

**LEICESTERSHIRE  
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

**The status of Diptera  
in VC55**

**Limoniidae: Chioneinae**

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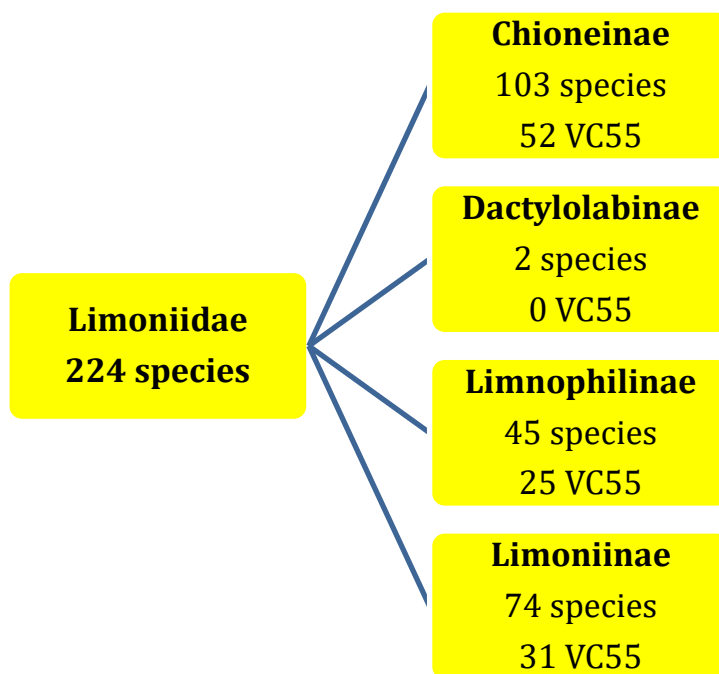
*Ormosia lineata* (Graham Calow, NatureSpot)

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## Introduction

As previously indicated, it has been some time since a detailed overview of the Tipuloidea (colloquially called “craneflies”) was produced for Leicestershire & Rutland (VC55) (Kramer, 2011). With the publication of *British Craneflies* (Stubbs, 2021) it is timely to review the status of these insects. The current series of Status reports published by the Society has already covered three of the four families of the craneflies (Tipuloidea) - Cylindrotomidae (Morris, 2021), Pediciidae (Kramer & Morris, 2021a) and Tipulidae (Kramer & Morris, 2021b). The remaining family, Limoniidae, covers a further 223 British species with many being smaller than the other members of the Tipuloidea. The family is characterised by short palps, no hairs on the compound eyes and lacking tibial apical spurs. For ease of reviewing, the convention of considering the family using sub-families allows groups of manageable numbers of species to be reviewed. Currently four sub-families are recognised in the most recent listing produced by the Dipterists Forum (Chandler, 2021; Figure 1). It includes the small sub-family of two species in the Dactylobabinae (known as Rock Craneflies) which have never been recorded in Leicestershire & Rutland (VC55) but occur in the limestone woodlands of neighbouring Derbyshire. The current LESOPS considers the members of the sub-family Chioneinae where about half of the British list has been recorded locally. The two remaining sub-families will be covered by further LESOPS in due course.



**Figure 1. The Limoniidae sub-families**

Records have been gleaned from a number of sources: Leicestershire & Rutland Environmental Records Centre, NatureSpot, NBN Atlas and entomological journals. Maps have been generated using MapMate® and species records organised alphabetically by genus. It will not escape the reader’s attention that there has been little general interest in these smaller craneflies such that the majority of records originate from John Kramer particularly in the late 1990s. Stubbs’ keys should allow more recording of the family hopefully. Table 1 indicates the records for each genus covered by the Chioneinae in VC55.

***Care must be taken when establishing identity of these insects. The lack of any report relating the identification, especially of the more difficult or rarer species, means that the record may have to be considered as “unproven”. Examination of male genital structure is sometimes the only reliable way to ensure correct identification. Females are more difficult at this time.***

Genus	British Species	VC55 Species*	Genus	British Species	VC55 Species*
<i>Arctoconopa</i>	1	0	<i>Ilisia</i>	2	2
<i>Cheilotrichia</i>	2	1	<i>Molophilus</i>	23	17
<i>Crypteria</i>	1	1	<i>Neolimnophila</i>	2	1
<i>Ellipteroides</i>	3	1	<i>Ormosia</i>	11	6
<i>Erioconopa</i>	2	1	<i>Rhabdomastix</i>	3	0
<i>Erioptera</i>	14	8	<i>Rhypholophus</i>	3	3
<i>Gnophomyia</i>	3	1	<i>Scleroprocta</i>	2	0
<i>Gonempeda</i>	1	1	<i>Symplecta</i>	6	2
<i>Gonomyia</i>	11	5	<i>Tasiocera</i>	5	1
<i>Hoplolabis</i>	2	0	<i>Trimicra</i>	1	1
<i>Idiocera</i>	4	0			

\*VC55 records include those "unproven" – see species notes

## Categories and criteria used for status evaluation

The origins of estimating the rarity of a species have been previously described (Kramer & Morris, 2021b). For the present publication the National Rarity Indices (Table 2) has been used as based on the number of hectads (10x10km squares) that showed the presence of a species (data from the National Biodiversity Network).

**Table 2: National Rarity Indices**

### National Rarity Indices (NRI, JK, 2012)

1 = >100 hectads [most common]

2 = 30-100 hectads

3 = 16-30 hectads

4 = 6-15 hectads

5 = 2-5 hectads

6 = 1 hectad [least common]

## Acknowledgements

JK would like to thank the Natural History Museum, London, for use of their imaging laboratory, and also staff Erica McAlister and Duncan Sivell for their support.

## References

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Leicestershire Entomological Society Occasional Publications Series (LESOPS) covering  
 (a) detailed studies of insects and other invertebrates carried out by Society members and  
 (b) matters of historical entomological interest to VC55 Leicestershire & Rutland

Editor: Rav Morris (rav@cactusbob.net)

## Annotated Limoniidae:Chioneinae

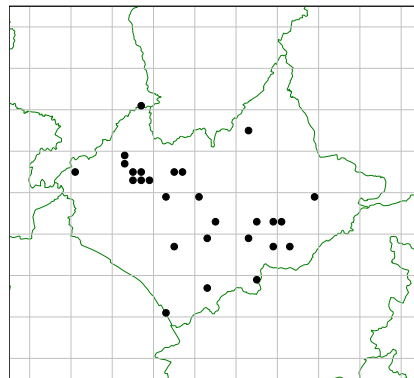
Notes on the national distribution of species are based on the NBN Atlas data as of November 2021. The thumbnail diagrams in the Stubbs' keys are necessarily simplified and there are some images in this current publication that will help with understanding of the diagnostic characters.

The genital illustrations are all of males photographed by John Kramer and includes examples of some of the sub-family species which are absent from Stubbs.

### *Cheilotrichia cinerascens* Meigen (41 records)

**NRI 1**

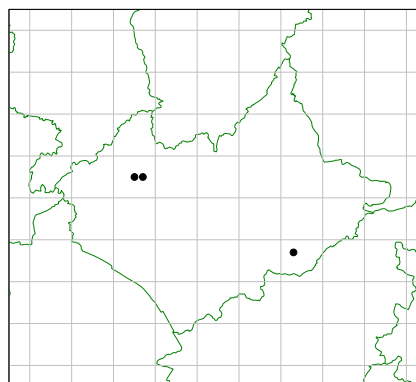
A small pale brown fly usually with no discal cell and having characteristic venation. Widespread and common throughout Britain and noted throughout VC55 but no records since 2014.



