

**The first record of *Bryophaenocladus vernalis* (GOETGHEBUER, 1921)
(Diptera: Chironomidae) in Poland**

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ABSTRACT. *Bryophaenocladus vernalis* (GOETGHEBUER, 1921) is recorded for the first time from Poland. Diagnostic description, biology and distribution are given.

KEY WORDS: Diptera, Chironomidae, Orthoclaadiinae, *Bryophaenocladus vernalis*, new record, morphology, biology, Poland.

The Holarctic genus *Bryophaenocladus* THIENEMANN, 1934 belongs to Orthoclaadiinae, the biggest subfamily of non-biting midges. Until now, only *Bryophaenocladus musicola* (KIEFFER, 1906) and *B. subvernalis* (EDWARDS, 1929) were recorded in Poland (KOWNACKI 1991). *B. vernalis* (GOETGHEBUER, 1921) is the third Polish species.

Terminology used in the diagnostic description follows SAETHER (1980).

***Bryophaenocladus vernalis* (GOETGHEBUER, 1921)**

(Fig.)

Diagnostic description

Adult male. Body brown. Pedicellum, scutal stripes, postnotum and sternum dark brown. Background of thorax, scutellum, haltera and ventral part of abdomen slightly lighter.

Head. AR = 1.00, frontal tubercles absent, length of palpomeres II-V (μm) 48 : 131 : 99 : 130.

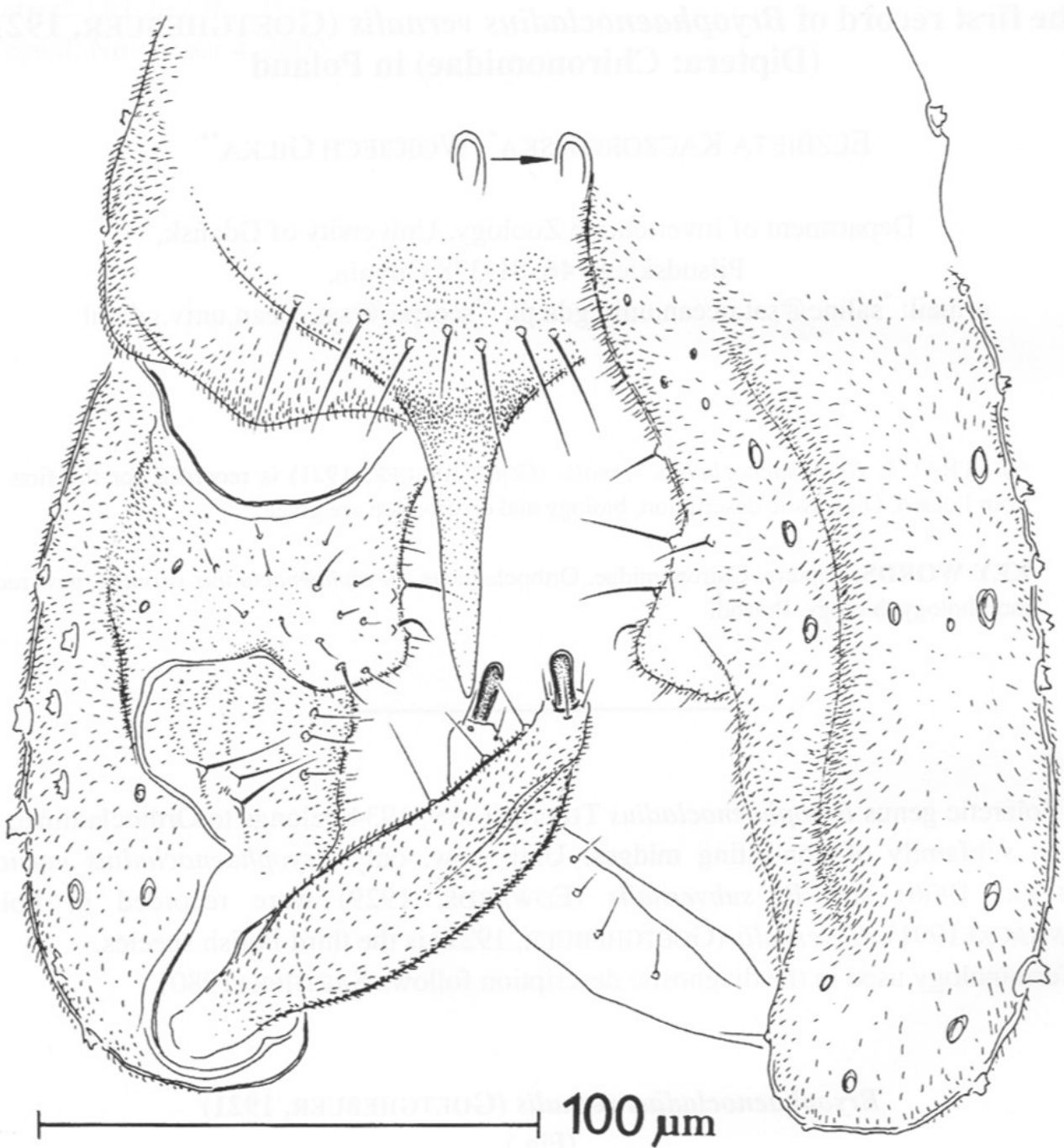


Fig. Hypopygium of *Bryophaenocladus vernalis* (GOETGHEBUER, 1921), dorsal view (left), ventral view (right).

Wing. Length (measured from arculus to the tip) 1.60 mm. Membrane bare, veins R and R₁ with microtrichia along their entire length, distal half of R₄₊₅ with microtrichia, remaining veins bare; costal vein distinctly extending over the R-R₄₊₅ connection, reaching the tip of wing.

Legs. LR = 0.68, tibial spurs long (to 70 µm), slightly curved; mid leg with two sensilla chaetica on the distal part of basitarsus.

Hypopygium. Gonostylus massive, 105 µm long, with long apical tooth, inferior volsella distinctly underlined with deep groove on the distal half of gonocoxite, tip of the anal point long, slender and sharpened (Fig.).

Material examined

POLAND: Gdynia - Wzgórze Świętego Maksymiliana (UTM: CF44), 01.09.1999, 1 male, leg. E. Kaczorowska, det. W. Giłka.

Remarks

Up to date this species was known from Belgium (GOETGHEBUER 1921), Germany (LEHMANN 1971), Great Britain (COE et al. 1950), Ireland (ASHE et al. 1998), northern Sweden (Abisko region) (THIENEMANN 1941) and Hungary (PAASIVIRTA & TÁTARI 1986).

In Poland *B. vernalis* was found on the beach in Gdynia - Wzgórze Świętego Maksymiliana. Usually, this species occurs in limnokrenal and rhitral of streams and small rivers (e.g. FITTKAU & REISS 1978), and its abundance at the coast can be recognized as accidental. In spite of the fact that the larval habitat is unknown, it can be suggested that the species inhabits streams which are abundant in the surroundings of the sampling site.

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