INVERTEBRATI
di una foresta della Pianura Padana
BOSCO DELLA FONTANA
SECONDO CONTRIBUTO

A cura di *Edited by*

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Stampato con inchiostri ecologici a base di oli vegetali.

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PROGETTO LIFE
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CON ECO FOR
Controllo Ecosistemi Forestali

Janetia szepligetii Kieffer, 1896 + – R
Larvae cause small circular pustule galls on leaves of *Quercus cerris* (Fagaceae).
Janetiella oenephila (Haimhoffen, 1875) + – R
Larvae cause small globular swellings on leaf veins of *Vitis vinifera* (Vitaceae).
Lasioptera rubi (Schrank, 1803) + – R
Larvae cause swellings on stems of various *Rubus* species.
Macrodiplosis pustularis (Bremi, 1847) + – R
Larvae cause galls on leaves of *Quercus robur* and *Q. pubescens* (Fagaceae). The gall consists of the leaf lobe folded downwards. Gagné (2004) synonymized *Macrodiplosis dryobia* (F. Löw, 1877) under *M. pustularis* (Bremi, 1847).
Macrodiplosis roboris (Hardy, 1854) + – R
Larvae cause galls on leaves of *Quercus robur* and *Q. pubescens* (Fagaceae). The gall is formed by the rolled leaf margin between two lobes. Trotter (1898) identified the gall incorrectly as *Monodiplosis liebeli* (Kieffer, 1889), the larvae of which are inquilines in galls of *Macrodiplosis* Kieffer, 1895. Gagné (2004) synonymized *Macrodiplosis volvens* Kieffer, 1895 under *M. roboris* (Hardy, 1854).
Neomikiella lychnidis (Heyden, 1861) + – R
Larvae cause large leaf bud galls on *Lychnis vespertina* (Caryophyllaceae). The galls are densely covered with whitish hairs.
Rhopalomyia baccarum (Wachtl, 1883) + – R
Larvae cause large, soft, globular bud galls on stems of *Artemisia vulgaris* (Asteraceae).
Rondaniola bursaria (Bremi, 1847) ++ – R
Larvae cause small, cylindrical, hairy galls on leaves of *Glechoma hederacea* (Lamiaceae). Galls were common in the past (Trotter 1897).

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42. Diptera, CHAOBORIDAE

Marcello BAZZANTI

Chaoborus cristallinus (De Geer, 1776) + – Qc – R
The larvae of *Chaoborus* Lichtenstein, 1800 species occur in all types of lentic freshwater systems, where they mainly prey on zooplankton and meiobenthos. The species *C. cristallinus* is a typical inhabitant of permanent ponds (Bazzanti et al. 2003). So far it has been recorded for northern and central-southern Italy (Seminara & Bazzanti 1984; Boorman et al. 1995), but is quite rare throughout the whole country (Bazzanti et al. 2003). At "Bosco della Fontana" a single larva was netted in a temporary pool inside a forest habitat.

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43. Diptera, DROSOPHILIDAE

Gerhard BÄCHLI

Drosophila melanogaster Meigen, 1830 + – P
A domestic species, rare in natural habitats.
Drosophila simulans Sturtevant, 1919 + – Gr – R
A domestic species, rare in natural habitats.
Scaptomyza adusta (Loew, 1862) + – Gr – R
This species was recorded in central Italy by Nicoli Aldini & Baviera (2002) as damaging vegetables. New to the Po plain, northernmost record in Europe (Bächli 2004).
Stegana similis Lastova & Maca, 1982 + – Fx – M
New record for Italy (Bächli 2004).

There are now 20 species of Drosophilidae recorded from the "Bosco della Fontana" nature reserve (cf. Bächli 2002).

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44. Diptera, EPHYDRIDAE

Tadeusz ZATWARNICKI

Adult Ephydridae (shore flies) are very small to medium-sized (1–6 mm) insects, occurring along the edges of ponds, lakes and rivers as well as in other wet places. They are characterized by possessing the following features: arista bare to dorsally pubescent or pectinate; postvertical setae absent; true vibrissae absent, but facial setae often developed; costa of wing with humeral and subcostal breaks; subcosta weak; discal and second basal cells united; anal vein and anal cell absent. The majority of larvae are aquatic or semi-aquatic in fresh or brackish water habitats, where they are grazers or filter-feeders of organic material and ingest a broad spectrum of microorganisms or decaying material; some are plant miners or predators. Many adult ephydrids are generally known to be polyphagous, feeding on microscopic organisms (Mathis & Zatwarnicki 1998). Shore flies are very well known in Italy with 183 already recorded species (Canzoneri & Meneghini 1983; Bächli et al. 1995; Zatwarnicki 2004), which is the highest number among European countries. Surprisingly, four of the following species are new to the Italian fauna.