### *Crypteria limnophiloides* Bergroth (3 records)

**NRI 2**

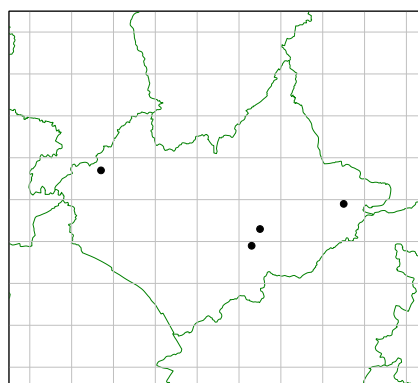
A small dull-looking fly but with an elongate conical third antennal segment as in *Neolimnophila*. It may also be recognised, especially the male, by the more triangular appearance of the wings. A wet woodland species found throughout Britain but less so in the Midlands area. A late summer species and so may be missed. Only recorded three times from VC55 – twice from Charnwood Lodge NNR (1999) and also from Great Merrible Wood NR (when taken in a malaise trap 1985).



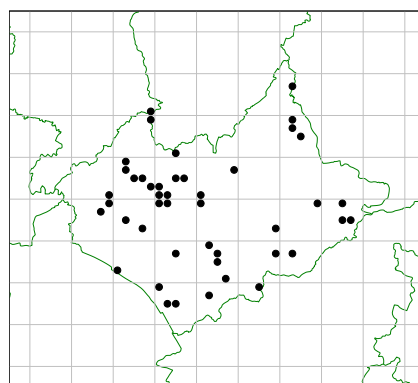
***Ellipteroides lateralis*** Macquart (4 records)**NRI 2**

The shining thorax is mostly black but with a prominent yellow abdominal stripe; also no discal cell in the wing. Usually associated with calcareous sites. The four VC55 records came from various biotopes. [There is a covering of glacial clay, often with calcium, all over Leicestershire. For instance, in Oadby it contains 'pebbles' of chalk from the Lincolnshire strata.]

The four VC55 records come from various sites some which probably have such geological properties particularly the records from the east of VC55 (Empingham, Noseley, Skeffington Wood) whilst the fourth record came from the NW Leicestershire coalfield area which has limestone.

***Erioconopa trivialis*** Meigen (88 records)**NRI 1**

Apparently the commonest of the sub-family with a dark mid-line down the top of the thorax. If a specimen lacks a discal cell it needs careful examination to check for *E. diuturna*, a late summer species which probably occurs in VC55. Tends to be located in damp/wet areas throughout Britain (even to the Shetlands) which is also the case in VC55.

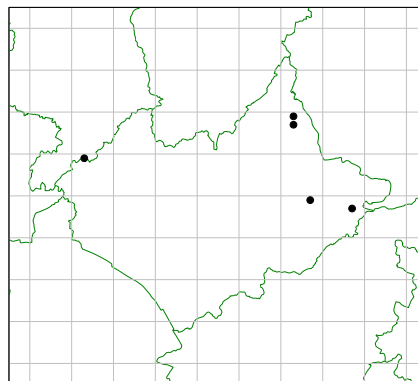


**The Erioptera genus has been split by Stubbs (2021) into three groups based on general body colour: yellow or orange-yellow (type 1), pale brown or brown with some yellow (type 2) and dark species (type 3)**

***Erioptera divisa* Walker (6 records)**

**NRI 4**

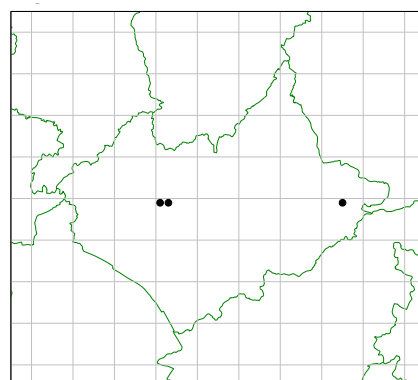
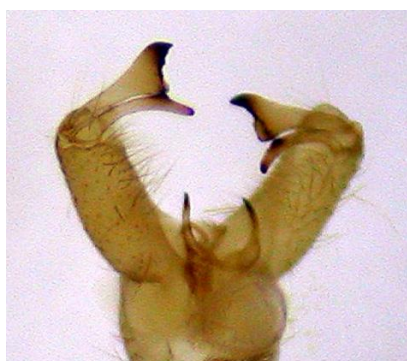
Type 1. Bright yellow body with enlarged eyes that meet under the head. Scattered throughout Britain but mainly in northern England. The fly is only occasionally recorded in the Midlands but not in East Anglia. With one exception all VC55 records came from the east of the area being initially noted by Stubbs in 1972 and 1994 but not again until by John Kramer in 1998. No further local records.



***Erioptera flavata* Westhoff (7 records)**

**NRI 4**

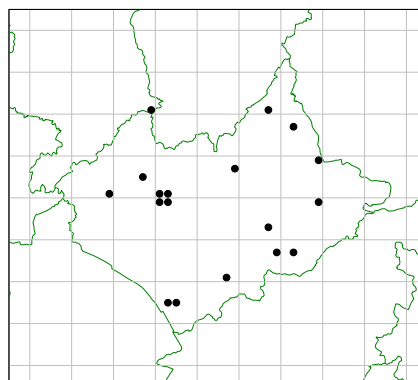
Type 1. This yellow *Erioptera* is encountered on boggy ground. Whilst occurring throughout Britain it seems to be commonest in Wales and Scotland with scattered locations elsewhere. Only two locations in VC55 have yielded this species – Groby Pool environs (1989) and a marshy meadow near Empingham (1998).



***Erioptera fuscipennis* Meigen (26 records)**

**NRI 1**

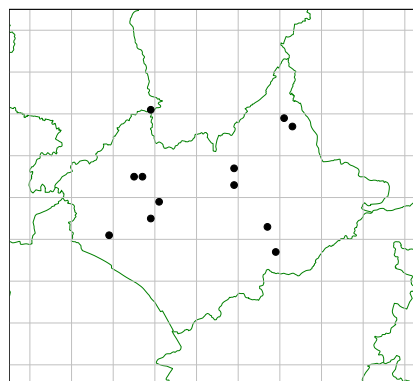
Type 3. A common species. The thorax has a shiny black median stripe. A widespread species in Britain with scattered records in VC55 from a range of habitats. The species is similar to *E. fusculentata* requiring careful checking of genitalia for definitive identification.



***Erioptera fusculentata*** Edwards (13 records)

**NRI 1**

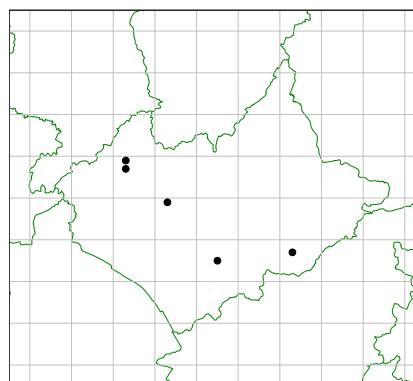
Type 3. The top of the thorax usually has a yellow patch which helps to differentiate the species from *fuscipennis* but not always. Most records come from England & Wales with scattered sightings in VC55 from various habitats.



