Swedish hoverfly records (Diptera: Syrphidae)

JEROEN VAN STEENIS

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Records of hoverflies collected by the author in Sweden in the years 1998-2008 are reported, along with some recent records from other collectors. Short notes are given concerning the distribution and habitat of the species. The following species are characterised: *Cheilosia morio* A and B, *Cryptopipiza notabila*, *Pipiza accola*, *Pipizella certa*, *Xanthogramma stackelbergi*, *X. dives* and *X. pedissequum*. A separate form of *Syrphus sexmaculatus* is described indicating *S. sexmaculatus* could be a species complex. One undescribed species in the genus *Pipizella* is reported for the first time from Sweden.

J. van Steenis, Hof der Toekomst 48, 3823 HX, Amersfoort, the Netherlands. E-mail: j.van.steenis@xmsnet.nl

Introduction

The knowledge about the Swedish hoverfly fauna has increased considerably during the last decade. Only recently Bartsch (2001) published a paper in which 372 species are reported, indicating the number of species will eventually reach 400. After Bartsch (2009), Bartsch *et. al.* (2009) and the upgraded catalogue list (Bartsch 2010) the number rose to 393 with 413 species known in the Nordic countries This paper deals with another new species for Sweden, indicating that Bartsch (2001) estimated number of 400 Swedish species is not far away.

Material and methods

This paper presents some rare species and interesting geografical records of more common species for Sweden caught by the author (JvS) in the years 1998-2008. Some additional specimens caught earlier or by other collectors (WvS, MvS, LL, LOW, RP, see acknowledgement for explanation) are incorporated too. Short notes are given concerning the distribution and recognition of the species. Most species are collected by handnetting, for those species which have been collected otherwhise the method is mentioned separately. Threat categories according to the Swedish Red List (Gärdenfors 2010) are provided. The species are listed in alphabetical order as no satisfactory phylogeny of the genera is available.

Correction of earlier published species

In van Steenis *et. al.* (2001) the species *Parasyrphus proximus* Mutin 1990 is reported as new for Sweden. Dr. Mutin kindly checked these specimens and concluded that they all were light coloured specimens of *P. malinellus* (Collin 1952). The main difference between these two species is the form of the black spot on sternite 3, which is rectangular in *P. proximus* and triangular in *P. malinellus*. *P. proximus*, however, is known from Sweden (Bartsch 2001, Bartsch *et. al.* 2009) and also represented by two males in my collection: Up Uppsala Sävja-Vreten RN 6633-1607 on *Salix* spp. 13.V.1998 leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Nåsten along Forsbäcken RN 6636-1597 on *Salix* spp. 15.V.1998 leg. JvS.

Species list

Brachyopa vittata Zetterstedt 1843. Up Månkarbo Igelbo nature reserve RN 6675-1587 16.VI.1999 1 ♂ leg. JvS; LuL Kvikkjokk along Tarraätno river 315 m RN 7428-1581 23.VI.1999 1 ♀ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS; Ån Örnsköldsvik Näske river RN 7007-1635 3.VII.1999 1 ♀ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS.

The specimens were caught in three different habitats. The first was a mixed forest, with meadows dominated by *Anthriscus sylvestris*, at the borders of the lake Tämnaren. The male specimen was flying along a shaded track in the forest. In LuL the female was visiting *Prunus padus* (together with *B. dorsata* (Zetterstedt 1837) 1♀, *B. obscura* Thompson & Torp 1982 1♀, and *B. testacea* (Fallén 1817) 1♂) standing in an open Birch forest along the river Tarraätno. The third specimen was caught in a mixed forest on the slopes of the Näske river, settling on tree foliage along the forest track. *B. vittata* is a very rare species in northern Europe and in Sweden only known from before 1954 (Bartsch 1997). The recent references in Bartsch *et. al.* (2009) are based on the three specimens mentioned above. In Norway there are only two records (Nielsen 1999), and in Finland it is only known from one recent record (Haarto & Kerppola 2007). It is surprising that this species never has been mentioned in any Swedish red-list (Ehnström *et al.* 1993, Gärdenfors 2010). It should be worthwhile to investigate if *B. vittata* could be a candidate for the Swedish red-list.

