Справочный список и определитель родов и видов хищных мух Dolichopodidae (Diptera) Кавказа и Восточного Средиземноморья. Гричанов И.Я. Санкт-Петербург: ВИЗР РАСХН, 2007, 160 с. (Приложение к журналу «Вестник защиты растений»).

A checklist and keys to Dolichopodidae (Diptera) of the Caucasus and East Mediterranean. Igor Ya. Grichanov. St.Petersburg: VIZR RAAS, 2007, 160 p. (Plant Protection News, Supplement).

Составлен справочный список (518 видов) и определитель 52 родов и 512 видов хищных мух Dolichopodidae (Diptera), известных на Кавказе (Азербайджан, Армения, Грузия; Россия: Ростовская область, Краснодарский и Ставропольский края, Адыгея, Алания, Дагестан, Кабардино-Балкария, Карачаево-Черкессия) и в странах Восточного Средиземноморья (Греция, Египет, Израиль, Ирак, Кипр, Молдавия, Сирия, Турция, Украина). Для каждого вида даны оригинальные родовые комбинации, основные синонимы, глобальное распространение. Во вводном разделе приведены сведения о систематическом положении, морфологии, экологии и практическом значении имаго мух-зеленушек. Работа будет полезна специалистам – энтомологам и экологам, интересующимся энтомофагами, студентам и аспирантам учебных и научных учреждений.

Рецензент: канд. биол. наук И.В. Шамшев

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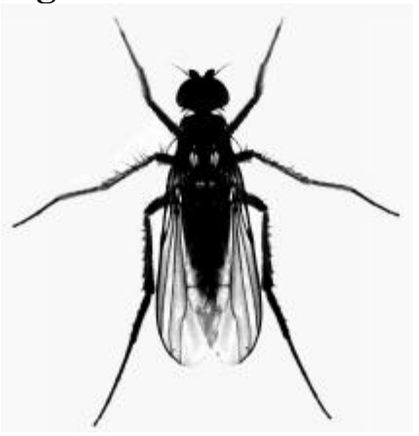

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A checklist and keys to Dolichopodidae (Diptera) of the Caucasus and East Mediterranean

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Abstract

A check list and keys to genera and species of Dolichopodidae of the Caucasus and East Mediterranean are compiled. 518 species and 52 genera known in this region are included in the list, belonging to the nine subfamilies. Introductory notes concerning systematic position, ecology and morphology of Dolichopodidae and new species records for some regions are given. New synonyms and a new name are proposed. 512 species are included into the keys.

Key words: Diptera, Dolichopodidae, catalogue, keys, Caucasus, East Mediterranean.

Contents

INTRODUCTION

The Dolichopodidae fauna of the world is very large, with approximately 7000 described species and 240 genera (Grichanov, 2003-2007). These mostly predatory flies are distributed throughout the world including the tropics and high-latitude islands and territories. In North Europe adults and larvae of almost all species of long-legged flies are predators inhabiting moist substrata. Species of only one genus (*Thrypticus*) are known to be phytophages living inside stems of cereal grasses. Most of the numerous species of the cosmopolitan genus *Medetera* are associated with tree trunks, especially in boreal forests, where their larvae are predacious mainly on bark-beetles (Coleoptera).

East Mediterranean Dolichopodidae have never been generalised in one book. Now 518 species and 52 genera are known in this region, belonging to the following nine subfamilies: Achalcinae, Diaphorinae, Dolichopodinae, Hydrophorinae, Medeterinae, Neurigoninae, Rhaphiinae, Sciapodinae and Sympycninae. A number of new subfamilies and tribes have been proposed in the second half of the XX century that means that a revision of the family systematics on the global scale is needed. So, we do not think that a key to subfamilies is necessary to give in this work.

SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF DOLICHOPODIDAE

The family Dolichopodidae belongs to the superfamily Empidoidea, of which Microphoridae is the closest by morphology and genetics to some subfamilies of long-legged flies (Chvála, 1983; Collins & Wiegmann, 2002). Some authors have assigned recently the family Microphoridae to the Dolichopodidae *s.lat.* (Sinclair & Cumming, 2006), whereas the others keep them separately (Yang et al., 2006). Nevertheless, only Parathalassiinae rather than Microphorinae are related to some genera of the Dolichopodidae *s.str.* In this work we consider Microphoridae to be a different family, and Parathalassiinae to have an uncertain taxonomic position.

Empidoidea is the monophyletic group within so-called “Lower Brachycera” or “Brachycera Orthorrhapha”. Nevertheless, the extant Diptera are divided usually into two suborders, Nematocera and Brachycera.

Dolichopodidae can be distinguished from other Diptera by the following key, based on d’Assis Fonseca (1978), Chvála (1983), and Papp & Schumann (2000):

1. Antenna usually long, with scape and pedicel and at least 6 homonomous flagellomeres, usually longer than head and thorax combined; palpi usually with 3-5 segments ..... Nematocera
– Antenna shorter; scape and pedicel usually short; the other antennomeres (usually less than 6 segments) heteronomous, differing from one another; palpi usually with 1 or 2 segments 2
2. Frontal lunule present (a crescent-shaped area immediately above antennal sockets) ..... Cyclorrhapha-Schizophora
– No lunule above antennae 3
3. Tarsal empodium in the form of pulvilli, i.e., 3 subequal pads below claws..... ..... Stratiomyidae, Xylophagidae, Rhagionidae, Tabanidae et al.
– Empodium bristle-like or not discernible, at most at most 2 well-developed pads below claws 4
4. Basal cells of wing long; vein CuA_2 long, reaching wing margin near A_1, or joining A_1 close to wing margin (at less than a quarter of its length back from wing margin) .... Asilidae, Syrphidae, Bombyliidae, Therevidae, Pipunculidae et al.
– Second basal cell short, or even confluent with discal cell; anal cell short and closed or absent; vein CuA_2 absent, reduced, or joining A_1 far from wing margin 5
5. Wing venation without any crossvein in median region of wing .... Lonchopteridae, Opetiidae, Phoridae
– Venation with at least one crossvein in median region of wing 6
6. Wing with both A_1 and Sc reaching wing margin, and with posterior cubital cell (*cup*) acute at posterior apex; hind tarsus, at least in male, with one or more basal segments expanded and flattened; arista (stylus) 3-segmented, terminally situated ..... Platypezidae
– If A_1 reaching wing margin, then either Sc incomplete or *cup* obtuse or rounded at posterior apex, or *cup* very small; basal segments of hind tarsus rarely expanded or flattened 7
7. Vein R_{4+5} forked; if not, then either prosternum large (fused with episterna) and metapleura usually bristled, or costa running around the wing. Antennal scape bristled, at least with a few bristly hairs beneath; male hypopygium symmetrical and unrotated ..... Empididae
– Vein R_{4+5} not forked; prosternum in the form of a small sclerite separated by membrane from the episterna (except Dolichopodidae), costa ending at wing tip (except Microphoridae) and metapleura always bare; antennal scape very small, without bristles beneath 8
8. Wing with alula; male hypopygium symmetrical and unrotated, female abdomen remarkably narrowed apically, ovipositor-like; hind tibiae (or also metatarsi) laterally compressed and dilated in both sexes ..... Atelestidae
– Alula on wings greatly reduced or not developed; male hypopygium not symmetrical, rotated towards right or deflexed 9
9. Basal cell moderately large, anal cell differently shaped or even absent; radial sector originating well beyond humeral crossvein; front tibia with a sense organ; male hypopygium along longitudinal axis or upturned ..... Hybotidae
– Basal and anal cells conspicuously small, anal cell usually rounded apically; radial sector originating opposite humeral crossvein; front tibia without a sense organ, and male hypopygium deflexed 10
10. Discal cell present, emitting 3 veins to wing margin, veins M_1 and M_2 aris-

ing independently from discal cell; costa running around the wing; body black or greyish .....Microphoridae and Parathalassiinae

– Discal cell fused with 2nd basal cell; M_{1+2} usually with a curvation or stub-like M_2 at middle of its distal part (M rarely forking apically into M_1 and true M_2); costa ending at M_1, sometimes at tip of R_{2+3}; body generally metallic or yellow, rarely greyish.....Dolichopodidae

MORPHOLOGY OF DOLICHOPODIDAE

The external morphology of the most Dolichopodidae is rather remarkable that allows easily distinguishing them in a sweeping net even from the closest Empidoidea and other flies by metallic body and mosquito-like habitus with long legs. Despite their Russian name (Greenish Flies) the body may be also greyish, yellowish, bluish, blackish or silvery partly or mostly. Multiple male colour and morphological ornaments (male secondary sexual characters or MSSC) are commonly found on antennae, mouthparts, legs, wings and abdomen in many Dolichopodidae species in addition to large genital capsule (hypopygium). This decoration developed more in tropical species marks out long-legged flies from all other Diptera (Sivinski, 1997).

The head is more or less hemispherical, at most suboval in front view. The occiput may be flat, slightly convex or (rarely) concave. The vertex at the top of the head is usually concave with somewhat projected ocellar tubercle bearing 3 ocelli. The frons is usually broad, and more or less decreasing in breadth towards the antennae, or rarely reduced to a small triangle, and the eyes are contiguous or distinctly convergent above the antennae (*Diaphorus* males). Three pairs of bristles could be found on the top of head: the ocellar bristles raising between ocelli; the verticals at the upper angle; and the postverticals sitting on posterior slope of the vertex. There is a row of postocular setae along the whole length of the hind margin of the eyes, adjacent to more or less dense hairs in the lower part of head. The eyes are large, suboval, densely covered with microscopical hairs, but sometimes bare (*Medetera*). The face may be parallel-sided, but it is often narrowing downward, sometimes greatly reduced (in *Chrysotus* males) or narrowing above the middle and widening downward (*Campsicnemus*). The face is divided by transverse suture into the upper part, epistome, and the lower part, clypeus. The suture is more or less distinct in Medeterinae and Hydrophorinae, but it is often inconspicuous in other subfamilies. The clypeus is usually adjacent to eyes, with straight lower margin, sometimes convex at apex, distinctly projecting below level of the lower eye-margin (some species of *Dolichopus* and *Tachytrechus*). The face is usually bare, rarely epistome or clypeus are covered with more or less distinct hairs or even setae. The genae (jowls) are usually rudimentary, but their height is important for distinguishing some species of *Hydrophorus*. The proboscis is usually short, weakly developed, but strongly elongated and projected downward in *Ortochile* and some

species of *Hercostomus*. The one-jointed maxillary palps are flat, squamiform, suboval, cover proboscis anteriorly, and bear hairs on outer side and one or several bristles at apex.

The antennae are generally inserted at the upper third of head, rarely (in *Diaphorus* males) below the middle, each consists usually of the 3 segments. They are usually shorter or a little longer than the head height, in males often longer than in females. The scape (1st segment) is small, globular, sometimes with short apicoventral acute projection; the pedicel is laterally compressed, convex on inner side in majority of species, or having finger-like inner projection (*Syntormon*) penetrating inner side of postpedicel. The postpedicel (3rd segment or 1st flagellomere in old literature) is laterally compressed, in distal part especially, usually asymmetrical, subtriangular, rounded, suboval, lancet-like etc., bisegmented in *Epithalassius*. The antennal stylus (arista) is bisegmented (sometimes indistinctly), may be basodorsal, dorsal, dorsoapical or apical, with the 2nd segment having rarely elongated hairs or widened or flattened parts (e.g., *Sybistroma*). The scape is bare or covered with more or less distinct hairs or setae above; the pedicel has usually complete ring of distal setulae; the postpedicel is covered with microscopic or comparatively long hairs.

The thorax has more or less parallelepipedic (subrectangular) shape, convex laterally. Prothorax and metathorax are weakly developed. Metasternum is not pronounced; metaepimera are distinct. Mesonotum generally has lateral vestiges of transverse suture, often more or less distinctly flattened posteriorly in front of scutellum. In most species of the family the mesonotum has well developed bristles that may be grouped as follows. The acrostichals are short as a rule, arranged in one or two rows along median axis of mesonotum, or absent. Usually 6 pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles are present, with anterior 1-4 pairs being often reduced to hairs. One humeral bristle is often accompanied with one or several weak setae. 1-2 posthumeral, presutural, 3 supraalar, 1 postalar, 2 notopleural bristles may undergo a certain extent of reduction. Proepisternum may bear hairs or one or several strong setae. Metapleura glabrous; pteropleura usually glabrous, sometimes covered with more or less distinct hairs in front of posterior spiracle. Scutellum bare above or covered with hairs, bearing 2-4, rarely 6 strong marginal setae (*Sphyrotarsus*, *Liancalus*).

The legs are generally long and slender, sometimes more robust; they show very often sexual dimorphism, being variously shaped and adorned in the male, often rather peculiar; thus the tarsi (fore, mid or hind) may have one or more segments dilated or plumed or ornated with hairs, bristles or thorns, or some segments may be unusually shortened or elongated. Also the tibiae and femora may have special bristles in the males, and sometimes a fringe of long hairs below. Moreover the legs, especially the tarsi, are often longer in the male than in the female. The legs have generally short, sometimes longer hairs and setulae, and are generally provided with bristles, especially on the dorsal side of the tibiae. Sometimes the legs are less bristly or almost bare. The bristles (or setae) are

divided into dorsal, ventral, anterior, posterior, anteroventral, posteroventral, anterodorsal and posterodorsal ones. The bristles on the hind tibiae are in a few genera continued out on the basitarsus. The femora have often one or more subapical or ventral setae having significance for the taxonomy. The tibiae have also apical bristles, often small. The fore coxa has as a rule bristles or bristly hairs on the anterior or outer (external) side towards the apex, and the hind coxa has generally one, sometimes several, characteristic bristles on the outside. There are two claws, generally small, two pulvilli and empodium on the 5th segment of tarsi. In the species of *Diaphorus* with the pulvilli on some tarsi enlarged in the male, these tarsi have no claws.

The wings are generally long and narrow, being sometimes narrower or broader in males. They are sometimes wholly or partly darkened or more or less dark spotted. The venation is rather uniform, and it is characteristic for the family in its principal formation. The costa (C) usually (with the exception of *Asyndetus and Cryptophleps*) reaches to the apex of the median vein (M_{1+2}). There is sometimes a thickening (stigma) at the junction of first radial vein (R_1) and costa. The subcostal vein (Sc) is short, either joining with R_1 or ending free. R_1 reaches C in the basal half of wing. The radial veins (R_1, R_{2+3} and R_{4+5}) are unforked. The vein M_{1+2} is generally also unforked, only forked in *Sciapus* and other (non-European) genera, and with a tendency towards forking in some other genera. The distal part of M_{1+2} (the part behind the posterior cross-vein, or *m-cu*) is as a rule more or less curved, or angularly bent; there are all gradations from a quite rectangular bend, sometimes with small stub-vein M_2, through a smaller, more obtuse or rounded curvature to a quite shallow and gentle, sometimes scarcely perceptible flexure, and finally the vein may be quite straight and parallel with R_{4+5}. The position of *m-cu* (closer to the wing base or to the middle of the wing) sometimes has taxonomic significance. The cubital vein (CuA_1) is divided by *m-cu* into basal (proximal) and distal (apical) parts, with ratio of the latter and *m-cu* being important distinguishing feature. The anal vein (A_1+CuA_2) is generally abbreviated or fold-like, not reaching the margin. The anal lobe larger or smaller, sometimes wanting in males, and the wing then cuneiform. Alula very small in European species, the margin here generally with somewhat long hairs. The lower calypter is directed upwards, bearing a fan of long cilia or bristles.

Abdomen longer or shorter, sometimes even shorter than thorax (e.g., *Hydrophorus*); it is usually more or less narrowed towards the end and thus sometimes conical. In the female it is generally pointed. The abdominal tergites are much broader than the sternites, and arched. The 1st tergite is generally shorter than the following; the 1st sternite is greatly reduced, at most forming a small chitinisation just in front of the 2nd. In the male the abdomen has eight segments, then follows the hypopygium, formed of the ninth segment. Sometimes all segments are visible, but often some of the pregenital segments are hidden, so that only five or six segments are visible anterior to the hypopygium. Fifth

and sixth sternites are often membranous and folded up grove-like, so that a smaller or larger cavity for the reception of the hypopygium is formed. The 7th segment is generally asymmetrical; it has membranous sternite and chitinised tergite, forming sometimes well-developed stalk or peduncle. The eighth tergite is scale-like, often roundish, rarely having rudiment of sternite at ventral angle, and it lies always on the left side of the hypopygium, covering epandrial foramen. The epandrium (ninth tergite) may vary considerably in size and shape; it is generally somewhat oval, and more or less elongated, or short and roundish; it is more or less asymmetrical in basal and ventral halves. On the ventral side it is deeply invaginated, being opened ventrally and apically (sometimes only apically). The sides of the cavity are often forming more or less distinct ventral epandrial lobes bearing epandrial setae. The hypandrium (ninth sternite) is usually fused ventrally with epandrium to various extent, rarely articulated. The hypandrium covers partly the aedeagus (penis, phallus, phallosome). Both hypandrium and aedeagus may bear lateral lobes and be of various shape, having sometimes key value for distinguishing sister species (e.g., in *Chrysotus* and *Medetera*). There are two pairs of surstyli at distal apex, specialised clasping lobes that originate as lateral outgrowths of the epandrium, with ventral and dorsal arms being often fused to various extent. The unpaired postgonite is located between surstyli or between cerci; it is often simple and hidden, sometimes symmetrically or asymmetrically lobated, but may have quite various shape. The cerci, usually large one-segmented scale-like, or sometimes filiform lobes, are located at distodorsal apex of epandrium. They may also be subtriangular, roundish, elongated, forked or of other shape; they are generally hairy, and the margin is not rarely split into teeth and has long, more or less curved or flattened setae. Sometimes the cerci are partly fused basally. The cerci together with the other structures of hypopygium bear very important taxonomical load, but they are often not visible without dissection and maceration in alkali, especially when hypopygium is embedded.

In the female the abdomen has generally five visible segments, the following (postabdominal) are more or less tapered and retracted into the preceding segments, forming a telescoped ovipositor (or oviscapt), but sometimes all segments are seen. The sclerites of these retractable segments are often subdivided, reduced, or absent, while the membranous areas are enlarged, so that the ovipositor is flexible and predominantly membranous. Nevertheless, females of *Thrypticus* have strongly sclerotised knife-shaped ovipositor adapted for piercing plant tissues. The cerci and anus, as well as genital opening are positioned posteriorly of 8th sternum. Ninth and tenth tergites are fused, often divided with longitudinal membranous zone into hemitergites (acanthophorites) bearing usually thick or spine-like paired dorsal setae. The anal plate is probably homologous with 10th sternite.

ECOLOGICAL NOTES

Most adult dolichopodids occur on sand, damp ground, grass, leaves, tree trunks, river rocks, and on other surfaces near open water. Almost all long-legged flies are polyphagous predators feeding on various fine invertebrates. In Hans Ulrich's recent review (Ulrich, 2005), 168 dolichopodid species from 47 genera are listed, for whom the predatory behaviour was observed. Among victims of the flies, larvae and imagoes of the lower Diptera (mosquitoes, gall-midges, black-flies) and eggs and larvae of tabanid and other dipteran flies have been recorded more often; higher attention to these insects, probably, results from their big medical and veterinary significance. For example, high rate of damaged eggs in batches and important role of dolichopodid predators in regulation of Tabanidae population density in nature have been marked (Negrobov & Oganesyan, 2003). Among other insect groups whose representatives are eaten by long-legged flies, imagoes and larvae of springtails, thrips, psocids, homopterans, occasionally eggs or larvae of dragonflies, beetles and moths are recorded. From other groups of fine invertebrates, arachnids, oligochaete worms, millepedes worth noting. Selecting prey, dolichopodids obviously prefer invertebrates having soft covers.

Most of the numerous species of the cosmopolitan genus *Medetera* are associated with tree trunks. Imagoes of some *Medetera* species may be encountered in montane regions on large stones and rocks covered by mosses and lichens and in semi-desert regions in and around rodent burrows and other ground cavities. A great many species of Dolichopodidae may be collected by use of Malaise and light traps, or by sweeping through vegetation with a net. Many scientific works describe value of long-legged flies in forestry, first of all, value of flies of the genus *Medetera* as highly effective predators of cryptic stem and bark pests. In Russia in 1960-s, the first attempts to their breeding and use for control of bark beetles and other harmful coleopterans were made. The history of their investigation as regulators of xylophagous insect population density numbers many decades (Gusev, 1928; Nikityuk, 1951; Zinov'ev, 1957; Tarasova, 1968; Nikitskii, 1971-1980; Kharitonova, 1972; Kolomiets & Bogdanova, 1973; Bogdanova, 1974; etc.). Application of long-legged flies and other entomophages in forestry practice as bioagents has not found way to practice, probably, by economic reasons. Regulatory role of *Medetera* species has been studied in Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine and many other countries (Gaprindashvili et al., 1967; Ozols, 1971; Kobakhidze et al., 1973; Gavyalis & Yakaitis, 1974; Girits, 1975; Õunap, 2001; etc.).

Meanwhile, dolichopodids have a great importance for agriculture. They have been recorded in considerable amounts in orchards (apple, pear, peach), vineyards, winter and spring wheat, evidently being a stable component of these agroecosystems (Grichanov, 1990, 1991, 1997; Negrobov & Kamolov, 1992; Grichanov & Shamshev, 1993). *Medetera* flies can also feed on aphids, thrips

and mites populating plants of grain, vegetable, fruit and other cultures, together with other entomophages regulating development and reproduction of dangerous pests, especially at irrigation farming (Rathman et al., 1988; Meuffels et al., 1989; Brunel et al., 1989; Grichanov & Shamshev, 1993).

Artificial breeding of predatory long-legged flies and their application in the closed ground for control of hothouse pests seem to be rather promising. First such experiments with the *Medetera* flies have been undertaken by the Italian researchers (Moreschi, 2001, 2002a,b; etc.). They have underlined, that *Medetera* feed in hothouses and greenhouses on such harmful invertebrates, as sciarid midge *Bradysia paupera*, aphids *Macrosiphum rosae*, *Aphis fabae*, *Myzus persicae*, *Illinoia liriodendri*, whiteflies *Trialeurodes vaporariorum*, *Bemisia tabaci*, thrips *Frankliniella occidentalis*, springtail *Folsomia candida* and mites (*Tyrophagus spp.*). Three methods of *Medetera* cultivation, from rather complex and laborious to the most simple, have been tested. Having carried out the detailed analysis of biological characteristics of bred and released in hothouses *Medetera* flies, the Italian experts have noted both prospects and economic efficiency of the proposed method of biological control. We recommend all other experts in the field of biomethod application in the closed ground to pay attention to this very interesting group of insect entomophages.

Many rare species are known only from their type localities. When such species are only known from small blocks of remnant or disturbed vegetation, their long-term survival is more problematical, especially in highly altered agricultural and urban districts. They may be threatened, if their remnant habitats are degraded by burning, grazing, clearing or invasion by exotic weeds, replaced by settlements, roads and other anthropogenic landscapes. Active application of chemical plant protection means, land reclamation, changes in land use technologies towards more rationalized approaches can have adverse effects on the biodiversity of natural ecosystems.

BASIC REFERENCES

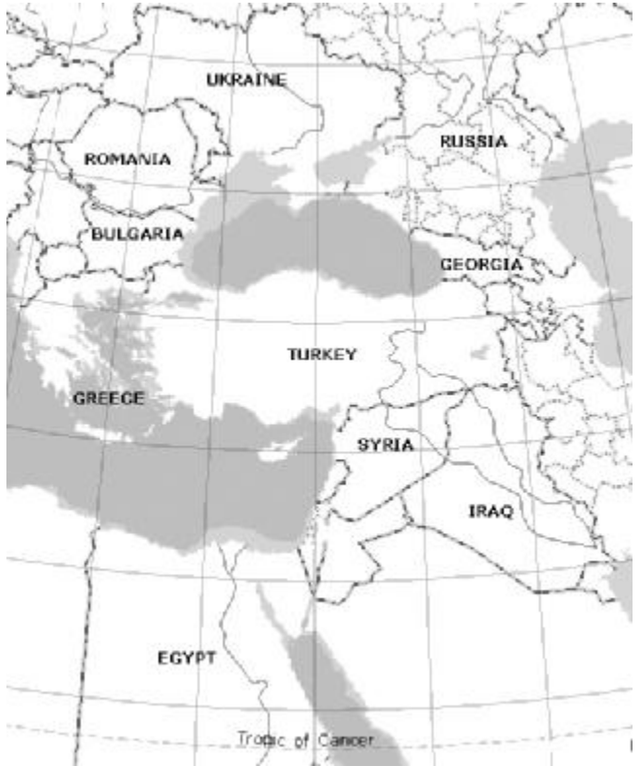
Keys presented below are compiled on the base of British, French, German and Russian manuals and keys to species of Dolichopodidae. Some recent European and Palaearctic revisions of small genera or species groups are also used. There are some unverified records of Dolichopodidae from the territory. At the same time species described from neighbouring countries may be found in East Mediterranean, as well as new for science species. It means that adjustments to the species list should be anticipated.

The keys to genera and species of Dolichopodidae are compiled for advanced users. Before using them I would strongly recommend to get acquaintance with introductory chapters from the "Contributions to a manual of Palaearctic Diptera" (Papp & Darvas, 2000) and "Manual of Nearctic Diptera" (McAlpine, et al., 1981-1989). For English readers some introductory notes

may be useful (despite the different terminology) from Lundbeck (1912), Robinson (1970, 1975), Dyte (1975), d'Assis Fonseca (1978), Bickel & Dyte (1989), and Bickel (1992, 1994). A great number of valuable illustrations together with introductions, keys and species descriptions in French, German and Russian could be found in Parent (1938), Lindner (1930-1979), Negrobov & Stackelberg (1969). See also web-sites: http://www.ifrance.com/Dolicho/ (in French) and http://grichanov.fortunecity.com/ (in English) devoted to Dolichopodidae.

CHECKLIST OF EAST MEDITERRANEAN DOLICHOPODIDAE

The checklist of East Mediterranean Dolichopodidae is based on an intensive treatment of the last references, as well as of the collections of some Russian, Turkish, Israeli and European Museums, carried out recently. The author has excluded some synonymic names rarely used in the European literature. Several errors and misprintings of the previous lists are here corrected. Now 518 species are known from the territory (Fig.).



The territory is studied rather spotty; 263 species are known from Romania, 183 from Ukraine, 113 from Bulgaria, 96 from Greece, 92 from Israel, 71 from Turkey, 60 from Georgia, 59 from Egypt, 51 from Armenia, 35 from Abkhazia, 29 from Iraq, 17 from Moldova, 16 from Azerbaijan, 8 from Syria, 7 from Cyprus, and 3 from Lebanon. In South Russia, 196 species are known from Krasnodar Terr. and Adygea, 66 from Karachai-Cherkessia, 58 from Kabardino-Balkaria, 38 from Rostov Region, 35 from Alania, 21 from Stavropol' Terr., and 6 species from Dagestan.

The following catalogs are mainly used to compile this checklist: Grichanov & Negrobov (1979) and Negrobov (1991). There are published recently lists of dolichopodid species for Bulgaria (Kechev, 2005), Romania (Pârvu, 2002), Abkhazia (Grichanov, 2004), Karachai-Cherkessia (Lukasheva, 1987, and Negrobov et al., 2002), Krasnodar Territory (including Adygea) (Grichanov et al., 2006). A lot of new records for Armenia, Greece, Israel, Syria, Turkey and Russian North Caucasus have been published recently (Nakuan & Negrobov, 1990; Olejnicek & Bartak, 1997; Negrobov & Oganesyan, 2003; Olejnicek, 2004; Negrobov & Rodionova, 2004a,b; Maslova, 2006; Selivanova, 2006; Grichanov, 2007, Grichanov et al., 2007a, b; etc.). The other countries and regions of the East Mediterranean are poorly studied. Distribution of some species in the Nearctic Region follows Pollet et al. (2004).

The following names are considered in this work to be synonyms:

1) *Chrysotus nigerrimus* Becker, 1918 – to *Chrysotus alpicola* Strobl, 1893;
2) *Chrysotus romanicus* Pârvu, 1995 – to *Chrysotus viridifemoratus* von Roser, 1840;
3) *Diaphorus consimilis* Parent, 1937 – to *Diaphorus nigricans* Meigen, 1824;
4) *Dolichopus balius* Meuffels, 1982 – to *Dolichopus thalhammeri* Knezy, 1929;
5) *Medetera armeniaca* Negrobov, 1972 – to *Medetera jacula* (Fallén, 1823);
6) *Oligochaetus perplexus* Becker, 1917 – to *Acropsilus niger* (Loew, 1869);
7) *Syntormon dobrogicus* Pârvu, 1985 – to *Syntormon metathesis* (Loew, 1850);
8) *Syntormon silvianus* Pârvu, 1989 – to *Syntormon monilis* (Haliday, 1851);
9) *Tachytrechus gussakovskii* Stackelberg, in: Lindner, 1941 – to *Tachytrechus beckeri* Lichtwardt, 1917.

The following new name is also proposed:

Sciapus subvicinus Grichanov, **nom. nov.** for *Sciapus mediterraneus* Bulli & Negrobov, 1987 (nec Becker, 1907).

ACHALCINAE Grootaert & Meuffels, 1997
Australachalcus Pollet, 2005

1. *Australachalcus melanotrichus* (Mik, 1878) [*Achalcus*] (Pollet, 2005: Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 143(1): 70)
   =*Achalcus melanotrichus* Mik, 1878: Jber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 17
   Distribution. Romania; Europe.

Achalcus Loew, 1857

2. *Achalcus cinereus* (Haliday, 1851) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 30)
   =*Rhaphium cinereum* Haliday, 1951: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 195
   =*Achalcus pygmaeus* (Zetterstedt, 1855) [*Rhaphium*]
   =*Rhaphium pygmaeum* Zetterstedt, 1855: Dipt. Scand. 12: 4618
   =*Achalcus depuytoraci* (Vaillant & Brunhes, 1980) [*Clinocampsicnemus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal.palaearct.Dipt. 7: 32)
   Distribution. Ukraine: Carpathiens; whole Europe.
3. *Achalcus flavicollis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
   =*Porphyrops flavicollis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 56
   =*Achalcus pallidus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Rhaphium*]
   =*Rhaphium pallidum* [Stenhammar apud] Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 480
   Distribution. Bulgaria, Romania; Europe.

DIAPHORINAE Schiner, 1864
Acropsilus Mik, 1878

4. *Acropsilus brevitalus* (Parent, 1937) [*Campsicnemus*] (Grichanov, 1998: Int. J. dipterol. Res. 9(3): 184
   =*Campsicnemus brevitalus* Parent, 1937: Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg. 13(18): 10
   Distribution. Israel; Congo (Kinshasa), Tanzania.
5. *Acropsilus niger* (Loew, 1869) [*Chrysotus*] (Mik, 1878: Jber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 6-9)
   =*Chrysotus niger* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 298
   =*Oligochaetus perplexus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 353, **syn.nov.**
   =*Medetera perplexa* (Becker, 1917) [*Oligochaetus*] (Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 181)
   Distribution. Bulgaria, Romania, "Russia"; Europe, Algeria, Tunisia.
   Remark. Description of *Oligochaetus perplexus* (Becker, 1917) has no significant differences from the *Acropsilus niger* species concept (e.g., Parent, 1938). It is worth noting that Becker (1918) incorrectly diagnosed *A. niger* regarding antennal morphology.