***Erioptera griseipennis*** Meigen (8 records)

**NRI 2**

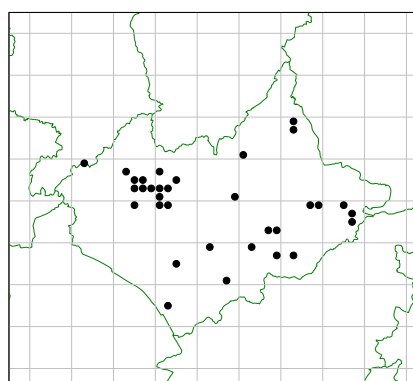
Type 2. Distinct because the outer style is divided at the end into three short branches. Scattered throughout England & Wales tending to prefer lowland situations. The few VC55 records come from varied habitats but the fly was regularly encountered at the Grace Dieu complex when monitoring the entomology of this site in 2010-2011.



***Erioptera lutea*** Meigen (84 records)

**NRI 1**

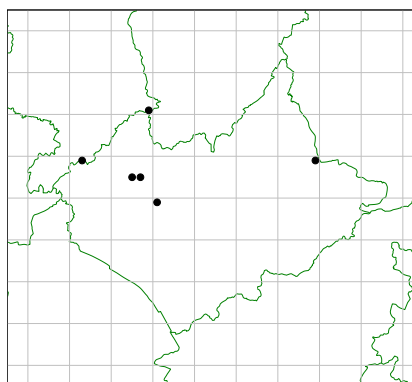
Type 2. The very dark knob on the halteres helps to identify this species. A common species throughout much of Britain and is found widely scattered in VC55 particularly in the Charnwood Forest area.



***Erioptera squalida*** Loew (11 records)

**NRI 2**

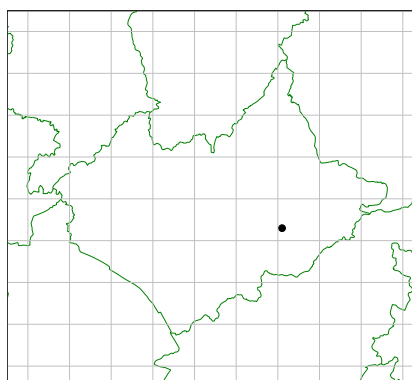
Type 1. The body is a strong orange-brown. A species of lowland England & Wales. In VC55 records have come from suitably damp/wet locations particularly the Lockington Marshes near the River Trent.



***Erioptera verralli*** Edwards (1 record)

**NRI 3**

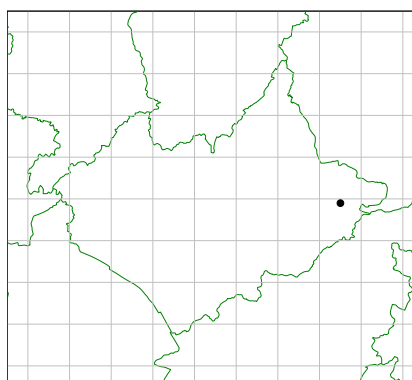
Type 2. Identification is mostly based on the structure of male genitalia. One of the least common of the genus with scattered records in England and eastern Wales. The sole VC55 record came from the side of a stream in Launde Park Wood NR when taken by John Kramer in 2000.



***Gnophomyia viridipennis*** Gimmerthal (1 record)

**NRI 3**

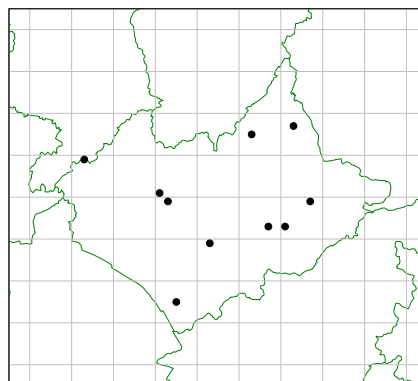
All species of *Gnophomyia* have bright yellow halteres. The strong black coloration and wings with black veins means that *viridipennis* should be readily identified. Scattered records from England with a single VC55 record – marshy meadow near Empingham 1998 (John Kramer).





***Gonempeda flava*** Schummel (14 records)**NRI 1**

This species is a small pale yellow (even the legs), delicate-looking fly which needs careful handling in the field because of its fragility. Found throughout much of Britain. As with most crane flies, the species is associated with damp/wet locations throughout VC55.

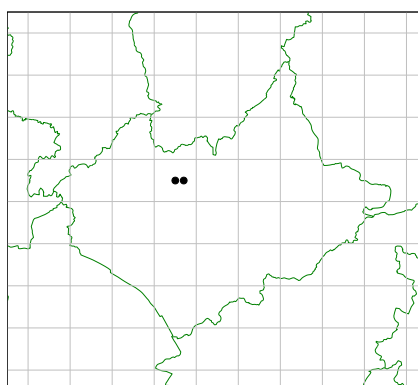
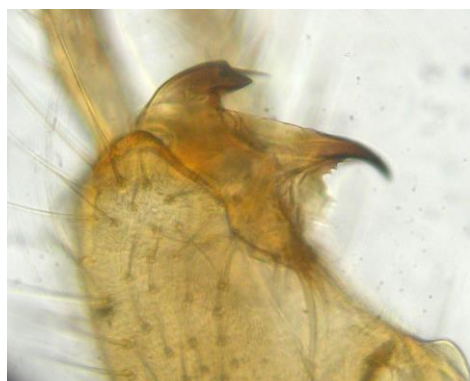


**At the present time the *Gonomyia* species in Britain can only be reliably identified by examination of male genitalia. Even so, great care must be taken when establishing identity and a perpendicular angle is critical. The lack of any notes relating to how identification was established means that for rarer species records have to be considered as “unproven”.**

***Gonomyia conoviensis*** Barnes (12 records)**NRI 4**

An apparently widespread species often associated with small streams in upland woodland situations. The only *Gonomyia* with two thorns on the style. Careful examination of the male genitalia is needed to distinguish it from *G. dentata*.

The only VC55 records were as a result of surveys of the Buddon Wood complex (2011-12) when the fly was identified by Andy Godfrey using the preliminary test keys produced by Alan Stubbs in the 1990s. There is a need to confirm its presence at this location.

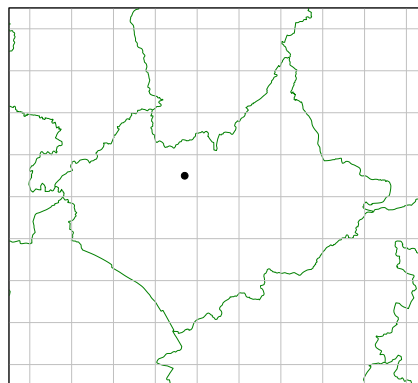


***Gonomyia dentata*** de Meijere (5 records)

**NRI 2**

A species fairly widespread in England & Wales but less so in Scotland.

The only VC55 records were as a result of surveys of the Buddon Wood complex (2011-13) when the fly was identified by Andy Godfrey using the preliminary test keys produced by Alan Stubbs in the 1990s. There is a need to confirm its presence at this location.

