

Zeitschrift: Botanica Helvetica
Herausgeber: Schweizerische Botanische Gesellschaft
Band: 103 (1993)
Heft: 2

Artikel: Flower visitors to Saxifraga hirculus in Switzerland and Denmark, a comparative study
Autor: Warncke, Esbern / Terndrup, Uffe / Michelsen, Verner
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-71334>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

Download PDF: 23.12.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

Flower visitors to *Saxifraga hirculus* in Switzerland and Denmark, a comparative study

Esbern Warncke¹, Uffe Terndrup¹, Verner Michelsen² and Andreas Erhardt³

¹ Institute of Biological Sciences, University of Aarhus, Nordlandsvej 68, DK-8240 Risskov, Denmark.

² Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 15, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.

³ Botanisches Institut der Universität Basel, Schönbeinstrasse 6, CH-4056 Basel, Switzerland.

Manuscript accepted July 12, 1993

Abstract

Warncke, E., Terndrup, U., Michelsen, V. and Erhardt, A. 1993. Flower visitors to *Saxifraga hirculus* in Switzerland and Denmark, a comparative study. Bot. Helv. 103: 141–147.

A list is given of 76 species of insects visiting *Saxifraga hirculus* at its only occurrence in Switzerland, Col du Marchairuz. Based on the number of flower visits, 4 species were the dominant visitors: *Sphaerophoria scripta* (Diptera: Syrphidae); *Sepsis cynipsea* (Diptera: Sepsidae); *Neomyia viridescens* (Diptera: Muscidae); *Bellardia vulgaris* (Diptera: Calliphoridae). The visitors to the population of *S. hirculus* at Col du Marchairuz are compared with the visitors to the Danish population of *S. hirculus* at Rosborg. The two populations share only two visiting insects, *Melanostoma mellinum* and *Sphaerophoria menthastris* (Diptera: Syrphidae).

Key words: *Saxifraga hirculus*, flower visitors, Switzerland, Denmark.

Introduction

Flat and bowl-shaped actinomorphic flowers as are found in e.g. the genus *Saxifraga* are known to be visited by a wide array of insects. Flies and beetles are among the most frequent visitors to such unspecialized flowers (Baker and Hurd 1968).

The pollination of individual populations of plants with unspecialized flowers may on the other hand depend on a restricted number of insect species varying between seasons (Olesen and Warncke 1989) and sites. However, detailed information about such variations is unknown.

Taxonomic differentiation in *Saxifraga hirculus* L. was studied by Hedberg (1992). Distribution maps of this circumpolar arctic-boreal species indicate that its recent distribution outside the northern territories is highly fragmented (Hedberg 1992).

In this study, we give a description of the insect fauna visiting *Saxifraga hirculus* in an alpine wetland at Col du Marchairuz, the southernmost European population of this plant and its only population in Switzerland.

The objective of this study was (1) to show the qualitative and quantitative composition of the insect fauna visiting the flowers of *S. hirculus* at Col du Marchairuz, and (2) to compare the visitor fauna at Col du Marchairuz with the known visitor fauna of *S. hirculus* at Rosborg, Denmark (Olesen and Warncke 1989).

Material and methods

Study site and population

From 27 July to 5 August 1992 studies were conducted on the *Saxifraga hirculus* population in western Switzerland by the second author of this paper in a NE-SW expanding valley 1 km W of Col du Marchairuz (46°33'N, 60°14'E) at 1326 m above sea level: a wetland overlaying and surrounded by dolomitic calcareous rocks of the Upper Jura.

A detailed description of the history of the vegetation for the region is given by Wegmüller (1966). Average mean temperatures for January and July are approx. -2°C and 12°C. Annual precipitation amounts to 1631 mm (Wegmüller 1966). The valley is subject to grazing by cows throughout the summer.

Weather conditions were sunny during the observation period. Temperatures increased from 23°C on the first day to more than 25°C the following days, and wind was modest during all observation days except for the first day with no wind and the second day with strong winds. It only rained once, on August 1st.

During the summer, a ramet of *S. hirculus* consists of an inclined rhizome with up to 5 runners. A minority of the ramets produce a flowering shoot. A flowering shoot consists of a stem of 10–30 cm seldom having more than one terminal flower and one lateral flower, the latter being often poorly developed or aborted. The flowers are protandrous with distinct staminate and pistillate phases. Duration of these phases depends on insect visitation and pollination. For a further description of the floral phenology and biology see Olesen and Warncke (1989).

In the lowlands of Denmark, *S. hirculus* is confined to a restricted number of spring areas as described by Warncke (1980).