Argyra Macquart, 1834

6. *Argyra argentina* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
   =*Porphyrops argentina* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 47 (-a; F -us)
   =*Argyra diaphana* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (misident., nec Fabricius, 1775, nec Fabricius, 1805]
   =*Dolichopus diaphanus* Fallen, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. [= Dipt. Svec. 2]: 16 (nec Fabricius, 1775, nec Fabricius, 1805)
   =*Argyra geniculata* (Schummel, 1837) [*Porphyrops*]
   =*Porphyrops geniculata* Schummel, 1837: Uebers. Schles. Ges. vaterl. Kult. 1836: 86
   Distribution. Georgia; Greece; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Lviv; all Europe, Iran, Morocco.

7. *Argyra argyria* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
   =*Porphyrops argyria* Meigen, 1824: Syst.Beschr. 4: 46 (-a; F -us)
   =*Argyra argentata* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 457 [unnecessary nom. nov. for *Porphyrops argyrius* Meigen, 1824] (Kowarz, 1879: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28 (Abh.): 450; cf. Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 154)
   =*Argyra argentella* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*]
   =*Dolichopus argentellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 592 (Kowarz, 1879: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28 (Abh.): 450; Collin, 1943: Ent. monthly Mag. 79 [= ser.4, vol.4]: 116)
   =*Argyra divergens* Parent, 1926: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 3: 37 (Parent, 1927: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 4: 93)
   =*Argyra discedens* Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 582 (nec Becker, 1907; misid.) // syn. of *Argyra argentella* (Zetterstedt, 1843) (Collin, 1943: Ent. monthly Mag. 79 [= ser.4, vol.4]: 116; Meuffels, Pollet & Grootaert, 1991: Catalogue of the Diptera of Belgium: 99)
   Distribution. Greece: Crete; Moldova; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Chernovtsy, Crimea, Lviv, Uzhgorod; all Europe, Morocco, Canary Is.
8. *Argyra atriceps* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 38
   Distribution. Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania; Ukraine: Chernovtsy, Kharkiv; Europe.
9. *Argyra auricollis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 154)
   =*Porphyrops auricollis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 47
   =*Argyra pellucens* var. of Fallén, 1823 [*Dolichopus*]
   =*Dolichopus pellucens* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 17 (cf. Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 712)
   Distribution. Romania; Europe.
10. *Argyra diaphana* (Fabricius, 1775) [*Musca*] (Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 456)
    =*Musca diaphana* Fabricius, 1775: Syst. Ent. 1775: 783
    =*Argyra ludea* (Harris, 1776) [*Musca*]
    =*Musca ludea* Harris, 1776 [1780?; F 1782]: Expos. engl. Ins.: 157 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 324 [as *ludens*])
    =*Argyra pellucens* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
    =*Dolichopus pellucens* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 17 (cf. Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 712)
    =*Argyra versicolor* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
    =*Porphyrops versicolor* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 50 (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 154)
    =*Argyra hirtipes* (Curtis, 1835) [*Porphyrops*]
    =*Porphyrops hirtipes* Curtis, 1835 [F 1862]: Brit. Ent. (Ed. 1) 12: pl. 541
    Distribution. Moldova; S Russia: Krasnodar; Romania, Ukraine: Chernovtsy, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkiv, Kiev, Uzgorod; Europe, Iran.
11. *Argyra discedens* Becker, 1907: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 7: 107
    Distribution. ?Romania; Algeria.
    Remark. A record from Romania needs confirmation (see synonymy to *Argyra argyria*). Excluded from Kenya (Grichanov, 1998: Int. J. Dipter. Res. 9(3): 179-182).
12. *Argyra elongata* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 209)
    =*Dolichopus elongatus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 594
    Distribution. Ukraine: Odessa; Europe.
13. *Argyra grata* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 39
    Distribution. Romania, Ukraine; Europe, Morocco.

14. *Argyra hoffmeisteri* (Loew, 1850) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 30)
=*Rhaphium hoffmeisteri* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 92
Distribution. Moldova; Romania; Ukraine: Chernovtsy; Europe.
15. *Argyra ilonae* Gosseries, 1989: Bull. Ann. Soc. belg. Ent. 124(10-12) [1988]: 305 (nom. nov. for *Dolichopus confinis* Zetterstedt, 1849, nec *Dolichopus confinis* Walker, 1849)
=*Argyra confinis* (Zetterstedt, 1849) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, 1951: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 208) (nec *Dolichopus confini*s Walker, 1849)
=*Dolichopus confinis* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3090 (nec Walker, 1849)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea, Kharkiv; Europe.
16. *Argyra leucocephala* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 154)
=*Porphyrops leucocephala* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 49 (-a; F -us)
=*Argyra pellucens* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Dolichopus*] (misident., nec Fallén, 1823)
=*Dolichopus pellucens* Zetterstedt, 1838 [F 1840]: Ins. lappon.: 712 (nec Fallen, 1823)
=*Argyra diaphana* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (misident., nec Fabricius, 1775, nec Fabricius, 1805, nec Fallén, 1823)
=*Porphyrops diaphana* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 46 (nec Fabricius, 1775, nec Fabricius, 1805, nec Fallen, 1823)
=*Argyra fulviventris* Macquart, 1827 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera fulviventris* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 48 [*Medeterus*] // ? syn. of *Argyra grata* Loew, 1857 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläark. Dipt. 2: 324), but Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 209
=*Argyra fulgens* (Haliday, 1832) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops fulgens* Haliday, 1832 [F 1835]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1930-1831] 5: 354
Distribution. Azerbaijan, Bulgaria; Israel; Moldova, Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Chernovtsy, Crimea, Kharkiv; "Transcaucasia"; all Europe, Urals, Algeria.
17. *Argyra loewi* Kowarz, 1879 [F 1878]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28 (Abh.): 446
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Ryazan Region; Denmark, Sweden, Czech Republic.
18. *Argyra oreada* Negrobov, 1973: Ent. Issled. D. Vost. 2: 6
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar.
19. *Argyra perplexa* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 71
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar; Belgium, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.
20. *Argyra setimana* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 20
Distribution. Romania; Ukraine: Kiev; Europe.
21. *Argyra setulipes* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 72
Distribution. Ukraine: Odessa; Russia: Orenburg & Pskov Regions, Kamchatka.
22. *Argyra skufjini* Negrobov, 1965: Ent. Obozr. 44(2): 444
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar.
23. *Argyra spoliata* Kowarz, 1879 [F 1878]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28 (Abh.): 455
Distribution. Georgia, Romania, S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; ?Syria; N Europe, Czech Republic, Uzbekistan; Russia: Lipetsk, Irkutsk & Amur Regions, Sayan Mnts., Buryatia, Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk & Primorskii Terr., Kamchatka.

24. *Argyra submontana* Negrobov & Selivanova, 2006: in Selivanova & Negrobov, Byul. MOIP 111(6): 52 [validation of *Argyra submontana* Negrobov & Selivanova, 2005]
=*Argyra submontana* Negrobov & Selivanova, 2005: Byul. MOIP 110(3): 70 [unavailable name; ICZN 2000: 16.4.2]
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea (Kurdzhips, Maikop env.), Krasnodar.
25. *Argyra vestita* (Wiedemann,1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 154)
=*Dolichopus vestitus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 75
Distribution. Bulgaria, Israel, Romania; Europe.

Asyndetus Loew, 1869

26. *Asyndetus albifacies* Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 46
Distribution. S Egypt.
27. *Asyndetus albifrons* Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 45
Distribution. S Egypt, Iraq.
28. *Asyndetus chaetifemoratus* Parent, 1925: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 9: 162
Distribution. Egypt, ?Israel.
29. *Asyndetus connexus* (Becker, 1902) [*Meringopherusa*] (Strobl, 1909: in Czerny & Strobl, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 59: 189-190)
=*Meringopherusa connexa* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 57
Distribution. Egypt, Iraq, Romania; Austria, Spain, Iran.
30. *Asyndetus dubius* Parent, 1925: Bull. Soc. r. Ent. Egypte 9: 166
Distribution. Egypt.
31. *Asyndetus izius* Negrobov, 1973: Beitr. Ent. (Berlin) 23(1-4): 160
Distribution. Iraq, Mongolia, Tajikistan.
32. *Asyndetus latifrons* (Loew, 1857) [*Diaphorus*] (Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 298)
=*Diaphorus latifrons* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 46
Distribution. Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe except North, S Ural, N Kazakhstan; Orient.
33. *Asyndetus negrobovi* Pârvu, 1989: Trav. Mus. Hist. nat. Grigore Antipa 30: 60
Distribution. Romania.
34. *Asyndetus separatus* (Becker, 1902) [*Meringopherusa*] (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 78)
=*Meringopherusa separata* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 56
Distribution. Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq; Tunisia; Spain.
35. *Asyndetus transversalis* (Becker, 1907) [*Meringopherusa*] (Becker, 1922: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 78; cf. Strobl, 1909: in Czerny & Strobl, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 59: 190)
=*Meringopherusa transversalis* Becker, 1907: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 7: 110
Distribution. Egypt, Iraq, ?Israel; Algeria, Tunisia.
36. *Asyndetus varus* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 297
Distribution. Azerbaijan, Romania; Austria, Hungary, Italy.

Chrysotus Meigen, 1824

37. *Chrysotus albibarbus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 50
=*Chrysotus djaneti* Vaillant, 1953: Miss. sci. Tassili Ajjer 1: 6 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 71)
Distribution. Egypt, Greece, Turkey; Algeria, Spain: Canary Is., France, Italy; Russia: Amur Region.

38. *Chrysotus alpicola* Strobl, 1893: Mitt. naturw. Ver. Steierm. 29 [1892]: 144
=*Chrysotus nigerrimus* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 57 (**syn.nov.**)
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Turkey; Austria, Switzerland, Hungary.
Remark. Maslova (2006, unpubl.) considers *C. nigerrimus* Becker to be a synonym of *C. alpicola* Strobl.

39. *Chrysotus angulicornis* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 474 // syn. of *Chrysotus gramineus* (Fallen, 1823) (Cole, 1987: Empid and dolichopodid study group Newsheet 3: 2-3; but Grichanov, 2004: Int. J. Dipter. Res. 15(2): 112).
Distribution. Georgia, S Russia: Alania, Dagestan, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Carpathiens; Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, France,?Great Britain [excl.: Negrobov & Chandler, 2006: Dipterists Digest 13: 108], Italy; Lithuania, Poland; Russia: Leningrad; Sweden, Switzerland, Iran.

40. *Chrysotus cilipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 41
=*Chrysotus subfemoratus* Frey, 1939 [F 1940]: Ark. Zool. 31(A)(20): 10 (Negrobov, Tsurikov & Maslova, 2000: Entomologicheskoe obozrenie 79(1): 227)
=*Chrysotus callidus* Parent, 1944: Rev. franç. Ent. 10(4): 124 (Negrobov, 1980: Entomologicheskoe obozrenie 59(2): 420)
Distribution. Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Romania, S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov; Turkey; Ukraine; Transpalearctic species.

41. *Chrysotus collini* Parent, 1923: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 42 (Mem.): 304
Distribution. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov; W & S Europe, Turkmenistan.

42. *Chrysotus cupreus* Macquart, 1827 [F 1828]: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 20
=*Chrysotus atripes* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 (= n.Ser. 17) (1): 55 (Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg 102-105 [1936-1949]: 44)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe, Amur Region.

43. *Chrysotus defensus* Negrobov & Maslova, 2000 in: Negrobov, Tsurikov & Maslova: Entomol. obozr. 79(1): 229
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar.

44. *Chrysotus femoratus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 483
=*Chrysotus licenti* Parent, 1944: Rev. franç. Ent. 10(4): 125 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 73)
Distribution. Georgia; Moldova; Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Cherkasy; Transpalearctic species.

45. *Chrysotus glebi* Negrobov & Maslova, 1995: Ent. Obozr. 74(2): 458
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Ukraine: Dubets-Pskovskoe lake; Kyrgyzstan; Russia: Murmansk, Leningrad, Altai, Yakutia, Amur Region, Primorskii Terr.

46. *Chrysotus gramineus* (Fallen, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 483)

=*Dolichopus gramineus* Fallen, 1823: Monogr. Dolichop. Svec. [= Dipt. Svec. 2]: 19.
=*Chrysotus laesus* (Fallén, 1823, p.p.) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus laesus* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 19 (p.p.) (nec Wiedemann, 1817)
=*Chrysotus minimus* (Meigen, 1830) [*Diaphorus*]
=*Diaphorus minimus* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 360
=*Chrysotus nigripes*Walker, 1849: List Dipt. brit. Mus. 3: 652 (misident., nec Fabricius, 1794; nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Chrysotus facialis* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 42 // syn. of *Chrysotus laesus* (Wiedemann, 1817), but Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 73
=*Chrysotus microcerus* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 469
=*Chrysotus varians* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 471 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 73)
=*Chrysotus andorrensis* Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 534 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 73)
=*Chrysotus arvernicus* Vaillant & Brunhes, 1980: Ann. Stat. biol. Besse-en-Chandesse 14: 362 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 73)
Distribution. Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; Georgia; Greece; Moldova; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Crimea, Kharkiv, Kherson; Transpalearctic species.

47. *Chrysotus laesus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 43)
=*Dolichopus laesus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 75
=*Chrysotus amplicornis* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3064 (Lundbeck, 1912: 215, 217)
=*Chrysotus enderleini* Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 539 (Negrobov, 1980: Ent. Obozr. 59(2): 420)
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Georgia; Moldova; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Dagestan, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Carpathiens, Cherkasy, Crimea; Transpalearctic species.

48. *Chrysotus monticola* Negrobov & Maslova, 1995: Ent. Obozr. 74(2): 459
Distribution. Ukraine: Chernovtsy.

49. *Chrysotus neglectus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 41)
=*Dolichopus neglectus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 74.
=*Chrysotus viridulus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus viridulus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 18 (Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 18 [%])
=*Chrysotus copiosus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 41 // syn. of *Chrysotus gramineus* (Fallén, 1823) (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 484; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 48; Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 473; Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 55), but Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 44, 57
=*Chrysotus femoralis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 42
=*Chrysotus taeniomerus* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 362 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 48; Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 460)
=*Chrysotus lundbladi* Frey, 1939 [F 1940]: Ark. Zool. 31(A)(20): 9 (Negrobov, Tsurikov & Maslova, 2000: Entomologicheskoe obozrenie 79(1): 227 [as *lindbladi* Frey, 1940])
Distribution. Armenia; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Dagestan, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Cherkasy; Transpalearctic species.

50. *Chrysotus obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 705
=*Chrysotus amplicornis* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 467 (nec Zetterstedt, 1849) (cf. Negrobov, 1991, Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 74)
=*Chrysotus kowarzi* Lundbeck,1912: Dipt. danica 4: 217 (nom. nov. for *Chrysotus ampli-*

cornis Kowarz, 1874, nec Zetterstedt, 1849) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 74)
Distribution. Romania; Turkey; Ukraine: Cherkasy; S Russia: "N Caucasus"; Europe, Kyrgyzstan, Yakutia, Amur Region, China.

51. *Chrysotus peculiariter* Negrobov & Maslova, 2000 in: Negrobov, Tsurikov & Maslova: Entomologicheskoe obozrenie, 79(1) : 235
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria.

52. *Chrysotus pennatus* Lichtwardt, 1902: Természetr. Füz., 25: 197
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Greece; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Turkey; ?Croatia ("Novi"), Hungary, Germany, Italy.

53. *Chrysotus polleti* Olejnicek, 1999: Biologia (Bratislava) 54(2): 159
Distribution. Bulgaria.

54. *Chrysotus pulchellus* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 461
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Greece; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Cherkasy; Transpalearctic species.

55. *Chrysotus suavis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 49
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Egypt; Georgia; Greece: North Aegean; Iraq; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov; Turkey; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Kherson, Odessa; Transpalearctic species.

56. *Chrysotus viridifemoratus* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-Bl. k. württemb. landw. Ver., Stuttgart, 37 (= n.S. 17) (1): 55
=*Chrysotus monochaetus* Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 468 (Denninger, 1950: Jhefte Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemb. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 43); *syn. dubious* (Dyte, 1993: Empid and dolichopodid study group Newsheet 12: 6-9)
=*Chrysotus romanicus* Pârvu, 1995: Trav. Mus. Hist. nat. Grigore Antipa 35: 407 (**syn. nov.**)
Distribution. Romania; Ukraine: Carpathiens, Chernovtsy; Europe, Yakutia, Novosibirsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr.
Remark. Maslova (2006, unpubl.) considers *C. romanicus* Pârvu to be a synonym of *C. viridifemoratus* von Roser.

Cryptophleps Lichtwardt, 1898

57. *Cryptophleps kerteszi* Lichtwardt, 1898: Termeszetr. Füz. 21: 491
Distribution. Romania, "Transcaucasia"; Serbia, Sweden; Russia: Saratov Region, Primorskii Terr.; China.

Diaphorus Meigen, 1824

58. *Diaphorus deliquescens* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 293
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Alania; Ukraine: Carpathians; Russia: Leningrad & Moscow Regions.

59. *Diaphorus disjunctus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 46
Distribution. Greece; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar, Stavropol'; C & S Europe.

60. *Diaphorus graecus* Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 93: 228
Distribution. Greece.

61. *Diaphorus gredleri* Mik, 1880 [F 1881]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 30 (Abh.): 356
=*Diaphorus flavomaculatus* Strobl, in: Czerny & Strobl, 1909: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 59: 191 (as a subsp. of *Diaphorus gredleri* Mik, 1881) (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 43)

Distribution. Israel; Austria, Spain, France, Italy, Tunisia.

62. *Diaphorus halteralis* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 296
Distribution. Romania; C & S Europe, Norway.

63. *Diaphorus hoffmannseggi* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 360
=*Diaphorus tripilus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 47 (Verrall, 1905: Ent. monthly Mag. 16: 81)
Distribution. Israel; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe.

64. *Diaphorus lautus* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 294
Distribution. Greece.

65. *Diaphorus lugubris* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 45 // syn. of *Diaphorus nigricans* Meigen, 1824 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 44-45; Stackelberg, 1928: Ent. Obozr. 22(1-2): 77)
Distribution. Greece: Rhodos; Romania.
Remark. Following Becker (1918), Parent and Oldenberg (Parent, 1925) and Stackelberg (1928) considered *D. lugubris* as a synonym of *D. nigricans*. However, Negrobov (1991) raised the name from synonymy, giving no explanation to this act. It is not included into the keys.

66. *Diaphorus nigricans* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 33
=*Diaphorus obscurellus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 706) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 45)
=*Diaphorus obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1843 [*Chrysotus*] (nec Zetterstedt, 1838)
=*Chrysotus obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 487 (misident., nec Zetterstedt, 1838) (Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 464)
=*Diaphorus sokolovi* Stackelberg, 1928: Ent. Obozr. 22(1-2): 73 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 70)
=*Diaphorus consimilis* Parent, 1937: Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg. 13(18): 9 (**syn. nov.**)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Greece; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Palearctic, Afrotropical, Nearctic and Neotropical Regions, India: Kashmir.

67. *Diaphorus nigrotibia* Strobl, 1893: Mitt. naturw. Ver. Steierm. 29 [1892]: 142 (as a var. of *Diaphorus vitripennis* Loew, 1859) // syn. of *Diaphorus oldenbergi* Parent, 1925 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 70)
=*Diaphorus oldenbergi* Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (Mem.): 282
Distribution. Romania; Austria, Italy.

68. *Diaphorus oculatus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus oculatus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 18
=*Diaphorus flavocinctus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 33 (Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 360)
=*Diaphorus tuberculatus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus tuberculatus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 99 (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1: 215; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 47; Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 1(4): 45, 46)
=*Diaphorus bimaculatus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 22
=*Diaphorus hoffmannseggi* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 448 [*Diaphora*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1830) (Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 209)
Distribution. Romania; Ukraine: Carpathiens; all Europe.

69. *Diaphorus parenti* Stackelberg, 1928: Ent. Obozr. 22(1-2): 72
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Primorskii Terr.

70. *Diaphorus pilitibius* Negrobov & Maslova, 2005: Vestnik zoologii 39(6): 77
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar.

71. *Diaphorus putatus* Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (Mem.): 284
Distribution. Europe (coll. Oldenberg).
Remark. The species is included here because many Oldenberg's species were described from S Carpathiens.
72. *Diaphorus sublautus* Negrobov, 2007: in Negrobov, Maslova & Selivanova: Zoologicheskii Zhurnal, 86(9): [1093]
Distribution. Azerbaijan.
73. *Diaphorus unguiculatus* Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (Mem.): 287
74. *Diaphorus varifrons* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 46
Distribution. ?Israel, Turkey; Tunisia.
75. *Diaphorus vitripennis* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 21
Distribution. Romania, S Russia: Krasnodar; Algeria, Afghanistan, Austria, France, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Portugal, Russia: Orenburg Region; Switzerland, Uzbekistan.
76. *Diaphorus winthemi* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 34
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine: Ternopil; Europe; Russia: Moscow & Orenburg Regions.

Melanostolus Kowarz, 1884

77. *Melanostolus melancholicus* (Loew, 1869) [*Diaphorus*]
=*Diaphorus melancholicus* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 295
=*Melanostolus dorsalis* (Verrall, 1876) [*Diaphorus*]
=*Diaphorus dorsalis* Verrall, 1876: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 198 // syn. of *Melanostolus nigricilius* (Loew, 1871) (Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 554 (per errorem?)
Distribution. EE, LI, LR, SW; Europe.
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe.
78. *Melanostolus nigricilius* (Loew, 1871) [*Chrysotus*] (Strobl, 1892: Wien. ent. Ztg. 11: 104-105)
=*Chrysotus nigricilius* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 297
Distribution. Bulgaria, Israel, Romania; China, France, Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, "Turkestan".
79. *Melanostolus tatianae* Negrobov, 1965: Ent. Obozr. 44(2): 443
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar.

Nematoproctus Loew, 1857

80. *Nematoproctus distendens* (Meigen, 1824) [*Chrysotus*] (Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 20)
=*Chrysotus distendens* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 42
=*Porphyrops annulata* Macquart, 1827 [F 1828]: Rec. Trav. Soc. Sci. Agr. Arts, Lille 1826/1827: 244, and Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 32 (Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 20)
=*Nematoproctus annulatus* (Macquart, 1827) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 39-40)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Ukraine: Kharkiv; Europe.
81. *Nematoproctus praesectus* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 292
Distribution. Ukraine: Odessa; Europe.

Trigonocera Becker, 1902

82. *Trigonocera rivosa* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 58
Distribution. Egypt, Israel; Cape Verde Is.; China (Taiwan).

DOLICHOPODINAE Latreille, 1809

Argyrochlamys Lamb, 1922

83. *Argyrochlamys cavicola* (Parent, 1929) [*Halaiba*] (Brooks, 2005: Zootaxa 857: 38)
=*Halaiba cavicola* Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 57
Distribution. S Egypt; Oman, Djibouti.

Dolichopus Latreille, 1796

84. *Dolichopus acuticornis* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 74
=*Dolichopus ruralis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 94
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine: Cherkasy, Ternopil; Europe, "Ural", N Kazakhstan.
85. *Dolichopus agilis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 97
Distribution. S Russia: Rostov; Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa; Transpalearctic species.
86. *Dolichopus andalusiacus* Strobl, 1899: Wien. ent. Ztg. 18: 117
Distribution. Greece (Crete); Algeria, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain.
87. *Dolichopus angustipennis* Kertesz, 1901: 3. asiat. Forsch.-Reise Zichy 2: 195
=*Dolichopus adustus* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Faun. Flor. fenn. 40(5): 14 (nec Wiedemann, 1830) (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 128)
Distribution. Georgia; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Ukraine: Cherkasy; Germany, Russia: Butyatia, Karelia, Tataria, Irkutsk Region, Kamchatka, Primorskii Terr., Yakutia; N Kazakhstan; China.
88. *Dolichopus annulipes* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 710
=*Dolichopus stenhammari* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 521 (unnecessary nom. nov. for *Dolichopus annulipes* Zetterstedt, 1838, nec *Porphyrops annulipes* Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. S Russia: "Caucasus"; N Europe; E Russia: Buryatia, Magadan Region, Primorskii Terr., Yakutia; Nearctic Region.
89. *Dolichopus arbustorum* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 125
=*Dolichopus pallidicoxa* von Roser, 1840 [F 1870]: Corresp.-bl. k. württemb. landw. Ver., Stuttgart, 37 (= n.Ser. 17) (1): 56 // syn. of *Dolichopus linearis* Meigen, 1824 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 299), but Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 128-129
Distribution. Abkhazia; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Odessa; Europe.
90. *Dolichopus argyrotarsis* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 223
=*Dolichopus ornatipes* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 13 (Förster, 1865: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 15 (Abh.): 257)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Stavropol'; Ukraine: Carpathiens, Kharkiv, Odessa; Europe.
91. *Dolichopus armeniacus* Stackelberg, 1926: Ent. Obozr. 20(1-2): 66
Distribution. Armenia.
92. *Dolichopus asiaticus* Negrobov, 1973: Acta zool. Acad. Sci. hung. 19(1-2): 137
Distribution. Ukraine: Kherson; Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, E Russia: Buryatia.
93. *Dolichopus atratus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 76
Distribution. Romania; W and C Europe.
94. *Dolichopus atripes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 102
Distribution. Romania; Europe, "Ural", N Kazakhstan.
95. *Dolichopus austriacus* Parent, 1927: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 4: 51

Distribution. Romania; Austria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Russia: Lower Volga; Sweden, Uzbekistan.

96. *Dolichopus brevipennis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 89
=*Dolichopus plumitarsis*, var. b of Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 10
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar, Kabardino-Balkaria; Europe, N Kazakhstan, Siberia; Nearctic.

97. *Dolichopus calinotus* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 264
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Rostov; Ukraine: Odessa; Europe, N Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.

98. *Dolichopus callosus* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 65
Distribution. Egypt, Israel; Kyrgyzstan.

99. *Dolichopus campestris* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 78
Distribution. Armenia; Egypt; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Carpathiens, Odessa; all Europe, Algeria, N Kazakhstan; E Russia: Altai, Kamchatka, Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr.

100. *Dolichopus cilifemoratus* Macquart, 1827 [F 1826]: Rec. Trav. Soc. Sci. Agr. Arts Lille 1826/1827: 275, and Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 63 // syn. of *Dolichopus trivialis* Haliday, 1832 (Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 207-208); but Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser.4, vol.1]: 262
=*Dolichopus macquarti* Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46(C.r.): 208 (unnecessary nom. nov. for *Dolichopus cilifemoratus* Zetterstedt, 1843) (misident., nec Staeger, 1842)
=*Dolichopus pseudocilifemoratus* Stackelberg, 1930 [F 1933]: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 20 (in key) (descr.: ibid., 1933: 84) (unnecessary nom. nov. for *Dolichopus cilifemoratus* Zetterstedt, 1843, nec Macquart, 1827, nec Stannius, 1831, nec Staeger, 1842) (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser.4, vol.1]: 262)
Distribution. Armenia; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe, N Kazakhstan; E Russia: Altai, Primorskii Terr., Sakhalin.

101. *Dolichopus cinctipes* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 222
Distribution. Turkey; Finland, Norway, Sweden; Russia: Murmansk Region, N Ural, Buryatia, Amur and Magadan regions, Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr.
Remark. Turkey has only melanistic form.

102. *Dolichopus ciscaucasicus* Stackelberg, 1927: Ent. Obozr. 21(1-2): 56
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar.

103. *Dolichopus claviger* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 56
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Alania, Karachai-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Crimea, Kharkiv, Kyiv; all Europe; E Russia: Tomsk Region, Altai, Krasnoyarsk Terr.

104. *Dolichopus clavipes* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 365
=*Dolichopus trochanteratus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 529
=*Dolichopus fuscipes* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 364
=*Dolichopus vitripennis* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 35 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Dolichopus fusiformis* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 138 // *Dolichopus clavipes* Haliday, 1832, subsp. (Stackelberg, 1930: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 44)

Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa, Zaporizhzhya; Europe; E Russia: Buryatia, Irkutsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr., Yakutia; China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

105. *Dolichopus cruralis* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 219
=*Dolichopus lapponicus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 141 (Stackelberg, 1930: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 46)
Distribution. Romania; N & C Europe.

106. *Dolichopus diadema* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 361 (in subg. *Macrodolichopus*)
=*Dolichopus fraternus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 14
Distribution. Bulgaria, Greece, Israel, Romania; S Russia: Rostov; Turkey; Ukraine: Odessa, Zaporizhzhya; Europe, Kazakhstan, China.

107. *Dolichopus discifer* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 57 // syn. of *Dolichopus nigricornis* Meigen, 1824 (Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1; Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 148-149); rest. Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= (4)1]: 263
=*Dolichopus patellatus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 86 (nec Fallen, 1823) // syn. of *Dolichopus confusus* Zetterstedt, 1838 (Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 709)
=*Dolichopus confusus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 709 (nec 1843) (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2)
=*Dolichopus nigricornis* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 148; Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser. B, II, Dipt. 2: 55, 56, et auctt. (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Romania, Ukraine: Kharkiv; Palaearctic and Nearctic Regions.

108. *Dolichopus discimanus* Wahlberg, 1851 [F 1850]: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 8: 301
=*Dolichopus discifer* var. *b* of Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3079 (misident., nec Stannius, 1831)
=*Dolichopus mucronatus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 147
Distribution. Romania; Finland, Sweden; Russia: Murmansk Region, N Ural, Primorskii Terr.

109. *Dolichopus efflatouni* (Parent, 1925) [*Hygroceleuthus*] (in subg. *Macrodolichopus*)
=*Hygroceleuthus efflatouni* Parent, 1925: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 9: 176
=*Macrodolichopus efflatouni* (Parent, 1925) [*Hygroceleuthus*]
Distribution. Egypt, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

110. *Dolichopus eurypterus* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 23
Distribution. "South of European part of the USSR"; Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia; E Russia: Khabarovsk Terr.

111. *Dolichopus excisus* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 10
Distribution. Abkhazia; Armenia; Bulgaria; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe except North, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan.

112. *Dolichopus falcatus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 136
Distribution. Romania; Czech Republic, Poland.

113. *Dolichopus festivus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 361
=*Dolichopus cilifemoratus* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 52 (nec Macquart, 1827)
=*Dolichopus macquarti* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 17
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine: Kharkiv; Europe; Ivory Coast (introduced?).

114. *Dolichopus flavipes* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 129
Distribution. Romania; Europe, Uzbekistan, E Russia: Buryatia, Irkutsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr.,Yakutia, the Russian Far East; Alaska.
Remark. Due to error of Parent (1938), most records of the species (having type locality Marseille) should be referred to *D. caligatus*.

115. *Dolichopus flavocrinitus* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 65 [as *flavo-crinitus*]
=*Dolichopus luteitarsis* Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 93: 229 (as a var. of *Dolichopus flavocrinitus* Becker, 1902) (Grichanov, 2004: Rev. Afrotrop. Dolichopodinae (Plant Prot. News Suppl., St.Petersburg): 7)
Distribution. Egypt; Turkmenistan; Senegal.

116. *Dolichopus genicupallidus* Becker, 1889 [F 1890]: Berlin. ent. Z. 33(1): 170
=*Dolichopus beckeri* Mik, 1889: Wien. ent. Ztg. 8: 305 (unnecessary nom. nov. for *Dolichopus genicupallidus* Becker, 1889)
=*Dolichopus discrepans* Parent, 1928: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles (B)48 (C.r.): 33 (Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 75 [note]).
Distribution. Romania; C & S Europe.

