

First records of the non-biting midges *Orthocladius* (*Eudactylocladius*) *fuscimanus* (KIEFFER) and *Paratanytarsus grimmii* (SCHNEIDER) (Diptera: Chironomidae) for Denmark, with notes on their ecology and distribution in artificial habitats

[Erstnachweise der Zuckmücken *Orthocladius* (*Eudactylocladius*) *fuscimanus* (KIEFFER) und *Paratanytarsus grimmii* (SCHNEIDER) (Diptera: Chironomidae) für Dänemark, mit Bemerkungen zu ihrer Ökologie und Verbreitung in künstlichen Lebensräumen]

by

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Abstract	The Chironomid species <i>Orthocladius</i> (<i>Eudactylocladius</i>) <i>fuscimanus</i> (KIEFFER, 1908) and <i>Paratanytarsus grimmii</i> (SCHNEIDER, 1885) are recorded in Denmark for the first time. They were collected from the artificial habitats of fountains in Copenhagen and from waterworks in North Zealand. Details of these records, with additional notes on distribution, are given.
Key words	Chironomidae, Palaearctic Region, Denmark, first records, pest species, artificial habitats, fountains, waterworks
Zusammenfassung	Die Chironomiden-Arten <i>Orthocladius</i> (<i>Eudactylocladius</i>) <i>fuscimanus</i> (KIEFFER, 1908) und <i>Paratanytarsus grimmii</i> (SCHNEIDER, 1885) werden erstmals in Dänemark nachgewiesen. Sie wurden in künstlichen Biotopen, wie Trinkwasserbrunnen in Kopenhagen und Wasserwerken in Nord-Seeland, gesammelt. In diesem Beitrag werden die Funddaten zusammengefasst und Bemerkungen zur Verbreitung gemacht.
Stichwörter	Chironomidae, paläarktische Region, Dänemark, Erstfunde, Schädlingsarten, künstliche Lebensräume, Trinkwasserbrunnen, Wasserwerke

Introduction

The family Chironomidae (Diptera: Chironomoidea) is the most widely distributed and frequently the most abundant insect group in freshwaters, with representatives in both terrestrial and marine environments. The most realistic estimation of the global species richness is more than 10,000 species (ARMITAGE et al. 1995); nearly 1,200 species are known from Europe (SÆTHER & SPIES 2004).

The Danish chironomid fauna is well studied with almost 300 species listed (LINDEGAARD 1997). With 432 species expected (PETERSEN & MEIER 2001), first faunistic records are still possible, especially when less common or artificial aquatic habitats such as fountains and waterworks are surveyed, because these types of water bodies have so far been largely overlooked.

Material and methods

The chironomid assemblages of four fountains in Copenhagen and two waterworks in North Zealand, Denmark, were studied in 2008. For coordinates and basic characteristics of the sites see Tables 1 and 2. From the fountains, pupal exuviae were collected from the water surface by