

Peromyia setosa JASCHHOF, 2004 (NO)
Peromyia sinuosa JASCHHOF, 2004 (SO)
Peromyia spinigera JASCHHOF, 2004 (NO, SO incl. SI)
Peromyia squamigera JASCHHOF, 2004 (NO, SI incl. SI)
Peromyia tecta JASCHHOF, 2004 (SO incl. SI)
Peromyia tumida JASCHHOF, 2004 (SO)

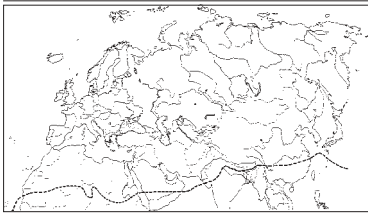
Authors' addresses

Dr Mathias JASCHHOF
 University of Greifswald
 Zoological Institute and Museum
 Bachstrasse 11/12
 D-17489 Greifswald, Germany
 E-mail: mjaschhof@yahoo.de

Catrin JASCHHOF
 Thälmann-Ring 64
 D-17491 Greifswald, Germany

The paper was accepted on 10 March 2003.

Editum: 15 November 2004.



Kurzmitteilungen - Short notes

Faunistik - Faunistics

Nr. 1/2004 No. 1/2004

Paläarktische Region - Palearctic Region

Sciarosoma borealis CHANDLER, 2002: a remarkable addition to the German fauna of Sciaroidea (Diptera: Bibionomorpha)

[*Sciarosoma borealis* CHANDLER, 2002 (Diptera, Bibionomorpha, Sciaroidea): ein bemerkenswerter Neufund für Deutschland]

by

Uwe KALLWEIT und Mathias JASCHHOF

Dresden (Deutschland) Greifswald (Deutschland)

Even though *Sciarosoma borealis* CHANDLER, 2002 was described only recently, the occurrence in Europe of this "Heterotricha-like" species was known among workers on the Sciaroidea for many years. *Sciarosoma borealis* is rare not only in its natural environment. The number of museum specimens of this species appears to be less than ten; all of these are males and the female was not yet found (CHANDLER 2002). Even more remarkable, the monotypic genus *Sciarosoma* cannot be placed in any of the existing families of the Sciaroidea. CHANDLER (2002) assigned it to the same clade where he placed also Sciaridae and the *Heterotricha* group in a narrow sense [*Heterotricha* group sensu CHANDLER (2002)]. Records of *Sciarosoma borealis* are published from northern Europe (Russian Karelia, Finland, Nor-

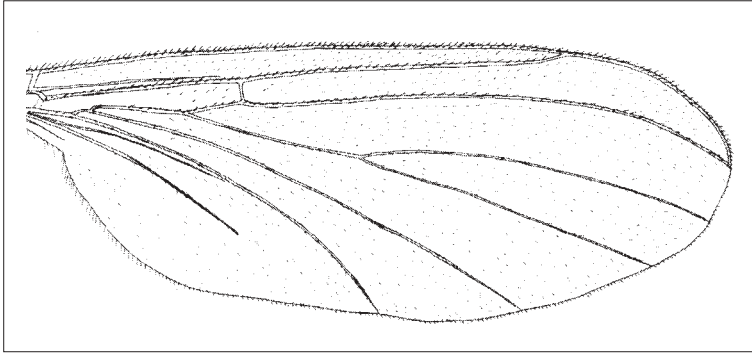


Fig. 1: Wing of *Sciarosoma borealis* CHANDLER (reprinted after CHANDLER 2002: 129, fig. 64).

way) and Czech Republic (CHANDLER 2002). Here we report on another central European finding, the first in Germany. The single German specimen is also a male, with the collection data as follows: Bavaria, Bavarian Alps, Karwendel Mountains, Sojernspitze northeast of Mittenwald (47.27N, 11.17E), 1,800 m above sea level, 27 June 1998, by Malaise trap, leg. Mr. VOITH. This locality is best described as a subalpine meadow next to a pine forest. This kind of habitat is comparable to those described earlier for *Sciarosoma borealis*: old spruce forest in Karelia and peat bogs in Bohemia (CHANDLER 2002). From all we know so far, it appears that the species in question occurs in moist northern and mountain forests of conifers, like those of spruce (*Picea*) and pine (*Pinus*), with the adults flying in early summer. These information may encourage dipterists working in that kind of forest environment to keep an eye open for all “strangely looking sciaroids” and we like to stress that further findings of *Sciarosoma* are most welcome for further systematic studies. Among European fungus gnats in a broad sense, *Sciarosoma borealis* is easily recognizable through its peculiar wing venation that was figured by CHANDLER (2002) and which is reprinted here. The German specimen of *Sciarosoma borealis* is mounted in Canada balsam on a microscope slide and now deposited in the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany.

Literature

CHANDLER, P. (2002): *Heterotricha* LOEW and allied genera (Diptera: Sciaroidea): offshoots of the stem group of Mycetophilidae and/or Sciaridae? – *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* (n.s.) **38**(1–2): 101–144; Paris.

Authors' addresses

Uwe KALLWEIT
Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde
Königsbrücker Landstrasse 159
D-01109 Dresden
Germany
E-mail: uwe.kallweit@snsd.smwk.sachsen.de

Dr Mathias JASCHHOF
c/o Prof Dr Heikki Hippa
Swedish Museum of Natural History
Box 50007
S-10405 Stockholm, Sweden
E-mail: mathias.jaschhof@nrm.se

The paper was accepted on 10 March 2004.

Editum: 15 November 2004.