The total number of flowers in the population at Col du Marchairuz during the whole season was estimated to be at least 10000. Until July 27, when the field observations began, none of the flowers had reached the female phase, and none of the lateral flowers had opened yet.

The study area contained several co-blooming entomophilous species such as e.g. *Swertia perennis* L., *Gentianella campestris* L., *Gentiana lutea* L., *Parnassia palustris* L., *Lychnis flos-cuculi* L., *Epilobium palustre* L., *Euphrasia* spp., *Pinguicula* spp., *Ranunculus acris* L., *Lotus uliginosus* Schkuhr and *Dianthus superbus* L.

Flower visitors

Specimens of insects visiting the flowers of *S. hirculus* were caught with a net at different times of the day on every second day during the observation period.

Results and discussion

Four orders of insects visited the flowers of *S. hirculus* at Col du Marchairuz (Tab. 1). Diptera and Coleoptera were especially numerous. The most frequent visitors were Diptera: *Sphaerophoria scripta* 97 (Syrphidae in total 35.1%); *Sepsis cynipsea* 80 (Sepsidae in total 17.3%); *Neomyia viridescens* 32; *Spilogona dispar* 18 and *Neomyia cornicina* 11 (Muscidae in total 17.4%); *Bellardia vulgaris* 31 (Calliphoridae in total 7.2%).

Among 25 specimens of Hymenoptera (or in total 5.2%) the superfamily Apoidea was represented by 13 specimens, and Lepidoptera with 11 specimens only (or in total 2.3%).

The most frequently observed visitors to the large population of *S. hirculus* at Col du Marchairuz are plotted in Fig. 1. and compared with the visitors to the much smaller population at Rosborg. This population produced only 1525 flowers during the whole season from 9 July to 13 Aug. in 1984 (Olesen and Warncke 1989).

Numbers behind insect taxa in Fig. 1 refer to the most frequently observed species among these taxa. These species are briefly discussed in the following section.

