

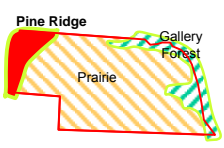




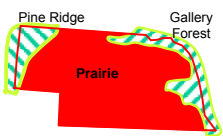
Collecting in 2003/4

- Pine Ridge area
 - Very good
 - Many mountain species
 - Best: Canyons and creeks



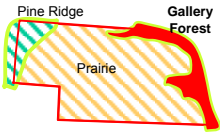
Collecting in 2003/4

- Prairies
 - Hardly any larval food source
 - Best places: creeks, reservoirs, marshes and lakes
 - Maybe better in years with more rain?


Collecting in 2003/4

- Gallery forests
 - Very good, esp. old forests
 - Many unique species
 - Best near water

Syrphidae of Nebraska

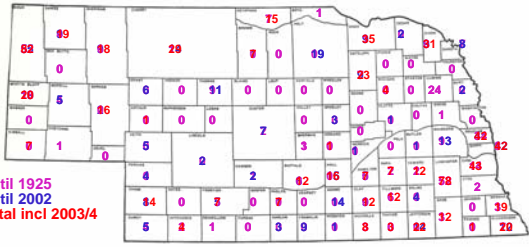
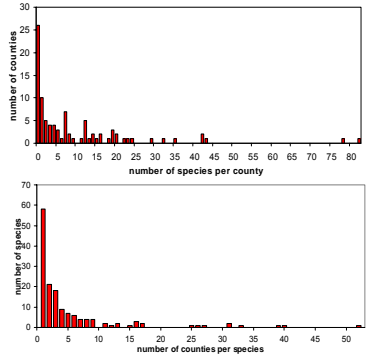

- Some described species (Loew; Hunter)
- Collecting in 1900-1920
 - Overview by Jones (1907)
 - and Wehr (1924)
- Some collecting in 1960's
- My effort in 2003 / 2004



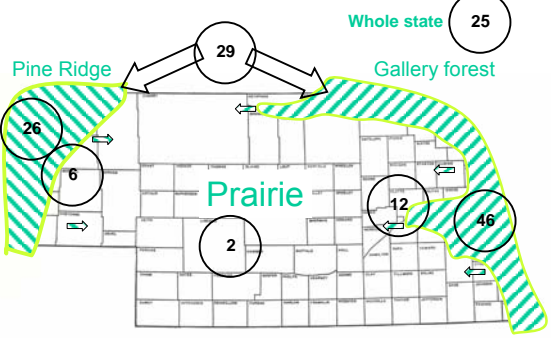
Collected material

- (Re-)identified material UNL collection
 - 1850 specimens
 - 110 species
- Collections in 2003-2004
 - 2366 specimens
 - 120 species
- In total 149 species (+ 2 described spp.)

Species per county

Distribution of species



Larval food types

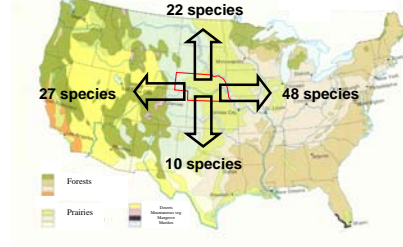
	pineridge	prairie	gallery f	total
aphids	39	18	57	67
plants	6	3	7	12
trees	14	4	29	34
water	24	19	33	38
	83	44	126	151

	pineridge	prairie	gallery f	total
aphids	58	27	85	100
plants	50	25	58	100
trees	41	12	85	100
water	63	50	87	100
	55	29	83	100



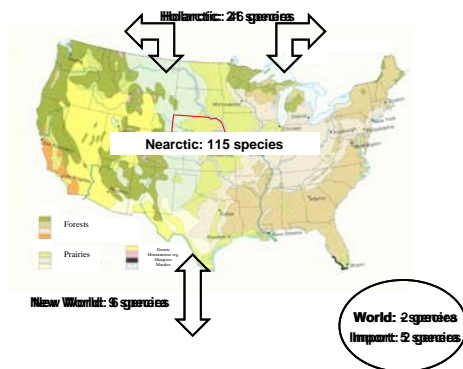
Distribution borders

No border in Nebraska: 61 species



Faunistic affinity

Species



Conclusions & Discussion

- Only 151 Nebraskan species known to date
- Estimate: 50-150 spp./County; 200 in NE
- Forests are good; prairie is very poor in hoverflies
- NE has both eastern & western species
- Not possible to detect changes, due lack of data.
- In North-American context changes are probably more easy to detect

Thanks to:

- University of Nebraska (Lincoln) Museum
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- Jeroen van Steenis

