

Genus Microsania (Platypezidae: Microsaninae) in Finland

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Three species of flat-footed flies of the genus *Microsania* (Platypezidae: Microsaninae) are reported as new to Finland, and one of these, *M. capnophila* Shatalkin is also new to Europe. *Microsania capnophila* Shatalkin and *M. collarti* Chandler in Vanhara, 1980 are reported from Regio kuusamoensis, and *M. vrydaghi* Collart, 1954 from Nylandia and Regio kuusamoensis. The total species number of *Microsania* in Finland is presently six.

This contribution to new data on flat-footed flies (Platypezidae) of Finland focuses on the genus Microsania (Platypezidae: Microsaninae). Three species were earlier listed from Finland: Microsania pallipes (Meigen, 1830) from provinces Tb, Om and Ks, M. pectipennis (Meigen, 1830) from Ab and M. straeleni Collart, 1954 from Ks (Hackman 1980, Chandler 2001). The two first mentioned species were recorded multiple times in Finland and indicated as common in northern Europe by Chandler (2001), while M. straeleni was registered based on one male specimen from Regio kuusamoensis (Ks) (Oulanka biological station). In Chandler (2001) M. straeleni was listed from Britain, Belgium and Czech Republic, and the taxon was also recently reported from Sweden (Wikars 2009). In Europe three additional species occur, M. collarti Chandler, 2001 which

Fig. 1. Microsania capnophila Shatalkin, male genitalia, lateral view, gonopod with long yellowish pilosity in addition to black pilosity (Ks: Kuusamo, Oulanka).



is known from Belgium, Britain, Czech and Slovak republics; Shatalkin reported the taxon from Russian Far East under the name M. stigmaticalis Zetterstedt, but see discussion in Chandler (2001), M. meridionalis Collart, 1960 from Greece and southern France (Chandler 2001, and M. vrydaghi Collart, 1954 recorded from Sweden, Switzerland and Greece. Shatalkin (1985) described M. capnophila and M. fumida from the Russian Far East based on male specimens. He indicated M. capnophila as morphologically close to M. vrydaghi, and M. fumida to M. straeleni but that both species differ from their similar congeners in characters of male genitalia. Chandler (2001) keyed the females for M. collarti, M. pallipes, M. pectipennis and M. straeleni, and males of all West Palaearctic species.

All *Microsania* species are fumotropic, i.e. the specimens are attracted to smoke from burning vegetable debris or wood and are thus also called smokeflies. As detailed in Chandler (2001), it appears that some chemical substance in the smoke impacts males to assemble in smaller or bigger swarms in or near smoke, which also attracts the females.



Fig. 2. Male of Microsania collarti Chandler (Ks: Taivalkoski, Inkee), body length 2.2 mm.



Fig. 3. Male of *Microsania vrydaghi* Collart (*N*: Vihti, Salmi), body length 2.6 mm.

Microsania is most frequently collected at bonfires, but Wikars (2009) obtained M. straeleni from a Malaise trap. In summer 2013 we collected Microsania specimens by hand-netting at one and the same bonfire site in N: Vihti, Salmi between 5 June and 24 August. Highest numbers of specimens (male and female) were obtained in July, while after mid-August only a few females were caught. Species of Hormopeza (Hybotidae) are also attracted to smoke, and these dancefly species predate on Microsania flies at forest fire sites or bonfires. Tuomikoski (1960) discussed the two Hormopeza species occurring in Finland. We collected three Hormopeza copulifera Melander, 1927 males from Ks: Oulanka at bonfire smoke in 2011.

During collections 2010-2013 with insect nets at and around small bonfires in wooded areas in Finland the following *Microsania* material was obtained by the authors:

Microsania capnophila Shatalkin, 1985: *Ks*: Oulanka, Rytisuo nature trail, 73673:36020, 22.VIII.2011, three males. External characters and male genitalia similar to *M. vrydaghi*, but has gonopod with long yellowish pilosity in addition to black (Fig. 1). **New to Europe.**

M. collarti Chandler, 2001: *Ks*: Oulanka, Rytisuo nature trail, 73673:36020, 22.VIII.2011, 2 males; *Ks*: Taivalkoski, Inkee, 729641:35711, 23.VIII.2011, 6 males (Fig. 2). **New to Finland**.

M. pallipes (Meigen, 1830): *N*: Vihti, Salmi, 66965:33614, 15.VII. 2013, G. Ståhls & E. Rättel leg. 2 males; idem 27. VII.2013, 2 males; idem, 8. VIII.2013, 3 males. New to *N*.

M. pectipennis (Meigen, 1830): N: Vihti, Salmi, 66965:33614, 27.VII -8.VIII.2013; Ks: Oulanka, Rytisuon luontopolku, 22.VIII.201; Kb: Eno, Kolvananuuron luonnonsuojelu-

alue, 69766:36518, 25.VIII.2011 (13 males, 33 females); *Kb*: Kolin kansallispuisto, 69952:36487, 25.VIII.2011; *Ks*: Taivalkoski, Inkee, 729641:35711, 21.-23.VIII.2011 (69 males, 7 females). At all sites males and females were obtained in high number. *M. pectipennis* appears to be the most abundant species in Finland. New to *Kb* and *Ks*.

M. straeleni Collart, 1954. No new findings from Finland.

M. vrydaghi Collart, 1954: N: Vihti, Salmi, 66965:33614, 5. VI.2013, E. Rättel leg. 2 males; idem 27. VII.2013, G. Ståhls & E. Rättel leg. 2 males (DNA voucher), 8. VIII.2013, E. Rättel & G. Ståhls leg. 1 male; Ks: Taivalkoski, Inkee, 729641:35711, 21.-23.VIII.2011, 5 males (Fig. 3). New to Finland.

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