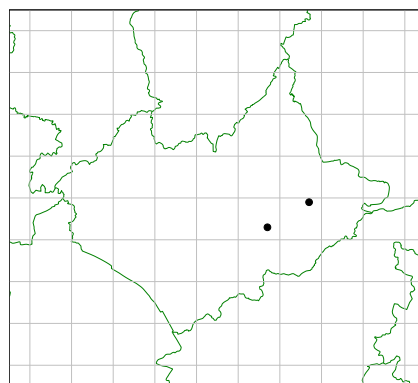


***Gonomyia lucidula*** de Meijere (2 records)

**NRI 2**

Stubbs recorded this species in VC55 from Tugby Wood and Oakham in 1972 but since 2011 it has been decided that the former *lucidula* was comprised of two species and this record may actually be the commoner *G. abscondita*.

This is another *Gonomyia* that needs modern examples to be examined in order to check identification. Stubbs records are included here as provisional only.

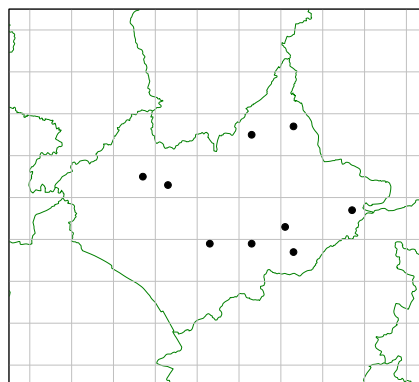


***Gonomyia recta*** Tonnoir in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir (10 records)

**NRI 2**

This species, which has bright yellow sides to the thorax, seems to be associated with calcareous seepages in Britain.

Apart from two records originating from Stubbs, all VC55 records have been identified using genitalia examination by John Kramer.

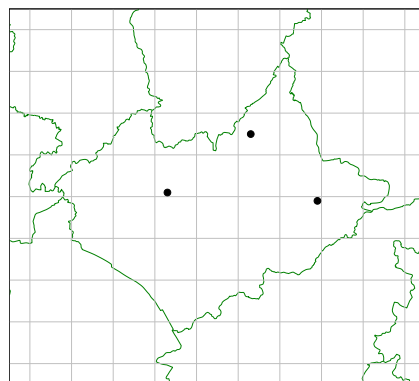


***Gonomyia simplex*** Tonnoir in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir (3 records)

**NRI 2**

A species predominantly to the west and north of Britain with occasional records from elsewhere. The sides of the thorax have strong dark markings and the male genitalia are particularly prominent.

Found by Stubbs at Holwell NR and Burley Wood in 1978 and then in 1998 at Bradgate Park by John Kramer.



***Ilisia maculata*** Meigen (36 records)

**NRI 1**

A widespread species in England & Wales and into Scotland. A brown body with wings with a pattern of prominent rings which aids identification.

First noted in the Oakham and Empingham areas in 1972 by Alan Stubbs then widely recorded by John Kramer throughout 1998-2000. Taken at the Egleton Meadows malaise trap at Rutland Water in 2015.

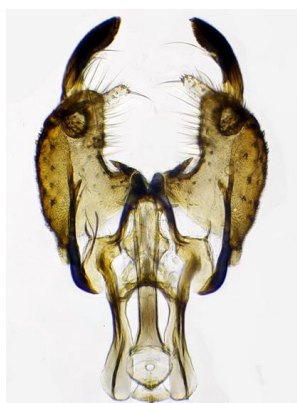
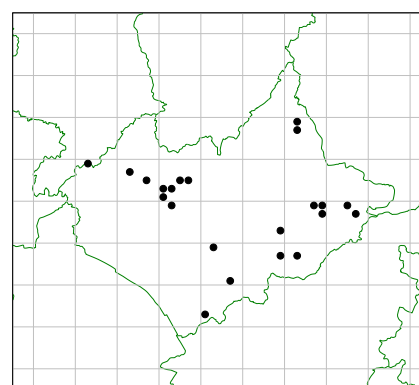


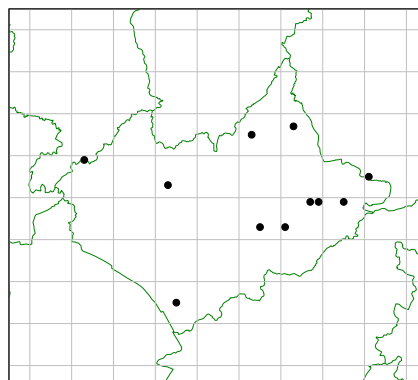
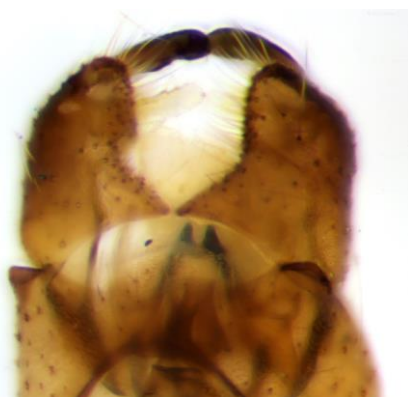
Photo: Mike Ackland



***Ilisiaoccoecata*** Edwards (16 records)

**NRI 1**

The wing pattern is similar to *I. maculata* but rather than rings the markings are solid and with similar national distribution although, apparently, not so many records. Scattered in VC55

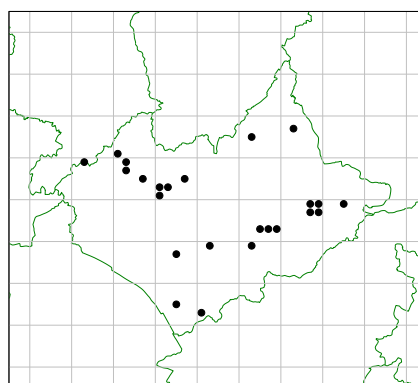
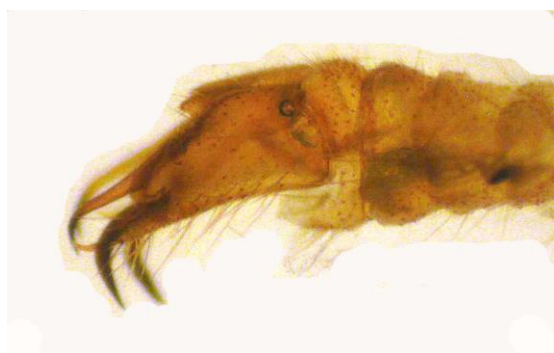


**Genus *Molophilus*:** these are very small hairy-winged flies. Most are identified from the distinct structure of the male genitalia. As yet, there is no key for the females. Note that there is a central penis, often hooked downwards. On each side there is a clasper with a basal joint, the coxite. To each coxite is usually attached a pair of thin styles to do the claspings. These have a wide variety of shapes within the genus. The coxites may also have a more or less long ventral projection, and in some a thumb-like lobe on the dorsal side. For simplicity in most illustrations only one coxite with its styles is shown. The larvae live in damp organic soil, for example in ditches, woodland or moorland.

***Molophilusappendiculatus*** Staeger (36 records)

**NRI 1**

One of the easier yellow members of this genus to identify the male genitalia being characteristic. Widely found throughout Britain. Scattered throughout VC55 being first noted from Tugby Wood and Holwell in 1972 and taken during malaise trapping at two sites at Rutland Water in 2015.