Cheilosia carbonaria Egger 1860. Up Funbo Stornoret meadow along lake Ramsen RN 6635-1618 18.VI.2000 1♀ leg. JvS.

The female of this species is easily recognizable by the dark wings and trapezoid abdomen, and only resembling *C. cynocephala*. The female reported here was caught on a humid meadow along a lake with *Salix* spp. bush and *Phragmites australis* bordering the lake and meadow at one side and mixed forest on the other. Very rare in Sweden, and only locally abundand in Skåne (van Steenis *et al.* 2001).

Cheilosia cynocephala Loew 1840. Up Uppsala Ekebydalen RN 6637-1600 5.VI.2001 1♀ leg. JvS.

This specimen was caught in a broad valley with a large pool surrounded by a ruderate meadow within the outskirts of Uppsala, with the river Hågaån and mixed forest nearby. It is the first record for Uppland, of this otherwise very rare species.

Cheilosia morio A (Zetterstedt 1838) sensu Bartsch *et. al.* 2009. Up Uppsala Högbyhatt on *Taraxacum* spp. RN 6634-1559 31.V.1996 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Nåsten along Forsbacken on *Salix* spp. RN 6636-1597 15.V.1998 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Nåsten on *Salix* spp. RN 6636-1597 4.V.1999 1 # leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Nåsten meadow along pineforest RN 6636-1597 9.V.2002 1 ♂ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Nåsten meadow along pineforest on *Salix* spp. RN 6636-1597 12.V.2002 1 ♀ leg. JvS.

The main differences between this species and species B are that species A is somewhat larger (9-10 mm instead of 6-9 mm); the face has only the genae pilose (*morio* B has the face also with pile around the tubercle). For more differences see Bartsch *et. al.* (2009). My records were all from large humid meadows bordering pine forest. It seems to have a more restricted range in Uppland than the next species and to prefer more open places.

Cheilosia morio B sensu Bartsch *et. al.* 2009. Up Hallstavik Pansarudden on *Anemone hepatica* RN 6654-1642 8.V.1997 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Kodöden on *Tussilago farfara* RN 6638-1597 11.V.1997 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Dalkarlskärret on *Salix* spp. RN 6630-1599 1.V.1997 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Sävja-Vreten on *Salix* spp. RN 6633-1607 13.V.1997 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Hågadalen RN 6634-1600 on *Salix* spp. 9.V.1998 1 ♂ leg. JvS; Up Tärnsjö Skekarsbo on *Salix* spp. 14.V.1999 RN 6677-1557 2 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Nåsten meadow along pineforest RN 6636-1597 9.V.2002 1 ♂ 1 ♀ leg. JvS.

This species was caught in small open places like humid meadows, dry meadows, and fens within large pine forests. It is rare but widespread in Uppland and seems to prefer sheltered places. Can be found together with the former species.

Cryptopipiza notabila (Violovitsh 1985). Up Uppsala Nåsten RN 6636-1597 8.VI.1999 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Fiby Urskog RN 6641-1586 23.VI.1997 1 ♀ leg. JvS, WvS & LL; Ån Örnsköldsvik Balesudden nat.res. meadow near cabin RN 7011-1645 3.VII.1999 1 ♀ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS; Ån Örn-

sköldsvik Skuleskogen Näskebodarna RN 7002-1637 4.VII.1999 1 ♀ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS.

These are the first records for Uppland and Ångermanland of this for Sweden recently reported species (Bartsch 2009). My first specimen is small (like *P. bimaculata* Meigen 1822) the other three are large (like *P. austriaca* Meigen 1822). The species, however, can be separated from any other *Pipiza* on the basis of the pilose katepimeron, which is bare in *Pipiza* spp. Otherwise it resembles *P. lugubris* (Fabricius 1775) due to the clear black cloud on the wing and the pollinose katepisternum. The following diffrences are noticable. The basoflagellomere is oval (in *C. notabila*) instead of elongate (in *P. lugubris*). The hind femur of *C. notabila* is without a carina and not enlarged in apical 1/3. The genitalia and the hind tibia have great similarity with those from *P. luteitarsis* and *P. accola* Violovitsh 1985. The female of *C. notabila* differs from *P. luteitarsis* and *P. accola* by the very large pollinose spots on the frons and the broad tegite V. The specimens were caught in humid meadows within large pine forests.