117. *Dolichopus grandicornis* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm 7: 220
Distribution. Romania; Finland, Germany, Poland, Russia: "Ural", Sweden.

118. *Dolichopus griseipennis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 49
=*Dolichopus nitidus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 62 (nec Fallén, 1823) (Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 208-209)
=*Dolichopus subrutilus* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5054
Distribution. ?Armenia; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Georgia; Greece incl. Crete; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Turkey; Europe, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, N Kazakhstan, Middle Asia.

119. *Dolichopus hilaris* Loew, 1862: Wien. ent. Mschr. 6(9): 297
Distribution. Ukraine: Kherson, Lutsk; Europe, China, N Kazakhstan; E Russia: Irkutsk Region, Primorskii Terr.; Tajikistan.

120. *Dolichopus immaculatus* Becker, 1909: Wien. ent. Ztg. 28(9/10): 323
Distribution. Israel; Austria, Czech Repubic, France, Poland.

121. *Dolichopus jaxarticus* Stackelberg, 1927: Konowia 6: 225
Distribution. Ukraine: Kherson; China, Uzbekistan.

122. *Dolichopus kiritshenkoi* Stackelberg, 1927: Ent. Obozr. 21(1-2): 56
Distribution. Georgia.

123. *Dolichopus lairdi* Olejnicek, Mohsen & Ouda, 1995: Studia dipterol. 2(2): 163
Distribution. Iraq.

124. *Dolichopus latilimbatus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 65
=*Dolichopus vulgaris* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 129
Distribution. Abkhazia; Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar, Rostov, Karachai-Cherkessia; Turkey; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Kherson, Ternopil, Odessa; Europe, N Kazakhstan, Mongolia, E Russia: Ural, Uzbekistan.

125. *Dolichopus lepidus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 36
=*Dolichopus tibialis* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 710 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 12)
=*Dolichopus dissimilipes* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand.2: 527 (Ringdahl, 1949: Opusc. ent. 14: 57)
=*Dolichopus geniculatus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 525 (misident., nec Stannius, 1831) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 12)
=*Dolichopus picipes* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 157 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Verrall, 1875: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 31)
Distribution. Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Transpalaearctic species; Oriental China.

126. *Dolichopus linearis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 84
=*Dolichopus agilis* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3081 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Dolichopus plebeius* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 99
=*Dolichopus parvulus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 555
Distribution. Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Transpalaearctic species.

127. *Dolichopus lineatocornis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 538
=*Dolichopus fallaciosus* Gerstäcker, 1864 [F 1854]: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 21 // syn. of *Dolichopus thalassinus* Haliday, 1832 (Mik, 1880 [F 1881]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 30 (Abh.): 594); rest. Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 134, 156 // syn. of *Dolichopus simplex* Meigen, 1824 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 304, as a var.); rest. Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 134, 156 // syn. of *Dolichopus lineatocornis* Zetterstedt, 1843 (Stackelberg, 1933: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 65)
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe, N Kazakhstan, E Russia: Ural.

128. *Dolichopus litorellus* Zetterstedt, 1852: Dipt. Scand. 11: 4277
Distribution. Ukraine: Kherson; Europe, N Kazakhstan, Omsk Region, Yakutia, Buryatia, Magadan Region.

129. *Dolichopus longicornis* Stannius, 1831 [F 1838]: Isis (Oken) 1831: 53
=*Dolichopus acuticornis* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. (Dipt. Svec. 2): 12 [p.p.] [et alii auctores, misident., nec Wiedemann, 1817]
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Kherson, Carpathia; Transpalaearctic species; Alaska, Yukon.

130. *Dolichopus longitarsis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 124
=*Dolichopus equestris* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 359 (nec Fabricius, 1775)
=*Dolichopus cinctus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 24
=*Dolichopus staegeri* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 508
Distribution. Georgia; Romania; Ukraine: Cherkasy; Europe, Kazakhstan.

131. *Dolichopus maculicornis* Verrall, 1875: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 34 // syn. of *Dolichopus consobrinus* Zetterstedt, 1859 (nec Haliday, 1851), but Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 297
=*Dolichopus consobrinus* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5049 (nec Haliday, 1851)
Distribution. Romania; Germany, Mongolia; E Russia: Buryatia, Irkutsk and Chita Regions, Yakutia; Slovakia, Sweden.

132. *Dolichopus migrans* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 512
=*Dolichopus confusus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2:535 (nec Zetterstedt, 1838)
=*Dolichopus patellatus* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 59 (nec Fallen, 1823, nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. Romania; Ukraine: Kyiv, Kharkiv; Transpalaearctic species.

133. *Dolichopus nimbatus* Parent, 1927: C. r. Congr. Soc. Sav. Paris 1926: 454
=*Dolichopus limbatus* [F,v. *nimbatus*] [Stackelberg, 1930: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 24]
Distribution. Greece; ?Tadjikistan.
Remark. See remark under *D. thalhammeri*.

134. *Dolichopus nitidus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 12
=*Dolichopus ornatus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 79
=*Dolichopus jucundus* Haliday, 1833: Ent. Mag. (London) 1: 163
=*Dolichopus azureus* Macquart, 1834 [F 1824]: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 462 (Becker, 1922: Capita zool. (Den Haag) 1(4): 129)
=*Dolichopus coeruleicollis* Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 160
Distribution. Bulgaria; Romania; "Palestine"; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Odessa; Transpalaearctic species; Oriental China.

135. *Dolichopus nivalis* Vaillant, 1973: Trav. scientif. Parc nat. Vanoise 3: 149
Distribution. ?Israel; France.

136. *Dolichopus notatus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 29
=*Dolichopus notabilis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 506 (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4)
=*Dolichopus puncticornis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 536 (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4)
Distribution. Romania; Transpalaearctic species.

137. *Dolichopus nubilus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 96
=*Dolichopus pallipes* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 64 (1827 B: 276)
=*Dolichopus actaeus* Haliday, 1832: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 364
=*Dolichopus inquinatus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 364
Distribution. Armenia, Bulgaria, Greece incl. Crete; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar, Rostov; Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa; all Europe, China, N Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan.

138. *Dolichopus oganesiani* Negrobov, 1986: Dokl. Akad. Nauk Arm. SSR 82(1): 43
Distribution. Armenia.

139. *Dolichopus pennatus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 90
=*Dolichopus popularis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 11 (p.p.) (misident., nec Wiedemann, 1817)
=*Dolichopus signatus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 25 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 13; Förster, 1865: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 15 (Abh.): 257-258)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Odessa; Transpalaearctic species.

140. *Dolichopus perversus* Loew, 1871 [F 1870]: Izv. Obshch. Lyub. Estest. Antrop. Etnogr. (Moscow) 9(1): 57, and Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 255
Distribution. ?Abkhazia, Armenia, Israel, Turkey; Tajikistan, N Kazakhstan.

141. *Dolichopus phaeopus* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 161
=*Dolichopus montanus* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 261 (Verrall, 1875: Ent. monthly Mag. 12)
Distribution. Romania; W & C Europe.

142. *Dolichopus picipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 76
=*Dolichopus cyaneus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 78
=*Dolichopus fastuosus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 360
=*Dolichopus plebejus* Zetterstedt, 1838 [F 1840]: Ins. lappon.: 710 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824 [*plebeius*])

Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey; all Europe; E Russia: Altai; N Kazakhstan.

143. *Dolichopus planitarsis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 12
Distribution. Georgia, Ukraine: Kharkiv; N & C Europe; E Russia: Kamchatka, Yakutia; Mongolia.

144. *Dolichopus platylepis* Negrobov & Grichanov, 1979: Vestnik Zool. 2: 66
Distribution. Ukraine: Odessa, Kherson; N Kazakhstan.

145. *Dolichopus plumipes* (Scopoli, 1763) [*Musca*]
=*Musca plumipes* Scopoli, 1763: Ent. carniol.: 334
=*Dolichopus pennitarsis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 11 (Loew, 1864: Smithson. misc. Coll. 6(2) (publ.171): 60)
=*Dolichopus planitarsis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 88 // F for Fallén [Negrobov & Stackelberg, 1969: Opred. Nasek. eur. Ch. SSSR 5(1): 681, 686]
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Greece, Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar, Rostov; Turkey; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Kherson, Odessa, Carpathia; Palaearctic and Nearctic Regions; Mexico; Oriental China.

146. *Dolichopus plumitarsis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 10
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Transpalearctic species; Alaska, Ontario.

147. *Dolichopus popularis* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 70
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Romania; Ukraine: Kharkiv; S Russia: Krasnodar, Karachai-Cherkessia; all Europe; E Russia: Altai, Irkutsk Region.

148. *Dolichopus rupestris* Haliday, 1833: Ent. Mag. (London) 1: 164
=*Dolichopus festinans* Zetterstedt, 1838 [F 1843]: Ins. lappon. 1838: 708
=*Dolichopus fuscimanus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 510
Distribution. Ukraine: Cherkasy; N & C Europe, China; E Russia: Altai, Buryatia, Khabarovsk Terr., Kamchatka, Kuril Is., Bering Is; Alaska, Yukon.

149. *Dolichopus sabinus* Haliday, 1838: Ann. nat. Hist. 2(8): 184
=*Dolichopus pictus* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 31
Distribution. Abkhazia; Bulgaria, Greece incl. Crete; Israel, Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria; Turkey; Ukraine: Odessa, Kherson; Europe; Tanzania.

150. *Dolichopus salictorum* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 267
Distribution. Bulgaria, Romania; Czech and Slovak Republcs, Hungary, Italy, Poland.

151. *Dolichopus segregatus* Parent, 1929: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 5: 1
Distribution. ?Europe (type locality not given ["Region palearctique"]).

152. *Dolichopus siculus* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 11 (as a var. of *Dolichopus excisus* Loew, 1859) // as subsp. of *Dolichopus excisus* Loew, 1859 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 102), but see Pârvu, 1996: Trav. Mus. Hist. nat. Grigore Antipa 36: 280, stat. nov.
Distribution. Bulgaria, Israel; France, Italy.

153. *Dolichopus signatus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 92
=*Dolichopus argentifer* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 9 (Förster, 1865: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 15 (Abh.): 258)
Distribution. Romania; Ukraine: Lviv; Europe; Afghanistan, N Kazakhstan; E Russia: Kamchatka.

154. *Dolichopus signifer* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831, 1838]: Zool. J. (London) 5: 362

=*Dolichopus pictipennis* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 222 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 12)
=*Dolichopus punctum* Haliday, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 167 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 12)
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Georgia; Greece incl. North Aegean; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea, Odessa; Europe; Afghanistan, Azores, Morocco, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

155. *Dolichopus simplex* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 85
=*Dolichopus thalassinus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 363
=*Dolichopus vicinus* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 464
=*Dolichopus modestus* Wahlberg, 1850: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 224
Distribution. Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar, Rostov; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Odessa; all Europe, Kazakhstan; E Russia: Orenburg Region, Yakutia.

156. *Dolichopus socer* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 257
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; S Kazakhstan; Mongolia; E Russia: Amur, Magadan & Kamchatka Regions, Buryatia, Khakassia, Krasnoyarsk & Khabarovsk Terr., N Ural, Yakutia.

157. *Dolichopus strigipes* Verrall, 1875: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 143
=*Dolichopus aratriformis* Becker, 1890 [F 1889]: Berlin. ent. Z. 33(2) [1889]: 340 (Verrall, 1904: Ent. monthly Mag. 15: 227; Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 128)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Greece: North Aegean; Romania; Turkey; Ukraine: Odessa, Zaporizhzhya; W & S Europe.

158. *Dolichopus subpennatus* d'Assis Fonseca, 1976: Ent. monthly Mag. 111: 23
Distribution. Romania, “Russia”; Europe.

159. *Dolichopus syriacus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 159
Distribution. Israel (“Haifa, Syrien”).

160. *Dolichopus tanythrix* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 274
Distribution. Romania; Europe.

161. *Dolichopus thalhammeri* Knezy, 1929: Folia Soc. Ent. Hung. 2(1): 19
=*Dolichopus balius* Meuffels, 1982 [F 1981]: Bull. Rech. agron. Gembloux 16 (4) [1981]: 327, **syn. nov.**
Distribution. Bulgaria, Turkey; France, Hungary.
Remark. D. thalhammeri is an apparently overlooked species that has been included in none key or catalog until recently. Meuffels probably did not know the paper of Knezy, 1929. Moreover, *D. thalhammeri* itself is a possible synonym to *D. nimbatus* Parent, 1927, known by female from Greece.

162. *Dolichopus trivialis* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 363
=*Dolichopus intermedius* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 20
=*Dolichopus camptopus* Parent, 1913: Feuill. jeun. Nat. 43: 199
=*Dolichopus cilifemoratus* Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 207 (and also auctt. after Parent, misident., nec Macquart, 1827; nec Stannius, 1831; nec Staeger, 1842)
Distribution. Georgia; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea, Kyiv; C & N Europe.

163. *Dolichopus turanicus* Stackelberg, 1930 [F 1933]: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 13 (in key) (descr. ibid. 1933: 101) (nom. nov. for *Dolichopus turkestani* Stackelberg, 1927, nec Becker, 1917)
=*Dolichopus turkestani* Stackelberg, 1927: Ent. Obozr. 21(1-2): 57 (nec Becker, 1917)
Distribution. Georgia; Turkmenistan.

164. *Dolichopus ungulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [*Musca*] (Schrank, 1803: Fauna boica 3, Abth. 1: 123)
=*Musca ungulata* Linnaeus, 1758: Syst. Nat. (Ed.10) 1: 598
=*Dolichopus aeneus* (de Geer, 1776) [*Nemotelus*, as "Nemotele"] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 81)
=*Nemotelus aeneus* Degeer, 1776 [F 1782]: Mem. Hist. Ins. 6: 194 [as 'Nemotele'] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 81; Loew, 1876: Z. Naturw. 48 (= n.F. 14): 9)
=*Dolichopus bifurcatus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 65 // syn. of *Hygroceleuthus diadema* (Haliday, 1831) (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 294), but Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 208
=*Dolichopus subungulatus* Stackelberg, 1930 [F 1933]: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 26 (in key) (descr. ibid. 1933: 99)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Odessa, Carpathia; Palaearctic and Nearctic Regions.

165. *Dolichopus urbanus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 92
Distribution. S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Europe; E Russia: S Ural, Buryatia.

166. *Dolichopus vitripennis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 78
=*Dolichopus tibiellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 526 (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1); Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 259, 260-261)
=*Dolichopus brachycerus* Zetterstedt, 1843 [F 1842]: Dipt. Scand. 2: 526 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
=*Dolichopus braueri* Nowicki, 1867: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 17 (Abh.): 351 (Kowarz, 1868: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 18: 215)
Distribution. Romania; Europe, N Kazakhstan.

167. *Dolichopus wahlbergi* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 546
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar, Stavropol’; Europe.

Ethiromyia Brooks & Wheeler, 2005

168. *Ethiromyia chalybea* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Brooks & Wheeler, 2005: Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 107(3): 493)
=*Dolichopus chalybeus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 72
=*Hercostomus chalybeus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Gymnopternus chalybeus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 21)
=*Hercostomus cinereomaculatus* (von Roser, 1840) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus cinereomaculatus* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [n.S. 17] (1): 56 (Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 48)
Distribution. Romania; Ukraine: Kherson, Poltava; all Europe.

Gymnopternus Loew, 1857

169. *Gymnopternus aerosus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 21)
=*Dolichopus aerosus* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. (Dipt. Svec. 2): 15
=*Hercostomus aerosus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Becker, 1909: Wien. ent. Ztg. 28(9/10): 324 [*aërosus*]) (in subg. *Gymnopternus*)
=*Hercostomus dahlbomi* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus aerosus* Fallén, 1823, var.] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 193) // F: as a var. of *Hercostomus* "*microcerus* Wied." (Vanschuytbroeck, 1951: Explor. Parc nat. Albert 74: 63)

=*Dolichopus dahlbomi* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 573 (as a var. of *Dolichopus aerosus* Fallen, 1823) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 21)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Chernovtsy, Kherson, Odessa, Uzhhorod; Transpalearctic species; Taiwan.

170. *Gymnopternus angustifrons* (Staeger, 1842) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 21)
=*Dolichopus angustifrons* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 44
=*Hercostomus angustifrons* (Staeger, 1842) [*Dolichopus*] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 184) (in subg. *Gymnopternus*)
Distribution. Romania, S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Carpathiens; all Europe; E Russia: Ural; N Kazakhstan.

171. *Gymnopternus assimilis* (Staeger, 1842) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 21)
=*Dolichopus assimilis* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 41
=*Hercostomus assimilis* (Staeger, 1842) [*Dolichopus*] (in subg. *Gymnopternus*)
Distribution. Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson, Kyiv; "Caucasus"; Europe.

172. *Gymnopternus blankaartensis* (Pollet, 1991) [*Hercostomus*] (Pollet, 2004 (2003): Studia dipterologica 10 (2): 546)
=*Hercostomus blankaartensis* Pollet 1991: Syst. Entomology [1990] 15: 374 (in subg. *Gymnopternus*)
Distribution. Ukraine: Crimea; Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland.

173. *Gymnopternus brevicornis* (Staeger, 1842) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 20)
=*Dolichopus brevicornis* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 42
=*Hercostomus brevicornis* (Staeger, 1842) [*Dolichopus*] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 187) (in subg. *Gymnopternus*)
=*Dolichopus obscuripennis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 575 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 21 [*Gymnopternus*])
=*Hercostomus obscuripennis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 187)
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine: Carpathiens, Odessa; Europe, E Russia: Ural, Altai, Primorskii Terr.

174. *Gymnopternus celer* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 21)
=*Dolichopus celer* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 84
=*Hercostomus celer* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 185) (in subg. *Gymnopternus*)
=*Hercostomus sarus* (Haliday, 1832) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus sarus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) 5: 360
Distribution. Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Chernovtsy, Kyiv, Lviv, Poltava, Uzhhorod; all Europe, N Kazakhstan, E Russia: Ural, Altai, Buryatia.

175. *Gymnopternus metallicus* (Stannius, 1831) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 21)
=*Dolichopus metallicus* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 262
=*Hercostomus metallicus* (Stannius, 1831) [*Dolichopus*] (in subg. *Gymnopternus*)
=*Hercostomus rhaphioides* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Chrysotus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 82)
=*Chrysotus rhaphioides* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 705 // synonym of *Hercostomus aerosus* (Fallen, 1823) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 82 [as *rhaphidiodes*]),

but see Grichanov, 2006: Int. J. Dipterol. Res. 17(3): 180 [in subg. *Gymnopternus*]
Distribution. Abkhazia; Greece incl. Crete; Moldova, Romania; S Russia: Alania, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; all Europe, Iran, N Kazakhstan, E Russia: Altai.

Hercostomus Loew, 1857

176. *Hercostomus apollo* (Loew, 1869) [*Gymnopternus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 309)
=*Gymnopternus apollo* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 279
Distribution. Armenia, Greece, Iraq, Turkey, Ukraine: Crimea; Tunisia.

177. *Hercostomus armeniorum* Stackelberg, 1933 [F 1934]: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 119 (in key) [description: 1934: 130 (*armenorum*)]
Distribution. Armenia; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar.

178. *Hercostomus blepharopus* Loew, 1871 [F 1870]: Izv. imp. Obshch. Lyub. Estest. Antrop. Etnogr. Moskau 9(1): 57
Distribution. Abkhazia; Romania; S Russia: ?Krasnodar; ?Germany, Russia: Tatarstan; Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

179. *Hercostomus caucasicus* Stackelberg, 1933 [F 1934]: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 123 (in key) (descr.: 1934: 133)
Distribution. Abkhazia, Armenia, Georgia; S Russia: Adygea, Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar, Stavropol'; Turkey; Kyrgyzstan.

180. *Hercostomus caudatus* (Loew, 1859) [*Gymnopternus*] (Bezzi,1898: Bull. Soc. ent. ital. 30: 46)
=*Gymnopternus caudatus* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 7
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Austria, Czechia and Slovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland.
Remark. Grichanov & Negrobov (1979) noted that the records from Adygea belong to a new species.

181. *Hercostomus chetifer* (Walker, 1849) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops chetifera* Walker, 1849: List Dipt. brit. Mus. 3: 653 (-ra; F -r) // emend. *cretifer* Walker, 1856: xii; rest. Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 212
=*Hercostomus alutifer* (Haliday, 1851) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus alutifer* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1, Dipt. 1: 179
=*Hercostomus cretifer* (Walker, 1856) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857:9)
=*Porphyrops cretifera* Walker, 1856: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 3(4): xii [F 1851] [emendation of *chetifer*]
Distribution. Greece incl. Crete; Georgia; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Carpathiens, Crimea, Uzhhorod; Europe, Algeria; Nearctic and Oriental Regions.

182. *Hercostomus conformis* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus conformis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 16 // syn. of *Hercostomus chalybeus* (Wiedemann, 1817) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 84), but see Brooks & Wheeler, 2005: Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 107(3): 493
=*Hercostomus chaerophylli* Verrall, 1904: [?]Ent. monthly Mag. 15: 244; Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 211; et alii auctores (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) [Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 161]
Distribution. Caucasus: "Ossetia"; Europe.

183. *Hercostomus convergens* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus convergens* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 17

Distribution. Azerbaijan; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Odessa; C & S Europe.

184. *Hercostomus costatus* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus costatus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 19
Distribution. Turkey.

185. *Hercostomus cyprius* Parent, 1937: Bull. Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. 77: 125
Distribution. Cyprus.

186. *Hercostomus dacicus* Pârvu, 1991: Trav. Mus. Hist. nat. Gr. Antipa 31: 127
Distribution. Romania.

187. *Hercostomus exarticulatus* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus exarticulatus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 18
=*Hercostomus papillifer* Mik, 1880: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 30 (Abh.): 353 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 85)
Distribution. Armenia, Georgia, Romania, S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Europe, Algeria, Canary Is., Morocco, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan.

188. *Hercostomus flavipes* (von Röder, 1884) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus flavipes* von Röder, 1884: Wien. ent. Ztg. 3: 42 [as *Gymnopternus* (*Hercostomus*) *flavipes*]
Distribution. ?Romania; France, Italy.

189. *Hercostomus fugax* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus fugax* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 20
Distribution. Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Europe; Kazakhstan, Tajikistan; E Russia: N Ural, Buryatia, Irkutsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr.

190. *Hercostomus fulvicaudis* (Haliday,1851) [*Sybistroma*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 9)
=*Sybistroma fulvicaudis* Haliday, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 154 [F Walker, 1851]
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa, Uzhhorod; Europe, Central Asia, China.

191. *Hercostomus fuscipennis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus fuscipennis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 96
=*Gymnopternus laevifrons* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 15 (unnecessary nom. nov. for *Dolichopus fuscipennis* Meigen, 1824, nec Wiedemann, 1824)
=*Hercostomus laevifrons* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 86)
=*Gymnopternus pulchriceps* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 16
=*Hercostomus pulchriceps* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 86)
=*Hercostomus formosus* [Loew in coll.] Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102; 218 (Becker, 1917: l.c.: 219)
Distribution. Romania, S Russia: Krasnodar, Rostov, Stavropol'; Ukraine: Crimea, Dnepropetrivsk; S Europe, N Kazakhstan, E Russia: Khabarovsk Terr.

192. *Hercostomus gavarniae* Parent, 1927 [F 1928]: Ann. Soc. ent. France 96: 223, 225 (in key) (descr.: 1928: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles, Ser.B, 48 (C.r.): 86)
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine: Crimea; France.

193. *Hercostomus germanus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus germanus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 71
=*Hercostomus chaerophylli* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*] (Mik, 1880: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 30 (Abh.): 593) (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 53, 57; Chandler, 1998:

Checklists of Insects of the British Isles (N.Ser.), P. 1: Diptera: 91)
=*Dolichopus chaerophylli* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 95
Distribution. Armenia; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Kyiv, Ternopil, Uzhhorod; Europe; E Russia: Ural, Buryatia; Morocco.

194. *Hercostomus gracilis* (Stannius,1831) [*Dolichopus*] (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 171)
=*Dolichopus gracilis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 255 // syn. of *Hercostomus bicolor* (Macquart, 1827) (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 171); but Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser.4, vol.1]: 264
=*Hercostomus bicolor* Schiner & alii auctt. (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser.4, vol.1]: 264) (misident., nec Macquart, 1827) (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 171; Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser.4, vol.1]: 264)
=*Hercostomus bohemani* (Wahlberg, 1851) [*Dolichopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 311)
=*Dolichopus bohemani* Wahlberg, 1851: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 8: 302
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Greece; Turkey; Ukraine: Carpathiens; Europe, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan.

195. *Hercostomus griseifrons* Becker, 1910: Dtsch. ent. Z. 1910 (6): 649
Distribution. Bulgaria; Ukraine: Chernovtsy; France, Germany, Italy.

196. *Hercostomus leptocercus* Stackelberg, 1949: Trudy zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR 8: 682
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Iran, Tajikistan.

197. *Hercostomus libanicola* Parent, 1933: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles, ser. B, 53: 77
Distribution. Lebanon.

198. *Hercostomus longiventris* (Loew, 1857) [*Sybistroma*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 9)
=*Sybistroma longiventris* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 7
=*Hercostomus forcipatus* A.Müller, 1923 [F 1924]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 73: 86 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 87)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Greece; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; Turkey; Europe, Morocco, Tajikistan.

199. *Hercostomus luteus* Parent, 1927: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 4: 74
Distribution. ?Europe (type locality not given).

200. *Hercostomus nanus* (Macquart, 1827) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus nanus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 66
=*Hercostomus minimus* (Zetterstedt, 1849) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus minimus* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3088 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 226)
=*Hercostomus angustus* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*] (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 204)
=*Gymnopternus angustus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 17 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 204-205)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Moldova; Romania; Turkey; Ukraine: Chernovtsy; Europe.

201. *Hercostomus nigrilamellatus* (Macquart,1827)[*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus nigrilamellatus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 60
=*Hercostomus nigrimaculatus* (Curtis, 1829) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus nigrimaculatus* Curtis, 1829: Guide brit. Insects (Ed.1): (1258?)

=*Hercostomus atrovirens* (Loew, 1859) [*Gymnopternus*] (Strobl, 1893: Mitt. naturw. Ver. Steierm. 29 [1892]: 137)
=*Gymnopternus atrovirens* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 6 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 227 [as atro-virens]; Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 209)
Distribution. Moldova; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe, E Russia: ?Buryatia.

202. *Hercostomus nigriplantis* (Stannius, 1831) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus nigriplantis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 250
=*Hercostomus subsimplicipes* Verrall, 1912: Ent. monthly Mag. 48 (= ser.2, vol.23): 56 (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser.4, vol.1]: 265)
Distribution. Armenia; Georgia; Moldova; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea, Ternopil, Poltava, Kyiv, Kharkiv; Europe, E Russia: Buryatia.

203. *Hercostomus parvilamellatus* (Macquart, 1827) [*Dolichopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. palärkt. Dipt. 2: 312)
=*Dolichopus parvilamellatus* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 66
Distribution. "Russia"; Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain.
Remark. Parent (1938) included "Russia" into the species area. If this is not a mistake, then the material should originate from the South of the European part of the USSR.

204. *Hercostomus phoebus* Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. ent. France 96: 230
Distribution. Armenia, Turkey.

205. *Hercostomus plagiatus* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus plagiatus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 16
=*Hercostomus gallicanus* Becker, 1910: Dtsch. ent. Z. 1910 (6): 649 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 231-232; Pollet, 1993: Zool. Scripta 22(1): 102, 104)
Distribution. Romania; Europe, Algeria, Tunsia.

206. *Hercostomus rusticus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus rusticus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 77 // syn. of *Dolichopus clavipes* Haliday, 1831 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 297); rest. Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 132, 236 (*Hercostomus*)
=*Hercostomus relictus* (Meigen 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus relictus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 77 (Becker, 1909: Wien. ent. Ztg. 28(9/10): 324)
=*Hercostomus pilicornis* (Stannius, 1831) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus pilicornis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 257
=*Hercostomus obscuripes* (Meigen, 1838) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus obscuripes* Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 163 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 18 (?); Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 132, 236)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Armenia; Georgia; Greece; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea, Poltava; Europe, N Kazakhstan; Mongolia; E Russia: Krasnoyarsk Terr., Omsk & Amur Regions, Buryatia, Yakutia.

207. *Hercostomus sahlbergi* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus sahlbergi* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 711
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; all Europe; E Russia: S Ural.

208. *Hercostomus separatus* d'Assis Fonseca, 1976: Ent. monthly Mag. 111: 27
Distribution. Romania; "Yugoslavia".

209. *Hercostomus shelkovnikovi* Stackelberg, 1926: Ent. Obozr. 20(1-2): 66
Distribution. Armenia.

210. *Hercostomus stroblianus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 237
Distribution. Georgia; Romania; Hungary, S Russia: Krasnodar.

211. *Hercostomus tanjusilus* Negrobov & Zurikov, 1988, in: Negrobov, Zurikov & Dzhavelidze: Sb.: Voprosy zashchity gornykh lesov. Tbilisi 7: 219
Distribution. Georgia.

212. *Hercostomus transsylvanicus* Pârvu, 1987: Trav. Mus. Hist. nat. Grigore Antipa 29: 174
Distribution. Romania.

213. *Hercostomus varicoloris* Becker, 1917: Nova Acta Acad. Caesar. Leop. Carol., 102(2): 238
Distribution. Abkhazia; Armenia; Georgia; S Russia: Adygea, Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Stavropol', Krasnodar; Turkey.

214. *Hercostomus vivax* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus vivax* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 19
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Uzhhorod; Europe, E Russia: Ural, Altai, Yakutia.

215. *Hercostomus vockerothi* d'Assis Fonseca, 1976: Ent. monthly Mag. 111: 26 (nom. nov. for *Hercostomus sahlbergi* auctt. p.p., nec Zetterstedt, 1838) (nec *Gymnopternus vockerothi* Robinson, 1964).
Distribution. Romania; Austria, Czech and Slovak Republics, France, Netherlands.

Ortochile Latreille, 1809

216. *Ortochile nigrocoerulea* Latreille, 1809 [F 1899]: Gen. Crust. Ins. 4: 289
=*Ortochile nigrocoerulescens* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 4 [*Orthochile*]
=*Ortochile coerulea* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 570 [*Orthochile*]
=*Ortochile walkeri* Rondani, 1859: Linnaea ent. 13: 317 [*Orthochile*]
=*Ortochile unicolor* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 344 [*Orthochile*] (Yang, Zhu, Wang & Zhang, 2006: World catalog of Dolichopodidae: 182)
=*Dolichopus posticus* Brulle, 1832: Exped. sci. Moree 3(1): 302 [nomen oblitum?; 'a questionable senior synonym of *Ortochile unicolor* Loew, 1850' (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 95)]
=*Ortochile postica* (Brulle, 1832) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Ortochile italica* Rondani, 1859: Linnaea ent. 13: 316 [*Orthochile*]
Distribution. Bulgaria; Greece incl. North Aegean; Israel, Turkey; Algeria, Austria, Croatia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, ?Macedonia, Poland, Spain incl. Balearic Is.; Sweden, Tunisia, "Yugoslavia".

Poecilobothrus Mik, 1878

217. *Poecilobothrus basilicus* (Loew, 1869) [*Gymnopternus*] (Mik, 1883 B: 105)
=*Gymnopternus basilicus* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 277
=*Hercostomus basilicus* (Loew, 1869) [*Gymnopternus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 93 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
Distribution. Israel; Italy.

218. *Poecilobothrus bigoti* Mik, 1883: Wien. ent. Ztg. 2: 88 (Brooks, 2005: Zootaxa 857: 103)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; France, Spain.

