SERICOMYIA LAPPONA (DIPTERA : SYRPHIDAE),
NEW SPECIES TO GREECE

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Sericomyia Meigen belongs to subfamily Eristalinae, tribe Sericomyini and counts ten species in the Palaeartic region (Skevington & Thompson 2012). The larvae can be found in pods rich in decomposing vegetation, where they filter out microorganisms as their food, while adults can be found on flowers (Skevington & Thompson 2012). Three species have been reported from Greece, S. bombiforme (Fallen, 1810), S. mussitans (Muller, 1776) and S. silentis (Harris, 1776), all of them from the north mainland (Vujić et al. 2020).

Sericomyia lappona (Linnaeus, 1758).
Greece, Macedonia, Nomos Kastorias, Mt. Verno (Vitsi), 40,6335119, 21,3746661, 1♀, 7 June 2020, 1603m (observed and photographed).

One female individual (Fig.1) was photographed at NW Greece. The fly was visiting a Ranunculus sp. flower, in a swamp in a Fagus / reforested Pinus forest, typical habitat for the species (van Veen 2004, Speight 2020, Vujić et al. 2020). The fly was not collected, but the characters shown can secure a positive identification. Sericomyia lappona is characterized by the black apex of the abdomen, the narrow whitish transverse bands on the abdomen, the black knob of the halters and the reddish scutelum (van Veen 2004). This is the first record of Sericomyia lappona from Greece. The species has a wide distribution in Europe, reaching south to Bulgaria, but seems to be absent from North Macedonia (Speight et al. 2004).

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Sericomyia lappona new for Greece

Literature