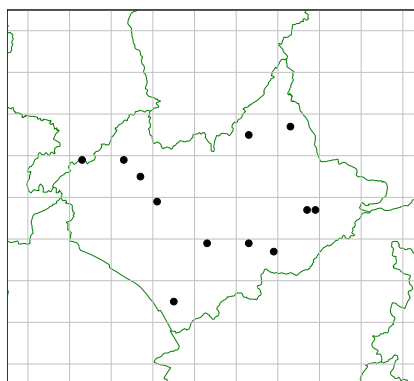


***Molophilus bifidus*** Goetghebuer in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir (13 records)

**NRI 1**

Scattered throughout Britain but less numerous than the previous species. Identification is aided by viewing ventrally to see that the two down-pointing styles are divided at the tips only. Viewed from the side (edge-on) the styles appear undivided.

Scattered records from VC55 but with a similar distribution as *appendiculatus*.

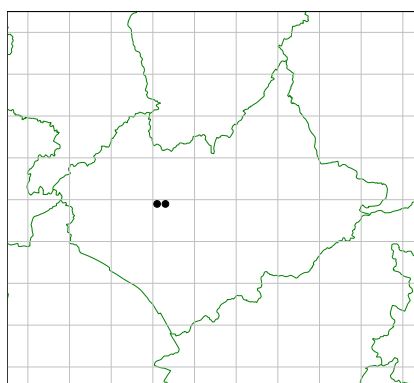


***Molophilus bihamatus*** de Meijere (2 records)

**NRI 3**

A small black species with yellow legs. Nationally rare and scattered usually being associated with Alder carr.

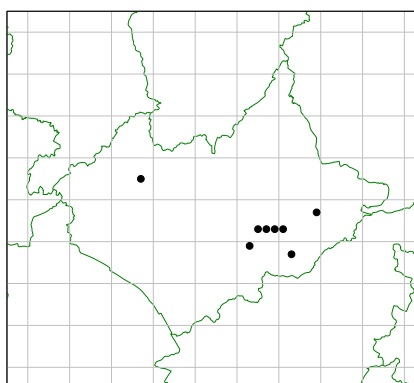
The sole records for VC55 came from the Groby Pool area in 1989 during an ISR survey by Martin Drake and colleagues.



***Molophilus cinereifrons*** de Meijere (9 records)

**NRI 1**

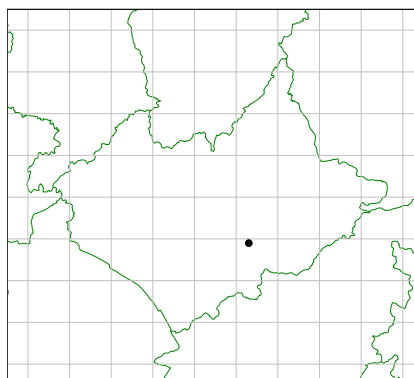
The distinctive male genitalia enables ready recognition of the species. Scattered throughout England & Wales, less so in Scotland. Not recorded much in VC55 the first being in 1972 at Tugby Wood and most recently at the Egleton Meadows malaise trapping during August 2015.



***Molophilus corniger*** de Meijere (1 record)

**NRI 2**

More a brownish-yellow colour than others of the genus with a distinctive male genitalia structure. Scattered throughout Britain but not common. Known only from a flush at Noseley Copse when found by John Kramer in 1998/

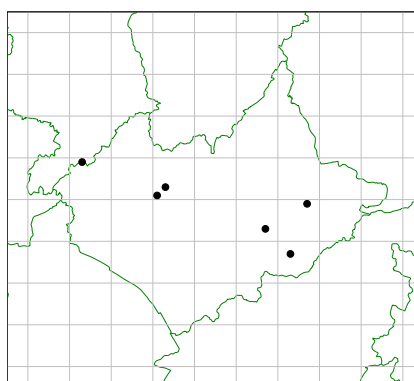


***Molophilus crassipygus*** de Meijere (8 records)

**NRI 3**

An uncommon but widely scattered species in England & Wales and parts of Scotland needing careful genitalia examination to identify.

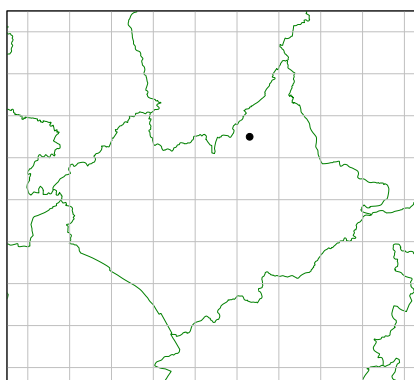
Recorded intermittently between 1972 and 2006 with identifications by experienced entomologists.



***Molophilus curvatus*** Tonnoir in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir (1 record)

**NRI 2**

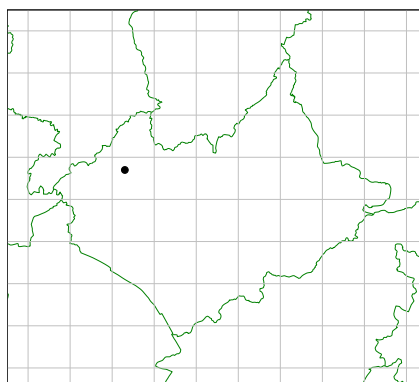
The sickle-shaped styles are diagnostic for this species. Mostly recorded from Wales, northern England & Scotland with few records from southern half of England. The only VC55 record came from Holwell Mouth in 1989 when found by Alan Stubbs.



***Molophilus flavus*** Goetghebuer in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir (2 records)

**NRI 2**

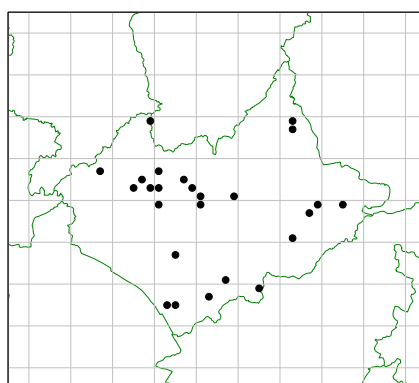
This yellow species has compact male genitalia (described as “dumpy” by Stubbs). Occurs widely throughout Britain but not in the Midlands and East Anglia. The two VC55 records came from the Grace Dieu Wood area in 2011 when discovered by John Kramer in two areas of the site.



***Molophilus griseus*** Meigen (44 records)

**NRI 1**

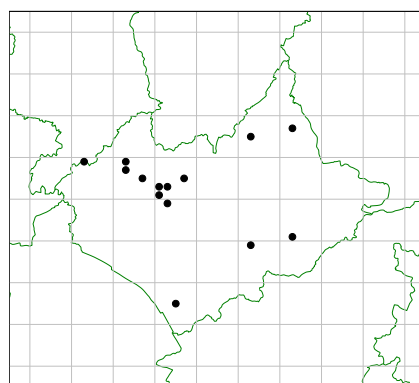
More brown than yellow, with a yellowish scutellum which is not always clearly so. The male genitalia are distinctive. Common throughout the British Isles. Seen in many parts of VC55 but the first record only came from Great Bowden Borrow Pit in 1994 (Alan Stubbs).



