. n. 26, ventral view; 27, tergite 9 and cerci.

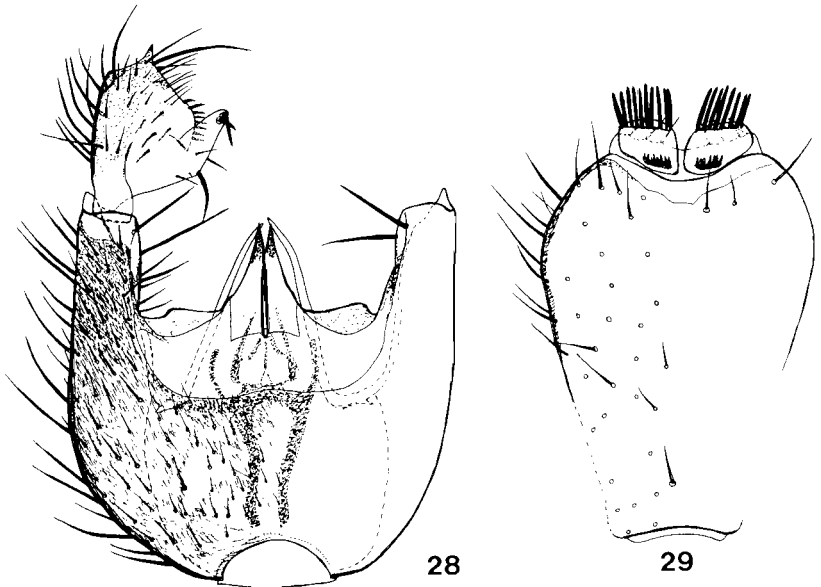
He noted that the genital structure did not entirely agree with the figures by Lundström (1912) of *brevicornis*, who based them on two males collected by R. Frey in Finland, but the name has continued to be used for the British species. Zetterstedt (1852) described this species from the female only, which cannot be determined in this group of the genus; he recorded it from Sweden and Norway. Edwards (1925a) found only two females under the name in Zetterstedt's collection so, in the absence of contrary evidence, Lundström's identification must be accepted. I have now examined a specimen agreeing with Lundström's figures, which confirms that his *brevicornis*, although closely allied, differs from *edwardsi* in several respects, notably the pointed rather than blunt sternal submedian processes of the gonocoxite and details of the gonostylus (Figures 28–29). External characters are similar except the basal flagellar segment and palpi yellow, the thoracic stripes more distinctly shining black and costa 0.3 distance from R5 to M1. Wing length of this example 3.4 mm.

Material examined of *brevicornis* (Zetterstedt). Austria: Tirol, Otztal, above Obergurgl, 5.vii.1969, male (B. H. & M. C. Cogan, R. I. & R. Vane-Wright, Natural History Museum, London).

Boletina nasuta (Haliday, 1839)

Some recent records confirm that this species is still well established in northern England.

New records. Staffs.: Churnet Woods, 19.x.1990, 1.xii.1990, 2 males (M. Waterhouse, Hanley Museum); N. Yorks.: Forge Valley, 13.x.1990, 2 males (P. J. Chandler & A. E. Stubbs); Chafer Wood, 13.x.1990, male; Mulgrave Wood, 14.x.1990, male (P. J. Chandler).



Figs 28–29. Male genitalia of *Boletina brevicornis* Zetterstedt (sensu Lundström). 28, ventral view; 29, tergite 9 and cerci.

Boletina silvatica Dziedzicki, 1885

New record. Perthshire: Rannoch Forest, Kilvrecht, 31.viii.1987, male (P. J. Chandler).

Boletina villosa Landrock, 1912

This species is widespread in the central Scottish Highlands (Edwards, 1913, 1925b) and recent records confirm this. However, it has now been found at four Welsh sites (three of them blanket bogs). It was on open bog vegetation on Rannoch Moor, but the 1991 Scottish records were from pine woodland while that from Cumbria was deciduous woodland.

New records. Inverness: Glen Einich, 5.ix.1966; Rothiemurchus, 2.ix.1966 (D. M. Ackland, Oxford University Museum); Glen Affric, 23.viii.1979 (P. Skidmore); Loch Garten, 17.x.1991; Nairn: Loch Loy, 17.x.1991; Perthshire: Rannoch Moor, 31.viii.1987 (P. J. Chandler); Cumbria: Nibthwait Wood, 8.x.1991 (D. Gibbs); Gwynedd (Caernarvon): Migneint, 22.vi.88; Powys (Montgomery): Llanbrinmair, 11.x.88; Drum ddu, 6.x.89; Llyn-tyn-y-mynydd, wet heath, 13.x.88 (P. Holmes, D. Boyce & D. Reed).

Ectrepesthoneura colyeri Chandler, 1979

Several further records have shown this species to be widespread in old woodland sites.

New records. Devon: Cottwood, 19.vi.1989; Hants: New Forest, Mark Ash Wood, 7.vi.1987, 19.vi.1988, 24.vi.1989; Bucks.: Burnham Beeches, 13.v.1990 (P. J. Chandler); Dorset: Sutton Common, Malaise trap, 24.v-24.vi.1990 (R. George); Oxon.: Wychwood, frequent in Malaise trap, v-x.1989; Wilts.: Savernake Forest, frequent in Malaise trap, v-x.1990 (K. Porter); Staffs.: Madeley, 12.vi.1938 (H. Britten, Manchester University Museum).

Leia bilineata (Winnertz, 1863)

Leia bifasciata Gimmerthal, 1846: 56, a junior primary homonym of *Leia bifasciata* von Roser, 1840: 50 (? = *Leia subfasciata* (Meig.)).

Glaphyroptera bilineata Winnertz, 1863: 789.

Neoglaphyroptera trimaculata Strobl, 1910: 247.

Leia strobli Landrock, 1925: 182, new name for *trimaculata* Strobl, a junior secondary homonym of *Mycetophila trimaculata* Macquart: 132 (? = *Leia picta* Meig., 1830).

The above synonymy was established by Kidd & Ackland (1969, 1970) but they applied the prior name *bifasciata* Gimmerthal, used by Hutson, Ackland & Kidd (1980) for the species. Because of the homonymy with *bifasciata* von Roser, *bilineata* Winnertz must be used for the species.

Leia longiseta Barendrecht, 1938

New to Britain. This species has been recorded only from the German North Sea islands by Plassmann (1988) since it was described by Barendrecht from three Dutch males collected at Ommen and Amsterdam by De Meijere; precise details of habitat were not given. After its discovery on Anglesey in 1987 it was found to have been