219. *Poecilobothrus chrysozygos* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Brooks, 2005: Zootaxa 857: 103)
=*Dolichopus chrysozygos* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 71
=*Hercostomus chrysozygos* (Wiedemann, 1817) (Mik, 1880: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 30 (Abh.): 593)
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Moldova, Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Kharkiv, Kherson, Odessa; Europe, E Russia: Ural, Khabarovsk Terr.; NE Kasakhstan (Borovoe).

220. *Poecilobothrus comitialis* (Kowarz, 1867) [*Gymnopternus*] (Mik, 1883: Wien. ent. Ztg. 2: 105)
=*Gymnopternus comitialis* Kowarz, 1867: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 17 (Abh.): 320
=*Hercostomus comitialis* (Kowarz, 1867) [*Gymnopternus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. Dipt. palaearct. Reg. 7: 93 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Moldova; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Chernovtsy, Kherson, Uzhhorod; Europe, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan.

221. *Poecilobothrus ducalis* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus ducalis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 15
=*Hercostomus ducalis* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 93 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
=*Poecilobothrus comitialis* Verrall, 1912: Ent. monthly Mag. 48 [= (2)23]: 27 (misident., nec Kowarz, 1867)
=*Poecilobothrus infuscatus* Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 239 (misident., nec Stannius, 1831) (Chandler, 1998: Checklists of Insects of the British Isles (N.Ser.), P. 1: Diptera: 90)
=*Gymnopternus ministerialis* Kowarz, 1868: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 18: 215 (Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 278)
=*Hercostomus ministerialis* (Kowarz, 1868) [*Gymnopternus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 93 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Kherson; Europe, Algeria.

222. *Poecilobothrus nobilitatus* (Linnaeus, 1767) [*Musca*]
=*Musca nobilitata* Linnaeus, 1767: Syst. Nat. (Ed.12) 1(2): 995
=*Hercostomus nobilitatus* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 94 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
=*Poecilobothrus joco* (Harris, 1776) [*Musca*]
=*Musca joco* Harris, 1780 [1776?]: Expos. engl. Ins.: 157
=*Hercostomus joco* (Harris, 1780) [*Musca*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 94 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*]
=*Poecilobothrus ludicrus* (Harris, 1776) [*Musca*]
=*Musca ludicra* Harris, 1776 [1780?]: Expos. engl. Ins.: 157
=*Hercostomus ludicrus* (Harris, 1776) [*Musca*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 94 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
=*Poecilobothrus plumicornis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus plumicornis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 83
=*Hercostomus plumicornis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 94 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe.

223. *Poecilobothrus principalis* (Loew, 1861) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus principalis* Loew, 1861: Wien. ent. Mschr. 5(5): 166
=*Hercostomus principalis* (Loew, 1861) [*Gymnopternus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 93 (as syn. of *Hercostomus* (*Poecilobothrus*) *fumipennis* (Stannius, 1831) [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
=*Gymnopternus civilis* Kowarz, 1868: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 18: 217 (Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 278, 282)
=*Poecilobothrus civilis* (Kowarz, 1868) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Poecilobothrus fumipennis* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 245; Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 238 (nec Stannius, 1831) [Chandler, 1998: Checklists of Insects of the British Isles (N.Ser.), P. 1: Diptera: 90]
Distribution. Bulgaria; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Kharkiv, Kherson, Odessa; Europe.

224. *Poecilobothrus regalis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus regalis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 75
=*Hercostomus regalis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. Palaearct. Dipt. 7: 94 [in subg. *Poecilobothrus*])
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Greece incl. North Aegean Is.; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov, Stavropol'; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson, Odessa; C & S Europe, Iran, Uzbekistan.

Sybistroma Meigen, 1824

225. *Sybistroma binodicornis* Stackelberg, 1941: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4 (5): 193
Distribution. S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria; Russia: Saratov & Lipetsk Regions.

226. *Sybistroma clara* (Negrobov & Onishchenko, 1991) [*Hypophyllus*] (Yang, Zhu, Wang & Zhang, 2006: World catalog of Dolichopodidae: 203 [*clarus*])
=*Hypophyllus clarus* Negrobov & Onishchenko, 1991: Zool. Zhurnal 11: 148 [*Hypophillus*]
Distribution. Georgia.

227. *Sybistroma crinipes* Staeger, 1842: Naturhist. Tidsskr. 4: 6
=*Sybistroma pectinifera* (Zeller, 1842) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus pectinifer* Zeller, 1842: Isis (Oken) 1842: 834 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 6 [*Sybistroma*])
=*Sybistroma crinicauda* (Zetterstedt, 1849) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 6)
=*Dolichopus crinicauda* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3087 (Ringdahl, 1949: Opusc. ent. 14: 55 [*Hypophyllus*])
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Alania; Ukraine: Uzhgorod; Europe.

228. *Sybistroma discipes* (Germar, 1821) [*Dolichopus*] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 71)
=*Dolichopus discipes* Germar [F Ahrens], 1821 [F 1817]: Fauna Ins. Eur. 4: 24
=*Sybistroma patellata* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus patellatus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 10 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 6 [*Sybistroma*])
=*Sybistroma ventralis* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus ventralis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 21 (cf. Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 6)
=*Sybistroma patellipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 72 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 6 [*Sybistroma*])
Distribution. Greece, Romania; S Russia: Alania; Europe, Iran.

229. *Sybistroma dufouri* Macquart, 1838: Ann. Soc. ent. France 7: 427
=*Sybistroma spathulata* (Loew, 1861) [*Haltericerus*]
=*Haltericerus spathulatus* Loew, 1861: Wien. ent. Mschr. 5(10): 313
Distribution. Greece; Balearic Is., France, Italy, Macedonia, Spain, "Yugoslavia", Morocco, Algeria.

230. *Sybistroma golanica* (Grichanov, 2000) [*Ludovicius*] (Brooks, 2005: Zootaxa 857: 113 [*golanicus*])
=*Ludovicius golanicus* Grichanov, 2000: Russian Entomol. J. 9(3): 273
Distribution. Israel.

231. *Sybistroma impar* (Rondani, 1843) [*Ludovicius*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 7)
=*Ludovicius impar* Rondani, 1843: N. Ann. Sci. nat. Bologna 10: 43
Distribution. Bulgaria, Greece, Israel, Romania, Turkey; Hungary, Italy.

232. *Sybistroma inornata* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*] (Brooks, 2005: Zootaxa 857: 113 [*inornatus*])
=*Gymnopternus inornatus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 20
=*Hercostomus inornatus* (Loew, 1857) [*Gymnopternus*]
=*Gymnopternus dysopes* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 152 (Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 278 [*Gymnopternus*])
=*Hercostomus dysopes* (Gerstäcker, 1864) [*Gymnopternus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 86 [*Hercostomus*])
=*Systenus obscurior* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 258 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 87 [*Hercostomus*])
=*Hercostomus obscurior* (Becker, 1918) [*Systenus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 87)
Distribution. Romania; "S Russia"; Europe except North.

233. *Sybistroma israelensis* (Grichanov, 2000) [*Ludovicius*] (Brooks, 2005: Zootaxa 857: 113)
=*Ludovicius israelensis* Grichanov, 2000: Russian Entomol. J. 9(3): 270
Distribution. Israel.

234. *Sybistroma lenkoranica* Negrobov, 1979: Ent. Obozr. 58(3): 653
Distribution. Azerbaijan.

235. *Sybistroma lorifera* (Mik, 1878) [*Hercostomus*] (Brooks, 2005: Zootaxa 857: 113 [*lorifer*])
=*Hercostomus lorifer* Mik, 1878: Jber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 11
Distribution. Greece; France, Italy, "Yugoslavia".

236. *Sybistroma maerens* Loew, 1873: Berlin. ent. Z. 17: 44
Distribution. Romania; Hungary.

237. *Sybistroma nodicornis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 72
=*Nodicornis nodicornis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Sybistroma*] (Rondani, 1843: N. Ann. Sci. nat. Bologna 10: 46)
=*Sybistroma wiedemanni* (Rondani, 1843) [*Nodicornis*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. palaearkt. Dipt. 2: 292 [as *Wiedmani*])
=*Nodicornis wiedemanni* Rondani, 1843: N. Ann. Sci. nat. Bologna 10: 46
Distribution. Bulgaria, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, ?Israel, Romania, "south of the European part of the USSR"; W & S Europe.

238. *Sybistroma obscurella* (Fallén,1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus obscurellus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 13
=*Sybistroma xanthogastra* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus xanthogaster* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 99 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 208 [*Hypophyllus*])
=*Sybistroma appendiculata* (Macquart, 1827) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera appendiculata* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 45 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Abkhazia; Georgia; Greece; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe.

239. *Sybistroma setosa* Schiner, 1862: Fauna austr. 1: 224
Distribution. Romania; Austria, Hungary, Slovakia.

240. *Sybistroma sinaiensis* (Grichanov, 2000) [*Ludovicius*] (Brooks, 2005: Zootaxa 857: 114)
=*Ludovicius sinaiensis* Grichanov, 2000: Russian Entomol. J. 9(3): 272
Distribution. Egypt: Sinai.

241. *Sybistroma sphenoptera* (Loew, 1859) [*Hypophyllus*]
=*Hypophyllus sphenopterus* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 2
Distribution. Romania; Central Europe.

242. *Sybistroma transcaucasica* (Stackelberg, 1941) [*Ludovicius*] (Brooks, 2005: Zootaxa 857: 114 [*transcaucasicus*])
=*Ludovicius transcaucasicus* Stackelberg, 1941: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4 (5): 200
Distribution. Abkhazia; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar.

Tachytrechus Haliday, 1851

243. *Tachytrechus beckeri* Lichtwardt, 1917 [F 1916]: Arch. Naturgesch. (A)82(4): 155
=*Tachytrechus gussakovskii* Stackelberg, in: Lindner, 1941: Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 219, **syn. nov.**
Distribution. Turkey; Tajikistan, China, France, Italy.

244. *Tachytrechus eucerus* Loew, 1869: Ber. naturh. Ver. Augsburg 20: 51
Distribution. Romania; Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland.

245. *Tachytrechus genualis* Loew, 1857: Z. Naturw. 10: 102
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; Europe, Japan, Taiwan.

246. *Tachytrechus hamatus* Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 284
Distribution. Romania; Estonia, Finland; Russia: Leningrad, Moscow & Voronezh Regions.

247. *Tachytrechus insignis* (Stannius, 1831) [*Ammobates*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 14)
=*Ammobates insignis* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 270
Distribution. Bulgaria; Romania; Turkey; Ukraine: Kharkiv; Europe, Morocco.

248. *Tachytrechus kowarzi* Mik, 1864 [F 1865]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 14 (Abh.): 795
Distribution. Armenia, Turkey; Austria, Czech and Slovak Republics, Hungary, Italy.

249. *Tachytrechus notatus* (Stannius, 1831) [*Ammobates*] (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1: 173; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 14)
=*Ammobates notatus* Stannius, 1831: Isis (Oken) 1831: 269
=*Tachytrechus litoreus* (Haliday, 1833) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus litoreus* Haliday, 1833: Ent. Mag. (London) 1: 164
=*Tachytrechus beckeri* (Müller, 1923) [*Hercostomus*] (nec Lichtwardt, 1917) (Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. ent. France 96: 229)
=*Hercostomus beckeri* Müller, 1923 [F 1924]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 73: 85 (Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. ent. France 96: 229)
=*Tachytrechus obscuripes* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 154 [as a var. of *Tachytrechus notatus* (Stannius, 1831)] // subsp. of *Tachytrechus notatatus* (Stannius, 1831) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 78)

Distribution. Abkhazia; Armenia; Bulgaria; Greece incl. Crete; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; Syria; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe, Canary Is, Turkmenistan.

250. *Tachytrechus petraeus* Loew, 1871 [F 1870] Izv. Obš. Ljub. Estest. Antrop. Etnogr. (Moscow) 9(1): 58, and Loew, 1871: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 283
Distribution. Armenia; Uzbekistan.

251. *Tachytrechus planitarsis* Becker, 1907 [F 1908]: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 7: 106 [also 1908: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 4(1): 48]
Distribution. Egypt, Israel, Syria; Algeria, Canary Is., Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkmenistan.

252. *Tachytrechus ripicola* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 14
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Greece; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Syria; Turkey; Europe, Orenburg Region, N Kazakhstan.

253. *Tachytrechus tessellatus* (Macquart, 1842) [*Dolichopus*] (Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 212; cf. Becker,1923: Ent. Mitt. (Berlin-Dahlem) 12(1): 3)
=*Dolichopus tessellatus* Macquart, 1842: Mem. Soc. Sci. Agr. Arts Lille 1841(1): 185 [in separate: 125]
=*Tachytrechus indirectus* (Walker, 1849) [*Dolichopus*] (Parent, 1934: Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (10)13: 19)
=*Dolichopus indirectus* Walker, 1849: List Dipt. brit. Mus. 3: 665 (Grichanov, 1998: Int. J. dipterol. Research 9(2): 116)
=*Neurigona picticornis* Bigot, 1890: Ann. Soc. ent. France (6)10: 293
=*Tachytrechus picticornis* (Bigot, 1890) [*Neurigona*]
=*Tachytrechus salinarius* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 63
=*Tachytrechus seychellensis* Lamb, 1922: Trans. linn. Soc. Lond. (2) (Zool.) 18(1): 389 (Parent, 1934: Mem. Soc. Sci. nat. Cherbourg [1929-1933] 41: 304 [as syn. of *Tachytrechus salinarius* Becker, 1902]
=*Tachytrechus capensis* Curran, 1924: Ann. Transv. Mus., Pretoria 10: 223 (Grichanov, 1998: Int. J. dipterol. Research 9(2): 116)
=*Hercostomus ponderosus* Frey, 1958: Comment. biol. 18(4): 15 (Grichanov, 2004: Rev. Afrotrop. Dolichopodinae (Plant Prot. News Suppl., St.Petersburg): 14)
Distribution. Israel, Egypt; Socotra; Afrotropical and Oriental Regions; New Caledonia.

254. *Tachytrechus transitorius* Becker, 1917: Nova Acta Acad. Caesar. Leop. Carol., 102 (2): 262
Distribution. S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland.

HYDROPHORINAE Lioy, 1864

Aphrosylus Haliday, 1851

255. *Aphrosylus ferox* Haliday, 1851 [F 1857]: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 221
Distribution. "South of the European part of the USSR"; W Europe from Spain to Norway.

256. *Aphrosylus fuscipennis* Strobl, in: Czerny & Strobl, 1909: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 59: 193
Distribution. Bulgaria; Spain.

257. *Aphrosylus parcearmatus* Parent, 1925: Bull. Soc. r. Ent. Egypte 9: 180
Distribution. Egypt: Sinai; Israel; Turkey.

258. *Aphrosylus piscator* Lichtwardt, 1902: Termeszetr. Füz. 25: 198
Distribution. Bulgaria, ?Croatia ("Novi").

259. *Aphrosylus raptor* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 221
Distribution. "South of the European part of the USSR"; Canary Is., France, Great Britain, Ireland, Morocco, Portugal, Spain.

260. *Aphrosylus schumanni* Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 473
Distribution. Israel, Lebanon, ?Crete ("Kandia").

261. *Aphrosylus venator* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 55
Distribution. Bulgaria; Ukraine: Crimea; "Yugoslavia", Hungary, Italy, France, Madeira, Selvagens Is., Spain.

Epithalassius Mik, 1891

262. *Epithalassius caucasicus* Becker, 1918: Nova Acta Acad. Caesar. Leop. Carol., 103 (3): 267
Distribution. Bulgaria; "Black Sea coast of the Caucasus".

263. *Epithalassius stackelbergi* Beschovski, 1966: C. r. Acad. bulg. Sci. 19(11): 1079
Distribution. Bulgaria, Romania.

Hydrophorus Fallén, 1823

264. *Hydrophorus balticus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Medeterus*] (Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3050)
=*Medetera baltica* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 66 [*Medeterus*]
=*Hydrophorus chloropus* (von Roser, 1840) [*Medeterus*] (Kowarz, 1877: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 73)
=*Medetera chloropus* von Roser, Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [n.S. 17] (1): 56 [*Medeterus*] (Kowarz, 1877: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 73; Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 281, 284, 339; Denninger, 1950: 45)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Cyprus; Georgia; Greece, Israel; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Odessa, Crimea; Transpalearctic species.

265. *Hydrophorus bipunctatus* (Lehmann, 1822) [*Dolichopus*] (Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 700)
=*Dolichopus bipunctatus* Lehmann, 1822: Index Schol. Hamburg. Gymn. acad. 1822/ 1823: 41
=*Hydrophorus binotatus* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. [= Dipt. Svec. 2]: 3 (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 442; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 23)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; all Europe, Kyrgyzstan; E Russia: Buryatia.

266. *Hydrophorus callostomus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 25
Distribution. Armenia; S Russia: Adygea, Dagestan, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Carpathiens, Crimea; Europe, Middle Asia; E Russia: Siberia.

267. *Hydrophorus litoreus* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 3
=*Hydrophorus aquaticus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24)

=*Medetera aquatica* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 66 [Medeterus] (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 443; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24)
=*Hydrophorus chloropus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Medeterus*] (nec von Roser, 1840)
=*Medetera chloropus* Zetterstedt ("Zeller in litt."), 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 443 [*Medeterus*] (nec von Roser, 1840)
Distribution. "Palestine"; Romania; Ukraine; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe; E Russia: W & E Siberia, Kamchatka.

268. *Hydrophorus nilicola* Parent, 1927: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 1927: 66
Distribution. Egypt, Iraq.

269. *Hydrophorus pectinatus* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 41
Distribution. S Russia: Rostov; Finland, Mongolia, Poland, Russia: Karelia, Leningrad, Pskov & Tyumen Regions, Nenetsia; Sweden.

270. *Hydrophorus praecox* (Lehmann, 1822) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1: 186)
=*Dolichopus praecox* Lehmann, 1822: Index Schol. Hamburg. Gymn. acad. 1822/1823: 42
=*Hydrophorus inaequalipes* (Macquart, 1834) [*Medeterus*] (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 444) [Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 39-40 (as *inaequalipes* Loew)]
=*Medetera inaequalipes* Macquart, 1834: Nist. nat. Dipt. 1: 453 [*Medeterus*] (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1: 186; Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 39-40)
=*Hydrophorus schoenherri* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrochus*]
=*Hydrochus schoenherri* Zetterstedt (Boheman in litt.), 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 444
=*Hydrophorus cinereus* (Perris, 1847) [*Aphrozeta*] (nec Fabricius, 1805) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24)
=*Aphrozeta cinerea* Perris, 1857 [F 1847, 1850, 1851]: Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon (n.Ser.) 4: 130 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24 [as *Hydrophorus inaequalipes* (Macquart, 1834)]; Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 343; cf. Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 210)
=*Hydrophorus vagus* (Hutton, 1901) [*Liancalus*]
=*Liancalus vagus* Hutton, 1901: Trans. N.Z. Inst. 33 [1900]: 34
=*Hydrophorus breviventris* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 60 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 283)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Egypt; Georgia; Greece: Crete, North Aegean; Iraq; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Stavropol'; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson, Odessa; Palaearctic, Afrotropical, Oriental Regions, Australia, Oceania, New Zealand.

271. *Hydrophorus rufinasutus* Parent, 1925: Bull. Soc. r. Ent. Egypte 1925: 169
Distribution. Egypt; Czech Republic.

272. *Hydrophorus viridis* (Meigen, 1824) [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 23)
=*Hydrophorus semiglaucus* (Perris, 1850) [*Aphrozeta*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24)
=*Aphrozeta semiglauca* Perris, 1850 [F 1847, 1851]: Mem. Acad. Sci. Lyon 2 [1847]: 492 [in separate: 60] (-a; F -us) // as syn. of *Hydrophorus inaequalipes* (Macquart, 1834) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 24)
=*Hydrophorus praecox* Schiner, 1862: Fauna austr. 1: 230 (misident., nec Lehmann, 1822) (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 343)
=*Hydrophorus paulosetosus* Becker, 1907: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 7: 111
=*Hydrophorus beckeri* Oldenberg, 1920: Zool. Jb. Syst. 43: 233

Distribution. Bulgaria; Egypt; Moldova, "Palestine"; Romania; S Russia: Rostov; Ukraine: Odessa; Transpalearctic species; Oriental China.

Lagodechia Negrobov & Tsurikov, 1996

273. *Lagodechia spinulifera* (Negrobov & Zurikov, 1988) [*Diostracus*] (Negrobov & Zurikov, 1996: Zool. Zhurn. 75(4): 632)
=*Diostracus spinulifer* Negrobov & Zurikov, 1988, in: Negrobov, Zurikov & Dzhavelidze: Sb.: Voprosy zashchity gornykh lesov. Tbilisi 7: 215
Distribution. Georgia.

Liancalus Loew, 1857

274. *Liancalus virens* (Scopoli, 1763) [*Musca*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 22)
=*Musca virens* Scopoli, 1763: Ent. carniol.: 342
=*Liancalus regius* (Fabricius, 1805) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 22)
=*Dolichopus regius* Fabricius, 1805: Syst. Antl.: 267 (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 60)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Georgia; Greece incl. Crete; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe, Algeria, Madeira, Morocco, Tunisia, S Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan.

Machaerium Haliday, 1832

275. *Machaerium maritimae* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 352
=*Machaerium micans* (Loew, 1850) [Rhaphium]
=*Rhaphium micans* [Dufour in litt.] Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 110 (nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. "Russia"; Atlantic Europe; N Africa.

Orthoceratium Schrank, 1803

276. *Orthoceratium lacustre* (Scopoli, 1763 [F 1863]) [*Musca*] (Schrank, 1803: Fauna boica 3(1): 152)
=*Musca lacustris* Scopoli, 1763: Ent. carniol.: 343
=*Orthoceratium virens* (Panzer, 1798) [*Musca*]
=*Musca virens* Panzer, 1798: Faun. ins. germ.: 16 (nec Scopoli, 1763)
=*Orthoceratium formosum* (Haliday, 1832) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera formosus* Haliday, 1832: Zool. J. (Lond.) [1830-1831] 5: 357 [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 22)
=*Orthoceratium viridipes* (Macquart, 1834) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera viridipes* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 452 [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 22)
Distribution. Azerbaijan, Bulgaria; Cyprus; Greece incl. North Aegean; ?Israel; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe (except North), Algeria, Tunisia, Madeira; Tanzania.

Paralleloneurum Becker, 1902

277. *Paralleloneurum cilifemoratum* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 52
Distribution. Egypt; India, Pakistan, Taiwan.

Peodes Loew, 1857

278. *Peodes forcipatus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 29
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe, Ural.

Scellus Loew, 1857

279. *Scellus notatus* (Fabricius,1781) [*Musca*]
=*Musca notata* Fabricius, 1781: Spec. Ins. 2: 448
=*Scellus armiger* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus armiger* Fallen, 1823: Monogr. Dolichop. Svec. (= Dipt. Svec. 2): 4 (Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 701 [*Hydrophorus*])
Distribution. Bulgaria; Greece: Crete, North Aegean; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe, NW Siberia.

280. *Scellus paramonovi* Stackelberg, 1926: Ent. Obozr. 20(1-2): 68
Distribution. Armenia.

281. *Scellus spinimanus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 22)
=*Hydrophorus spinimanus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 445
=*Scellus notatus* (Zetterstedt, 1838, p.p.) [*Hydrophorus*] (misident., nec Fabricius, 1781)
=*Hydrophorus notatus* Zetterstedt, 1838 [F 1843]: Ins. lappon.: 701 (p.p.) (nec Fabricius, 1781)
Distribution. Ukraine: Crimea; N & C Europe, N Ural, NE Siberia, Mongolia; Alaska, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Northwest Terr., Yukon.

282. *Scellus tshernovskii* Stackelberg, 1951: Ent. Obozr. 31(3-4): 606
Distribution. Armenia.

Sphyrotarsus Mik, 1874

283. *Sphyrotarsus caucasicus* Negrobov, 1965: Ent. Obozr. 44(2): 440
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar.

Thinophilus Wahlberg, 1844

284. *Thinophilus achilleus* Mik, 1900: Wien. ent. Ztg. 19: 79
Distribution. Egypt; Tunisia, Italy, Spain.

285. *Thinophilus albidus* (Macquart, 1850) [*Hydrophorus*] (Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berl. 2(2): 51) (female unrecognized) (*Thinophilus* ?*achilleus* Mik, 1900) (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 281, 338; Grichanov, 1997: Int. J. dipterol. Res. 8(3): 136)
=*Hydrophorus albidus* Macquart, 1850 [F 1849, 1851]: Mem. Soc. Sci. Agr. Arts Lille (1849)1850 (= Dipt. exot. Suppl. 4): 427
=*Medetera albida* (Macquart, 1850) [*Hydrophorus*] (Loew, 1860: Abh. naturw. Ver. Sachs. Thür. Halle 2: 272)
Distribution. Egypt. Not included in the present keys.

286. *Thinophilus argyropalpis* Becker, 1907 [F 1910]: in Becker, Stein & Villeneuve, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien 71(2): 139
Distribution. Egypt; Iraq; Ukraine: Odessa; Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia: Volgograd Region, S Arabia, Uzbekistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan.

287. *Thinophilus atritarsis* Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 53 (female)
Distribution. S Egypt.

288. *Thinophilus brevicilius* Negrobov, 1971: Ent. Obozr. 50(4): 901
Distribution. Iraq; Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan.

Remark. Olejnicek (1995) has recorded the species in Iraq with a question mark. Not included in the present keys.

289. *Thinophilus flavipalpis* (Zetterstedt,1843) [*Rhaphium*] (Wahlberg, 1844: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 1: 37)
=*Thinophilus neptunus* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 78 (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 319-320)
Distribution. Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; Egypt; Greece: Crete, North Aegean; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar, Rostov; Syria; Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson, Odessa; Europe, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, N China; Oriental China.

290. *Thinophilus indigenus* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 48
Distribution. Egypt, Israel, Turkey; Algeria, Iran, Mongolia; Afrotropical and Oriental Regions.

291. *Thinophilus maculatus* Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 50
Distribution. S Egypt.

292. *Thinophilus mirandus* Becker, 1907 [F 1917]: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 7: 112
Distribution. Iraq; Algeria, Morocco; Tanzania; ?Spain.

293. *Thinophilus modestus* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 50
Distribution. Egypt; Austria.

294. *Thinophilus promotus* Becker, 1910: Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien 71(2): 138
Distribution. S Egypt; Djibouti, Yemen, S Arabia.

295. *Thinophilus quadrimaculatus* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 49
Distribution. Israel, Egypt; Algeria, Iran, Tadjikistan, Tunisia.

296. *Thinophilus ruficornis* (Haliday, 1838) [*Medeterus*] (Haliday, 1851, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Dipt. brit. 1(1): 192)
=*Medetera ruficornis* Haliday, 1838: Ann. nat. Hist. 2(9): 184 [*Medeterus*]
=*Thinophilus maculicornis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium maculicorne* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 474
Distribution. Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Rostov; Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson, Odessa; all Europe, China, N Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia: Siberia.

297. *Thinophilus spinitarsis* Becker, 1907: Annu. Mus. zool. Acad. Sci. St.-Petersb. 12: 315
Distribution. Israel; S Ukraine: Kherson; China, Iran, Tadjikistan.

298. *Thinophilus spinulosus* Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 48
Distribution. Egypt; Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan.

299. *Thinophilus tinctus* Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 51 (female)
Distribution. S Egypt.

300. *Thinophilus vanschuytbroecki* Negrobov, 1971: Ent. Obozr. 50(4): 902
Distribution. Azerbaijan; Afghanistan, Turkmenistan,?Uzbekistan.

301. *Thinophilus* (*Schoenophilus*) *versutus* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 192
=*Schoenophilus versutus* (Haliday, 1851) (Mik, 1878: J. Ber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 7 [in separate: 3])
=*Thinophilus maculipennis* (Strobl, 1899) [*Pseudacropsilus*]
=*Pseudacropsilus maculipennis* Strobl, 1899 Wien. ent. Ztg. 18: 123
Distribution. Bulgaria; Greece incl. Crete; Romania; Turkey; Ukraine: Luhansk; Europe, Algeria, Morocco.

MEDETERINAE Lioy, 1864

Chrysotimus Loew, 1857

302. *Chrysotimus* (*Guzeriplia*) *chlorinus* (Negrobov, 1968) [*Guzeriplia*] (Yang, Zhu, Wang & Zhang, 2006: World catalog of Dolichopodidae: 15 [*chlorina*])
=*Guzeriplia chlorina* Negrobov, 1968: Zool. Zhurn. 47(3) [1967]: 471
Distribution. Georgia; S Russia: Adygea, Alania, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar, Stavropol'.

303. *Chrysotimus* (*Chrysotimus*) *flaviventris* (von Roser, 1840) [*Chrysotus*] (Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 43)
=*Chrysotus flaviventris* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [= n.Ser. 17] (1): 55
=*Chrysotimus concinnus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Chrysotus*] (Lichtwardt, 1902: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 2: 286)
=*Chrysotus concinnus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 489 (Denninger, 1950: Jah-resh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 43)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Israel; Romania; Europe.

304. *Chrysotimus* (*Chrysotimus*) *molliculus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 47-48; Schiner, 1862: Fauna austr. 1: 185)
=*Dolichopus molliculus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 23
=*Chrysotimus laetus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Chrysotus*]
=*Chrysotus laetus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 43
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Kherson; Europe.

305. *Chrysotimus* (*Chrysotimus*) *sinensis* Parent, 1944: Rev. franç. Ent. 10(4): 121
Distribution. ?S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; China.
Remark. A record of this Chinese species from Karachai-Cherkessia (Negrobov et al., 2002) may belong to *C. chlorinus*.

306. *Chrysotimus* (*Guzeriplia*) *viridanus* (Negrobov, 1978) (Yang, Zhu, Wang & Zhang, 2006: World catalog of Dolichopodidae: 15 [*viridana*])
=*Guzeriplia viridana* Negrobov, 1978: Zool. Zhurn. 57(9): 1376 [*Guseriplia*]
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar.

Dolichophorus Lichtwardt, 1902

307. *Dolichophorus kerteszi* Lichtwardt, 1902: Termeszetr. Füz. 25: 199
=*Dolichophorus resplendens* (Strobl, 1910) [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Romania; "Transcaucasia"; Transpalaearctic species.

Medetera Fischer von Waldheim, 1819

308. *Medetera abstrusa* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. Fenn. 21(3): 132 (nom. nov. for *M. apicalis* Collin, 1941, nec Zetterstedt, 1843)
=*Medetera apicalis* Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag. 77 (= Ser.4, vol.11): 151 (misident., nec Zetterstedt, 1843)
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Carpathiens; Europe; E Russia: Novosibirsk & Irkutsk Regions, Buryatia.

309. *Medetera albescens* (Parent, 1925) [*Oligochaetus*] (Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 44-45)
=*Oligochaetus albescens* Parent, 1925: Bull. Soc. r. Ent. Egypte 9: 154
=*Medetera lutescens* (Parent, 1925) [*Oligochaetus albescens* var.]
=*Oligochaetus lutescens* Parent, 1925: Bull. Soc. r. Ent. Egypte 9: 154 (as a var. of *Oligochaetus albescens* Parent,1925) // subsp. of *Medetera albescens* (Parent, 1925) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 122)
Distribution. Egypt.

