

GEIP E. E. 001



FOUR SPECIES OF *ANATELLA* WINNERTZ (DIPTERA, MYCETOPHILIDAE)
NEW TO THE BRITISH ISLES

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Chandler (1977a) added three species and provided a tentative key to the British species of *Anatella*; in the same year Plassmann described several several new species from Europe and Chandler (1977b) indicated that the British species cited as *gibba* was correctly *pseudogibba* Plassmann.

Two more of Plassmann's species may now be recorded as British; both have already been recorded from Ireland by Chandler (1987). A third additional species, apparently undescribed, has been found in Welsh wetland material and a fourth recently described by Norbert Caspers can also be added. Both *alpina* Plassmann and *ankeli* Plassmann are rather dark species with small genitalia (figured by Plassmann, but in more detail by Caspers, 1984b) and may be confused with females on superficial examination. Both run in my key to couplet 6 but the antennal character used in this couplet to separate *pseudogibba* is unreliable as some other species running to here may have the flagellar segments as long as in *pseudogibba*. *A. ankei* and *A. alpina* may be distinguished from all included species by the thoracic colouration which is deep black on the disc and broadly grey dusted on the humeral areas and more narrowly on the sides of the mesoscutum. The grey dusting is lighter and more strongly contrasting in *ankeli*, which also differs in the basal antennal segments being obscurely yellowish and the palpi yellow (both blackish in *alpina*).

The new species also runs to *pseudogibba* on the antennal character but otherwise more closely resembles *simpatica* Dziedzicki and *dampfii* Landrock, to which it is similar in genital structure. The outer (anterior) mid tibial spur is nearly as long as the inner spur in the specimens examined. *A. dampfii* remained little known in Britain until it was found at the same localities as the new species and at 51 other wetland sites (37 in Wales, 8 Norfolk, 2 Suffolk, 4 Oxon), during recent surveys by the former Nature Conservancy Council.

A. emergens Caspers is structurally very similar to *minuta* (Staeger), with which I have previously confused it, but has the mesoscutum more uniformly darkened, so might run to the *dampfii/flavomaculata* couplet; there the tibial spurs and coxal bristles agree with *flavomaculata* but the mid femoral fringe is very short as in *minuta*.

Anatella alpina Plassmann, 1977b

This was described from the German Alps; it has since been recorded from other parts of Germany (Caspers, 1980, 1984a) and Austria (Caspers, 1984b). British records except the last cited are from near woodland streams, usually in gorges.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Devon: Ivybridge, 11.x.80; 1 ♂, Wicklow: Glendalough, 10.xi.86; 1 ♂, Perthshire: Pass of Killiecrankie, 1.ix.87; 1 ♂, Gwynedd (Caernarvon): Aber Valley, 7.vii.87, (Chandler); 2 ♂, Dyfed (Cardigan): Cors Caranod, 23.vii.87, *Equisetum fen* (P.

Holmes, D. Boyce & D. Reed).

Anatella ankei Plassmann 1977a

Also described from the German Alps, this has since been recorded from Austria (Caspers, 1984b) and France (Matile, 1980). Again, the British localities are mainly deep wooded gorges.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Ross: Scotsburn Gully, 18.vi.76; 2 ♂, Wicklow: Glendalough, 10.xi.86; 1 ♂, Enniskerry, 10.xi.86, (Chandler); 1 ♂, Somerset: Cogley Wood, 19.x.86, (A.E. Stubbs).

Anatella emergens Caspers 1987

This was based on a single male from Germany; the genitalia were figured and attention was drawn to the resemblance in their structure to *minuta* (Staeger). Some specimens were initially confused with *minuta* and the record of *minuta* from Ireland by Chandler (1987) refers to *emergens*. The British material is from woodland, scrub and fen sites, collected in iii and vi-x.

Material examined (13 ♂): Berks: Windsor Forest, 5.vi.89; Durham: Nesbitt Dene, 23.vii.90; Gwynedd (Caernarvon): Aber Valley, 7.vii.87; Mayo: Louisburgh, 14.vi.85; Perthshire: Black Wood of Rannoch, Dall Burn, 21.vi.92 (Chandler); Staffs: Sandwell Valley, 29.iii.89 (M.G. Bloxham); Norfolk: Woodbastwick, 5-19.viii.88; Thompson Common, 13-27.viii.88; Old Buckenham Fen, 28.vi-12.vii.88; Middle Harling, 28.vi-12.vii.88; Suffolk: Walberswick, 11-25.viii.88 (A. Foster & D. Proctor); Gwent: Magor Marsh, 12.x.88; Dyfed (Pembroke): Goodwick, 23.ix.87 (P. Holmes, D. Boyce & D. Reed).

Anatella brexia sp. n.