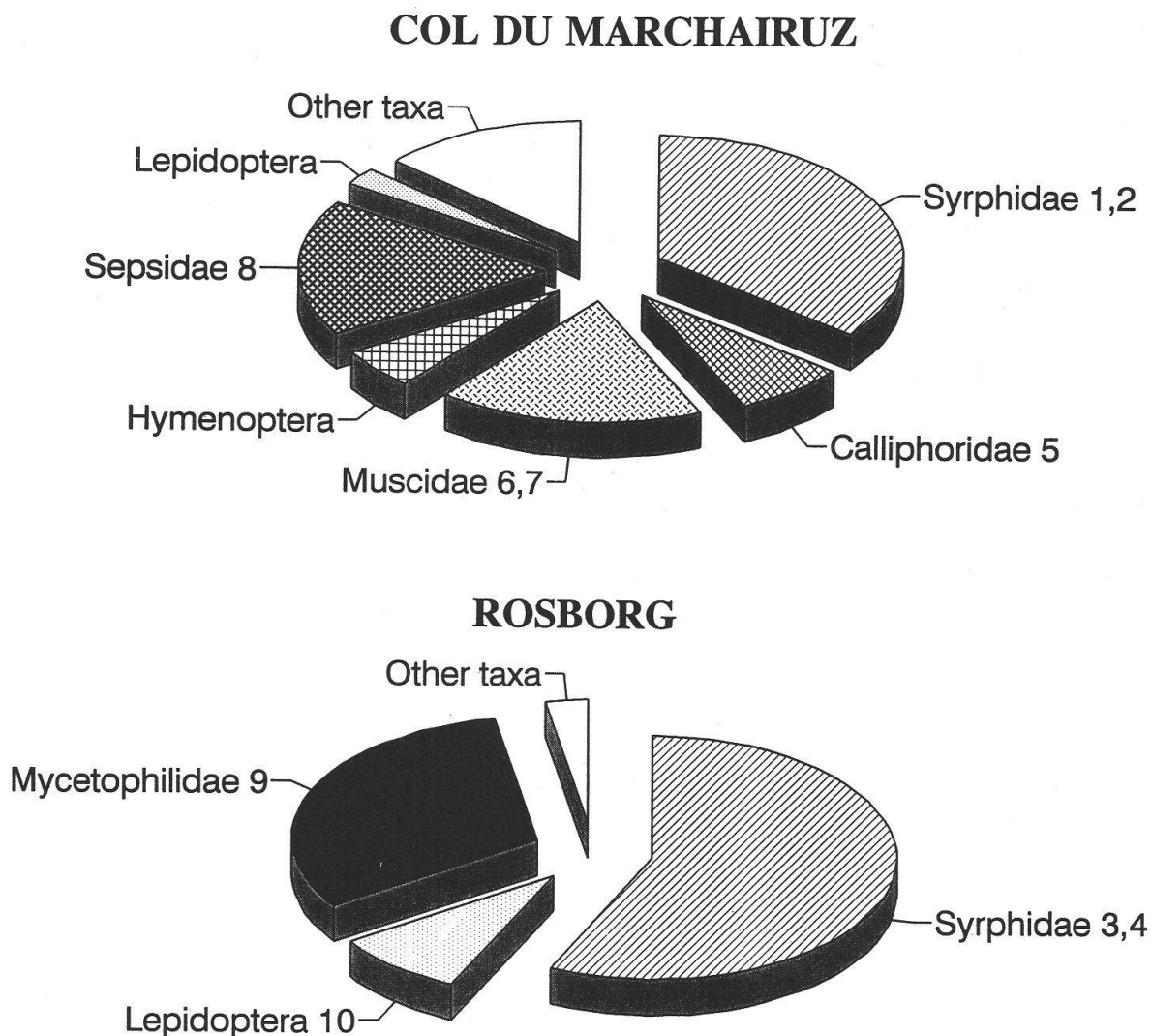


Fig. 1. Insects visiting *Saxifraga hirculus* at Col du Marchairuz, Switzerland, compared with visitors at Rosborg, Denmark. For further explanations see text.

Tab. 1. Flower visitors to *Saxifraga hirculus* at Col du Marchairuz, Switzerland 27 July – 5 August 1992.

| Species: | Remarks | N | Sex ratio of insects caught (♂/♀) | Individuals observed | Species: | Remarks | N | Sex ratio of insects caught (♂/♀) | Individuals observed |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Coleoptera | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Galeruca pomonae</i> | ◆ | 2 | 2/ | >500 | <i>Tabanidae</i> | | | | |
| <i>Cyphon kongbergensis</i> | ◆ ● | 1 | 1 | >1000 | <i>Glaucoptus hirsutus</i> | ◆ △ | 2 | /2 | <10 |
| <i>Otiorhynchus lugdunensis</i> | ◆ △ | 1 | 1 | >10 | <i>Tachinidae</i> | | | | |
| <i>Plateumaris consimilis</i> | ◆ | 1 | 1 | <10 | <i>Eriothis rufomaculata</i> | ◆ | 1 | /1 | <10 |
| <i>Plateumaris rustica</i> | ◆ | 1 | 1 | <10 | <i>Estheria bohemani</i> | ◆ | 3 | /3 | <10 |
| | | | | | <i>Tachina magnicornis</i> | ◆ | 1 | /1 | <20 |
| Diptera | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthomyiidae | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Anthomyia liturata</i> | ◆ | 1 | 1/ | <10 | <i>Tephritidae</i> | | | | |
| <i>Botanophila varicolor</i> | ◆ | 1 | 1/ | <10 | <i>Terellia serratulae</i> | ◆ | 1 | /1 | <10 |
| <i>Hydrophoria lancifer</i> | ◆ | 1 | 1/ | <10 | Syrphidae | | | | |
| <i>Pegoplata aestiva</i> | ◆ \$ | 6 | 4/2 | >100 | <i>Cheilosia vernalis</i> | ◆ \$ | 7 | 2/5 | <20 |
| | | | | | <i>Eoseristalis interrupta</i> | ◆ | 1 | /1 | <20 |
| Calliphoridae | | | | | <i>Episyrphus balteatus</i> | ◆ | 2 | /2 | <20 |
| <i>Bellardia vulgaris</i> | ◆ \$ | 31 | 22/9 | >400 | <i>Eristalis tenax</i> | ◆ | 1 | /1 | <20 |
| <i>Pollenia amentaria</i> | ◆ | 4 | 3/1 | <20 | <i>Melanostoma mellinum</i> | ◆ | 3 | /3 | <20 |
| | | | | | <i>Merodon</i> sp. ♀ | ◆ *△ | 3 | /3 | <10 |
| Chloropidae | | | | | <i>Metasyrphus corollae</i> | ◆ | 3 | /3 | <50 |
| <i>Chlorops</i> sp. | ◆ | 1 | 1 | <10 | <i>Neoscia</i> sp. | ◆ | 1 | 1 | <10 |
| <i>Meromyza</i> sp. | ◆ | 1 | 1 | <10 | <i>Parasyrphus annulatus</i> | ◆ | 1 | /1 | <10 |
| Conopidae | | | | | <i>Platycheirus clypeatus</i> | ◆ \$ | 11 | 3/8 | <50 |
| <i>Tecophora fulvipes</i> | ◆ | 1 | 1/ | <10 | <i>Platycheirus cyaneus</i> | ◆ | 3 | 2/1 | <20 |
| | | | | | <i>Pyrophaena granditarsa</i> | ◆ | 3 | /3 | <20 |
| Dolichopodidae | | | | | <i>Scaeva pyrastris</i> | ◆ | 2 | /2 | <20 |
| <i>Dolichopus longitarsus</i> | ◆ | 2 | 1/1 | <10 | <i>Sphaerophoria</i> sp. ♀ | ◆ * | 16 | /16 | <100 |
| | | | | | <i>Sphaerophoria menthastri</i> ♂ | ◆ \$ | 12 | 12/ | >1000 |
| | | | | | <i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i> ♂ | ◆ \$ | 97 | 89/8 | } |
| | | | | | <i>Sphaerophoria taeniata</i> ♂ | ◆ \$ | 4 | 4/ | |