Epistrophe ochrostoma (Zetterstedt 1849). LyL Ammarnäs Laivadalen Skidbäcken 660 m. a.s.l. Malaise trap RN 7331-1488 1-20.VII.1997 1 ♂ leg. JvS

This very rare species was caught on the north-western border of it distribution in Sweden, in Birch forest near a large palsabog with its own special Syrphidae fauna.

Lejota ruficornis (Zetterstedt 1843). Up Uppsala Kungshamn-Morga on *Taraxacum* spp. RN 6627-1603 30.V.1998 1 ♂ leg. JvS; Up Funbo Lake Ramsen Stornoret RN 6635-1618 24.V.1999 1 ♂ leg. JvS.

Two recent records of this widespread but rare species. First record of an adult visiting flowers in Sweden. The habitat of lake Ramsen is described under *C. carbonaria*. In Kungshamn-Morga the specimen was caught in a recently cut pine forest with some old living pine trees still standing and some young broadleaved trees (*Betula* spp., *Sorbus* spp., *Salix* spp.) bordering an uncut forest at one end and a parking place at the other.

Neoascia geniculata (Meigen 1822). Up Uppsala Dalkarlskärret pool in mixed wood RN 6629-1599 2.VI.1996 1 ♂ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Dalkarlskärret pool in mixed wood RN 6629-1599 19.VI.1996 2 ♂ 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Dalkarlskärret fen in mixed wood RN 6629-1599 8.VIII.1996 1 ♀ leg. JvS & WvS; Up Uppsala Uppsala-Näs mixed forest road RN 6630-1600 19.VI.1996 1 ♀ leg. JvS.

These are the first records for 30 years for Uppland, and it is only caught in a very restricted area south-west of Uppsala, which comprises an artificial pond with reed beds, swampy areas and wet meadows bordering the pond. Probably it is a rare and scattered species, which can be locally abundant.

Neoascia interrupta (Meigen 1822). Go Ljugarn Närsholmen RN 6348-1673 5.VII.2000 2 ♂ 1 ♀ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS. Other records from Up, Öl, and Sk are present in my collection.

This is a very rare species on Gotland and not recorded here after 1900 (Bartsch *et. al.* 2009). The specimens were caught on a peninsula with dykes and some dry meadows, flying through brakish marsh vegetation.

Orthonevra stackelbergi Thompson & Torp 1982. Up Uppsala Fiby urskog RN 6641-1586 23.VI.1997 1 ♂ leg. JvS, WvS & LL; Up Norrtälje Riddersholm on *Sorbus* spp. RN 6626-1682 19.VI.1998 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Heby Hårsbäcksdalen RN 6639-1562 1 ♀ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS; Up Uppsala Hågadalen meadow with *Pastinaca sativa* RN 6634-1600 31.VII.2002 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Hågadalen RN 6634-1600 28.VII.2008 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Gä Gysinge Östfärnebo camping RN 6685-1555 20.VI.1999 1 ♂ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS; Hls Edsbyn Eggåsen malaise trap in burnt forest VII.1997 1 ♀ leg. LOW; Ån Örnsköldsvik Näske river RN 7007-1635 3.VII.1999 1 ♀ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS.

Some new records of this rather rare species. Found in more arid habitats and in lower numbers than its close relative *O. intermedia* Lundbeck 1916.

Pipiza accola Violovitsh 1985. Up Uppsala Kungshamn-Morga RN 6627-1603 30.V.1998 1 ♂ leg. JvS; Up Enköping Haga Svinnegarnsviken RN 6609-1570 31.V.1997 2 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Funbo Fjällnora on *Prunus padus* RN 6637-1618 3.VI.1997 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Funbo Lake Ramsen Stornoret RN 6635-1618 24.V.1999 1 ♀ leg. JvS.