310. *Medetera albisetosa* (Parent,1925) [*Oligochaetus*] (Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 44 [as *albosetosus*], 45)
=*Oligochaetus albisetosus* Parent, 1925: Bull. Soc. r. Ent. Egypte 9: 158
Distribution. Egypt.

311. *Medetera ambigua* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 51)
=*Hydrophorus ambiguus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 456
Distribution. S Russia: ?Krasnodar; Ukraine: Kherson; Europe; E Russia: Novosibirsk Region, Primorskii Terr.

312. *Medetera annulitarsa* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 (= n.Ser. 17) (1): 56 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera aenea* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. Württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 (= n.Ser. 17) (1): 56 (nec Meigen, 1838) (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 338 [as *dichaeta* Kowarz, 1877])
=*Medetera dichaeta* Kowarz, 1877 [F 1874, 1878]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 49 [*Medeterus*] (Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg 102-105 [1946-1949]: 46 [*Oligochaetus*])
Distribution. Romania; Austria, Czech and Slovak Repubics, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Spain, Sweden.

313. *Medetera apicalis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 53)
=*Hydrophorus apicalis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 452 (excl. var. b)
Distribution. Abkhazia; S Russia: ?Krasnodar; Europe; E Russia: Novosibirsk Region, Primorskii Terr.; Japan (Ryukyu Is.); Nearctic Region.

314. *Medetera araneipes* Parent, 1929: Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte 13: 43
Distribution. Egypt or Sudan.

315. *Medetera bisecta* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 895
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar.

316. *Medetera bispinosa* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 898
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar; Voronezh Region, Great Britain.

317. *Medetera brevitarsa* Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles (B)47 (Mem.): 11
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine: S Carpathia; Belgium.

318. *Medetera capitiloba* Negrobov, in Negrobov & Stackelberg, 1972: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 292
Distribution. Ukraine: Kherson.

319. *Medetera collarti* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 898
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar.

320. *Medetera dendrobaena* Kowarz, 1877 [F 1878]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 70 [*Medeterus*]

Distribution. Greece, Iraq, Israel; Europe except N.

321. *Medetera diadema* (Linnaeus, 1767) [*Musca*] (Haliday, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 138)
=*Musca diadema* Linnaeus, 1767: Syst. Nat. (Ed.12) 1(2): 982
=*Medetera rostrata* (Fabricius, 1775) [*Musca*] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 61 [*Medeterus*])
=*Musca rostrata* Fabricius, 1775 [F 1781]: Syst. Ent.: 783 (Haliday, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 219)
=*Medetera carnivora* Fischer von Waldheim, 1819: Progr. Soc. imp. Nat. (Moscou) 15 Dec.1819: 11
=*Medetera aeneivittata* (Macquart, 1827) [*Hydrophorus*] (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 156)
=*Hydrophorus aeneivittatus* Macquart, 1827 [F 1828]: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 38 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 54 [*Medeterus*]; Parent, 1926: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 46 (C.r.): 209)
=*Medetera ehrenbergi* Becker, 1923: Ent. Mitt. (Berlin-Dahlem) 12(1): 11 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 125)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Bulgaria; Egypt; Greece incl. Crete, North Aegean; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar, Rostov; Turkey; Ukraine: Kharkiv, Kherson, Odessa, Carpathia; Europe, N Kazakhstan, Orenburg Region, Altai; Middle Asia; Tunisia, Algeria; Nearctic: Washington, California, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Rhode Island.

322. *Medetera dichrocera* Kowarz, 1877 [F 1878]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 59 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Ukraine: Uzhhorod; E Europe; E Russia: Buryatia; Japan.

323. *Medetera excellens* Frey, 1909: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 31(9) [1908-1909]: 14 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera thunebergi* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 893 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. Ukraine: Uzhhorod; C Europe; E Russia: W Siberia, Primorskii Terr.

324. *Medetera fasciata* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 51 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Europe; E Russia: Novosibirsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr., Kuril Is.

325. *Medetera feminina* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 902
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar, Rostov; Russia: Nizhnii Novgorod & Voronezh Regions; Czechia and Slovakia.

326. *Medetera flavipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 61 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Egypt; Greece: Crete, North Aegean, Rhodes; Israel; S Russia: Krasnodar; Syria; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea; S Europe, Algeria, Canary Is.

327. *Medetera glauca* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 301 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Bulgaria, "Caucasus", Romania; Austria, France, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden.
Remark. Negrobov & Stackelberg (1972: 302) noted that the species record from the Caucasus may belong to *M. bisecta* Negrobov, 1967.

328. *Medetera glaucella* Kowarz, 1877: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 51 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Romania; Ukraine: Crimea; S & C Europe, Ural.

329. *Medetera gracilicauda* Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles (B)47 (Mem.): 9
Distribution. S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria; Sweden, Italy, Switzerland.

330. *Medetera impigra* Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag. 77 (= ser. 4, vol. 2): 152 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. S Russia: Alania, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea, Uzhgorod; Europe; E Russia: Novosibirsk Region, Sayan Mnt.

331. *Medetera infumata* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 52 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera muralis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Hydrophorus muralis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 455 (p.p.) (nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. Romania; Europe; E Russia: W Siberia, Amur Region, Primorskii Terr.

332. *Medetera inspissata* Collin, 1952: Entomologist 85(1069): 142 [*Medeterus*] (nom. nov. for *Medeterus incrassatus* Collin, 1941, nec Frey, 1909)
=*Medetera incrassata* Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag. 77 (= ser. 4, vol. 2): 144 [*Medeterus*] (nec Frey, 1909)
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Europe.

333. *Medetera jacula* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrophorus*] (Meigen,1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 66 [*Medeterus*])
=*Hydrophorus jaculus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (=Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 5
=*Medetera nigricans* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 67 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera truncorum* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Hydrophorus*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Hydrophorus truncorum* (p.p.) Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 702 (nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Medetera meridionalis* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 903 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
=*Medetera armeniaca* Negrobov, 1972: in Negrobov & Stackelberg, in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 285, **syn. nov.**
Distribution. Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov, Stavropol'; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea, Kharkiv, Kherson, Luhansk, Odessa, Poltava; all Europe, Tunisia, N Kazakhstan; E Russia: Altai, Buryatia, Urals.

334. *Medetera media* Parent, 1925 [F 1926]: Bull. Soc. r. Ent. Egypte 9: 186
Distribution. Egypt, ?Israel; W Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tunisia.

335. *Medetera micacea* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 55 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera jacula* (Fallén, 1823, p.p.)[*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus jaculus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (= Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 5: p.p. (varietates)
=*Medetera apicalis* var. *b* of Zetterstedt, 1843 [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus apicalis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 452 (var. b)
=*Medetera acuta* Negrobov, 1966: Ent. Obozr. 45(4): 882 (in subg. *Oligochaetus*) (Negrobov, 1967: Dokl. Akad. Nauk Armyan. SSR 45(4): 189)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Crimea; Europe, China, Kazakhstan; Mongolia, Uzbekistan; E Russia: Omsk Region, Yakutia.

336. *Medetera mixta* Negrobov, 1967: Dokl. Akad. Nauk. Armyan. SSR 14(4): 189
Distribution. Bulgaria; Moldova; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar, Rostov; Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson, Odessa; Czechia and Slovakia; S. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia; C Russia:

Lipetsk & Voronezh Regions, Bashkortostan; Tajikistan.

337. *Medetera muralis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 62 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera jacula* (Fallén, 1823, p.p.) [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus jaculus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (= Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 5: p.p. (varietates)
=*Medetera melanopleura* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 52 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera tertia* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 346 (Negrobov, 1971: Beitr. Ent. 21: 67)
=*Medetera belgica* Parent, 1936: Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg. 12(20): 1 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
=*Medetera peloria* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 891 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
=*Medetera kowarzi* Negrobov, 1972 [F 1974]: in Negrobov & Stackelberg, in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 273 (in key) (descr.: ibid., 1974: 312) (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
=*Medetera miki* Negrobov,1972, in Negrobov & Stackelberg, 1972 [F 1974]: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 273 (in key) (descr.: ibid., 1974: 318) (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; Turkey; all Europe.

338. *Medetera murina* Becker, 1917: Nova Acta Acad. Caesar. Leop. Carol., 102 (2): 343
=*Medetera brolemanni* Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles (B)47 (Mem.): 17
=*Medetera cryophora* Seguy, 1963: Mem. Mus. Hist. nat. (Paris) (A, Zool.) 18(3): 214 [*Medeterus*] (Negrobov, 1974: in Negrobov & Stackelberg, in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 321)
Distribution. "Caucasus", Romania; Czech Republic, France, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

339. *Medetera obesa* Kowarz, 1877: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 27: 56
Distribution. "Caucasus"; Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Poland.

340. *Medetera pallens* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 892
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar.

341. *Medetera pallipes* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus pallipes* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 453
=*Medetera jacula* var. *b* of Zetterstedt, 1838 [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus jaculus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 702 p.p.: var. b (nec Fallén, 1823)
=*Medetera muralis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 55 [*Medeterus*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824, nec Zetterstedt,1843)
=*Medetera dendrophila* Bezzi [Wiedemann in coll.],1903 [F: Becker,1917]: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 339 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Egypt; Georgia; Greece: Crete; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Stavropol'; Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson; Europe.

342. *Medetera parenti* Stackelberg, 1925: Ent. Obozr. 19(3-4): 204
=*Medetera collini* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. fenn. 21(3): 135 (Negrobov & Thuneberg, 1970: Ann. ent. fenn. 36(3): 143)
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, ?Krasnodar; Europe; E Russia: W Siberia, Primorskii Terr.

343. *Medetera pavlovskii* Negrobov, 1972 [F 1974]: in Negrobov & Stackelberg, in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 275 (in key) (descr.: ibid., 1974: 328)
Distribution. Egypt: Sinai; Iran.

344. *Medetera perfida* Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent. Ztg, 93: 224
Distribution. "N Caucasus"; Israel; Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson; Austria, Belgium, France, Germany.

345. *Medetera petrophila* Kowarz, 1877: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 71 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera petrophiloides* Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (C.r.): 553 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Greece incl. North Aegean; Israel; S Russia: Krasnodar, Rostov; Europe, Morocco.

346. *Medetera pinicola* Kowarz, 1877: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 27 (Abh.): 61 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera nuortevai* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. Fenn. 21(3): 140
=*Medetera piceae* Őunap, 1997: Proc. Estonian Acad. Sci. Biol. Ecol. 46(3): 123 (Grichanov, 2002: Ent. Tidskr. 123(3):120)
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Europe; E Russia: Novosibirsk Region, Krasnoyarsk Terr.; Nearctic Region.

347. *Medetera plumbella* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 69 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera jacula* (Fallén, 1823, p.p.) [*Hydrophorus*]
=*Hydrophorus jaculus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (= Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 5: p.p. (varietates)
=*Medetera minuta* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württemb. landw. Ver., Stuttgart, 37 (= n.Ser. 17) (1): 56 [*Medeterus*] (nec Fabricius, 1805) (Denninger, 1950: Jhefte Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemb. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 46 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera minuta* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (misident., nec Fabricius, 1805)
=*Hydrophorus minutus* Zetterstedt,1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 456 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 54 [*Medeterus*])
=*Medetera minutula* Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 131 [F, v. *minuta* (von Roser, 1840)] (*nomen nudum*)
Distribution. Armenia; Israel; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe, China, Kazakhstan; E Russia: Irkutsk Region.

348. *Medetera pseudoapicalis* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. fenn. 21(3): 141
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, ?Krasnodar; Europe; E Russia: W Siberia, Ural, Buryatia.

349. *Medetera relicta* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 902
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Czech Republic; Russia: Lipetsk & Voronezh Regions.

350. *Medetera saxatilis* Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag. 77 (= ser.4, vol.2): 145 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera saxicola* [F, v. *saxatilis*] [Negrobov & Stackelberg, 1974: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 336]
Distribution. Greece: Crete; Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

351. *Medetera seguyi sphaeroidea* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 894
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar.
Remark. Nominotypical subspecies (*Medetera s. seguyi* Parent, 1926: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 3: 36) is known from Belgium, France, Norway and Switzerland.

352. *Medetera setiventris* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. fenn. 21(3): 142
=*Medetera fasciata* Zinovjev, 1957: Ent. Obozr. 36: 322 (misident., nec Frey, 1915, nec Thuneberg, 1955)

Distribution. Romania, Turkey; N Europe; Russia: Perm, Nizhnii Novgorod, and Novosibirsk Regions.

353. *Medetera signaticornis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 51 [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera subglauca* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 345
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea, Carpathia; Europe; E Russia: Novosibirsk Region, Tuva, Primorskii Terr.; Mongolia, Japan; Nearctic Region.

354. *Medetera striata* Parent, 1927: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles, Ser.B, 47 (Mem.): 14 // syn. of *Medetera signaticornis* Loew, 1857 (Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 93: 241); but Collin, 1941: Ent. monthly Mag. 77 [= ser.4, vol.2]: 146
=*Medetera fasciata* Thuneberg, 1955: Ann. ent. Fenn. 21 (3): 148 (misident., nec Frey, 1915)
Distribution. Israel; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; C & N Europe, W Siberia (Novosibirsk Region).

355. *Medetera taurica* Negrobov, 1972 [F 1974]: in Negrobov & Stackelberg: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 277 (in key) (descr.: ibid., 1974: 345)
Distribution. Ukraine: Crimea.

356. *Medetera tenuicauda* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 53 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Greece incl. Crete; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Rostov, Stavropol'; Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson; Europe
Remark. Drawings of male genitalia by Negrobov (1972: Figs. 881-882) may belong to *Medetera truncorum*).

357. *Medetera truncorum* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 67 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Egypt; Greece; Israel; S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Kharkiv; Europe, Algeria, Azores; Nearctic: British Columbia, Wayoming, Oregon.

358. *Medetera tumidula* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 895
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar.

359. *Medetera verae* Negrobov, 1967: Dokl. Akad. Nauk. armyan. SSR 45(4): 190
Distribution. Armenia.

Systenus Loew, 1857

360. *Systenus pallipes* (von Roser, 1840) [*Rhaphium*] (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 256)
=*Rhaphium pallipes* von Roser,1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württemb. landw. Ver., Stuttgart, 37 (= n.Ser. 17) (1): 55
=*Systenus adpropinquans* (Loew, 1857) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 34)
=*Rhaphium adpropinquans* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 33 // syn. of *Systenus leucurus* Loew, 1859 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 224); but Denninger, 1950: Jhefte Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 42-43
=*Systenus pallidus* Vaillant, 1978: Bull. Soc. ent. France 83: 79 (Kassebeer, 1998: Dipteron 1(1): 14)
Distribution. Israel; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Europe; E Russia: Primorskii Terr.; Turkmenistan.

361. *Systenus scholtzi* (Loew, 1850) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1758: 34)

=*Rhaphium scholtzi* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 115
=*Systenus alpinus* Vaillant, 1978: Bull. Soc. ent. France 83: 77 (Kassebeer, 1998: Dipteron 1(1): 15)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan.

362. *Systenus vasilii* Grichanov, 2002: Studia dipterologica 9(1): 220
Distribution. Israel.

Thrypticus Gerstaecker, 1864

363. *Thrypticus bellus* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 303 [*Thripticus*]
=*Thrypticus divisus* auctt. (misident., nec Strobl, 1880) (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 326)
=*Thrypticus pruinosus* Frey, 1957: Notul. ent. 37: 8 (misident., nec Parent, 1932)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Armenia; Bulgaria; Egypt; Greece; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Rostov; Turkey; Ukraine: Odessa; all Europe, Anterior and Middle Asia, China; E Russia: W Siberia, Primorskii Terr.; North and Tropical Africa.

364. *Thrypticus cuneatus* (Becker,1917) [*Submedeterus*] (Frey, 1957: Notul. ent. 37: 10-11)
=*Submedeterus cuneatus* Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 361
Distribution. Romania; Europe.

365. *Thrypticus politus* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 904
Distribution. Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa; Leningrad Region, N Kazakhstan.

366. *Thrypticus smaragdinus* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 44
Distribution. Israel; S Russia: Krasnodar, Rostov, Stavropol'; Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa; Europe.

367. *Thrypticus virescens* Negrobov, 1967: Ent. Obozr. 46(4): 906
Distribution. S Russia: Rostov; Russia: Leningrad Region.

368. *Thrypticus viridis* Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 93: 224
Distribution. Israel, Turkey; France, Germany, Netherlands.

Xanthochlorus Loew, 1857

369. *Xanthochlorus fulvus* Negrobov, 1978: Vestnik Zool. 1978(2): 19
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Alania, Krasnodar.

370. *Xanthochlorus luridus* Negrobov, 1978: Vestnik Zool. 1978(2): 23
Distribution. Abkhazia; S Russia: Adygea, Alania, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar.

371. *Xanthochlorus ornatus* (Haliday, 1832) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Porphyrops ornata* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 358
=*Xanthochlorus tenellus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (misident., nec Wiedemann, 1817)
=*Dolichopus tenellus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 22 (nec Wiedemann, 1817)
=*Xanthochlorus ultramontanus* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 131
Distribution. Egypt; S Russia: Krasnodar; "S Ukraine"; Europe, Canary Is.

372. *Xanthochlorus tenellus* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Dolichopus tenellus* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 73
=*Xanthochlorus flavellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus flavellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 618
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Crimea, Kherson; all Europe.

NEURIGONINAE Aldrich, 1905

Neurigona Rondani, 1856

373. *Neurigona abdominalis* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Bezzi,1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 292)
=*Dolichopus abdominalis* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. (Dipt. Svec. 2): 21
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe.

374. *Neurigona biflexa* Strobl, 1909: in Czerny & Strobl, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. 59: 183
Distribution. Bulgaria; Austria, France, Great Britain, Poland, Portugal, Spain.

375. *Neurigona cilipes* (Oldenberg, 1904) [*Saucropus*]
=*Saucropus cilipes* Oldenberg, 1904: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 4: 71
Distribution. Romania; Germany, Italy, Slovakia, Switzerland.

376. *Neurigona dobrogica* Pârvu, 1996: Trav. Mus. Hist. nat. Grigore Antipa 36: 265
Distribution. Romania.

377. *Neurigona erichsoni* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Schiner, in: Redtenbacher & Schiner, 1862: Fauna austr. 1: 184)
=*Dolichopus erichsoni* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 613
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Alania, Krasnodar; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Kharkiv; Europe, Iran.

378. *Neurigona febrilata* Negrobov & Fursov, 1988: Entomol. obozr. 67(2): 406 [Entomol. Rev., 68 (1)]
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar.

379. *Neurigona helva* Negrobov & Tsurikov, 1990: Nauch. dokl. vyssh. shk. Biol. nauki. 10: 35 126
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar.

380. *Neurigona lineata* (Oldenberg, 1904) [*Saucropus*]
=*Saucropus lineatus* Oldenberg, 1904: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 4: 73
Distribution. Romania; Belgium, Germany, Russia: Ryazan Region.

381. *Neurigona nubifera* (Loew, 1869) [*Saucropus*] (Strobl, 1898: Glasn. zem. Muz. Bosn. Herc. 10: 422)
=*Saucropus nubifer* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 302
Distribution. Greece; "Yugoslavia".

382. *Neurigona pallida* (Fallen, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 41)
=*Dolichopus pallidus* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 21
=*Neurigona ochracea* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops ochracea* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 58
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe to S Ural; E Russia: Tomsk Region.

383. *Neurigona pseudolongipes* Negrobov, 1987: Ent. Obozr. 66(2): 414
Distribution. Abkhazia; S Russia: Adygea, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar.
Remark. Negrobov, 1967: 1077 (as *N. longipes* Becker).

384. *Neurigona quadrifasciata* (Fabricius,1781) [*Musca*] (Rondani, 1856: Dipterol. ital. Prodr. 1: 142)
=*Musca quadrifasciata* Fabricius, 1781: Spec. Ins. 2: 448
=*Neurigona quadrivittata* (Macquart, 1827) [*Porphyrops*]

=*Porphyrops quadrivittata* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3:30 [as *Porphyrops 4 vittatus*, Meig., error for *quadrifasciata*]
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine; Europe; E Russia: Urals, Baikal.

385. *Neurigona semilata* Negrobov & Fursov, 1988: Entomol. obozr. 67(2): 407 [Entomol. Rev., 68 (1)]
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar.

386. *Neurigona subcilipes* Negrobov & Fursov, 1988: Entomol. obozr. 67(2): 409 [Entomol. Rev., 68 (1)]
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar.
Remark. Negrobov, 1967: 1077 (as *N. cilipes* Oldenberg)

387. *Neurigona suturalis* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 41)
=*Dolichopus suturalis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 21
Distribution. Georgia, Romania, "N Caucasus"; Europe.

388. *Neurigona unicolor* Oldenberg, 1916: Ent. Mitt. (Berlin-Dahlem) 5: 190 [*Neurogona*]
Distribution. Romania.

389. *Neurigona verrichterae* Negrobov & Fursov, 1988: Entomol. obozr. 67(2): 411 [Entomol. Rev., 68 (1)]
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar.

Oncopygius Mik, 1866

390. *Oncopygius distans* (Loew, 1857) [*Sybistroma*] (Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 278)
=*Sybistroma distans* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 7
=*Oncopygius ornatus* (Mik, 1866) [*Systenus*] (Mik, 1866: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 16 (Abh.): 307)
=*Systenus ornatus* Mik, 1866: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 16 (Abh.): 305 (Mik, 1869: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 19 (Abh.): 20)
Distribution. Romania; Austria, France, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, Switzerland, "Yugoslavia".

391. *Oncopygius formosus* Parent, 1927: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 4 : 64
Distribution. Greece, Albania; Taiwan.

392. *Oncopygius magnificus* Loew, 1873: Berlin. ent. Z. 17: 44 [*Oncopygus*]
Distribution. Greece, Romania; Albania, Austria, Hungary, Italy, "Yugoslavia".

RHAPHIINAE Bigot, 1852

Rhaphium Meigen, 1803

393. *Rhaphium albifrons* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 479
=*Rhaphium sagax* (Gerstäcker, 1864) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium sagax* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 146 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 235-236)
=*Rhaphium breviseta* (Becker, 1891) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium breviseta* Becker, 1891: Wien. ent. Ztg. 10: 289 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 236-237)
Distribution. Romania; Europe, Afghanistan, Russia: Baikal.

394. *Rhaphium albomaculatum* (Becker, 1891) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium albomaculatum* Becker, 1891: Wien. ent. Ztg. 10: 291
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar; Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany,

Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland.
Remark. Grichanov & Negrobov (1979) noted that the above mentioned records from the Caucasus belong to a new species. Negrobov (1991) did not include the Caucasus in the distribution list for this species.

395. *Rhaphium antennatum* (Carlier, 1835) [*Anglearia*] (Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 112)
=*Anglearia antennata* Carlier, 1835: Ann. Soc. ent. France 4: 659
=*Rhaphium schineri* (Mik, 1863) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops schineri* Mik, 1863: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 13 (Abh.): 1237
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; S Ukraine: Odessa; Europe.

396. *Rhaphium appendiculatum* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3058 // syn. of *Rhaphium macrocerum* Meigen, 1824 (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 41-42); rest. Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= 4(1)]: 266-267
=*Rhaphium anale* (Becker, 1918) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium anale* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 237 (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 510 [syn. of *Rhaphium macrocerum* Meigen, 1824 = *Rhaphium appendiculatum* Zetterstedt, 1849])
=*Rhaphium macrocerum* (Parent, 1925) [*Xiphandrium*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824, nec Zetterstedt, 1843)
=*Xiphandrium macrocerum* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 42 (nec Meigen, 1824, nec Zetterstedt, 1843) (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 (= ser.4, vol.1): 266-267)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Bulgaria; Georgia; Greece; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Krasnodar; Turkey; S Ukraine: Crimea; Europe, Ural, Middle Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, Algeria, Morocco; St. Helena (?introduced).

397. *Rhaphium auctum* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 32
=*Rhaphium spinicoxa* (Becker, 1910) [*Xiphandrium*] (misident., nec Loew, 1850, nec Zetterstedt, 1859)
=*Xiphandrium spinicoxa* Becker, 1910: Dtsch. ent. Z. 1910(6): 650 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 240, 253)
Distribution. Romania; Ukraine: Ivano-Frankivsk; Europe, Afghanistan.

398. *Rhaphium brevicorne* Curtis, 1835: Brit. Ent. (Ed. 1)12: plate 568
=*Rhaphium dissectum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 129 (Haliday, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 199; Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 31; Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 242; Negrobov, in: Lindner, 1979: Flieg. pal. Reg. 4(5): 488)
=*Rhaphium pectinatum* (Becker, 1908) [*Xiphandrium*] (nec Loew, 1859) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 20)
=*Xiphandrium pectinatum* Becker, 1908: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 4: 49 (nec Loew, 1859) (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 488)
Distribution. Greece incl. Crete, North Aegean; Iraq; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe, Algeria, Canary Is., Tajikistan.

399. *Rhaphium caliginosum* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 29
=*Rhaphium zetterstedti* (Parent, 1925) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium zetterstedti* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 42 (unnecessary new name for *Rhaphium caliginosum* Zetterstedt, 1843 nec Meigen, 1824 [misident.])
Distribution. Armenia (Negrobov, pers. com.), Bulgaria; Greece; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar, Rostov, Stavropol'; Syria; Turkey; Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa; Europe; E Russia: Mid-Urals, Baikal, Primorskii Terr.; Algeria, Morocco.

400. *Rhaphium commune* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Haliday, 1951: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 202)

=*Porphyrops communis* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 52
=*Rhaphium bivittatum* (von Roser, 1840) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops bivittata* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. Württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [= n.Ser.17]: 56 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 215; cf. Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 44-45)
=*Rhaphium spinicoxa* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 101 (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1: 202)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe; E Russia: Yakutia, Khabarovsk Terr., Kamchatka; N America.

401. *Rhaphium crassipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 466)
=*Porphyrops crassipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 50
=*Rhaphium rufipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops rufipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 52 // syn. of *Nematoproctus distendens* (Meigen, 1824) (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 50), but Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 328; Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 47)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Alania, Krasnodar; Europe, Baikal, Kamchatka, Primorskii Terr.; Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Terr., British Columbia, Alberta to Quebec.

402. *Rhaphium crinitum* Negrobov & Onishchenko, 1991: Zool. Zhurnal 11: 148
Distribution. Georgia.

403. *Rhaphium discigerum* Stenhammar, 1851 [F 1850]: Öfvers. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl. (Stockholm) 7: 280 // syn. of *Rhaphium antennatum* (Carlier, 1835) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 35)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Crimea; C and S Europe, Kyrgyzstan.

404. *Rhaphium discolor* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 704
=*Rhaphium consobrinum* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 471 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 216-218)
=*Rhaphium riparium* (Parent, 1925) [*Porphyrops*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Porphyrops riparia* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 50 (-a; F -us) (nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. Europe, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia; Russia: Yakutia; Alaska.
Remark. Because of misidentification of *Rhaphium discolor* Zetterstedt by Parent, 1925 (as *Rh. riparium*), repeated in major keys later, some records of *Rh. riparium* from the region outlined may belong to this species.

405. *Rhaphium elegantulum* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 703)
=*Porphyrops elegantula* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 51
=*Rhaphium wilsoni* (Curtis, 1835) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops wilsoni* Curtis, 1835 [F 1832]: Brit. Ent. (Ed.2) 8: pl.541
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar; Moldova, Romania; Europe; E Russia: Igarka, Baikal, Kamchatka; Alaska, USA, Canada.

406. *Rhaphium ensicorne* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 30
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine: Chernovtsy; Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland.

407. *Rhaphium fasciatum* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 31
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia; Europe.

408. *Rhaphium fascipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 704)

=*Porphyrops fascipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 54
=*Rhaphium insulsum* (Haliday, 1832) [*Perithinus*]
=*Perithinus insulsus* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 350
=*Rhaphium latipes* (Macquart, 1827) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops latipes* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 35
Distribution. Greece, Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov; Turkey; Ukraine: Odessa; Europe, Morocco; E Russia: Baikal, Krasnoyarsk Terr.; Nearctic: Alaska, Alberta, Kansas, Michigan, Indiana, Ontario, Quebec, New York.

409. *Rhaphium fissum* Loew, 1850 [F 1851]: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 128
=*Rhaphium bilamellatum* (Becker, 1918) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium bilamellatum* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 241 (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 500)
=*Rhaphium trifidum* (Becker, 1918) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium trifidum* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 254 (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 500)
Distribution. Georgia; Greece; Romania; Europe, Korea, Tajikistan; E Russia: Baikal.

410. *Rhaphium gravipes* Haliday, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 200
=*Rhaphium longilamellatum* (Kowarz, 1867) [*Porphyrops*] (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 509)
=*Porphyrops longilamellata* Kowarz, 1867: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 17 (Abh.): 319 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 22)
Distribution. Romania; C & N Europe.

411. *Rhaphium hungaricum (*Becker, 1918) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops hungaricum* Becker, 1918. Nova Acta Acad. Caesar. Leop. Carol. 103(3): 220.
Distribution. Ukraine: Uzhhorod; Austria, Hungary

412. *Rhaphium lanceolatum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 131 // syn. of *Rhaphium caliginosum* Meigen, 1824 (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 42; refuted by Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 (= ser.4, vol.1): 266-267)
=*Rhaphium caliginosum* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 42 [*Raphium*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= (4)1]: 266-267)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Syria; Europe; E Russia: Baikal, Primorskii Terr.; N Africa.

413. *Rhaphium laticorne* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrochus*]
=*Hydrochus laticornis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 6
=*Rhaphium nemorum* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 359 (Loew, 1847: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 8: 149)
=*Porphyrops nemorum* (Meigen, 1830) [*Rhaphium*] (Meigen, 1838: Syst. Beschr. 7: 151)
=*Rhaphium nigripes* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 441
=*Rhaphium subnudipes* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5032 // syn. of *Rhaphium obscuripes* Zetterstedt, 1949 (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 272), but Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 507
Distribution. Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea; all Europe, Middle Asia; E Russia: Altai.

414. *Rhaphium longicorne* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrochus*] (Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 28)
=*Hydrochus longicornis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 5
=*Rhaphium vitripenne* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 29
=*Rhaphium scutellatum* (Meigen, 1830) [*Porphyrops*]

=*Porphyrops scutellata* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 364 (-a; F -us) (Kowarz, 1879: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 28 (Abh.): 460)
=*Rhaphium tibiale* Perris, 1852 [F 1857]: Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon 1850-1852: 196 (nec von Roser, 1840)
Distribution. Romania; Europe.

415. *Rhaphium micans* (Meigen, 1824) [*Poprhyrops*] (Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 112)
=*Porphyrops micans* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 51
=*Rhaphium simplex* (Verrall, 1876) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops simplex* Verrall, 1876: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 195 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 329; Verrall, 1905: Ent. monthly Mag. 16: 112)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar, Rostov; Turkey; Europe, China, Tadjikistan; E Russia: Primorskii Terr.

416. *Rhaphium monotrichum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 132 (nom. nov. for *Rhaphium macrocerum* Zetterstedt, 1843, nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Rhaphium laticorne* var. *b* of Fallén, 1823 [*Hydrochus*]
=*Hydrochus laticornis* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichop. Svec.): 7 (var. b)
=*Rhaphium macrocerum* Zetterstedt, 1843 [F 1849]: Dipt. Scand. 2: 460 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria; Europe; E Russia: Igarka, Baikal.