***Molophilus medius*** de Meijer (28 records)

**NRI 1**

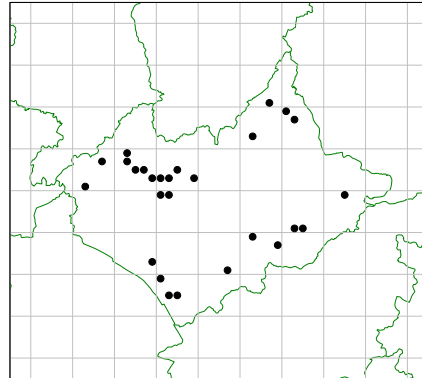
A yellow species where the two styles are different – one is bent, the other is straight. Found throughout Britain but may be under-recorded in VC55



***Molophilus obscurus*** Meigen (50 records)

**NRI 1**

Its dark body and yellow scutellum makes this species an easy one to identify but care is necessary when the scutellum is darker. Common throughout England & Wales, less so elsewhere. Widespread in VC55

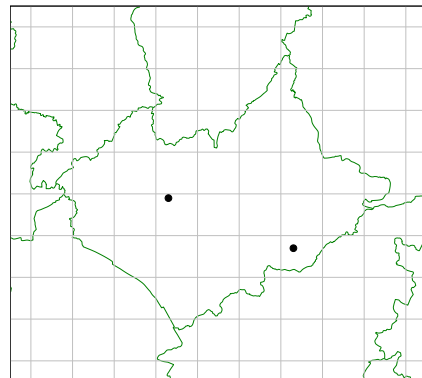


***Molophilus niger*** Goetghebuer in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir (2 records)

**NRI 4**

The only member of the genus in Britain where the body and legs are totally black. An uncommon but scattered species in Britain despite its obvious coloration.

In VC55 the fly was found near the Eye Brook at Stockerston in 1989 (Alan Stubbs) and then in 2000 by John Kramer at The specimen below was found by the Bradgate Park stream (River Lyn), a typical habitat for this species. Its legs were pale in parts.

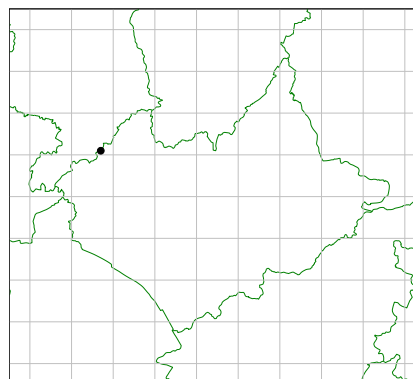




***Molophilus occultus*** de Meijere (1 record)

**NRI 2**

The fly has a drab brownish body with two triangular processes on the coxite. Often found in boggy areas. Occurs in Wales, Scotland and the southern English coast. Few records from the Midlands and East Anglia. The single VC55 record came Dimminsdale NR during the Dipterists Forum members' visit in 2015 with identification by John Kramer.

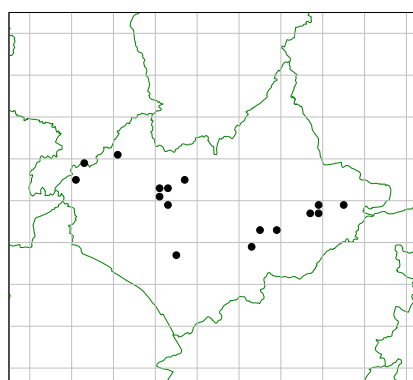
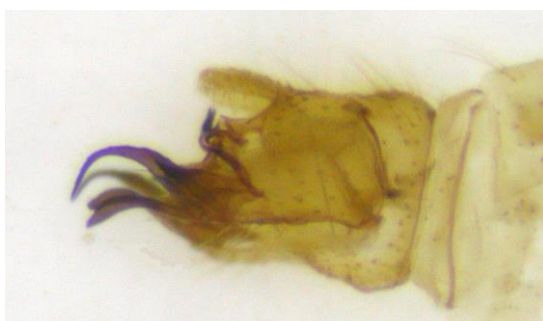


***Molophilus ochraceus*** Meigen (26 records)

**NRI 1**

A yellow-bodied fly which, at this time, can only be identified using the male. Widespread across Britain.

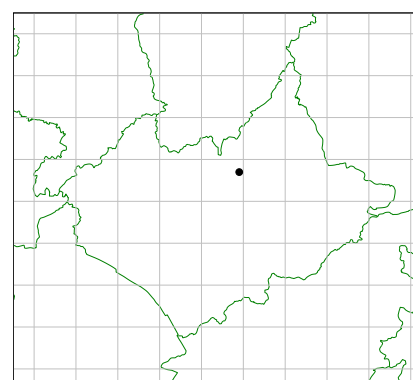
First recorded in VC55 from Burley Wood (1989, Stubbs) and most recently at Rutland Water malaise traps in 2015.



***Molophilus pleuralis*** de Meijere (1 record)

**NRI 2**

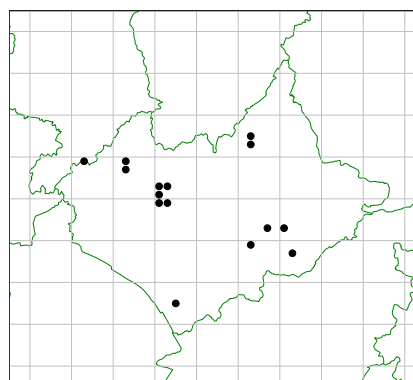
A local species which usually occurs near the coast. More work is needed to confirm its presence in VC55. Recorded by John Kramer at a meadow near Rotherby church in May 1999.



***Molophilus serpentiger* Edwards (8 records)**

**NRI 1**

The sinuous shape of the styles give this species its name. (although *M. variispinus* also has a hairpin bend to its style requiring careful use of keys). Widespread through much of Britain being recorded between 1975 and 2018 in VC55 mainly from woodland situations.

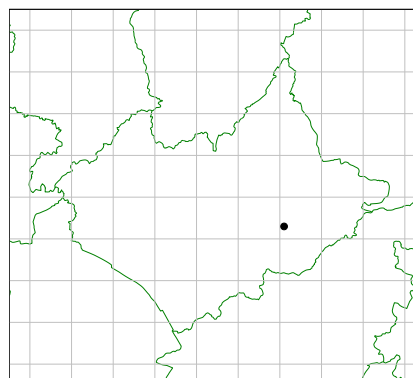


***Molophilus undulatus* Tonnoir in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir (1 record)**

**NRI 3**

A brownish member of the genus with simple male genitalia. One style is prominently undulating in shape whilst the second is often overlooked because it is very slender and shorter. Scattered records in Britain, never numerous. Seems to be scarcer in the Midlands and East Anglia.

The sole VC55 record came from Launde Park Wood NR in 2000 when found by John Kramer.

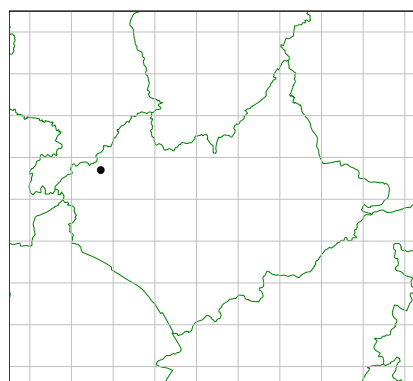


***Neolimnophila* spp (1 record)**

*N. carteri* (image), **NRI-5**; *N. placida*, **NRI-6**.

Can be confused with *Crypteria limnophiloides* as both genera have a conical third antennal segment. This genus is scattered throughout Britain with *carteri* being noted more than *placida*.

The sole VC55 record of this genus may be *N. carteri* but voucher specimens are needed in order to confirm presence in the area.