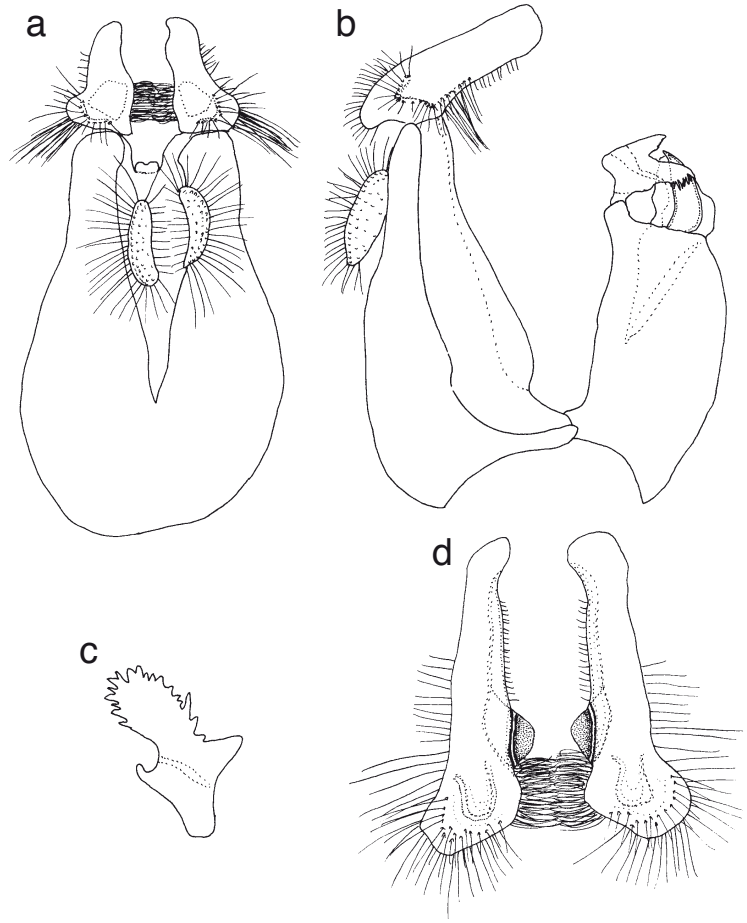

Figure 1. ***Pipiza accola*** *male genitalia: – a) Epandrium, dorsal view, – b) Epandrium and Hypandrium, lateral view, – c) Upper gonocercus, lateral view, – d) surstylus, dorsal view.*

Hangenitalier av ***Pipiza accola****: – a) Epandrium sedd från ovan, – b) Epandrium och Hypandrium, sedd från sidan, – c) Övre gonocercus, sedd från sidan, – d) surstylus, sedd ovanifrån.*

This are some additional records of this rare, but maybe unrecognized species. The species is similar to *P. luteitarsis* but differing in the following respects: the male genitalia (Fig. 1) are clearly different; the frons in the male is swollen (frons of male *P. luteitarsis* normal); tergite V in the female is broad (*P. luteitarsis* tergite V narrow), and the female frons is broad, broader then one eye (in *P. luteitarsis* the frons is as broad or slightly smaller then one eye). The specimens are found in meadows within broadleaved or mixed forest bordering lakes.

Pipizella certa Violovitsh 1981 NT. Go Hejnum Kallgatburg RN 6400-1671 9.VII.00 1♂ leg JvS & MvS.

Found in a *Cladium mariscus* marsh bordered by *Taxus baccata* and *Larix* spp. forest with *Filipendula ulmaria*. The specimen was flying through the vegetation along the borders of the forest. It is described from Siberia and mentioned from Finland, as *P. brevis* Lucas 1976, by Kuznetzov (1987). The species is easily recognized on the basis of the male genitalia (Fig. 2).