417. *Rhaphium nasutum* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrochus*] (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 469)
=*Hydrochus nasutus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 6
=*Rhaphium commune* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 701 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 469)
=*Rhaphium cylindricum* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon. 1838: 705 (nom. nov. for *Hydrochus nasutus* Fallén, 1823)
=*Rhaphium bilineatum* Zetterstedt, 1843 [*Medeterus*] (*nomen nudum*)
=*Medetera bilineata* Zetterstedt ("Staeger in litt."), 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 469 [*Medeterus*] (nom. nud.)
Distribution. Romania; Europe, Kazakhstan; E Russia: Tyumen and Irkutsk Regions, Yakutia; Nearctic: Alaska, Washington, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec.

418. *Rhaphium pectinatum* (Loew, 1859) [*Porphyrops*] (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 518)
=*Porphyrops pectinata* Loew, 1859, Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 16
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Adygea; Europe.

419. *Rhaphium penicillatum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 109
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe.

420. *Rhaphium quadrispinosum* (Strobl, 1898) [*Xiphandrium*] (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 521)
=*Xiphandrium quadrispinosum* Strobl, 1898: Mitt. naturw. Ver. Steierm. 34: 218
Distribution. Romania; Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland.

421. *Rhaphium riparium* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops riparia* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 53 (-a; F -us)
=*Rhaphium praerosum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 108
=*Porphyrops praerosa* (Loew, 1850) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 35-36)
=*Rhaphium tenue* (Verrall, 1876) [*Porphyrops*]

=*Porphyrops tenuis* Verrall, 1876: Ent. monthly Mag. 12: 197 (Meigen, 1824) (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 330)
=*Rhaphium vandeli* (Thomas, 1971) [*Porphyrops*] (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 520)
=*Porphyrops vandeli* Thomas, 1971: Ann. Limnologie 7(3): 415 (Negrobov, 1979: in Lindner, Flieg. palaearkt. Reg. 4(5): 520 [as syn. of *Rhaphium praerosum* Loew, 1850])
Distribution. Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Europe; China, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia; E Russia: Kamchatka.

422. *Rhaphium rivale* (Loew, 1869) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops rivalis* Loew, 1869: Ber. naturw. Ver. Augsburg 20: 47
=*Rhaphium hartmannifallax* (Loew,1869) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops hartmannifallax* Loew, 1869: Ber. naturh. Ver. Augsburg 20: 52
=*Rhaphium fasciculatum* (Strobl, 1898) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops fasciculata* Strobl, 1898: Mitt. naturw. Ver. Steierm. 34 [1897]: 216
Distribution. Romania; C & N Europe; E Russia: Yakutia.

423. *Rhaphium suave* (Loew, 1859) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops suavis* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 18
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe.

424. *Rhaphium xiphias* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 30
=*Rhaphium calinotum* (Mik, 1878) [*Xiphandrium*]
=*Xiphandrium calinotum* Mik, 1878: Jahresb. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 17 (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 42, 57)
Distribution. Romania; Ukraine: Uzhhorod; Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Switzerland.

SCIAPODINAE Becker, 1917
Sciapus Zeller, 1842

425. *Sciapus aberrans* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 187 [*Sciopus*]
Distribution. Lebanon, Turkey; Italy, Germany.

426. *Sciapus adumbratus* (Becker, 1902) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 289)
=*Psilopus adumbratus* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berl. 2(2): 62
Distribution. Egypt, Iraq.

427. *Sciapus albifrons* (Meigen, 1830) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 289)
=*Psilopus albifrons* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 360
Distribution. "Palestine"; Romania; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Ukraine: Kherson; Europe except North.

428. *Sciapus basilicus* Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom. 60: 168
Distribution. Romania; Austria, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Great Britain.

429. *Sciapus bellus* (Loew, 1873) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 289)
=*Psilopus bellus* Loew, 1873: Berlin. ent. Z. 17: 44
Distribution. Greece, Romania, "Ukraine"; Austria, Czech and Slovak Repubics, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Switzerland.

430. *Sciapus contristans* (Wiedemann, 1817) [*Dolichopus*] (Strobl, 1906: Mem. Soc. esp. Hist. nat. 3(5a, 6a): 320)
=*Dolichopus contristans* Wiedemann, 1817: Zool. Mag. (Wied.) 1(1): 72 (Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom. 60: 161)
=*Sciapus flexus* (Loew, 1869) [*Psilopus*] (nec Loew, 1858) (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 290)
=*Psilopus flexus* Loew, 1869 [F 1867]: Ber. naturh. Ver. Augsburg 20: 55 (nec Loew, 1858) // *Psilopus loewi* Becker, 1902 (nom. nov.); syn. of *Sciapus contristans* (Wiedemann, 1817) [= *zonatulus* (Zetterstedt, 1843)] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 14), but Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom. 60: 164
=*Sciapus vialis* (Raddatz, 1873) [*Psilopus*]
=*Psilopus vialis* Raddatz, 1873: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 34: 331 (Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom., 60: 164)
=*Sciapus loewi* (Becker, 1902) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 290) (Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom. 60: 164)
Distribution. Bulgaria, Romania, "Ukraine"; ?Egypt, ?Israel; Europe.
Remark. The European species of the *Sciapus contristans* species group have been revised by Meuffels & Grootaert (1990). In earlier literature the name *contristans* was used for several species.

431. *Sciapus euzonus* (Loew, 1859) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 290)
=*Psilopus euzonus* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 2
=*Sciapus eutarsus* (Schiner, 1862) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 290)
=*Psilopus eutarsus* Schiner, in: Redtenbacher & Schiner, 1862: Fauna austr. 1: 183
Distribution. Greece; "S Ukraine"; Algeria, Czech and Slovak Repubics, Italy, Morocco, Spain, "Yugoslavia".

432. *Sciapus evanidus* (Bezzi, 1898) [*Psilopus*] (Strobl, 1902: Glasn. zem. Muz. Bosn. Herc. 14: 476)
=*Psilopus evanidus* Bezzi, 1898: Bull. Soc. ent. ital. 30: 44
Distribution. Greece; France, Italy, Spain, "Yugoslavia".

433. *Sciapus flavicinctus* (Loew, 1857) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 290)
=*Psilopus flavicinctus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857:4
=*Sciapus ludens* (Loew, 1873) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 291)
=*Psilopus ludens* Loew, 1873: Berlin. ent. Z. 17: 44 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 156 -157 [*Sciopus*])
Distribution. Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Greece incl. Crete; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey, ?Israel; France, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Slovakia.

434. *Sciapus frater* Parent, 1927: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt., 4: 76 [*Sciopus*]
Distribution. S Russia: ?Krasnodar; Austria, France, Slovakia.
Remark. Grichanov & Negrobov (1979) noted that the above mentioned records from the Caucasus belong to a new species.

435. *Sciapus glaucescens* (Loew, 1856) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 290)
=*Psilopus glaucescens* Loew, 1856: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1856: 47
=*Sciapus robustus* (Loew, 1857) [*Psilopus*]
=*Psilopus robustus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 4 (nec Walker, 1857)
=*Sciapus validus* (Loew, 1858) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 292)
=*Psilopus validus* Loew, 1858: Berlin. ent. Z. 2: 337 (nom. nov. for *Psilopus robustus* Loew, 1857, nec Walker, 1851)

=*Sciapus brionii* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 162 [*Sciopus*] (as a var. of *Sciopus glaucescens* Loew, 1856) // (F) as a var. of *Sciopus lesinensis* Mik, 1889 [Venturi & Parrini, 1960: 70] // as a ssp. of *Sciapus glaucescens* (Loew, 1856) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palearct. Dipt. 7: 15 [*brioni*])
Distribution. Bulgaria, Egypt, Israel; Croatia, Italy, Madeira, Azores.

436. *Sciapus heteropygus* Parent, 1926: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 3: 30 [*Sciopus*]
Distribution. Israel, Romania; Czech and Slovak Repubics, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Spain, Switzerland.

437. *Sciapus holoxanthos* Parent, 1926: Enc. ent.,Ser.B, II, Dipt. 3: 32 [*Sciopus*]
Distribution. Turkey; France.

438. *Sciapus judaeus* Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 93: 222 [*Sciopus*]
Distribution. Israel.

439. *Sciapus longulus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Leptopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 291)
=*Leptopus longulus* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 24
=*Sciapus lugens* (Meigen, 1824) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 291)
=*Psilopus lugens* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 38 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 2)
=*Sciapus obscurus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 291)
=*Psilopus obscurus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 39
Distribution. Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Odessa; Europe.

440. *Sciapus maritimus* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 186 [*Sciopus*]
=*Sciapus contristans* (Zetterstedt, 1855) [*Psilopus*] (misident., nec Wiedemann, 1817)
=*Psilopus contristans* Zetterstedt, 1855: Dipt. Scand. 12: 4643 (nec Wiedemann, 1817) (Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom. 60: 164)
=*Sciapus flavomaculatus* Ringdahl, 1949: Opusc. ent. 14: 162 (Meuffels & Grootaert, 1990: Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Entom. 60: 164)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe.

441. *Sciapus maurus* Parent, 1930: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles, Ser.B, 50 (Mem.): 90 [*Sciopus*]
Distribution. Bulgaria (Parent, 1938), ?Israel; Turkey; Algeria, ?Belgium.

442. *Sciapus nervosus* (Lehmann, 1822) [*Dolichopus*] (Zeller, 1842: Isis (Oken's) 1842: 831)
=*Dolichopus nervosus* Lehmann,1822: Index Schol. Hamburg. Gymn. acad. 1822/1823: 40
Distribution. "Ukraine"; Europe; China, Korea; E Russia: Ural, Transbaikalia, Primorskii Territory.

443. *Sciapus nigricornis* (Loew, 1869) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 291)
=*Psilopus nigricornis* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 305
Distribution. Greece; Austria, France, Hungary, Italy, "Yugoslavia".

444. *Sciapus opacus* (Loew, 1866) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 291)
=*Psilopus opacus* Loew, 1866: Berlin. ent. Z. 10: 63
Distribution. Bulgaria, Greece, ?Israel; "Yugoslavia", Italy, Spain.

445. *Sciapus pallens* (Wiedemann, 1830) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 291)

=*Psilopus pallens* Wiedemann, 1830: Außereur. zweifl. Ins. 2: 219
=*Agonosoma pallens* (Wiedemann, 1830) [*Psilopus*] (Aldrich, 1905: Smithson. misc. Coll. 46(2) (Publ.1444): 287)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Greece: Crete; Israel; Atlantic Europe; Nearctic Region.

446. *Sciapus platypterus* (Fabricius, 1805) [*Dolichopus*] (Zeller, 1842: Isis (Oken) 1842: 847)
=*Dolichopus platypterus* Fabricius, 1805: Syst. Antl.: 270
=*Sciapus tipularius* (Fallén, 1823) [*Leptopus*] (Zeller, 1842: Isis (Oken) 1842: 831)
=*Leptopus tipularius* Fallen, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 23
=*Sciapus crinipes* (Meigen, 1830) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 292)
=*Psilopus crinipes* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 361 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 6)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Greece; Romania; Ukraine: Cherkasy, Kharkiv, Ternopil; Europe.

447. *Sciapus polozhentsevi* Negrobov, 1977: Zashch. Lesa 2: 48
Distribution. S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar.

448. *Sciapus spiniger* (Zetterstedt, 1859) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi,1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 292)
=*Psilopus spiniger* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5072
Distribution. S Russia: ?Krasnodar; Central European Russia, Sweden, Germany; ?Belgium.
Remark. Grichanov (1998: 104) noted that the above mentioned records from the Caucasus belong to a new species.

449. *Sciapus spinosus* Parent, 1929: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 5: 7 [*Sciopus*]
Distribution. "Greece".

450. *Sciapus subvicinus* Grichanov, **nom. nov.** for *Sciapus mediterraneus* Bulli & Negrobov, 1987 (nec Becker, 1907)
=*Sciapus mediterraneus* Bulli & Negrobov, 1987: Vestnik Zool. 3: 81 (nec Becker, 1907)
Distribution. Armenia; Ukraine: Zaporizhzhya; Uzbekistan.

451. *Sciapus tenuinervis* (Loew, 1857) [*Psilopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 292)
=*Psilopus tenuinervis* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 5
Distribution. "Europe: central part; Greece".

452. *Sciapus vicinus* Parent, 1925: Bull. Soc. r. Ent. Egypte 9: 172 [*Sciopus*]
Distribution. Egypt, ?Israel, "Palestine"; Algeria.

453. *Sciapus wiedemanni* (Fallén, 1823) [*Leptopus*] (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 292)
=*Leptopus wiedemanni* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 24
=*Sciapus contristans* (Meigen, 1824) [*Psilopus*] (Zeller, 1842: Isis (Oken's) 1842: 832) (misident., nec Wiedemann, 1817)
=*Psilopus contristans* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 37 (nec Wiedemann, 1817) // syn. of *Sciapus albifrons* (Meigen, 1830) (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 2 [*Psilopus*]), but Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 43, 57 [*Sciopus*])
Distribution. Romania, "Ukraine"; Europe; Nearctic: Washington, Ontario.

SYMPYCNINAE Aldrich, 1905
Anepsiomyia Bezzi, 1902

454. *Anepsiomyia flaviventris* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Bezzi, 1902: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 2: 192)
=*Porphyrops flaviventris* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 58

=*Anepsiomyia flavicoxa* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 52, 57)
=*Porphyrops flavicoxa* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 57 // syn. of *Teuchophorus spinigerellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843)? (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 347; Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 118-119), but Parent, 1925: Enc. ent. (B II) Dipt. 2: 52, 57
Distribution. Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland. Parent (1938) included "Russia" into the species area.

Campsicnemus Haliday, 1851

455. *Campsicnemus barbitibia* Stackelberg, 1947: Ent. Obozr. 29(1-2): 98, 101
Distribution. Armenia; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Tajikistan.

456. *Campsicnemus crinitarsis* Strobl, 1906: Mem. Soc. esp. Hist. nat. 3(5a, 6a): 324
Distribution. Greece: Crete, North Aegean; Algeria, Canary Is., Italy, Spain.

457. *Campsicnemus curvipes* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 189)
=*Dolichopus curvipes* Fallén, 1823: Monogr. Dolich. Svec. [=Dipt. Svec. 2]: 20
=*Campsicnemus fuscipennis* (Macquart, 1839) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera fuscipennis* Macquart, 1839 [F 1838]: in: Webb & Berthelot: Hist. nat. Iles Canar., Zool. 2(2), Entom.: 107 [*Medeterus*]
=*Campsicnemus cilitibius* (von Roser, 1840) [*Dolichopus*] (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 84)
=*Dolichopus cilitibius* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [= n.Ser. 17] (1): 56
Distribution. Abkhazia; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; Greece incl. Crete; Romania; S Russia: Dagestan, Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Stavropol', Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea, Odessa; all Europe, Algeria, Canary Is., Madeira, Morocco.

458. *Campsicnemus filipes* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 12
Distribution. Bulgaria, "N Caucasus", Greece: North Aegean, Iraq, Romania, Ukraine: Odessa, S Russia: Rostov; Austria, France, Hungary, Russia: Voronezh Region, Slovakia.

459. *Campsicnemus loripes* (Haliday, 1832) [*Medeterus* (*Camptosceles*)] (Haliday, 1851: Ins. brit. 1(1): 189)
=*Medetera loripes* Haliday, 1832 [F 1831]: Zool. J. (London) [1830-1831] 5: 357 (in subg. *Camptosceles*) [*Medeterus*]
=*Campsicnemus femoralis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus femoralis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 600
=*Campsicnemus armipes* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera armipes* Zetterstedt ["Staeger in litt."] 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 601 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Greece, Romania; Europe.

460. *Campsicnemus lumbatus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 28
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar, Rostov; Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa; Europe, S Ural.

461. *Campsicnemus maculatus* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 88
Distribution. Romania; Italy.

462. *Campsicnemus magius* (Loew, 1845) [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 26)
=*Medetera magius* Loew, 1845: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 6: 392 [*Medeterus*]

Distribution. Bulgaria; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov; Ukraine: Odessa; C & S Europe, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan; St. Helena (?introduced).

463. *Campsicnemus marginatus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 28
Distribution. Greece; Europe, Afghanistan.

464. *Campsicnemus picticornis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus picticornis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 607
=*Campsicnemus varicornis* Loew, 1864 [F 1871]: Z. Naturw. 24: 391
=*Campsicnemus canzonerii* Rampini, 1975: Boll. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Venezia 27 [1975]: 137
Distribution. Israel; Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa; Europe, N Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan; E Russia: Sayan Mts, Buryatia, Yakutia, Khabarovsk & Primorskii Terr., Kamchatka.

465. *Campsicnemus pumilio* (Zetterstedt,1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 37)
=*Dolichopus pumilio* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 606
=*Campsicnemus pectinulatus* Loew, 1864: Z. Naturw. 24: 390 (Lundbeck, 1912: Dipt. danica 4: 368-369; Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 62)
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe, N Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan; E Russia: Krasnoyarsk Terr., Yakutia, Kamchatka.

466. *Campsicnemus pusillus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera pusilla* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 65 [*Medeterus*]
=*Campsicnemus platypus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 27
Distribution. Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Stavropol'; Europe; E Russia: Irkutsk Region, Primorskii Terr., Kamchatka.

467. *Campsicnemus scambus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*] (Haliday, 1851, in: Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson: Ins. brit. 1(1): 188)
=*Dolichopus scambus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 19
=*Campsicnemus prodromus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera prodromus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 64 [*Medeterus*]
=*Campsicnemus clavitibius* (von Roser, 1840) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus clavitibius* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [n.S. 17] (1): 56 (Bezzi, 1903: Katal. paläarkt. Dipt. 2: 346; Becker,1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 104: 84, 94)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa; all Europe; E Russia: Yamal, Altai, Irkutsk Region, Khabarovsk and Primorskii Terr., S Kamchatka.

468. *Campsicnemus simplicissimus* Strobl, 1906: Mem. Soc. esp. Hist. nat. 3 (5a, 6a): 323
Distribution. Abkhazia; Bulgaria; Greece: North Aegean; Israel; S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar, Rostov; Turkey; France, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

469. *Campsicnemus umbripennis* Loew, 1856: Programm K. Realschule zu Meseritz, 1856: 46
Distribution. Abkhazia; Armenia; Bulgaria; Greece: North Aegean; Iraq; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar; Turkey; Europe except North, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan.

470. *Campsicnemus varipes* Loew, 1859: Programm K. Realschule zu Meseritz, 1859: 13
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov; Turkey; S Europe, Kyrgyzstan, Tadzhikistan.

Lamprochromus Mik, 1878

471. *Lamprochromus bifasciatus* (Macquart, 1827) [*Medeterus*]
=*Medetera bifasciata* Macquart, 1827 [F 1828]: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 48 [*Medeterus*]
=*Lamprochromus elegans* (Meigen, 1830) [*Chrysotus*] (Mik, 1878: Jahresber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 4)
=*Chrysotus elegans* Meigen, 1830: Syst. Beschr. 6: 362
=*Lamprochromus bifasciellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Mik, 1878: Jahresb. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 7)
=*Dolichopus bifasciellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 608 (Kowarz, 1868: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 18: 219)
=*Lamprochromus semiflavus* (Strobl, 1880) [*Diaphorus*] (Mik, 1878: JBer. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 346)
=*Diaphorus semiflavus* Strobl, 1880: XIV. Progr. Ober-Gymn. Seitenstetten, Linz, 1880: 58 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct.Dipt. 7: 58 [as syn. of *Lamprochromus elegans* (Meigen, 1830)])
Distribution. Bulgaria, Israel, Romania; Europe.

472. *Lamprochromus defectivus* Strobl, 1899: Wien. ent. Ztg. 18: 121
Distribution. Greece incl. Crete, Spain.

473. *Lamprochromus speciosus* (Loew, 1871) [*Sympycnus*] (Kowarz, 1889: Wien. ent. Ztg. 8(5): 175)
=*Sympycnus speciosus* Loew, 1871 [F 1870]: Izv. Obshch. Lyub. Estest. Antrop. Etnogr. (Moscow) 9(1): 57 (also: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 2: 299)
Distribution. Bulgaria, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Iraq, Romania, Ukraine: Odessa; France, Hungary, Canary Is., Tajikistan.

474. *Lamprochromus strobli* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 1: 141
Distribution. Bulgaria, ?Ukraine; Europe.

Micromorphus Mik, 1878

475. *Micromorphus aereus* (Vaillant, 1953) [*Cachonopus*] (Grichanov, 2000: Int. J. dipterol. Research 11(2): 88 [as *Conchopus*])
=*Cachonopus aereus* Vaillant, 1953: Miss. sci. Tassili Ajjer 1: 10
=*Chrysotimus aereus* (Vaillant, 1953) [*Cachonopus*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 29)
Distribution. Israel, Egypt; Algeria.

476. *Micromorphus albipes* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Hydrophorus*] (Mik, 1878: Jahresber. Akad. Gymn. (Wien) 1878: 6)
=*Hydrophorus albipes* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 454
=*Micromorphus bellus* Strobl, 1880 (*Thrypticus*) (Mik, 1881: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 30 (Abh.): 346) (nec Loew, 1869)
=*Thrypticus bellus* Strobl, 1880: XIV.Progr. Ober-Gymn. Seitenstetten, Linz 1880: 56 (nec Loew, 1869)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Egypt; Greece incl. Crete; Iraq; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa; Europe, Algeria, Mongolia, Morocco, ?China; ?Nearctic, ?Neotropical, ?Oriental Regions, ?New Zealand.
Remark. Ukrainian records belong most probably to *M. minusculus* Negrobov and *M. shamshevi* Negrobov. Pârvu (1989) has figured the hypopygium of the species; his record for Romania may belong to *M. shamshevi*.

477. *Micromorphus minusculus* Negrobov, 2000: Int. J. dipterol. Research 11(1): 24
Distribution. Ukraine: Odessa; Tajikistan.

478. *Micromorphus shamshevi* Negrobov, 2000: Int. J. dipterol. Research 11(1): 25
Distribution. ?Romania; S Russia: Rostov; Ukraine: Kherson.

Peloropeodes Wheeler, 1890

479. *Peloropeodes acuticornis* (Oldenberg, 1916) [*Anomalopyga*] (Robinson, 1970: Catal. Dipt. S. Amer. 40: 26)
=*Anomalopyga acuticornis* Oldenberg, 1916: Ent. Mitt. (Berlin-Dahlem) 5: 187
Distribution. Greece: Crete; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; France.

480. *Peloropeodes meridionalis* (Parent, 1928) [*Anomalopyga*]
=*Anomalopyga meridionalis* Parent, 1928: Trab. Mus. Cienc. nat. Barcelona 11(3): 11
Distribution. Bulgaria; Spain.
Remark. The species is possible synonym of *P. acuticornis* (Oldenberg).

Sympycnus Loew, 1857

481. *Sympycnus aeneicoxa* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Porphyrops aeneicoxa* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 57
=*Sympycnus brevicornis* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Dolichopus brevicornis* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 603 (nec Staeger, 1842)
=*Sympycnus nigritibialis* (Zetterstedt, 1855) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus nigritibialis* Zetterstedt, 1855: Dipt. Scand. 12: 4638
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine; Europe, Canary Is, Afghanistan.

482. *Sympycnus brevimanus* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 43
=*Sympycnus plantaris* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 148
Distribution. Romania, Ukraine: Ivano-Frankivsk, Uzhhorod; Europe.

483. *Sympycnus cirripes* (Haliday, 1851) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 43 [as *cirrhipes*])
=*Porphyrops cirripes* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1(1): 214
=*Sympycnus brachydactylus* Kowarz, 1889: Wien. ent. Ztg. 8: 177 (Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (C.r.): 548)
=*Sympycnus pullatus* Kowarz, 1899: Wien. ent. Ztg. 8: 178 // syn. of *Sympycnus brachydactylus* Kowarz, 1889 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 105-106)
Distribution. Bulgaria; ?Anterior Asia; ?Romania; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Europe.

484. *Sympycnus pulicarius* (Fallén, 1823) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus pulicarius* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 20
=*Sympycnus annulipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Porphyrops annulipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 56
=*Sympycnus pygmaeus* (Macquart, 1827) [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Medetera pygmaea* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 50 [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42 [as syn. of *Sympycnus annulipes* (Meigen, 1824)], cf. Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (C.r.): 548)
=*Sympycnus cinerellus* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Chrysotus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42)
=*Chrysotus cinerellus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins.lappon. 1838: 706 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 42 [as syn. of *Sympycnus annulipes* (Meigen, 1824])
=*Sympycnus desoutteri* Parent, 1925: Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 44 (C.r.): 549 (Meuffels,

1981: Entom. Ber. (Amsterdam) 41(4): 54-55)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Greece incl. North Aegean; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Stavropol'; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson; all Europe; E Russia: Altai; Nearctic: California.

485. *Sympycnus simplicipes* Becker, 1908 [F 1918]: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 4: 46
Distribution. Abkhazia; Egypt; Greece incl. Crete; Iraq; Israel; S Russia: Adygea, Krasnodar; Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, N Kazakhstan, Korea, Spain incl. Canary Is., Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan; Afrotropical and Oriental Regions.

486. *Sympycnus spiculatus* Gerstäcker, 1864: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 25: 150
Distribution. Romania; Europe.

Syntormon Loew, 1857

487. *Syntormon aulicus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops aulica* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 48 (-a; F -us)
=*Syntormon calcaratus* (Becker, 1907) [*Drymonoeca*]
=*Drymonoeca calcarata* Becker, 1907: Z. syst. Hym. Dipt. 7: 109
Distribution. Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey; Europe, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Middle Asia.

375. *Syntormon bicolorellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Speight, Blacklith & Blacklith, 1995: Insecta Mundi 9(3/4): 356)
=*Dolichopus bicolorellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 617 (-us; F -um)
=*Syntormon luteicornis* Blackith et al., 1990 (misident., nec Parent, 1927)
Distribution. ?Romania; Europe, Mongolia.
Remark. See remark under *S. luteicornis* Parent.

488. *Syntormon denticulatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 34-35)
=*Rhaphium denticulatum* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 478
=*Syntormon aculeatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Rhaphium*] (Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berl. 2(2): 54)
=*Rhaphium aculeatum* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 479 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 103: 273)
=*Syntormon biseriatus* (Loew, 1850) [*Rhaphium denticulatum* Zetterstedt, 1843, var.] (Loew, 1873: Z. Naturw. 41 [= n.F. 7]: 249)
=*Rhaphium biseriatum* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 123 (as a var. of *Rhaphium denticulatum* Zetterstedt, 1843) (Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins. brit. 1, Dipt. 1: 204 [*Rhaphium*])
=*Syntormon pumilus* Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 50 (misident., nec Meigen, 1824) (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser. 4, vol.1]: 268)
Distribution. Abkhazia, Armenia, Bulgaria, Israel, Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Stavropol'; Turkey; Ukraine; Europe, Middle Asia, N Africa, Afghanistan.

489. *Syntormon filiger* Verrall, 1912: Ent. monthly Mag. 48 [= ser.2, vol.23]: 58 (nom.nov. for *Rhaphium rufipes* Zetterstedt, 1838, nec Meigen, 1824)
=*Syntormon rufipes* (Zetterstedt, 1849) [*Rhaphium*] (misident., nec Meigen, 1824; nec Zetterstedt, 1838)
=*Rhaphium rufipes* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3060 (nec Meigen, 1824; nec Zetterstedt, 1838)
=*Syntormon obscurifrons* Parent, 1932: Stettin. ent.Ztg. 93: 229
Distribution. Bulgaria, Greece: North Aegean; S Russia: Rostov; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe.

490. *Syntormon fuscipes* (von Roser, 1840) [*Porphyrops*] (Denninger, 1950: Jahresh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 45)

=*Porphyrops fuscipes* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württ. landw. Ver., Stuttgart 37 [= n.Ser. 17] (1): 56
=*Syntormon spicatus* (Loew, 1857) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 34-35)
=*Rhaphium spicatum* Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 33 (Denninger, 1950: Jhefte Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemb. 102-105 [1946-1949]: 45)
Distribution. Bulgaria; Greece; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea; Europe; Burundi, Kenya.

491. *Syntormon giordanii* Negrobov, 1974: in Negrobov & Matile, Ann. Soc. ent. France (n.Ser.) 10 (4): 842
Distribution. ?Iraq; Iran.
Remark. See remark under *S. samarkandi* Negrobov, 1975. Negrobov (1991) recorded errorneously Italy as the species type locality (in fact, it is a country of type depository and motherland of collector of the material). Therefore, we exclude this species from the fauna of Europe.

492. *Syntormon latitarsis* Negrobov & Shamshev, 1984: Vestnik Zool. 1984(6): 49
Distribution. S Russia: Krasnodar;

493. *Syntormon luteicornis* Parent, 1927 [F 1928]: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 4: 61
Distribution. ?Romania; France, ?Belgium, ?Spain, ?Czech Republic.
Remark. The species was originally described by single female. Other records of the species may belong to *S. bicolorellus* (Zetterstedt) and should be confirmed (Speight et al., 1995).

494. *Syntormon macula* Parent, 1927: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 4: 57 [as *macula* Oldenberg]
Distribution. Bulgaria, Romania; Italy, Germany, Great Britain, ?Hungary, Switzerland.

495. *Syntormon metathesis* (Loew, 1850) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 34-35)
=*Rhaphium metathesis* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 118
=*Syntormon simplicipes* Frey, 1915: Acta Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 40(5): 42 (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 279)
=*Syntormon dobrogicus* Pârvu, 1985: Trav. Mus. Hist. nat. Gr. Antipa 27: 151, **syn.nov.**
Distribution. Romania, S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey; Europe, Ural.
Remark. Description and figures provided by Pârvu (1985, 1989) for *Syntormon dobrogicus* has no significant differences from the species concept of *S. metathesis* (Loew) except for some slight colour characters on legs and abdomen. Although the author has given the holotype body length 1.1 mm, scale lines on his pictures of aedeagus and hypopygium testify that the body length is about 4.0 mm. It is also worth noting that Pârvu (2002) has not included *S. metathesis* into Romanian fauna. So, I consider *S. dobrogicus* to be a synonym of widely distributed in Europe *S. metathesis*.

496. *Syntormon miki* Strobl, 1899: Wien. ent. Ztg. 18: 126
Distribution. Greece incl. Crete; ?Israel; Europe, Morocco, Tunisia.

497. *Syntormon monilis* (Haliday, 1851) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium monile* Haliday, 1851: in Walker, Stainton & Wilkinson, Ins.brit. 1(1): 205
= *Syntormon silvianus* Pârvu, 1989: Trav. Mus. Hist. nat. Grigore Antipa 30: 57, **syn.nov.**
Distribution. Bulgaria; Romania; S Russia: ?Krasnodar (see remark under *S. submonilis*); Europe, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Ural.
Remark. Description and figures provided by Pârvu (1989) for *Syntormon silvianus* has no significant differences from the species concept of *S. monilis* (Haliday). The author wrote: "article 2 [of fore tarsus] is wider basally which distinguishes it from all the species of the

genus". However, Parent (1938) described (but not figured) the 2nd segment of fore tarsus as "swollen at base". So, I consider *S. silvianus* to be a synonym of widely distributed in Europe and N Africa *S. monilis*.