Male. Body mainly dark greyish brown, darker on head and disc of thoracic dorsum and sides of tergites 1-4 obscurely yellowish, genitalia brownish yellow. Antennae grey brown with pedicel and base of first flagellar segment yellow. Palpi yellowish. Flagellar segments twice or more as long as broad. Halteres pale yellow. Legs brownish yellow. Fore metatarsus subequal to its tibia. Mid femur with a-v and p-v fringes short, the p-v fringe a little longer. Outer (anterior) mid tibial spur 0.8 x long to almost as long as inner (posterior) spur. Wings clear. Costa extending almost halfway from R5 to M1. Posterior fork beginning a little beyond base of median fork. Wing length 1.9-2.3mm. Genitalia Figs. 1-3. Female. Not recognised

Holotype male, Powys (Radnor), Colwyn Brook, 9.x.1987, water trap in *Molinia* bog (P. Holmes, D. Boyce & D. Reed, deposited in Natural History Museum, London) Paratypes: 5 ♂, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, Colwyn Brook, *Carex acutiformis* fen, 9.x.1989; 1 ♂, Powys (Radnor), Cors Goch, eroded peat hags, 4.vi.1989; 3 ♂, Powys (Radnor), Rhôs Goch, *Juncus* fen, 10.x.1989; 2 ♂, Powys (Radnor), Aberithon Turbary, 10.x.1989; 3 ♂, Powys (Radnor), Cwm Gwynllyn, lake fen, 9.x.1989; 1 ♂, West Glamorgan, Gors Llwyn

(Onllwyn), *Carex paniculata* tussocks, 6.x.1989; 2 ♂, Gwynedd (Caernarvon), Cors Gyfelog, floodplain fen, 26.vii.1988; 2 ♂, Gwynedd (Caernarvon), Cors Farlais, 6.x.1989; 1 ♂, Gwynedd (Caernarvon), Cwm Crafnant, *Carex rostrata*, 18.viii.1988; 1 ♂, Dyfed (Cardigan), Gwaun Garthenor, herb rich meadow, 2.x.1987; 2 ♂, Anglesey, Llyn Hafodol, 6.x.1988 (all P. Holmes, D. Boyce & D. Reed). Additional material: 77 males preserved (many more seen), mostly same data as above; also Anglesey, Cors Bodeilio, ex *Cladium mariscus*; Dyfed (Cardigan), Ynys Eidiol, Phragmites fen, 9.x.1989 (same collectors).

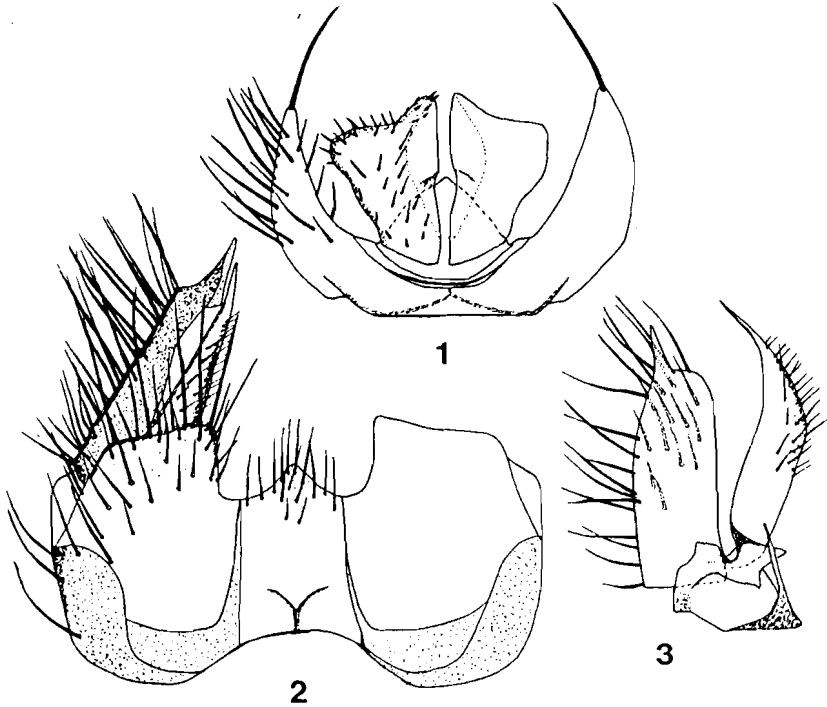


Fig. 1-3. Male genitalia of *Anatella bremia* sp. n. 1. tergite 9 and cerci; 2. ventral view; 3. internal view of right gonostylus.

Etymology: The specific name is that of a Roman fort in the upper part of the Teifi Valley where the first British specimen was collected, in 1987 at Gwaun Garthenor.

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SZABOIELLA HIBERNICA (TONNOIR), (PSYCHODIDAE) NEW TO SCOTLAND

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During the Diptera Recording Scheme on the Isle of Skye in July 1991 I swept a male *Szaboiella hibernica* (Tonnoir) from a cliff seepage. There are very few records of this species and I believe this to be the first from Scotland. Withers (1989, *Moth Flies*, Diptera: Psychodidae. *Dipterists Digest*. **4**: 1-83) lists the counties from which it is known as Somerset, Yorkshire and Caernarvonshire, with Kerry and Waterford from Ireland. Withers (*op. cit.*) noted that he had only seen one recent specimen, but since then he (*pers. comm.*) found it in County Cork, Ireland, on splashed mossy rocks along a steep valley stream on limestone with overhanging bushes. This almost exactly describes the site in Cotterdale near Hawes, North Yorkshire, where I found the species first, on 4.v.1976, an earlier date than so far recorded.

The Skye site (NG/5915) at the base of a basalt sea cliff, again on mossy rocks in the splash zone, broadens the larval habitat to include water on other than calcareous rock.