Data on biology and ecology are taken from Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1998). The nomenclature used follows Mathis & Zatwarnicki (1995). Species are listed in alphabetical order.

The previous record of *Ephydra macellaria* Egger, 1862 (Cerretti 2002) is wrong, and based on specimens of *Setacera breviventris* (Loew, 1860).

Allotrichoma filiforme Becker, 1896 ++ – Gr – R
Western Palaearctic species. Adults prefer limnic wrack.

Allotrichoma laterale (Loew, 1860) + – Lw – M
Western Palaearctic species. Adults prefer limnic wrack. Possibly, the larvae feed on decaying organic substrates.

Athyroglossa glabra (Meigen, 1830) + – V – Au
Holarctic species. Adults are found amongst vegetation, whereas the larvae breed in decaying small vertebrates.

Dichaeta caudata (Fallén, 1813) + – Lw – M
Holarctic species. Adults prefer limnic wrack, larvae are detritivorous.

Ephydra attica Becker, 1896 + – Rb – R
Adults run on the water surface and on flat shores, whereas the larvae are associated with filamentous green algae. Species known from the Canary Islands, the Mediterranean Region and Turkmenistan. New species for the Italian fauna. One male specimen was collected from "Bosco della Fontana", on the edge of a small river (near "Roggia Sgarzabella", 22.VII.2004, G. Nardi leg.).

Hydrellia griseola (Fallén, 1813) ++ – Gr – Au, R
Subcosmopolitan species. It occurs on grassy shores or in wet meadows; larvae are leaf-miners.

Hydrellia thoracica Haliday, 1839 + – Rb – R
European species. It occurs on grassy shores or in wet meadows; larvae are leaf-miners.

Gymnoclasiopa pulchella (Meigen, 1830) + – V – Au
Holarctic species. Biology unknown. New species for the Italian fauna. One male specimen was collected from "Bosco della Fontana" (15.V.1998, A. Tagliapietra leg.).

Gymnoclasiopa sp. + – Gr, V – Au, R
Possibly a new species related to *G. nigerrima* (Strobl, 1893), known from several European countries. New species for the Italian fauna. Four males and one female were collected from "Bosco della Fontana" from March to May in different years (1998–2002). The previous record of *Philygria trilineata* De Meijere, 1907 (Cerretti 2002) is wrong, and based on specimens of *Gymnoclasiopa* sp.

Notiphila dorsata Stenhammar, 1844 + – Lw – M
Palaearctic species. It occurs in wet meadows and reed marshes; the larvae are detritivorous.

Paracoenia fumosa (Stenhammar, 1844) + – Fx, G – L
Palaearctic species. It occurs predominantly on mud shores; the larvae feed on algae and other microorganisms.

Philygria interstincta (Fallén, 1813) + – Qc – M
European species. It occurs in wet meadows; the larvae feed on blue-green algae.

Philygria stictica (Meigen, 1830) ++ – Fx, Gr – Mc, R
Western Palaearctic. Usually occurs in wet meadows; the larvae feed on blue-green algae. Ten specimens were collected from "Bosco della Fontana", nine of which at a height of 15.5 m in the canopy of a *Quercus cerris* tree in the most humid area of the reserve, the mesohygrophilous facies with *Fraxinus oxycarpa*, in the framework of a study on the communities of Tachinidae (Cerretti et al. 2004). The finding of an ephydrid at this height is surprising.

Psilopa rutilans Canzoneri & Meneghini, 1972 + – V – Au
Species known from Italy and Malta only. Adults live among aquatic vegetation. Biology unknown.

Psilopa stackelbergi Nartshuk, 1970 ++ – Gr, V – Au, R
Species which occurs in central Europe. Adults live among aquatic vegetation. Biology unknown. New species for the Italian fauna. Four males and nine females were collected from "Bosco della Fontana" from May to August in different years (1998–2000). The previous records of *Psilopa ?rutilans* Canzoneri & Meneghini, 1972 and *Psilopa* sp. (Cerretti 2002) actually refer to specimens of *P. stackelbergi*.