

112

INSECTS BROUGHT WITH THE HAY FROM THE MEADOWS
INTO THE HAYLOFT

BY JEAN LECLERCQ

Reprinted from 'The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,' Vol. lxxxii.

Date of publication: 15th June, 1946.

Marcel Leclercq has recently (1945, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, **81**: 140) reported his observations on flies caught in haylofts after stocking the hay. During the summers of 1941 and 1942 I collected insects belonging to other groups which were occurring under the same conditions at Beyne-Heusay, near Liège (Belgium). Here is the list of the identified species:—

COLEOPTERA (F. Guillaume det.).—ANOBIIDAE: *Anobium nitidum* Herbst. MELYRIDAE: *Malachius marginellus* Oliv. CRYPTOPHAGIDAE: *Cryptophagus dentatus* Herbst, *Atomaria pusilla* Sch. MYCETOPHAGIDAE: *Typhaea fumata* L. CURCULIONIDAE: *Sitona flavescens* Marsh.

LEPIDOPTERA (A. Dufrane det.).—PHYCITIDAE: *Ephestia elutella* Hb.

HYMENOPTERA.—BRACONIDAE (Ch. Granger det.): *Apanteles merula* Reinh. and *Microdus* sp. APHIDIIDAE (Ch. Granger det.): *Aphidius avenae* Hal. and *Praon exoletum* Nees. ICHNEUMONIDAE (J. Leclercq det.): *Ctenichneumon nitens* Christ (1 ♂ only), *Amblyteles armatorius* Förster (1 ♀ only), *Pycnocryptus director* Thunberg, *Stenaraeus transfuga* Grav., *Cecidonomus inimicus* Grav., *Ephialtes punctulatus* Ratz. (= *extensor* Taschbg.), *Angitia chrysosticta* Grav., *Promethus sulcator* Grav.

Among these species, *Typhaea* and *Ephestia* were represented by numerous individuals; *Anobium*, *Atomaria*, *Cryptophagus* and *Angitia* were also very abundant. Like the Diptera mentioned by Marcel Leclercq (*loc. cit.*), these species must be considered as elements specially characteristic of the fauna of our meadows. It is on grasses and other meadow plants that *Ephestia* and the Coleoptera quoted above find their larval food. *Angitia chrysosticta* is the most important parasite of *Ephestia elutella* in my country. The other Terebrants are also probably parasitic on graminophilous species. In the vicinity of Liège almost all the Ichneumonidae mentioned above are common in grassy regions but do not exist in wooded stations (see 1942, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg.*, **18**(10) and 1943, *Ann. Soc. zool. Belg.*, **74**: 55). This observation thus confirms their ecological character of graminophilous species.

Department of Biochemistry, University of Liège.
November 7th, 1945.