498. *Syntormon pallipes* (Fabricius, 1794) [*Musca*] (Schiner, 1862: Faun. austr. 1: 192)
=*Musca pallipes* Fabricius, 1794: Ent. syst. 4: 340
=*Syntormon hamatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium hamatum* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 475
=*Syntormon pseudospicatus* Strobl, 1899: Wien. ent. Ztg. 18: 126
=*Syntormon immaculatus* Santos Abreu, 1929: Mem. Acad. Barcelona (3)21: 414, as a var. of *Syntormon pallipes* (Fabricius, 1794) // as a subsp. of *Syntormon pallipes* (Fabricius, 1794) (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 55)
Distribution. Abkhazia; Bulgaria; Egypt; Georgia; Greece incl. Crete; Iraq; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar, Rostov; Turkey; Ukraine: Crimea, Kherson, Odessa; all Europe, Anterior, Middle and Central Asia, North and Tropical Africa; Oriental China; St. Helena (?introduced).

499. *Syntormon pennatus* Ringdahl, 1920: Ent.Tidskr. 41: 25
Distribution. S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria; Norway.

500. *Syntormon pumilus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 34-35)
=*Porphyrops pumila* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 53
=*Syntormon rufipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium rufipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 30 // spec. incerta (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 277-278) (Parent, 1925: Enc. ent., Ser.B, II, Dipt. 2: 42)
=*Syntormon longiseta* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium longiseta* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 471 (Loew, 1850: Ent.Ztg. (Stettin) 11: 119)
=*Syntormon pumilio* (Zetterstedt, 1859) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium pumilio* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5035
=*Syntormon pusillus* (Zetterstedt, 1859) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium pusillum* Zetterstedt, 1859: Dipt. Scand. 13: 5034
=*Syntormon tridens* (Becker, 1918) [*Xiphandrium*] (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 56)
=*Xiphandrium tridens* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 253 (Negrobov, 1991: Catal. palaearct. Dipt. 7: 56 [as syn. to *S. rufipes* (Meigen, 1824)])
Distribution. Armenia; Bulgaria, ?Egypt; ?Greece, ?Israel, Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Stavropol'; Ukraine: Kherson, Odessa; Europe to the Urals, Middle Asia, Afghanistan, Morocco, Tunisia.
Remark. Some records may belong to *S. denticulatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) and should be confirmed.

501. *Syntormon samarkandi* Negrobov, 1975: Ent. Obozr. 54: 659
Distribution. ?Iraq; Uzbekistan.
Remark. Negrobov in his key to Palearctic species (1975) probably misused the species name instead of *S. giordanii* Negrobov, 1974. Therefore, the record of *S. samarkandi* from Iraq (Olejnicek et al., 1995) may belong to *S. giordanii*.

502. *Syntormon subinermis* (Loew, 1869) [*Synarthrus*]
=*Synarthrus subinermis* Loew, 1869: Beschr. eur. Dipt. 1: 290
Distribution. Israel, Georgia, Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, "south of the European part of the USSR"; Europe, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan.

503. *Syntormon submonilis* Negrobov, 1975: Ent. Obozr. 54(3): 662
Distribution. S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar.

Remark. The species was probably mentioned by Negrobov (1967) from S Russia (Caucasian Nature Reserve) under the name *Syntormon monilis* (Haliday).

504. *Syntormon sulcipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Rhaphium*]
=*Rhaphium sulcipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 31
=*Syntormon oedicnemus* (Loew, 1859) [*Synarthrus*]
=*Synarthrus oedicnemus* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 15
=*Syntormon obscurior* Parent, 1938: Faune de France 35: 452 [as a var. of *Syntormon sulcipes* (Meigen, 1824)] // as a subsp. of *Syntormon sulcipes* (Meigen, 1824) (Negrobov, 1975: Ent. Obozr. 54(3): 657)
Distribution. S Russia: Karachai-Cherkessia; Romania; Europe, Middle Asia.

505. *Syntormon tabarkae* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 103: 285
Distribution. Greece; France, Tunisia, "Yugoslavia".

506. *Syntormon tarsatus* (Fallén, 1823) [*Hydrochus*] (Kowarz, 1884: Wien. ent. Ztg. 3: 109)
=*Hydrochus tarsatus* Fallén, 1823: Dipt. Svec. 2 (Monogr. Dolichopod. Svec.): 7
=*Syntormon gratiosus* (Meigen, 1824) [*Dolichopus*]
=*Dolichopus gratiosus* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 100 (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 35; Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle 102: 140)
=*Syntormon palmipes* (Meigen, 1824) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops palmipes* Meigen, 1824: Syst. Beschr. 4: 55
=*Syntormon vittatus* (Macquart, 1834) [*Porphyrops*]
=*Porphyrops vittata* Macquart, 1834: Hist. nat. Dipt. 1: 444
=*Syntormon obscurellus* (Zetterstedt, 1838) [*Dolichopus*] (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 150)
=*Dolichopus obscurellus* Zetterstedt, 1838: Ins. lappon.: 709 [misinterpretation of Fallen, 1823, p.p.] (Becker, 1917: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 102: 150)
Distribution. Romania; Ukraine: Kherson; Europe; E Russia: Buryatia, Kamchatka.

507. *Syntormon triangulipes* Becker, 1902: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 2(2): 54
Distribution. Egypt; Spain, France.

508. *Syntormon zelleri* (Loew, 1850) [*Rhaphium*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 34-35)
=*Rhaphium zelleri* Loew, 1850: Ent. Ztg. (Stettin) 11(4): 121
Distribution. Abkhazia; Greece incl. Crete; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; C and S Europe, Middle Asia.

Telmaturgus Mik, 1874

509. *Telmaturgus tumidulus* (Raddatz, 1873) [*Sympycnus*] (Mik, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 349)
=*Sympycnus tumidulus* Raddatz, 1873: Stettin. ent. Ztg. 34: 326
Distribution. Abkhazia; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Europe, Middle Asia.

Teuchophorus Loew, 1857

510. *Teuchophorus bipilosus* Becker, 1908: Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin 4: 47
Distribution. S Russia: ?Krasnodar; Algeria, France, Spain, Canary Is., Madeira.
Remark. Meuffels & Grootaert (1991) consider the Krasnodar records belonging to a new species.

511. *Teuchophorus bisetus* Loew, 1871 [F 1870]: Izv. imp. Obshch. Lyub. Estest. Antrop. Etnogr. (Moscow) 9(1): 58
Distribution. Israel, Iraq; Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

512. *Teuchophorus calcaratus* (Macquart, 1827) [*Medeterus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 44)
=*Medetera calcarata* Macquart, 1827: Ins. Dipt. Nord France 3: 47 [*Medeterus*]
Distribution. Georgia; Romania; S Russia: Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar; Europe.

513. *Teuchophorus chaetifemoratus* Pollet & Kechev, 2007: *Zootaxa* 1592: 47
Distribution. Bulgaria.

514. *Teuchophorus monacanthus* Loew, 1859: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1859: 21
Distribution. Bulgaria; Georgia; Greece incl. Crete; Iraq, Israel; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Stavropol'; Turkey; all Europe, Middle Asia.

515. *Teuchophorus nigricosta* (von Roser, 1840) [*Chrysotus*] (Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 57; Denninger, 1950: Jahreshefte Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg 102-105 [1941-1949]: 43)
=*Chrysotus nigricosta* von Roser, 1840: Corresp.-bl. k. württemb. landw. Ver., Stuttgart, 37 (= n.Ser. 17) (1): 55
=*Teuchophorus signatus* (Zetterstedt, 1849) [*Chrysotus*] (Kowarz, 1874: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 24 (Abh.): 476)
=*Chrysotus signatus* Zetterstedt, 1849: Dipt. Scand. 8: 3065
=*Teuchophorus pectinifer* Kowarz, 1868: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 18: 218 (Collin, 1940: Ent. monthly Mag. 76 [= ser.4, vol.1]: 269 [as syn. of *Teuchophorus signatus* (Zetterstedt, 1849)])
Distribution. Romania; Europe.

516. *Teuchophorus simplex* Mik, 1880 [F 1881]: Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 30 (Abh.): 602
Distribution. Bulgaria, Greece; Europe.

517. *Teuchophorus spinigerellus* (Zetterstedt, 1843) [*Dolichopus*] (Loew, 1857: Progr. Realsch. Meseritz 1857: 44)
=*Dolichopus spinigerellus* Zetterstedt, 1843: Dipt. Scand. 2: 604
Distribution. Abkhazia; Bulgaria; Greece, Egypt; Romania; S Russia: Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Stavropol'; Europe, S Kazakhstan.

Vetimicrotes Dyte, 1980

518. *Vetimicrotes mediterraneus* (Becker, 1918) [*Microtes*] (Dyte, 1980 Ent. scand. 11: 223)
=*Microtes mediterraneus* Becker, 1918: N. Acta Acad. leop., Halle, 104: 133
Distribution. Bulgaria, Greece incl. North Aegean; Albania, "Yugoslavia".

KEY TO EAST MEDITERRANEAN GENERA OF DOLICHOPODIDAE

Males

1. Wing vein M_2 present, almost reaching wing margin ..... *Sciapus*
– Vein M_2 absent or stub-like, without fold or indication on membrane 2
2. Costa of wing ending at tip of R_{2+3}; M_{1+2} weak or broken near middle of distal part 3
– Costa of wing extending to tip of M_{1+2}; M_{1+2} never weaker near middle of distal part 4
3. Male hypopygium usually with strong macrochaetae; acrostichals usually present; 2.0 ..... *Asyndetus*
– Male hypopygium without strong macrochaetae; acrostichals absent or microscopic; 1.5 ..... *Cryptophleps kerteszi* Lichtwardt
4. Antennal pedicel, seen on inside face, forming a more or less long thumb-like projection into postpedicel ..... *Syntormon* (part)
– Antennal pedicel simple, vaselike, without thumb-like projection 5
5. Acrostichal setae absent 6
– Acrostichals distinct, even though sometimes small 20
6. Proboscis stout, with slightly curved short stout spine beneath at apex; fore coxa and trochanter strongly spinose ..... *Aphrosylus*
– Proboscis without apical spine; fore coxa and trochanter not spinose 7
7. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture, and this division is distinctly pronounced along width of face (from eye to eye) 8
– Facial suture indistinct or hardly marked at eye margin 15
8. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; postvertical setae absent; eyes bare or almost bare ..... *Medetera* (part)
– Occiput convex, and head not adjacent to thorax; postvertical setae present; eyes haired 9
9. Face narrow, not wider than ocellar tubercle; hypopygium free; 3.0 ..... *Peodes forcipatus* Loew
– Face wide, wider than ocellar tubercle; hypopygium usually sessile 10
10. 4 pairs of dorsocentral setae 11
– 5-6 pairs of dorsocentral setae; antennal stylus dorsal 12
11. Arista apical (males) or subapical (females); tibiae usually with strong setae; wing somewhat darkened; M_{1+2} usually curved ..... *Thinophilus* (part)
– Arista dorsal; all tibiae without apical setae; R_{2+3}, R_{4+5}, and M_{1+2} straight and parallel; wing hyaline; 1.5 ..... *Paralleloneurum cilifemoratum* Becker
12. Fore femur and tibia with strong and long ventral spines; male abdomen behind segment IV with long remarkable appendices ..... *Scellus*
– Fore femur and tibia without long ventral spines; abdomen behind segment IV without appendices 13
13. Scutellum with 6 setae; pedicel with straight anterior margin ..... *Sphyrotarsus*

– Scutellum with 2 setae; pedicel convex anteriorly 14
14. Hind coxa with 1 strong seta ..... *Thinophilus* (part)
– Hind coxa without strong seta; 3rd and 4th abdominal segments with strong black spines; 5.0-6.5 ..... *Lagodechia spinulifera* (Negrobov & Zurikov)
15. Hind femur without subapical bristle 16
– Hind femur with subapical bristle 18
16. Scape with hairs above; postpedicel more than twice as long as high, tapering to a rounded tip; stylus almost basal; fore femur and tibia finely spinose beneath; body shining black; 2.0-2.5 ..... *Anepsiomyia flaviventris* (Meigen)
– Scape bare above; postpedicel short; stylus not basal; fore leg not as above; body mat black or shining green 17
17. Hind basitarsus distinctly shorter than 2nd tarsomere; body mostly black; bristles on head and thorax dark; veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} more or less parallel ... *Acropsilus*
– Hind basitarsus about equal in length to 2nd tarsomere; body mostly yellow; head and thorax with yellow bristles; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent *Xanthochlorus*
18. Face narrow in middle, extending downward ..... *Campsicnemus*
– Face narrowed more or less gradually downward 19
19. Body light green, metallic shining; head and thorax with yellow bristles ..... *Chrysotimus* (part)
– Body brown, not shining; head and thorax with dark bristles .... *Micromorphus*
20. Acrostichal setae uniseriate at least in anterior part 21
– Acrostichal setae in two regular rows 34
21. Body light green, metallic shining; head and thorax with yellow bristles ..... *Chrysotimus* (part)
– Different characters 22
22. Antennal stylus apical or subapical 23
– Stylus dorsal 25
23. Antennal scape with hairs above ..... *Syntormon* (part)
– Scape bare 24
24. Legs slender; midtibia with 1 apicoventral spur; hind basitarsus shorter than next segment; hypopygium free, pedunculate; body dark pubescent ..... *Oncopygius*
– Legs not slender; midtibia with a ring of apicoventral spurs; hind basitarsus longer than next segment; hypopygium sessile; body white pubescent ..... *Epithalassius*
25. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture, and this division is distinctly pronounced along width of face (from eye to eye) 26
– Facial suture indistinct or hardly marked at eye margin 30
26. Fore femur and tibia with strong spiniform ventral bristles; the bristles arranged usually in longitudinal rows 27
– Fore femur and tibia without strong spiniform ventral bristles 28

27. Postpedicel with apicoventral incision; proepisternal setae not developed, rarely 1 seta present; scutellum with 4 setae usually; abdomen behind segment IV without appendices ..... *Hydrophorus*
– Postpedicel without apicoventral incision; 3 proepisternal setae; scutellum with 2 setae; abdomen behind segment IV with long remarkable appendices ..... *Scellus*
28. Scutellum with 6 setae of equal length; face wide; *m-cu* at least as long as distal part of CuA_1; 6 pairs of dorsocentral setae; proepisternal setae not developed; 7.0-8.0 ..... *Liancalus virens* (Scopoli)
– Scutellum with 2-4 strong setae 29
29. Scutellum with 2 strong setae; posterior crossvein *m-cu* shorter than distal part of CuA_1; face narrow, not wider than ocellar tubercle; hypopygium globular, free, with 2 long baculiform projections; 3.0 ..... *Peodes forcipatus* Loew
– Scutellum with 4 strong setae; posterior crossvein *m-cu* longer than distal part of CuA_1; face slightly wider than postpedicel height; hypopygium sessile; 4.8-5.3 ..... *Orthoceratium lacustre* (Scopoli)
30. Face narrow in middle, extending downward ..... *Campsicnemus*
– Face narrowed gradually downward or with more or less parallel sides 31
31. 4 pairs of dorsocentral setae; antennal stylus lanceolate at apex; 2.0 ..... *Telmaturgus tumidulus* (Raddatz)
– At least 5 pairs of dorsocentral setae; stylus not lanceolate at apex 32
32. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; hypopygium with strong setae; hind femur without subapical setae; face more or less parallel sided ..... *Melanostolus*
– Occiput convex; hypopygium without strong setae; hind femur with subapical setae; face narrowed downward 33
33. Five pairs of strong dorsocentral bristles; mid femur with ventral bristles in basal part; wing costa with long and thick stigma beyond R_1 .. *Teuchophorus*
– Six pairs of dorsocentral bristles; mid femur without ventral bristles; wing costa without stigma beyond R_1 ..... *Sympycnus*
34. Scape with hairs above 35
– Scape bare above 46
35. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; hypopygium concealed; epandrial lobe and cercus small; hind coxa with vertical row of fine setae; hind femur without subapical seta ..... *Argyra* (part)
– Occiput convex; hypopygium free; cercus big and also free; hind coxa with one seta; hind femur with subapical seta 36
36. Antennal stylus long pubescent; with hairs approximately 1.5 times longer than basal diameter of stylus; notopleuron having strongly pronounced purple spot; male cercus elongate-triangular, strongly incised along ventral margin; sometimes (*P. regalis*) hind basitarsus with one distinct dorsal seta and mid femur with strong posterior preapical setae about even with antero-

dorsal preapical ..... *Poecilobothrus*

– Antennal stylus bare, rarely pubescent; notopleuron usually without purple spot; cercus various 37

37. Body non-metallic, head and thorax grey, head wider than high with frons and face broad in both sexes; abdomen yellowish-brown or grey; vein M beyond crossvein *m-cu* with strong anterior bend, strongly convergent with R_{4+5}; 6 dorsocentrals, fifth pair usually strongly offset medially; 4.0..... ..... *Argyrochlamys cavicola* (Parent)

– Body usually metallic; 5–6 dorsocentrals, penultimate posterior pair usually in line or weakly offset medially 38

38. Hind basitarsus with distinct bristle above ..... *Dolichopus*

– Hind basitarsus without bristles above 39

39. Pleura with cluster of fine hairs in front of posterior spiracle 40

– Pleura bare in front of posterior spiracle 42

40. Two or more strong anterodorsal setae in apical half of the hind femur in addition to the true anterior subapical seta; vein M with distinct anterior bend and convergent with R4+5 beyond crossvein *m-cu*; stylus bare, clypeus usually rounded below; male with apex of postgonite dorsally upturned and flared laterally ..... *Tachytrechus* (part)

– Vein M straight and subparallel with R4+5 beyond crossvein *m-cu* 41

41. Fore tibia lacking anterodorsal comb-like row of strong spine-like setae, with 1–3 strong posteroventral setae, male fore tibia with long apicoventral seta; clypeus usually strongly bulging and proboscis greatly enlarged and strongly projecting (especially in females), and/or with dark spots at insertion points of setae on mid and hind tibiae; male cercus large, rounded, pale with dark margin; margin with very long, fine setae; dorsal surstylus notched preapically on dorsal surface with keel-like projection across notch; posterodorsal part of postgonite absent or simple and digitiform; 3.7-4.5..... ..... *Ethiromyia chalybea* (Wiedemann)

– Fore tibia usually with anterodorsal comb-like row of strong spine-like setae, usually lacking strong posteroventral setae, male fore tibia lacking long apicoventral seta; clypeus usually flat to weakly produced, sometimes strongly produced in female, proboscis not enlarged and strongly projecting; hind tibiae lacking dark spots at insertion points of setae; male cercus variable, not as above; dorsal surstylus not notched preapically on dorsal surface; posterodorsal part of postgonite complex, broad, with a pair of dorsolateral lobes, often with secondary dorsal and lateral membranous lobes, and usually with a medioventral lobe ..... *Gymnopternus*

42. Proboscis long and narrow, at least 1.5 times longer than height of head; palpus long and narrow, adjacent to proboscis; veins R_1, R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} positioned close to anterior wing margin; vein M beyond crossvein *m-cu* with weak anterior bend before middle, convergent with R_{4+5} and ending well above wing apex, close to apex of R_{4+5}; basal segment of fore tarsus usually

with 3–4 distinct ventral setae; 3.0 ..... *Ortochile nigrocoerulea* Latreille

– Proboscis thick and short, not longer than height of head; palpus short, or if long, then comparatively broad; M straight or with anterior bend, R_{4+5} and M subparallel or convergent 43

43. Seven dorsocentrals; abdomen broad and flattened dorsoventrally; veins R_{4+5} and M subparallel and sinuous beyond crossvein *m-cu*, male wing with pronounced convex curve in R_{4+5} and M and darkened apex; surface setae on mid and hind femora well-developed, nearly as strong as preapical setae; upper and lower propleuron with long dense hair, prothoracic seta pale or brown; posterodorsal part of postgonite not developed; 5.0 .... *Muscidideicus praetextatus* (Haliday)*

– Five or six dorsocentrals, abdomen not distinctly dorsoventrally flattened; veins R_{4+5} and M subparallel or convergent beyond crossvein *m-cu*, M straight or with anterior bend; surface setae on femora usually weak, if strong then vein M with strong anterior bend and convergent with R_{4+5}; prothoracic seta usually black 44

44. Two or more strong anterodorsal setae in apical half of the hind femur in addition to the true anterior subapical seta; face narrowed under antennae and somewhat widened towards clypeus; wing vein M_{1+2} usually with gentle curvation before the middle of distal part, then running towards R_{4+5} and reaching costa far before the tip of wing; stylus short and bare; postpedicel usually short and suboval ..... *Tachytrechus* (part)

– Hind femur with one true anterior subapical seta; face regularly narrowed towards clypeus or parallel-sided; wing vein M_{1+2} either with curvation beyond the middle of distal part or M_{1+2} reaching costa near the tip of wing; stylus often pubescent; postpedicel usually subtriangular, asymmetric..... 45

45. Hypopygium long, with long peduncle (7^{th} segment); abdomen long; legs long and thin; antenna of male usually modified, with enlarged scape, reduced pedicel; stylus usually with one or more lamellae; if antenna not as above, then hypopygium with elongate, setose apicoventral epandrial lobes; basiventral epandrial lobes usually elongate and digitiform, usually with pointed or frayed knob-like tip ..... *Sybistroma*

– Hypopygium moderately long, sessile or having short peduncle; abdomen and legs usually ordinary; scape and pedicel of male normal, stylus rarely with apical lamella; apicoventral epandrial lobes not elongate and setose; basiventral epandrial lobes variably developed with or without knob-like tip ..... *Hercostomus*

46. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture, and this division is distinctly pronounced along width of face (from eye to eye); posterior slope of mesonotum distinctly flattened between dorsocentral setae... 47

– Facial suture indistinct or hardly marked at eye margin 49

* Distribution. Denmark, Ireland, England, Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

47. Fore coxa at apex with dense spiniform bunch of long yellow setae; wing with black stripe along anterior margin; 2.0 ..... *Dolichophorus kerteszi* Lichtwardt
– Fore coxa without apical bunch of long setae; wing without black anterior stripe 48
48. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent, at most subparallel at apex; thorax densely pollinose; male surstylus and cercus usually not deflexed dorsad ..... *Medetera* (part)
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} parallel to apex; thorax shining green; male surstylus strongly deflexed dorsad, usually lying conformably with similarly deflexed, oblong-shaped cerci ..... *Thrypticus*
49. Hind coxa on outer side without seta, or with vertical row of setiform hairs, or covered with dense hairs 50
– Hind coxa with at least one strong external seta 51
50. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; hind coxa with vertical row of fine setae; antennal stylus subapical ..... *Argyra* (part)
– Occiput convex; hind coxa on outer side covered with dense hairs; antennal stylus apical ..... *Rhaphium* (part)
51. Hind femur without true subapical seta 52
– Hind femur with true subapical seta 61
52. Male face broad, eyes contiguous or distinctly convergent above antennae; mid tibia often with ventral seta; hypopygium with strong macrochetae ..... *Diaphorus*
– Male frons broad, eyes distinctly convergent or contiguous below antennae; face sometimes parallel-sided; mid tibia rarely with ventral seta; hypopygium rarely with strong macrochetae 53
53. Eyes strongly convergent or contiguous below antennae ..... *Chrysotus* (part)
– Eyes distinctly separated below antennae 54
54. Antennal stylus dorsal 55
– Stylus apical or strictly subapical 57
55. Hypopygium free; legs long and thin; body mostly yellow ..... *Neurigona*
– Hypopygium sessile; legs of ordinary length and width; body metallic green 56
56. Long, more slender species; antennae positioned above middle of face height; halter yellow; hypopygial cercus free ..... *Nematoproctus*
– Short, rather stocky species; antennae positioned in middle of face; halter black; hypopygial cercus mainly hidden ..... *Melanostolus*
57. Postpedicel higher than long, suboval; dark green species ..... *Chrysotus* (part)
– Postpedicel longer than high, with acute apex; often blackish species 58
58. Postpedicel very elongate, bulbous at base and abruptly narrowed distad; 4.0-5.75 ..... *Machaerium maritimae* Haliday
– Postpedicel without ventral excavation in basal part 59
59. Face parallel-sided; hypopygium sessile, with strong and long macrochetae; 3.0 ..... *Trigonocera rivosa* Becker

– Eyes distinctly convergent towards palpi; hypopygium without strong and long macrochetae 60
60. Hypopygium pedunculate; hind basitarsus at most half as long as next segment of same tarsus ..... *Systenus*
– Hypopygium sessile; hind basitarsus barely shorter than next segment of same tarsus ..... *Rhaphium* (part)
61. Antennal stylus apical 62
– Stylus dorsal 64
62. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} slightly to distinctly divergent; anal vein absent; body without metallic shine or weakly shining 63
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} not divergent; anal vein present; body bronze green, metallic shining ..... *Rhaphium* (part)
63. Six dorsocentrals; fore tibia without basodorsal bristle; hind tibia with only 2 anterodorsal bristles; 6 pubescent abdominal segments; hypopygium with epandrial setae at base of epandrial lobe; dark species with globular thorax and distinctly darkened wings; average wing length 2.1 (male) – 2.3 (female) ..... *Australachalcus melanotrichus* Mik
– Five dorsocentrals; fore tibia with 1 dorsal bristle at about basal 1/4; hind tibia in most species with 3 anterodorsal bristles; fore femur with erect ventral bristle on basal 1/5-1/3, about as long as femur is deep; 5 pubescent abdominal segments; hypopygium with epandrial setae on shaft of epandrial lobe; yellow or dark brown species ..... *Achalcus*
64. Body mostly light green, metallic shining; head and thorax with yellow bristles; hypopygium large, nearly as long as abdomen .. *Chrysotimus* (*Guzeriplia*)
– Body never light green, often yellow-brown to black, with dark setae; hypopygium concealed 65
65. Four pairs of dorsocentral setae; mesonotum with two large velvety black lateral spots ..... *Lamprochromus*
– Usually six pairs of dorsocentral setae; mesonotum without velvety black lateral spots 66
66. Hypopygium large, elongate-oval; abdomen with bent-under last segments; *m-cu* close to wing base; 1.5-2.0 ..... *Vetimicrotes mediterraneus* (Becker)
– Hypopygium concealed, not bent under abdomen; *m-cu* positioned at middle of wing 67
67. Abdomen as long as thorax, with reduced 5-6th sternites; one strong and one hairlike intraalar setae, one strong propleural seta; one longer dorsal seta on antennal pedicel; crossvein *m-cu* straight, forming right angles with M_{1+2} and CuA_1; male with asymmetrical claws on fore tarsus; hind tarsus simple; 1.75-2.0 ..... *Peloropeodes*
– Abdomen usually longer than thorax, with at least 5th sternite normally developed; crossvein *m-cu* strongly oblique, forming acute (ca. 60°) angle with CuA_1; male with symmetrical claws on fore tarsus; hind tarsus often modified ..... *Sympycnus*

Females

1. Wing vein M_2 present, almost reaching wing margin ..... *Sciapus*
– Vein M_2 absent or stub-like, without fold or indication on membrane 2
2. Costa of wing ending at tip of R_{2+3}; M_{1+2} weak or broken near middle of distal part 3
– Costa of wing extending to tip of M_{1+2}; M_{1+2} never weaker near middle of distal part 4
3. Acrostichals usually present; 2.0 ..... *Asyndetus latifrons* (Loew)
– Acrostichals absent or microscopic; 1.5 ..... *Cryptophleps kerteszi* Lichtwardt
4. Antennal pedicel, seen on inside face, forming a more or less long thumb-like projection into postpedicel ..... *Syntormon* (part)
– Antennal pedicel simple, vaselike, without thumb-like projection 5
5. Acrostichal setae absent 6
– Acrostichals distinct, even though sometimes small 21
6. Proboscis stout, with slightly curved short stout spine beneath at apex; fore coxa and trochanter strongly spinose; 1.75-2.25 .... *Aphrosylus ferox* Haliday
– Proboscis without apical; fore coxa and trochanter not spinose 7
7. Hind femur without subapical bristle 8
– Hind femur with subapical bristle 11
8. Hind basitarsus about two fifth length of 2nd tarsomere; body mostly black; legs brownish black ..... *Acropsilus*
– Hind basitarsus about equal in length to 2nd tarsomere 9
9. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} distinctly convergent; body mostly yellow; head and thorax with yellow bristles ..... *Xanthochlorus*
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} more or less parallel or barely convergent; body not yellow; head and thorax with dark bristles 10
10. Mesonotum shining black; lower postocular setae uniseriate; scape with hairs above; postpedicel almost sharply triangular; 2.0-2.5 ..... *Anepsiomyia flaviventris* (Meigen)
– Mesonotum densely pollinose, not shining; lower postocular setae multiseriate; scape bare above; postpedicel rounded ..... *Thinophilus* (part)
11. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} straight, slightly convergent apicad; usually 3 dorsocentral setae; eyes bare ..... *Medetera* (part)
– Occiput convex; eyes haired; 4-5 or more dorsocentral setae; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} more or less parallel 12
12. 4-5 dorsocentral setae 13
– At least 6 dorsocentral setae 17
13. Face narrow in middle, extending downward ..... *Campsicnemus*
– Face narrowed regularly downward or parallel-sided 14
14. Head and thorax with yellow bristles; mesonotum light metallic green, shining; abdomen mostly or entirely yellow ..... *Chrysotimus* (part)
– Head and thorax with dark bristles; mesonotum and abdomen dark metallic

green 15
15. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture 16
– Facial suture indistinct; wing hyaline, without spots ..... *Micromorphus*
16. Arista apical (males) or subapical (females); tibiae usually with strong setae; wing somewhat darkened; M_{1+2} usually curved ..... *Thinophilus* (part)
– Arista dorsal; all tibiae without apical setae; R_{2+3}, R_{4+5}, and M_{1+2} straight and parallel; wing hyaline ..... *Paralleloneurum cilifemoratum* Becker
17. Fore femur with row of strong and long ventral spines ..... *Scellus*
– Fore femur without strong ventral spines 18
18. Scutellum with 6 setae ..... *Sphyrotarsus*
– Scutellum with 2 setae 19
19. Hind coxa without strong seta; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} slightly convergent, nearly parallel in distal part, slightly divergent at apex ..... *Lagodechia spinulifera* (Negrobov & Zurikov)
– Hind coxa with 1 strong seta 20
20. Three proepisternal setae; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} curved, more or less convergent apicad ..... *Thinophilus* (part)
– One proepisternal setae; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} straight, more or less parallel ..... *Peodes forcipatus* Loew
21. Acrostichal setae uniseriate at least in anterior part 22
– Acrostichal setae in two regular rows 36
22. Body light green, metallic shining; abdomen mat yellow, with black apex .... *Chrysotimus* (part)
– Different characters 23
23. Antennal stylus apical or strictly subapical; scape with hairs above; hind femur with one subapical bristle 24
– Stylus dorsal 26
24. Antennal scape with hairs above; hind femur with 1 subapical seta ..... *Syntormon* (part)
– Scape bare; hind femur without subapical seta 25
25. Legs slender; midtibia with 1 apicoventral spur; hind basitarsus shorter than next segment; *m-cu* at least as long as distal part of CuA_1 ..... *Oncopygius*
– Legs not slender; midtibia with a ring of apicoventral spurs; hind basitarsus longer than next segment; *m-cu* shorter than distal part of CuA_1 ..... *Epithalassius*
26. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture, and this division is distinctly pronounced along width of face (from eye to eye); *m-cu* usually equal to or longer than distal part of CuA_1 27
– Facial suture indistinct or hardly marked at eye margin; *m-cu* usually shorter than distal part of CuA_1 31
27. Fore femur and tibia armed with more or less developed ventral setae or

spines 28
– Fore legs not armed..... 29
28. Postpedicel with apicoventral incision; proepisternal setae not developed, rarely 1 seta present; scutellum with 4 setae usually, rarely with 2 setae; fore tibia with short ventral setae or spicules .....*Hydrophorus*
– Postpedicel without apicoventral incision; 3 proepisternal setae; scutellum with 2 setae; fore femur and tibia with long ventral setae ..... *Scellus*
29. Scutellum with 6 setae of equal length; face wide; *m-cu* at least as long as distal part of CuA_1; 6 pairs of dorsocentral setae; proepisternal setae not developed; large flies; 7.0-8.0.....*Liancalus virens* (Scopoli)
– Scutellum with 2-4 strong setae..... 30
30. Scutellum with 2 strong setae; posterior crossvein *m-cu* shorter than distal part of CuA_1; smaller flies; 3.0.....
.....*Peodes forcipatus* Loew
– Scutellum with 4 strong setae; posterior crossvein *m-cu* longer than distal part of CuA_1; larger flies; 4.8-5.3..... *Orthoceratium lacustre* (Scopoli)
31. Hind femur without true subapical seta..... 32
– Hind femur with true subapical seta 33
32. Occiput convex; clypeus strongly convex; antennal stylus long pubescent ....
.....*Telmaturgus tumidulus* (Raddatz)
– Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; clypeus not convex; stylus almost bare.....*Melanostolus*
33. Scape with hairs above.....*Syntormon* (part)
– Scape bare above..... 34
34. Six pairs of dorsocentral setae ..... *Sympycnus*
– Four pairs of dorsocentral setae..... 35
35. Face narrowed gradually downward; abdomen more or less cylindrical .....
..... *Teuchophorus*
– Face narrow in middle, extending downward; abdomen flattened dorsoventrally..... *Campsicnemus*
36. Scape with hairs above..... 37
– Scape bare above..... 47
37.Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; hind coxa with vertical row of fine setae; hind femur without subapical seta .....*Argyra* (part)
– Occiput convex; hind coxa with one seta; hind femur with subapical seta 38
38. Antennal stylus long pubescent; with hairs approximately 1.5 times longer than basal diameter of stylus; notopleuron having strongly pronounced purple spot; sometimes (*P. regalis*) hind basitarsus with one distinct dorsal seta and mid femur with strong posterior preapical setae about even with anterodorsal preapical .....*Poecilobothrus*
– Antennal stylus bare, rarely pubescent; notopleuron usually without purple spot 39
39. Hind basitarsus with distinct bristles above.....*Dolichopus*

