

First Norwegian record of *Dixella naevia* (Peus, 1934) (Diptera, Dixidae), and other interesting records of nematocerous Diptera

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Records of species from the families Dixidae, Ceratopogonidae, Thaumaleidae, Ptychopteridae, and Culicidae are reported, one of which, *Dixella naevia* (Peus, 1934) is new to Norway. The other species are new to different parts of Norway.

Key words: *Dixella naevia*, Dixidae, Ceratopogonidae, Thaumaleidae, Ptychopteridae, Culicidae, new records..

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Introduction

Some orders of insects are more popular among entomologists than others. What used to be called Nematocera is a group where very few papers have been published, at least on the Norwegian fauna. This applies especially to those groups with no obvious economic importance. But also mosquitoes have in Norway been neglected to some degree after the fundamental work of Natvig (1948). Since I have come across a few interesting finds of different species, I will hereby publish them in the hope that others will follow up this very fascinating group of small creatures. All the animals are collected by the author and kept in the author's collection. The material is stored in 70% alcohol.

Dixidae

Thirteen species of Dixidae were recorded from Norway by Håland (1996), and later Olsen (2008) added four more species. With the present record of *Dixella naevia* (Peus, 1934) at least 18 species are known to live in this country. It is possible that one or two more species can be found.

Dixella naevia (Peus, 1934)

Material. HES Ringsaker: Mesnali, (EIS 54 UTMWGS84 32VNN923750) 1 July 2009, about 550 m a.s.l., 11 August 2009, 1♂. Ringsaker: Ring, pool near the pond Persvetjernet, 8 September 2010, (EIS 54, UTMWGS84 32V NN 904637), 1♂. BV Hol: small pond near the eastern end of Ossjøen about 970 m a.s.l. (EIS 34), 6 October 2001, 1♂. The pond is about 18 x 22 m in diameter. Found together with *D. aestivalis* (Meigen, 1818) and *D. borealis* (Martini, 1928). Both the Ringsaker localities were located in shadowful pools in the outskirts of a mire. In the pond near Ossjøen also together with *D. dyari* (Garrett, 1924).

Remarks. New to Norway. The material from Ringsaker was found in very dark and moist forest, pools on the outskirts of a pond surrounded by *Sphagnum* spp. The third one, in Hol, is a single male that probably have flown from a similar darker area, since I've never caught the species there again. The fact that it has been found up to 970 m a.s.l., and also in northern Sweden (Wagner 1978) indicates that it will probably be found many places in Norway. However, such moist forest areas are often drained by the owners of the forest to give better growth to the trees, so