

**POLLEN FEEDING OF *CHEILOSIA ALBIPILA* MEIGEN, 1838
(DIPTERA: SYRPHIDAE)**

P. RADIŠIĆ, G. PAPADOPOULOS, A. VUJIĆ AND S. ŠIMIĆ

Department of Biology and Ecology, Faculty of Science, University of Novi Sad, Trg
Dositeja Obradovića 2, SCG-21 000 Novi Sad, e-mail: becko@im.ns.ac.yu

This paper presents an examination of the pollen feeding behavior of adults of *Cheilosia albipila* Meigen, 1838 on the Fruška gora mountain in Serbia (Yugoslavia). The qualitative and quantitative analysis of pollen collected from insects' gut content has been done. The results showed that the pollen of *Salix* spp. was the most abundant among the pollen of 26 plant taxa collected from *C. albipila* gut.

The flower catkins of *Salix* species have distinct stamens and high productivity of pollen and present the strongest attractant in the area of Karlovac-Petrovaradin marsh during the flight period when determine the spatial distribution of the specimens of *C. albipila*.

KEY WORDS: hoverflies, *Cheilosia albipila*, pollen, gut content

INTRODUCTION

Cheilosia albipila Meigen, 1838 is distributed in Fennoscandinavia south of the Pyrenees; in Ireland and eastwards through much over the northern and central Europe into European parts of Russia and in central Siberia and Siberia (SPEIGHT, 1998). On the Balkan Peninsula, populations of this species were found in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Greece (VUJIĆ, 1996).

The adults of *C. albipila* appear from March to July on the Balkan Peninsula. The earliest record was noted on 6 March in the village Stari Ledinci, located at the altitude of 200m on the mountain Fruška gora. The latest record is from the 9 July in the canyon Sušica, located at the altitude of 1100m on the mountain Durmitor. *C. albipila* seems to prefer environments and habitats in the vicinity of rivers, streams, lakes and marshes connected with the *Saliceto-Populetum* s. l., oak and beech woods.