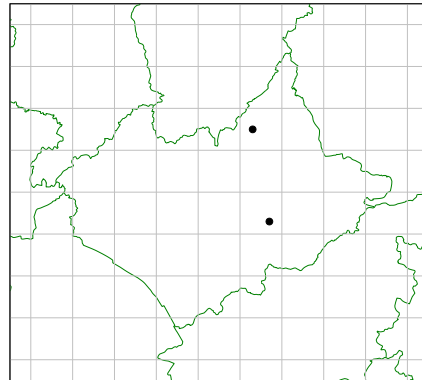
**Genus *Ormosia*: distinctive, often brown, hairy-winged flies. Check for *Rhypholophus* (see below) if you catch one in the Autumn or *Scleroprocta* if caught in the Spring.**

***Ormosia albitibia*** Edwards (3 records)

**NRI 4**

The genitalia are distinctive; the pale hairs on the tibia are often not so. One of the largest of the British species in this genus. It seems to prefer damp woodlands throughout Britain but not common.

All the VC55 records originate from Alan Stubbs with the fly being seen at Tugby Wood (1972) and at Holwell NR (1972, 1989)

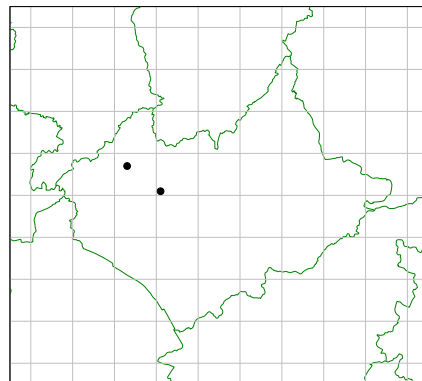


***Ormosia depilata*** Edwards (5 records)

**NRI 2**

Scattered throughout Britain this weak-looking fly is usually found in wet woodlands. The male styli are small.

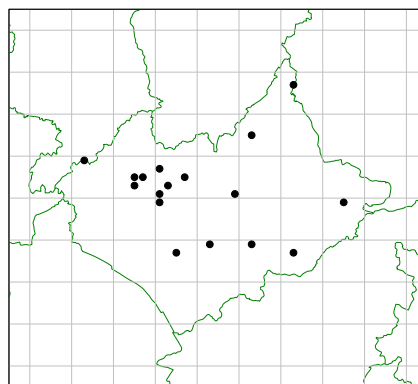
Found in suitably damp habitats at Empingham (1998), Newton Linford (1999) and Grace Dieu Wood complex (2010-11) all by John Kramer.



***Ormosia hederae* Curtis (23 records)**

**NRI 1**

Associated with damp woodlands and other wet situations, this species is found throughout Britain. The male genitalia need careful examination to ensure separation from other *Ormosia* species. Found scattered across VC55 in suitable habitats.

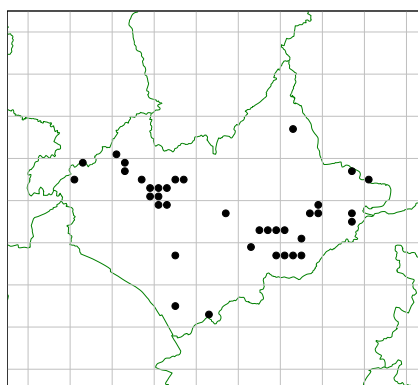


***Ormosia nodulosa* Macquart (60 records)**

**NRI 1**

The posterior ventral tuft of yellow hairs make this brown *Ormosia* species distinct in VC 55, although check the styles to look for the rare northern *O. aciculata*. Found throughout Britain.

Widely noted in VC55 since 1990 across the area.

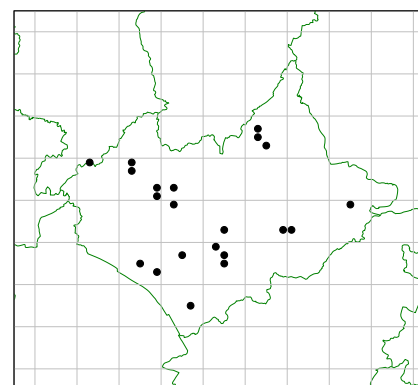


***Ormosia lineata* Meigen (33 records)**

**NRI 2**

One of the early-emerging craneflies particularly in April. It has dark mid-line on the top of the thorax. The wings are narrow and the body is greyish. May be confused with some of the *Erioptera* species. Widely occurring in England less so elsewhere.

Has been regularly seen in VC55 in a range of situations from wet woodlands to suburban gardens.

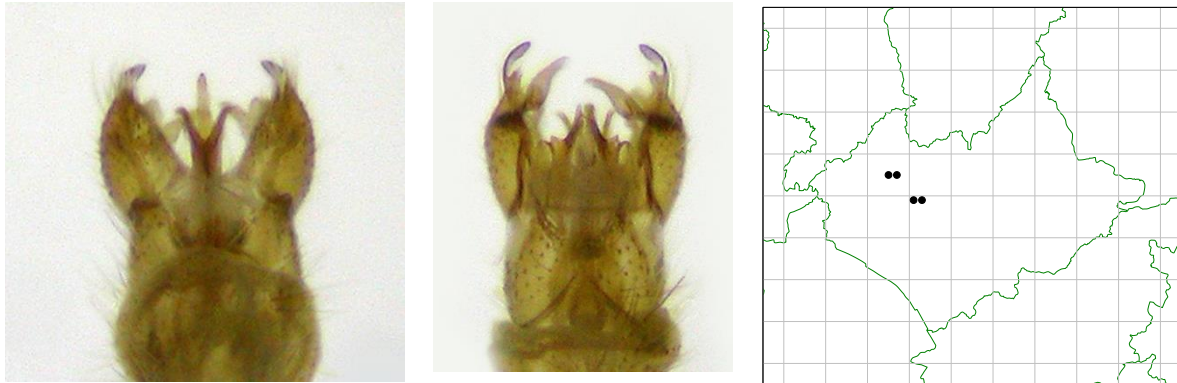


***Ormosia pseudosimilis*** Landström (4 records)

**NRI 2**

A yellow species. In the male note the characteristic three-pronged penis in ventral view (See Crane-fly News #21, Spring 2011) A species of acid wetlands being found throughout much of Britain excepting the Midlands and East Anglia.

The VC55 records came from the Groby Pool area (1989) and from Charnwood Lodge NNR (1999).



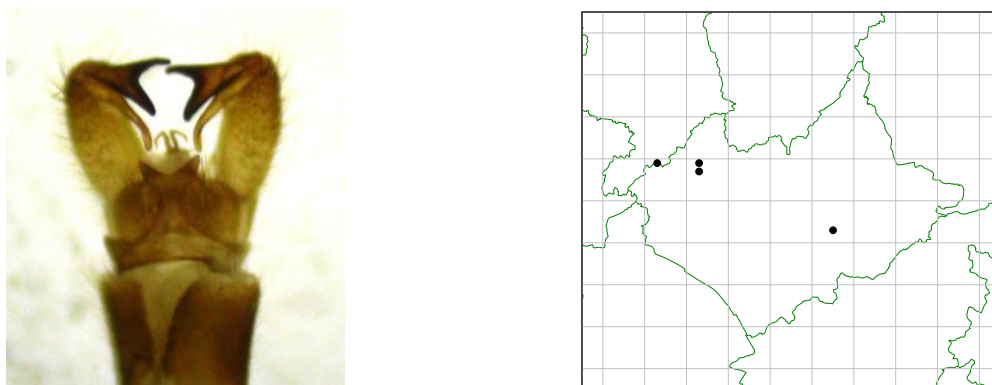
[Kramer, J. (2011). Identification problems – look alikes. *Dipterists Forum Crane-fly News*, **21**, - 6-8.]

