

## ANAPAUSIS FLORICOLA CHANDLER, 1999 (DIPTERA, SCATOPSIDAE) NEW FOR THE FAUNA OF SLOVAKIA

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### Short communication

#### ABSTRACT

The capture of a unique specimen of *Anapausis floricola* Chandler, 1999 in Slovakia, representing a new dipteran species for this country, is reported in this contribution.

#### KEYWORDS

faunistics, new country record

#### INTRODUCTION

The Scatopsidae family includes minute (body size 0.5– 4 mm), generally dark-coloured nematoceran Diptera that occur in diverse open, semi-open or wooded environments, with wetland favoured by many species. Their larvae are saprophagous, developing in a wide variety of media (decaying material, both vegetal and animal, rotten wood, under bark of trees, in soil, leaf-litter, dung, fungi, etc.). Of the more than 100 scatopsid species described in Europe, 45 species have been so far recorded in Slovakia (HAENNI, 2009, 2013b; HAENNI & MARTINOVSKÝ, 2014). A recent finding of another species, characterized below, increases the total number of scatopsid species known in Slovakia to 46.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### *Anapausis floricola* Chandler, 1999

*Anapausis floricola*: CHANDLER 1999, Dipterists Digest 6: 4.

**Slovakia:** Červený Kláštor, Trstiny, 49°23'15.304"N, 20°23'49.157"E, 22.VII.2021, 1 female, M. Fulín (MF) & V. Klč (VK) leg. (in alcohol, det. J.-P. Haenni (JPH) 2021, in coll. Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Neuchâtel).

*A. floricola* was described only recently from Britain and distinguished from the other species belonging to the *soluta* group of *Anapausis* (CHANDLER, 1999). Identification

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of the species belonging to this genus requires examination of genitals for both sexes. *A. floricola* female is unique among species of the group by the shape of tergite 9, twice as wide as long and not encompassed by the reduced lateral lobes of tergite 8 (CHANDLER, 1999: 17, Figure 5).

A single specimen of *A. floricola* was captured fortuitously in a small patch of marshy environment (site Trstiny, Figure 1) overgrown with willow shrubs (*Salix* spp.), reeds (*Phragmites communis*) and high sedges (*Carex* spp.) near the village of Červený Kláštor (northern Slovakia) along with a sample of louse-flies (Hippoboscidae) collected from swallows (*Hirundo* spp.) during the bird-ringing carried out by MF and VK. The ethanol-preserved specimen was subsequently forwarded to JPH for identification.

*A. floricola* is currently known only from Great Britain (widespread in England and Scotland) (CHANDLER, 1999) and from a few localities in Germany, Czech Republic (Bohemia, Moravia) (HAENNI & BARTÁK, 2006; HAENNI, 2013a), Finland (HAARTO, 2014) and Switzerland (BÄCHLI et al., 2014).



**Figure 1.** A view of the site where the specimen of *A. floricola* was captured, Trstiny near Červený Kláštor, Slovakia (Photograph by Vladimír Klíč).

Our knowledge of the ecology of *A. floricola* is still poor. As stated by CHANDLER (1999), in Great Britain the species is found in a variety of environments such as woodland, marshes and grassland. The author records specimens swarming over dead trees and telegraph poles and found a couple copulating under loose bark of *Clematis alba*.

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