| Muscidae | | | | Hymenoptera | | | |
|--------------------------|----|-------|-------|------------------------|---|-----|-----|
| Coenosia pedella | 1 | /1 | <10 | | | | |
| Drymeia brumalis | 3 | /3 | <20 | | | | |
| Drymeia hamata | 8 | 2/6 | >100 | Apoidea | | | |
| Graphomya minor | 2 | /2 | <10 | Andrena bicolor | 1 | /1 | <50 |
| Hebecnema umbratica | 1 | /1 | <10 | Andrena coitana | 1 | /1 | <20 |
| Helina obscura | 1 | 1/1 | <10 | Halictus rubicundus | 3 | /3 | <50 |
| Helina reversio | 1 | /1 | <10 | Hylaeus confusus | 1 | 1/ | <20 |
| Hydrotaea albipuncta | 1 | /1 | <10 | Lasioglossum fratellum | 6 | 2/4 | <20 |
| Hydrotaea irritans | 2 | /1 | <10 | | | | |
| Musca autumnalis | 1 | /1 | <10 | Chalcididae sp. | | | |
| Neomyia cornicina | 11 | 5/6 | <10 | | 1 | 1 | <10 |
| Neomyia viridescens | 32 | 20/12 | >500 | | | | |
| Phaonia serva | 1 | /1 | <10 | Eumenidae | | | |
| Pseudocoenosia solitaria | 1 | /1 | <10 | Odynerus spinipes | 1 | 1/ | <20 |
| Spilogona dispar | 18 | 5/13 | >400 | | | | |
| Rhagionidae | | | | Ichneumonidae | | | |
| Rhagio tingarius | 1 | /1 | <10 | Diplazon sp. | 4 | 4/ | <20 |
| | | | | Lissonota sp. | 3 | 2/1 | <20 |
| Sarcophagidae | | | | Tenthredinidae | | | |
| Discachaeta pumila | 2 | /2 | <20 | Tenthredo schaefferi | 2 | 2 | <10 |
| Sarcophaga sp. ♀ | 1 | /1 | <10 | Nematus myosotidis | 1 | 1 | <10 |
| Sarcotachinella sinuata | 2 | 1/1 | <20 | | | | |
| Scathophagidae | | | | Lepidoptera | | | |
| Scathophaga stercoraria | 2 | /2 | <10 | Nymphalidae | | | |
| | | | | Brenthis ino | 4 | 4/ | <20 |
| Sciomyzidae | | | | Erebia pronoe vergy | 1 | 1/ | <10 |
| Tetanocera fuscineris | 3 | 1/2 | <10 | | | | |
| Pherbellia cinerella | 1 | 1 | <10 | Lycaenidae | | | |
| Sepsidae | | | | Cyaniris semiargus | 2 | /2 | <10 |
| Saltella sphondylii | 4 | 4 | | Lysandra coridon | 2 | 2/ | <20 |
| Sepsis cynipsea | 80 | 80 | >5000 | | | | |
| Sepsis orthocnemis | 1 | 1 | | Gelechiidae | | | |
| | | | | Aristoliinae sp. | 2 | 1/1 | <20 |

◆ Not observed in Denmark visiting Saxifraga hirculus.

△ Not found in Denmark.

‡ Important visitors at Col du Marchairuz.

● Substitutes Meligethes aeneus at Rosborg in the Danish population.

Substitutes Clossiana selene at Rosborg in the Danish population.

* Identification of females is uncertain. N = Collected specimens.

Syrphidae

(1) *Sphaerophoria scripta*. The dominant syrphid at Col du Marchairuz. In central Europe it is one of the obligate migrants. In Switzerland it flies from elevations of 300 m to 2700 m. Although common and widely distributed in Denmark (Torp 1984), it was not observed at Rosborg during the flowering period of *S. hirculus* in 1984. Suitable habitats of this species include fields, meadows and moors. The larva is aphidophagous.