**Species of the genus *Rhypholophus* are autumn woodland species. The key in Stubbs uses thoracic patterns for identification, but these are not always clear. A genitalia preparation is necessary for certainty, and a perpendicular viewing angle of the flat forked style is critical.**

***Rhypholophus bifurcatus*** Goetghebuer in Goetghebuer & Tonnoir (6 records)

**NRI 1**

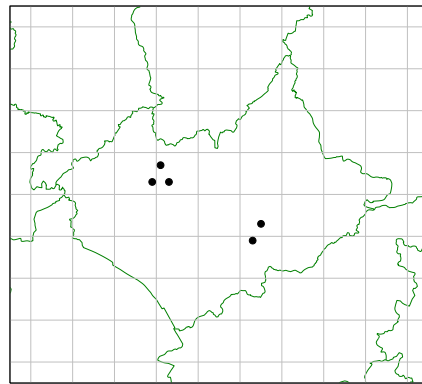
Reportedly preferring calcareous lowlands, the species is found throughout England & Wales and occasionally in Scotland. The shape of the male genital structure is characteristic. All VC55 records came from damp woodland habitats



***Rhypholophus haemorrhoidalis*** Zetterstedt (8 records)

**NRI 2**

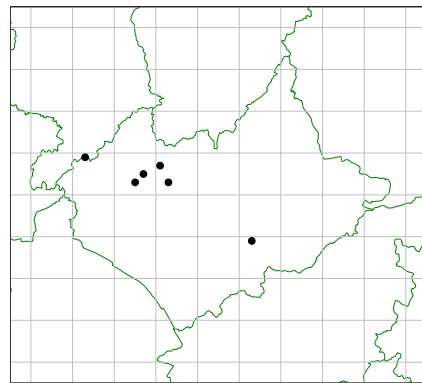
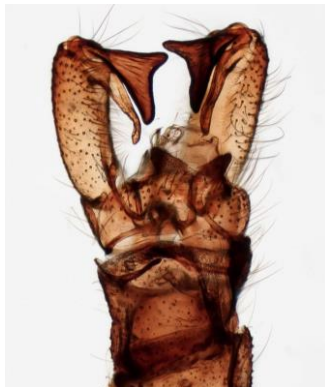
The largest and palest of the genus. The male style shape is asymmetric with one ending in a spike. Occurs throughout Britain although not common. Less so in parts of the Midlands and East Anglia. The VC55 records come from suitable habitats particularly in the Charnwood Forest area.



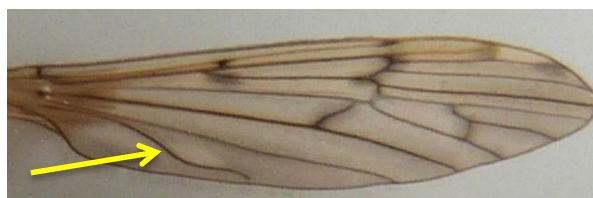
***Rhypholophus varius*** Meigen (9 records)

**NRI 1**

The darkest of the species in this genus being widespread in much of Britain. All VC55 records came from damp habitats especially in woodlands.



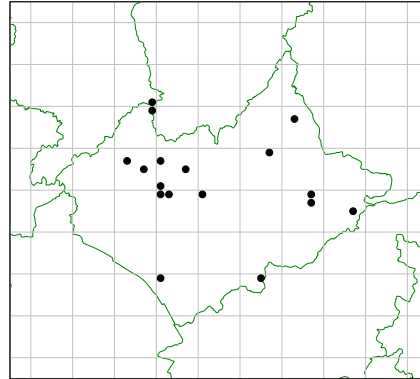
**The *Symplecta* genus is recognised by the sinuous nature of the second anal vein. They occur in marshes.**



***Symplecta hybrida*** Meigen (27 records)

**NRI 1**

The body is more greyish compared with the other species in the genus and the thorax has a strong, but thin, dark median line. Recorded throughout England & Wales, less so in Scotland. VC55 records are scattered throughout the area usually in damp/wet localities,

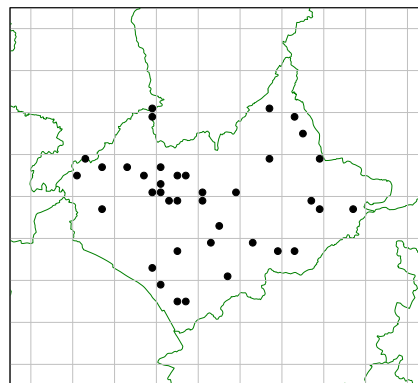


***Symplecta stictica*** Meigen (66 records)

**NRI 1**

This is a fly of marshland and it is often abundant in salt-marshes. Although the wing patterns are similar, the male genitalia are distinctly different from *S. hybrida*, above. The body tends to be yellowish and the wing has a single cross-vein. Occurs throughout England & Wales but more scattered in Scotland.

A common fly in VC55 being widely recorded.

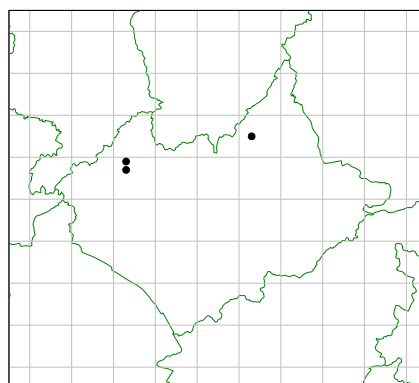


Sapcote, 2014 (Graham Calow, NatureSpot)

***Tasiocera murina*** Meigen (3 records)

**NRI 1**

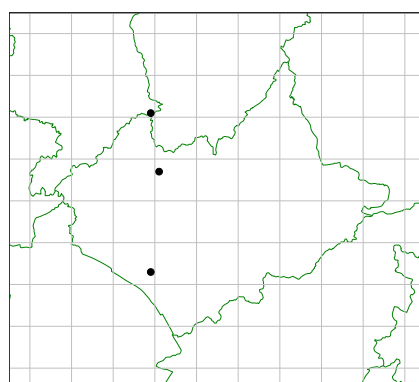
Very small black hairy flies, but with wings more elongated than the moth flies (Psychodidae) ensuring not being mixed up with the latter. Found throughout much of Britain but may be under-recorded in VC55 having only been found at Holwell Mouth in 1989 (Alan Stubbs) and Grace Dieu Wood complex (2010, John Kramer).



***Trimicra pilipes*** Fabricius (3 records)

**NRI 1**

The larvae inhabit the draw-down zone at the edges of ponds and lakes and adults may be found here. Legs of larger males are hairy giving a bottle-brush appearance which is not the case in females. Often attracted to light traps. The three VC55 records were from a Malaise trap (Wood Brook 1982), Lockington Marshes by sweeping (1991) and a garden light trap (Sapcote 2013).



Hairy legs  
Sapcote 2013 (Graham Calow, NatureSpot)