Pipizella nov. spec. near viduata van Steenis & Lucas **New for Sweden**. LuL Granlandet Malaise (trap in) Forest 8 6.VI-3.VII.1995 leg. RP coll. NRM; Ån Örnsköldsvik Köpmanholmen Alviken seashore RN 7009-1640 7.VII.1999 1 ♂ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS.

This new species in known from Sweden and Finland (two records) and is probably overlooked as it is very similar to the common *P. viduata* (Linnaeus 1758). However in *P. nov. spec.* the inner median flange of hypandrium is widest

*Figure 2. **Pipizella certa,** male genitalia lateral view.*
*Hanliga genitalier av **Pipizella certa** sedda från sidan.*

at base and confined to the basal half of the hypandrium. The specimen from Köpmanholmen was caught in a meadow along the seashore with *Alnus glutinosus* forest on the higher parts.

Platycheirus tarsalis (Schummel 1836). Up Uppsala Hågaån river RN 6632-1601 11.VI.1996 1 ♂ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Uppsala Näs on *Geum rivale* RN 6630-1600 11.VI.1996 6 ♂ 4 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Linnés Hammarby garden in wood RN 6634-1610 13.VI.1996 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Sävja-Vreten broad forest road RN 6633-1607 14.VI.1996 1♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Kungshamn-Morga on *Geum rivale* RN 6627-1603 16.VI.1996 1 ♂ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Dalkarlskärret RN 6630-1599 12.VI.1997 1 ♂ 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Fyrisån Nedre Föret RN 6632-1604 12.VI.1997 1 ♀ leg. JvS; Up Uppsala Kungshamn-Morga Oxtorget RN 6627-1603 21-VI-1997 1 ♂ 1♀ leg. JvS, WvS & LL; Ån Örnsköldsvik Vedån Along road E4 RN 7000-1629 7.VII.1999 1♀ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS; LyL Ammarnäs Village 410 m. a.s.l. malaise trap RN 7318-1518 2-22.VII.1997 1♀ leg. JvS.

The flight period based on these records is somewhat later than reported by Bartsch *et. al.* 2009. The specimens were caught in shady habitats within broadleaved and mixed forests. Very noticable is the visiting of *Geum rivale*, which could be a main food source for this species.

Spilomyia manicata (Rondani 1865). Up Uppsala Hågadalen, near Norbylund, RN 6634-1600 28.VII.2008 1 ♂ leg. JvS.

Another record of this quite rare species at the same place as 10 years before, this time found visiting *Pastinaca sativa*. This is a very small open area in the forest on the east slope of the river Håga, close to the outskirts of Uppsala. The meadow is surrounded by a mixed forest dominated by *Picea* spp, *Pinus* spp, *Betula* spp and *Populus* spp. It is a dry "meadow" with *Salix* spp bush and *Pastinaca sativa* as dominating flowering plant species. The area, although small, is very rich in Syrphidae (van Steenis 1998, and unpublished data), and lyckily it is now included in the nature reserve “Hågadalen- Nåsten”. Some kind of management is however required if it shall not turn into an aspen and *Salix*-forest.

*Table 1. Differences between the three species of **Xanthogramma** that are known in the Nordic countries.*
*Skillnader mellan de tre arter av släktet **Xanthogramma** som är kända i Norden.*

	X. dives	*X. pedissequum*	*X. stackelbergi*
colour of microtrichiae on lateral sides of sternite III	yellow	black	yellow
amount of yellow spots on pleurae	3-4	1-2	4
black spots on wing near pterostigma	large	large	small
dark spot on apical part of the wing	present	absent	absent
colour of mouthedge	black	black	yellow with black
colour of arista	partly yellow	predominantly black	partly yellow
colour of hind tibia	predominantly black	orange-yellow	orange-yellow with black median ring

Syrphus sexmaculatus spec A (Zetterstedt 1838). LyL Ammarnäs Tjulån river 420 m. a.s.l. RN 7317-1515 19.VII.1996 1 ♂ leg. JvS; LyL Ammarnäs Village 410 m. a.s.l. RN 7317-1518 20.VII.1996 1 ♂ leg. JvS; LyL Ammarnäs Village 410 m. a.s.l. malaise trap RN 7318-1518 2-22.VII.1997 1 ♀ leg. JvS.

