

TEMNOSTOMA SERICOMYIAEFORME (PORTSCHINSKY, 1887) – NEW TO THE FAUNA OF LITHUANIA (DIPTERA: SYRPHIDAE)*ERIKAS LUTOVINOVAS*¹, *RIMVYDAS KINDURIS*²

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E-mail: ¹wohlfahrtia@gmail.com, ²r.kinduris@gmail.com**Introduction**

Temnostoma Le Peletier & Serville is the genus of the saproxylic hoverflies distributed in humid forests of the Holarctic Region; development of their larvae takes at least two years in stumps and logs of old birches and aspen felled/fallen seven to eight years previously (Derksen, 1941). The dead wood rarely contains larvae, but number of larvae is relatively high in each case, which also tells about great selectivity of these insects to the living conditions (Krivosheina, Mamaev, 1967). There are seven species of the genus currently known in the European fauna: four of them were treated just few years ago (Peck, 1988; Speight *et al.*, 2004), *T. carens* Gaunitz, 1936 and *T. sericomyiaeforme* (Portschinsky, 1886) were recently raised from the synonymy with *T. apiforme* (Fabricius, 1794) and *T. vespiforme* (Linnaeus, 1758), and *T. angustistriatum* Krivosheina, 2002 was described recently (Krivosheina 2002, 2003, 2004).

Four species were previously treated also in the fauna of Lithuania (Pakalniškis *et al.*, 2006). New addition to the local fauna with the discussion on the peculiarity of the habitat where the species was found is provided in this publication.

Material and methods

The material was identified from the photographs. The list of Lithuanian species was compiled from the local species list and two incoming sources (Pakalniškis *et al.*, 2006; Lutovinovas, 2007, 2012). The taxonomy followed Krivosheina (2005), whereas information on the preferred habitat was taken from Bartsch *et al.* (2009).

Locality

Mažeikiai district Pavirvytė 56°10'19"N, 22°31'47"E

Species***Temnostoma (Temnostoma) sericomyiaeforme* (Portschinsky, 1886)**

Pavirvytė, 27 05 2012, 1♂ (photo R. Kinduris).

North European species, saproxylic larvae develop in partly-rotten stumps and logs of overmatured *Betula* spp. in wet situations (Bartsch *et al.*, 2009).



Figure 1. *Temnostoma sericomylaeforme* on the leaf of *Crataegus monogyna*

Discussion

The insect (Fig. 1) was detected at the edge of the mixed forest, on the flowering *Crataegus monogyna*, and other plants weren't flowering in the vicinity. Swampy alder groves with overmatured aspen and birches have been described as the preferred habitat for this species, whereas flowers of umbellifers have been mentioned as its usual food source (Bartsch *et al.*, 2009). The nearest habitat corresponding to this description was found in the Virvytė valley, about the hundred of meters from the locality where the fly was observed. Swampy conditions prevailed in the valley grove, with *Alnus incana*, *Ulmus laevis*, *Betula pubescens*, *Populus tremula* in the upper storey, and noticeable number of rotting trees lying on the floor. *Crataegus monogyna* is considered here as the potential food-plant of the adult insect.

The number of recorded hoverfly species in Lithuania is now 279 (Pakalniškis *et al.*, 2006; Lutovinovas, 2012), but about a thirty of other species can be added in future.

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***Temnostoma sericomylaeforme* (Portschinsky, 1887) – nauja rūšis Lietuvos faunoje (Diptera: Syrphidae)**

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Santrauka

Pateikiami duomenys apie pirmą šios rūšies stebėjimą Lietuvoje, Mažeikių rajone. Žiedmusė fiksuota ant žydinčios gudobelės, augančios mišraus miško pakraštyje, netoli upelio slėnio su alksniais ir kitų lapuočių priemaiša; šlapi alksnynai su beržų priemaiša nurodyti literatūroje kaip būdingiausi šiai rūšiai biotopai. Šiuo metu Lietuvoje yra užregistruotos 279 žiedmusių rūšys. Dar apie trisdešimt rūšių lieka ieškotinos.

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