(2) *Sphaerophoria menthastri* and *S. taeniata*. Both species were rather common at Col du Marchairuz. *S. menthastri* is common and distributed all over Denmark (Torp 1984), but was only observed with few individuals at Rosborg. *S. taeniata* is rare in Denmark (Torp 1984) and was not observed at Rosborg. The larvae are aphidophagous.

(3) *Eurimyia lineata*. The dominant syrphid at Rosborg. Common and widely distributed in Denmark (Torp 1984). Not observed at Col du Marchairuz. Habitats include moors and damp meadows often near ponds. The larva is saprophagous.

(4) *Neoascia tenur*. Common and widely distributed in Denmark (Torp 1984). Not observed at Col du Marchairuz. Habitats include borders of ponds, lakes, streams and drainage ditches, damp meadows and moors. The larva is saprophagous.

Calliphoridae

(5) *Bellardia vulgaris*. Rather common at Col du Marchairuz. Common and widespread in Europe. Not observed at Rosborg. The larva is an obligatory predator of earthworms.

Muscidae

(6) *Neomyia viridescens* and *Neomyia cornicina*. These shiny, metallic green Muscidae with a widespread distribution were rather common at Col du Marchairuz. *N. viridescens* is palaearctic and *N. cornicina* is cosmopolitan. *N. cornicina* is a species of the lowlands of Europe whereas *N. viridescens* is more common in the mountains. In Denmark, *N. viridescens* is seldom seen. Larvae of both species are coprophagous.

(7) *Spilogona dispar*. Rather common at Col du Marchairuz. Common and widespread in Middle- and Northern Europe. Belongs to a large genus of Muscidae, which strongly dominates in the subarctic-boreal part of the Holarctic. Not observed at Rosborg. Many species of this genus are important pollinators. The larva of *S. dispar* lives in wet soil, is carnivorous and feeds on other arthropods.

Sepsidae

(8) *Sepsis cynipsea*. Very common at Col du Marchairuz. Belongs to a common and widespread family in Middle- and Northern Europe represented with at least three species at Col du Marchairuz. The larva is coprophagous.

Mycetophilidae

(9) *Asindulum nigrum*. Common at Rosborg. Common and widespread elsewhere in Denmark. Only few individuals observed at Col du Marchairuz. The larva is saprophagous and is found in mushrooms. Not much is known about its biology.

Lepidoptera

(10) *Zygaena trifolii*. Common at Rosborg. Common and widespread in Denmark. Not seen at Col du Marchairuz. In Denmark this moth frequently visits also the flowers of *Lychnis flos-cuculi*. The caterpillar feeds on *Lotus corniculatus*, *L. uliginosus* and on other Leguminosae such as clover (*Trifolium repens*).

Visitors belonging to the order Hymenoptera were not observed at Rosborg.

In conclusion, this study shows 1) that the investigated Swiss population of *S. hirculus* shares only two species with the Danish population at Rosborg, namely the Diptera (Syrphidae): *Melanostoma mellinum* and *Sphaerophoria menthastri*; 2) the Swiss population as well as the Danish population of *Saxifraga hirculus* is visited by a large spectrum of insect species.

We are grateful to E. Torp and V. Mahler for identification of the Syrphidae and Coleoptera respectively, to Andreas Müller and to Peter Müller for the determination of Hymenoptera, and to Dr A. J. Richards for improvements on the manuscript. The work was carried out in collaboration with WWF-Denmark.

References

- Baker H. G. and Hurd P. D. 1968. Intrafloral ecology. *Ann. Rev. Ent.* 13: 385–414.
Hedberg O. 1992. Taxonomic differentiation in *Saxifraga hirculus* L. (Saxifragaceae) – a circumpolar Arctic-Boreal species of Central Asiatic origin. *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 109: 377–393.
Olesen J. M. and Warncke, E. 1989. Flowering and seasonal changes in flower sex ratio and frequency of flower visitors in a population of *Saxifraga hirculus*. *Holarct. Ecol.* 12: 21–30.
Torp E. 1984. De danske Svirrefluer. *Danmarks Dyreliv* 1: 1–300. – Copenhagen.
Warncke E. 1980. Spring areas: Ecology, vegetation, and comments on similarity coefficients applied to plant communities. *Holarct. Ecol.* 3: 233–333.
Wegmüller, S. 1966. Über die spät- und postglaziale Vegetationsgeschichte des südwestlichen Jura. Verlag Hans Huber.