These specimens differ slight but clearly from the nominate form by the hind femur which is black on proximal 2/3 (entirely yellow in nominate form), the eye contiguity is somewhat longer (shorter in nominate form) and the clypeus somewhat shorter (longer in nominate form). This variety of the otherwise widespread and rather common species is probably rare in the northern mountains. It was found in the same place as the nominate form, but in much lower numbers. It is also known from Norway (pers. com. Nielsen). However there are too few specimens from too few collecting sites in my collection to decide whether this "spec A" could be a separate species. The specimens are caught on flower rich meadows within mountain Birch forest along the river.

Trichopsomyia flavitarsis (Meigen 1822). Go Hejnum Kallgatburg RN 6400-1671 on *Potentilla* spp. 9.VII.00 1 ♀ leg JvS & MvS; Up Uppsala Hågadalen Fornborg RN 6633-1600 20.VII.1998 1 ♂ leg. JvS.

This is the first record for Gotland (Bartsch *et. al*. 2009) of this otherwise rare but widespread species. The first specimen was caught in the same habitat as *Pipizella certa*. The other specimen is found in a comparable habitat like peat mores or other swampy areas.

Xanthogramma stackelbergi Violovitsh 1975. Up Uppsala Fiby urskog RN 6641-1586 23.VI.1999 1 ♂ leg. JvS, WvS & LL; Ån Örnsköldsvik Skuleskogen Näskebodarna RN 7002-1637 4.VII.1999 1 ♀ leg. JvS, MvS & WvS (together with *X. pedissequum* Harris 1780)

First record from Ångermanland and another record from Uppland of this recently discovered species in Sweden. In the nordic countries two closely related species are known (*X. pedissequum* and *X. stackelbergi*). A third species (*X. dives* Rondani 1857) which could be found in Sweden too has been collected in Norway (Norway Sogn & Fjordane Fortum Gjerseggi 500 m a.s.l UTM 32V MP 2010 10.VII.1999 1 ♀ leg. H. van Steenis coll JvS. Table 1 lists the characteristics on which the three species have been determined. There is a considerable variability in these characteristics, especially between males and females. A thourough investigation should be done to find reliable characteristics to separate the species.

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Sammanfattning
Fynd av blomflugor i Sverige gjorda av författaren själv mellan åren 1998 och 2008, samt några andra fynd presenteras. Totalt behandlas 19 mer eller mindre anmärkningsvärda fynd behandlas med avseende på förekomsten i Sverige, deras laevandssätt och/eller bestämningskaraktärer. En av arterna är en tidigare obeskriven och ännu ej namngiven art av släktet *Pipizella som* rapporteras ny för Sverige. Dessutom dementeras en tidigare rapportering av en ny art för Sverige, *Parasyrphus proximus* Mutin, eftersom det visade sig vara felbestämda individer av *P. malinellus*.

Maria och Thure Palms minnesfond samt Överbys fond

Flera stipendier på tillsammans c:a 20 000 kronor kan sökas av framför allt yngre entomologer men även doktorander eller motsvarande. Stipendierna är avsedda för ett självständigt arbete rörande insekter. Noggrann plan fordras rörande entomologiska undersökningen vartill medel söks. Kostnadskalkyl skall bifogas, liksom också yttrande över eleven från handledare, lärare i naturkunskap eller motsvarande. Om medel söks från annat håll skall detta anges.

Eventuella frågor kan besvaras av Bert Gustafsson, tel. 08 5195 4089, e-mail bert.gustafsson@nrm.se.

Ansökan inlämnas till föreningen senast 1 maj 2011 under adress:

Entomologiska föreningen
Naturhistoriska riksmuseet
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104 05 Stockholm

Stipendier från Entomologiska föreningen i Uppland

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Ansökan skall vara föreningen tillhanda senast den 30 april 2012. Adress: Entomologiska föreningen i Uppland, c/o Stefan Eriksson, Järsta Lugnet 141, 743 93 Vattholma.

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