– Hind basitarsus without bristles above..... 40
40. Body non-metallic, head and thorax grey, head wider than high with frons and face broad in both sexes; abdomen yellowish-brown or grey; vein M beyond crossvein *m-cu* with strong anterior bend, strongly convergent with R_{4+5}; 6 dorsocentrals, fifth pair usually strongly offset medially; female terminalia with 10th tergite undivided and distinctly V-shaped, usually with a pair of rod-like apical projections, if projections absent, then setae of body and legs pale.....*Argyrochlamys cavicola* (Parent)
– Body usually metallic; 5–6 dorsocentrals, penultimate posterior pair usually in line or weakly offset medially..... 41
41. Pleura with cluster of fine hairs in front of posterior spiracle 42
– Pleura bare in front of posterior spiracle 44
42. Two or more strong anterodorsal setae in apical half of the hind femur in addition to the true anterior subapical seta; vein M with distinct anterior bend and convergent with R_{4+5} beyond crossvein *m-cu*; stylus bare, clypeus usually rounded below; male with apex of postgonite dorsally upturned and flared laterally .....*Tachytrechus* (part)
– Vein M straight and subparallel with R_{4+5} beyond crossvein *m-cu*..... 43
43. Fore tibia lacking anterodorsal comb-like row of strong spine-like setae, with 1–3 strong posteroventral setae, clypeus usually strongly bulging and proboscis greatly enlarged and strongly projecting (especially in females), and/or with dark spots at insertion points of setae on mid and hind tibiae; female terminalia with inner medial pair of spines on 10th tergite .....
..... *Ethiromyia chalybea* (Wiedemann)
– Fore tibia usually with anterodorsal comb-like row of strong spine-like setae, usually lacking strong posteroventral setae, clypeus usually flat to weakly produced, sometimes strongly produced in female, proboscis not enlarged and strongly projecting; hind tibiae lacking dark spots at insertion points of setae; female terminalia lacking inner medial pair of spines on 10th tergite ...
.....*Gymnopternus*
44. Proboscis long and narrow, longer than height of head; palpus long and narrow, adjacent to proboscis..... *Ortochile nigrocoerulea* Latreille
– Proboscis thick and short, not longer than height of head; palpus short, or if long, then comparatively broad..... 45
45. Seven dorsocentrals; abdomen broad and flattened dorsoventrally; veins R_{4+5} and M subparallel and sinuous beyond crossvein *m-cu*, male wing with pronounced convex curve in R_{4+5} and M and darkened apex; surface setae on mid and hind femora well-developed, nearly as strong as preapical setae; upper and lower propleuron with long dense hair, prothoracic seta pale or brown; posterodorsal part of postgonite not developed .....
.....*Muscidideicus praetextatus* (Haliday)
– Five or six dorsocentrals, abdomen not distinctly dorsoventrally flattened; veins R_{4+5} and M subparallel or convergent beyond crossvein *m-cu*, M

straight or with anterior bend; surface setae on femora usually weak, if strong then vein M with strong anterior bend and convergent with R_{4+5}; prothoracic seta usually black 46

46. Two or more strong anterodorsal setae in apical half of the hind femur in addition to the true anterior subapical seta; face narrowed under antennae and somewhat widened towards clypeus; wing vein M_{1+2} usually with gentle curvation before the middle of distal part, then running towards R_{4+5} and reaching costa far before the tip of wing; stylus short and bare; postpedicel usually short and suboval ..... *Tachytrechus* (part)

– Hind femur with one true anterior subapical seta; face regularly narrowed towards clypeus or parallel-sided; wing vein M_{1+2} either with curvation beyond the middle of distal part or M_{1+2} reaching costa near the tip of wing; stylus often pubescent; postpedicel usually subtriangular, asymmetric..... ..... *Sybistroma* and *Hercostomus*

47. Face divided into epistome and clypeus by transversal suture, and this division is distinctly pronounced along width of face (from eye to eye); posterior slope of mesonotum distinctly flattened between dorsocentral setae... 48

– Facial suture indistinct or hardly marked at eye margin 49

48. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent, at most subparallel at apex; anal vein present; thorax densely pollinose, usually greenish black; 3-6 dorsocentrals..... ..... *Medetera* (part)

– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} weakly convergent; anal vein absent; thorax shining green; 3 dorsocentrals; fore coxa at apex with long yellow seta directed downward; hind coxa with 1 external seta ..... *Dolichophorus kerteszi* Lichtwardt

– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} usually parallel to apex; anal vein absent; thorax shining green; 5-6 dorsocentrals; fore coxa without long apical seta; hind coxa with 2 external setae ..... *Thrypticus*

49. Hind coxa on outer side without seta, or with vertical row of setiform hairs, or covered with dense hairs..... 50

– Hind coxa with at least one strong external seta 51

50. Occiput concave, and head adjacent to thorax; hind coxa with vertical row of fine setae; antennal stylus subapical..... *Argyra* (part)

– Occiput convex; hind coxa on outer side covered with dense hairs; antennal stylus apical..... *Rhaphium* (part)

51. Hind femur without true subapical seta..... 52

– Hind femur with true subapical seta 61

52. Antennal stylus dorsal 53

– Stylus apical or strictly subapical 57

53. Mesonotum with distinct depression before scutellum; legs long and thin; fore tibia without apical setae; body mostly yellow; postocular setae uniseriate..... *Neurigona*

– Mesonotum without depression before scutellum; legs of ordinary length and width; fore tibia with apical setae; body mostly metallic green; sometimes

abdomen yellow at base; lower postocular setae multiseriate..... 54

54. Face usually with parallel sides, and antennae positioned in middle of head; wing usually somewhat wedge-shaped, with greatest width before middle ... . *Diaphorus*

– Antennae positioned above middle of face height 55

55. Mid tibia with at least one ventral seta; halter yellow..... *Nematoproctus*

– Mid tibia without ventral setae 56

56. Antennal stylus distinctly dorsal; halters black..... *Melanostolus*

– Stylus apical or subapical; halters usually light, white or yellow ..... *Chrysotus*

57. Postpedicel higher than long, not triangular; stylus more or less apical..... ..... *Chrysotus*

– Postpedicel at least as long as high, triangular; stylus strictly apical or subapical 58

58. Postpedicel very elongate, bulbous at base and abruptly narrowed distad; hind coxa with 2 erect black outer setae .... *Machaerium maritimae* Haliday

– Postpedicel without ventral excavation in basal part 59

59. Face parallel-sided; hind basitarsus as long as next segment .... *Trigonocera rivosa* Becker

– Eyes distinctly convergent towards palpi..... 60

60. Hind basitarsus at most half as long as next segment; frons metallic green, pollinose; lower postocular setae uniseriate..... *Systenus*

– Hind basitarsus hardly shorter than next segment; frons metallic blue-violet, shining, rarely white pollinose in middle; lower postocular setae multiseriate ..... *Rhaphium* (part)

61. Body mostly light green, metallic shining; head and thorax with yellow bristles ..... *Chrysotimus* (*Guzeriplia*)

– Different characters..... 62

62. Antennal stylus apical 63

– Stylus dorsal 65

63. Postpedicel asymmetrical; mesonotum with distinct flattening before scutellum; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} slightly to distinctly divergent; anal vein absent; body without metallic shine or weakly shining..... 64

– Postpedicel symmetrical; mesonotum without flattening before scutellum; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} not divergent; anal vein present; body metallic bronze green.. ..... *Rhaphium* (part)

64. Six dorsocentrals; fore tibia without basodorsal bristle; hind tibia with only 2 anterodorsal bristles; 6 pubescent abdominal segments; dark species with globular thorax and distinctly darkened wings..... ..... *Australachalcus melanotrichus* Mik

– Five dorsocentrals; fore tibia with 1 dorsal bristle at about basal 1/4; hind tibia in most species with 3 anterodorsal bristles; fore femur with erect ventral bristle on basal 1/5-1/3, about as long as femur is deep; 5 pubescent ab-

dominal segments; yellow or dark brown species ..... *Achalcus*

65. Four pairs of dorsocentral setae; mesonotum with two large velvety black lateral spots; frons metallic brilliant ..... *Lamprochromus*

– Usually six pairs of dorsocentral setae; mesonotum without velvety black lateral spots; frons usually pollinose, not brilliant..... 66

66. Crossvein *m-cu* close to wing base; anterior longitudinal veins somewhat shifted towards costa ..... *Vetimicrotes mediterraneus* (Becker)

– Crossvein *m-cu* positioned at middle of wing 67

67. Crossvein *m-cu* straight, forming right angles with M_{1+2} and CuA_1; dark species..... *Peloropeodes*

– Crossvein *m-cu* usually strongly oblique, forming acute (ca. 60°) angle with CuA_1; body often yellow-brown in places ..... *Sympycnus*

KEYS TO EAST MEDITERRANEAN SPECIES OF DOLICHOPODIDAE

Genera *Achalcus* Loew & *Australachalcus* Pollet

1. Six dorsocentrals; fore tibia without basodorsal bristle; hind tibia with only 2 anterodorsal bristles; 6 pubescent abdominal segments; dark species with globular thorax and distinctly darkened wings; average wing length 2.1 (male) – 2.3 (female) ..... *Au. melanotrichus* Mik

– Five dorsocentrals; fore tibia with 1 dorsal bristle at about basal 1/4; hind tibia in most species with 3 anterodorsal bristles; fore femur with erect ventral bristle on basal 1/5-1/3, about as long as femur is deep; 5 pubescent abdominal segments; yellow or dark brown species 2

2. Dark species; sternites and tergites concolorous dark brown; palpi mainly brown, yellowish in basal half; small, stout species with relatively short legs; average wing length 2.3 (male) – 2.5 (female)..... ..... *Ac. cinereus* (Haliday in Walker)

– Pale species, with thorax reddish yellow and some abdominal segments brownish; palpi usually yellow to whitish yellow; antenna mainly dark brown; male cerci long and tapering, with distinctly curved bristles on apex; slender species; average wing length 2.1 (male) – 2.3 (female) .... *Ac. flavicollis* (Meigen)

Genus *Acropsilus* Mik

1. Legs including coxae yellow, apical segments of fore tarsus gradually darkened; body 1.2-1.5, antenna 0.7 ..... *brevitalus* (Parent)

– Legs entirely brown-black; 1.5-1.75 ..... *niger* (Loew)

Genus *Aphrosylus* Haliday

1. Males: hypopygium present..... 2

– Females: hypopygium absent 8

2. Antennal postpedicel short, at most 1.5 times longer than high, almost triangular; scape and pedicel yellow; face very narrow, eyes nearly contiguous; mid tibia curved, with ventral hairs at apex; legs mainly yellow 3

– Postpedicel at least 1.5 times longer than high, conoid, with drawn-out apex; antenna entirely black; face usually broad 4

3. Stylus twice longer than antennal segments combined; hind basitarsus with 4-5 long curved dorsal hairs, as long as diameter of segment; first two segments of fore tarsus slightly thickened; 4^{th} and 5^{th} ones slightly flattened and widened; 1.25-2.0 ..... *ferox* Haliday

– Stylus 4 times longer than antennal segments combined; hind basitarsus without long hairs; fore basitarsus not thickened; 2^{nd}-5^{th} segments of same tarsus slightly flattened and widened; 1.4-2.5 ..... *piscator* Lichtwardt

4. Fore tarsus with 2^{nd} segment thickened in basal 1/3; fore basitarsus slightly thickened at apex; fore femur with two ventral rows of strong erect setae; mid tibia without apical spine; legs mainly reddish yellow; usually 5, rarely

4 dorsocentral setae; 4.0-6.0 ..... *raptor* Haliday
– Second segment of fore tarsus not thickened; legs mainly dark; 4 pairs of dorsocentrals 5
5. Fore femur ventrally with a few setulae in addition to 2 basal spines; fore tibia with apicoventral projection ending with a spur; legs brown-black, with reddish-yellow trochanters and narrowly yellow knees; 1.5-2.0 .... *parcearmatus* Parent
– Fore femur ventrally with a regular row of strong setae; fore tibia with apicoventral projection ending with a short seta 6
6. Face cinnamon-brown; wing strongly brownish, darker along anterior margin; legs black except knees; abdomen with a basoventral hook; cercus curved, with long setae in middle part, as long as epandrium; 2.2-2.5 .... *fuscipennis* Strobl
– Face silvery-white or silvery-grey; wing slightly darkened; abdomen without basoventral hook; cercus with a few long apical setae, shorter than epandrium 7
7. Mid tibia with 6-7 small strong curved ventral bristles at apex; antennal stylus 2-2.5 times longer than postpedicel; legs brown-black except knees; 2.7-3.1 ..... *venator* Loew
– Mid tibia without strong apicoventral bristles at apex; antennal stylus about 1.5 times longer than postpedicel; legs brown, trochanters and knees narrowly yellow; 2.2-2.4 ..... *schumanni* Negrobov
8. Antennal postpedicel short, at most 1.4 times longer than high, almost triangular; scape and pedicel yellow; legs mainly yellow 9
– Postpedicel at least 1.4 times longer than high, conoid, with drawn-out apex; antenna entirely black 10
9. Stylus twice longer than antennal segments combined; mid and hind coxae dark; mid tibia without distinct setae ..... *ferox* Haliday
– Stylus 4 times longer than antennal segments combined; all coxae yellow; mid tibia with 1 dorsal and 1 posterior long erect setae at basal 1/3 .... *piscator* Lichtwardt
10. Larger species, 4.5-6.0; legs mainly reddish yellow; wing costa spinose at base only; usually 5 dorsocentrals ..... *raptor* Haliday
– Smaller species, not more than 3.5 mm; legs mainly dark; 4 pairs of dorsocentrals 11
11. Fore femur ventrally with a few setulae in addition to 2 basal spines; legs brown-black, with reddish-yellow trochanters and narrowly yellow knees .... *parcearmatus* Parent
– Fore femur ventrally with a regular row of strong setae 12
12. Face cinnamon-brown; wing strongly brownish, darker along anterior margin; legs black except knees ..... *fuscipennis* Strobl
– Face grey; wing slightly darkened 13
7. Antennal stylus 2-2.5 times longer than postpedicel; legs brown-black except knees ..... *venator* Loew

– Antennal stylus about 1.5 times longer than postpedicel; legs brown, trochanters and knees narrowly yellow ..... *schumanni* Negrobov

Genus *Argyra* Macquart

1. Antennal scape bare; face white (male) or greyish (female); mesonotum metallic green, with (male) or without (female) weak silvery white pollination; 4.0 ..... *vestita* (Wiedemann)
– Scape with several dorsal setulae 2
2. Males: hypopygium present 3
– Females: hypopygium absent 22
3. Scutellum haired 4
– Scutellum bare, without hairs 9
4. Only anterior part of mesonotum covered with hairs in addition to setae; mesonotum and abdomen metallic green, densely silvery white pollinose; antennal stylus longer than antennomeres combined; frons and face silvery-white; femora mostly yellow; 6.0-7.0 ..... *setimana* Loew
– Mesonotum entirely covered with hairs in addition to setae 5
5. Face and frons silvery white pollinose (anterior view); abdomen without yellow transparent spots; 7.0-7.5 ..... *loewi* Kowarz
– Face and frons black (anterior view) 6
6. Abdomen with yellow transparent spots laterally; 6.0-8.0 .... *diaphana* (Fabricius)
– Abdomen without yellow transparent spots 7
7. Antennal postpedicel 1.5 times longer (along lower margin) than high at base; ventral lobe of surstylus with small ventral process; 7.0 .... *hoffmeisteri* (Loew)
– Antennal postpedicel twice longer (along lower margin) than high at base; ventral lobe of surstylus without ventral process; 5.0 ..... *oreada* Negrobov
8. Mesonotum silvery white pollinose (anterior view) 9
– Mesonotum metallic brilliant, without silvery white pollination 15
9. Face and frons silvery white pollinose (anterior view) 10
– Face and frons black (anterior view) 14
10. Fore and mid tibiae with strong dorsal setae; fore basitarsus with comb of short setulae; legs yellow; fore femur at base and hind femur at apex darkened; abdomen silvery white pollinose, with yellow transparent spots on 2nd and 3rd tergites laterally; 4.5 ..... *setulipes* Becker
– Fore and mid tibiae with fine dorsal setae; fore basitarsus without comb of setulae 11
11. Antennal stylus practically apical, shorter than postpedicel (along dorsal margin); 4-4.5 ..... *perplexa* Becker
– Antennal stylus inserted at 2/3, longer than postpedicel (along dorsal margin) 12
12. Antennal postpedicel twice longer (along lower margin) than high at base; antennal stylus shorter than antennomeres combined; femora yellow except

for brownish apical part of hind femur; 5.0-5.5 ..... *argentina* (Meigen)
– Antennal postpedicel 1.5 times longer (along lower margin) than high at base; antennal stylus longer than antennomeres combined..... 13
13. Fore femur with double ventral and posterior row of long black cilia, twice longer than height of femur; mid femur with double antero- and posteroventral row of long black cilia, 1.5 times longer than height of femur; coxae and femora usually dark; rarely femora yellow with apical part of hind femur blackish; 5.0-7.0 ..... *argyria* (Meigen)
– Femora entirely devoid of long ciliation; fore coxa yellow; femora yellow; hind femur brown at apex; face clear silvery from any view; 3.5 .... *discedens* Becker
14. Antennal postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high at base; femora usually dark with anterior four femora yellow at apex; rarely femora yellow with apical part of hind femur blackish; (see above)..... *argyria* (Meigen)
– Antennal postpedicel not longer than high; femora yellow; fore femur in basal half and hind femur in distal half black; 6.0-8.0 ..... *leucocephala* (Meigen)
15. Frons and face white or greyish-white (anterior view)..... 16
– Frons and face black (anterior view)..... 19
16. Hind basitarsus longer than next segment of tarsus; 8th abdominal segment without strong setae; abdomen metallic green, brilliant, with weak silvery-white pollination laterally; 2nd and 3rd tergites with yellow lateral spots; femora and tibiae yellow; hind femur and hind tibia at apex darkened; 6.0 ... . *spoliata* Kowarz
– Hind basitarsus equal to or shorter than next segment of tarsus; abdomen metallic green; 2nd to 4th tergites usually with yellow lateral spots; 8th abdominal segment with strong setae..... 17
17. All coxae yellow; legs with weak setae; pedicel bare above; femora and tibiae light yellow; 3.5-4.0 ..... *grata* Loew
– Only fore coxa yellow; mid and hind coxae grey; legs with strong setae 18
18. Antennal postpedicel twice longer than high at base; femora and tibiae yellow; hind femur at apex darkened; abdominal 2nd and 3rd tergites with yellow lateral spots; 4.5-5.0..... *elongata* (Zetterstedt)
– Antennal postpedicel 2.5-3 times longer than high at base; femora and tibiae yellow; hind femur yellow to apex; abdomen metallic-green, without yellow lateral spots; 4.0..... *skufjini* Negrobov
19. Abdomen mostly metallic green, shining, without silvery-white pruinosity... 20
– Abdomen silvery white pollinose (anterior view) 21
20. Hind basitarsus without long setae; anterior four femora black, yellow in apical third only; hind femur yellow, black in apical third; tibiae yellow; hind tibia black in apical third; 5.5 ..... *atriceps* Loew
– Hind basitarsus with long outer setae, mainly longer than diameter of segment; femora and tibiae entirely yellow; hind femur darkened at apex; 3.0-

4.0 ..... *submontana* Negrobov & Selivanova
21. Hind basitarsus with one long ventral seta at base; anterior four femora yellow; hind femur black in apical part; at least 2nd tergite with yellow spot laterally; 5.0 ..... *ilonae* Gosseries
– Hind basitarsus without ventral seta; all femora black; abdomen metallic green; 5.0..... *auricollis* (Meigen)
22. Scutellum haired 23
– Scutellum bare, without hairs 24
23. Mesonotum entirely covered with hairs in addition to setae .... *diaphana* (Fabricius) and *hoffmeisteri* (Loew)
– Only anterior part of mesonotum covered with hairs in addition to setae..... ..... *setimana* Loew
24. Antenna longer than head; R_1 shortened; antennal pedicel haired dorsally..... ..... *elongata* (Zetterstedt)
– Antenna as long as or shorter than head; R_1 joining costa at approximately middistance between humeral transversal vein and apex of R_{2+3}; pedicel bare dorsally 25
25. Hind basitarsus longer than next segment of tarsus 26
– Hind basitarsus at most equal to next segment of tarsus 28
26. Hind coxa entirely black..... *auricollis* (Meigen)
– Hind coxa more or less yellow 27
27. Postpedicel at least as long as high, acute at apex; basal segment of stylus shorter than postpedicel; face pure-white pollinose; lower calypter with yellow or yellow-brown cilia ..... *ilonae* Gosseries
– Postpedicel higher than long, blunt at apex; basal segment of stylus at least as long as postpedicel; face white pollinose with yellowish-grey tint; lower calypter with black cilia ..... *atriceps* Loew
28. Four anterior segments of abdomen yellow laterally and anteriorly .... *grata* Loew
– Abdomen without yellow spots or 2nd and 3rd segments of abdomen with yellow spots laterally and ventrally..... 29
29. Tibiae with comparatively strong setae; fore tibia with approximately 12 long dorsal setae; fore basitarsus with setae..... *setulipes* Becker
– Tibiae with weak setae; fore tibia with approximately 6 dorsal setae of moderate length; fore basitarsus without setae 30
30. Hind coxa yellow at apex ..... *argentina* (Meigen)
– Hind coxa entirely black..... 31
31. Lower calypter with black to brown cilia ..... *leucocephala* (Meigen)
– Lower calypter with brownish to yellow cilia ..... *argyria* (Meigen)
– Lower calypter with white cilia; small species ..... *discedens* Becker

Genus *Asyndetus* Loew

1. Wing vein *m-cu* absent 2
– Wing vein *m-cu* present 4
2. Male antenna (0.8 mm) with elongated scape, pedicel and postpedicel; postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high; M_{1+2} not broken; anterior coxa and all femora yellow ..... *negrobovi* Pârvu
– Antennal scape only elongated; postpedicel not longer than high 3
3. Acrostichals well developed; apical part of M_{1+2} distinctly broken; coxae and femora dark; 1.7-2.2 ..... *separatus* (Becker)
– Acrostichals absent; M_{1+2} not broken, only attenuated, often faded; anterior coxa and all femora yellow; 2.0 ..... *connexus* (Becker)
4. Palpus dark (males only) 5
– Palpus yellow 7
5. Male posterior tibia with row of very long black ventral setae along entire length; M_{1+2} stepwise broken; 2.25 ..... *varus* Loew
– Posterior tibia without row of long ventral setae 6
6. Middle and posterior femora without rows of long setae, at most with several subapical ventral setae; 2.0 ..... *latifrons* (Loew)
– Middle and posterior femora with double row of long ventral setae in apical 1/3; 2.5 ..... *albifrons* Parent
7. Cross-vein *m-cu* positioned near the end of R_1; femora partly yellow; tibiae yellow; abdomen entirely metallic green (female); 3.0-3.25 .... *dubius* Parent
– Vein *m-cu* positioned before the end of R_1 (males only) 8
8. Posterior femora without long ventral setae 9
– Posterior femora with long ventral setae 10
9. Femora dark; M_{1+2} ?interrupted; *m-cu* positioned at extreme base of wing; 2.0-2.5 ..... *transversalis* (Becker)
– Femora yellow; M_{1+2} undulate; 2.2-2.5 ..... *izius* Negrobov
10. All femora with complete rows of long ventral setae, at least as long as femora diameter; anterior tibia with 1 anterodorsal, 1 posterodorsal and 1 posteroventral setae; 3.0-3.5 ..... *chaetifemoratus* Parent
– Only posterior femora with 2 complete ventral rows of long setae; anterior tibia without setae; 2.5 ..... *albifacies* Parent

Genus *Campsicnemus* Haliday

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 17
2. Legs simple, sometimes with elongated hairs on fore tarsi or hind femora 3
– Some podomeres modified or bearing bunches or rows of remarkable setae, longer than diameter of corresponding podomeres 7
3. Antennal scape and pedicel yellow; face ochre-yellow; legs yellow; 1.5 ..... *picticornis* (Zetterstedt)
– Antenna entirely black 4

4. Mesonotum with a pair of velvety black spots behind suture; 2.0 ..... *maculatus* Becker
– Mesonotum without velvety black spots 5
5. Legs entirely simple, without elongated hairs on tarsi or femora; legs mostly yellow; 1.5 ..... *simplicissimus* Strobl
– Legs with elongated hairs on fore tarsi or hind femora 6
6. Wing bicolorate, dark in anterior half and almost transparent posteriorly; hind femur on apical half of anterior side with row of 5 or 6 long fine erect setiform hairs; fore tarsus covered with short accumbent hairs; 1.5-2.25 ..... *marginatus* Loew
– Wing monochrome, slightly darkened; hind femur without long erect anterior hairs; fore tarsus covered with long fine cilia; 1.5 ..... *lumbatus* Loew
7. Femora and tibiae practically simple; fore and mid basitarsi bearing very long bristly hairs, and 2^{nd}-5^{th} segments of same tarsi with elongated hairs 8
– Femora and tibiae modified or bearing bunches or rows of remarkable setae; tarsi differently setose, often modified 9
8. Legs mainly black-brown, yellow in places; face whitish; fore and mid basitarsi with moderately long hairs, at base 2-3 times as long as diameter of segments; 2^{nd} segment of midtarsus simple; 2.0 ..... *varipes* Loew
– Legs mainly reddish-yellow; face silvery-white, brown under antennae; fore and mid basitarsi with very long hairs; 2^{nd} segment of midtarsus flattened ventrally; 2.0 ..... *crinitarsis* Strobl
9. Fore tibia strongly dilated; tarsal segments 1, 2 and 4 shortened, and 1^{st}-3^{rd} segments of fore tarsus bearing very long processes covered with long hairs; face golden-yellow; 3.0 ..... *magius* (Loew)
– Fore tarsus without long processes 10
10. Midtibia considerably dilated and curved, anterodorsally with a row of long bristles on apical half; fore legs bearing long hairs; 2.5-3.25 ..... *scambus* (Fallén)
– Midtibia not thickened or slightly thickened 11
11. Midtibia distinctly thickened in distal half; fore legs not modified; legs reddish-yellow, sometimes partly brown 12
– Midtibia not thickened or gradually thickened towards apex or slightly thickened at base or at apex 13
12. Midtibia with an anterior bunch of very long and fine hairs in distal third; mid basitarsus very long; midfemur bare ventrally; 2.0-2.5 ..... *barbitibia* Stackelberg
– Midtibia with several dorsal setae in apical half; mid basitarsus shortened; midfemur with row of black ventral setae; 2.0-2.75 ..... *curvipes* (Fallén)
13. Midtibia anterodorsally short-haired, slightly swollen in basal third and thereafter dorsoventrally flattened; mid basitarsus slightly longer than next segment; fore tarsus with 4^{th} and 5^{th} segments enlarged; mid femur with comb of short strong bristles at apex beneath; 1.5-2.75 ..... *pusillus* (Meigen)

– Midtibia not swollen in basal third; fore tarsus without enlarged segments .. 14
14. Fore femur with two long ventral setae at base; fore tibia twice longer than fore tarsus; fore tarsus and midleg simple; 3.0 ..... *filipes* Loew
– Fore leg simple; mid tibia with remarkable setae 15
15. Mid basitarsus distinctly longer than next segment; mid femur with very short ventral hairs; mid tibia with a comb-like row of blunt-ended bristles in basal half only; 1.5 ..... *pumilio* (Zetterstedt)
– Mid basitarsus 1.5-2 times shorter than next segment; midfemur with ventral setae 16
16. Legs mainly black-brown; wing dark or brown, long and narrow, without anal lobe; midfemur with double ventral row of short setae of equal length; 3.0 ..... *umbripennis* Loew
– Legs mainly reddish-yellow, brown in places; wing transparent, with pronounced anal lobe; midfemur with rows of long setae in second fourth and with short setae in distal fourth; 2.0-2.75 ..... *loripes* (Haliday)
17. Antenna reddish yellow at base; face with at least clypeus yellow; hind basitarsus only about as long as next segment; costal vein of wing spinulose; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} parallel; at least 4 dorsocentral setae; 1.5-2.0 ..... *picticornis* (Zetterstedt)
– Antenna entirely black 18
18. Legs black, at most with light knees or with partly yellow hind tibia..... 19
– Femora and tibia mostly brownish yellow 21
19. Wing long and narrow, dark-fumose; legs long and thin; face grey-brown .... *umbripennis* Loew
– Wing and legs normal; face white or yellowish in at least lower part 20
20. Face entirely white; wing darkened; halter dark ..... *varipes* Loew
– Face grey above, brownish yellow below; wing transparent; fore coxa with hairs and apical bristles black..... *pusillus* (Meigen)
21. Fore coxa with hairs and bristles entirely white 22
– Fore coxa with at least apical setae black..... 25
22. Hind basitarsus distinctly longer than next segment ..... *magius* (Loew)
– Hind basitarsus not longer than next segment 23
23. Face yellow brown above, silvery white below ..... *crinitarsis* Strobl
–Face entirely white..... 24
24. Legs pale-yellow; wing slightly brownish along whole surface ..... *simplicissimus* Strobl
– Legs reddish-yellow; wing dark in anterior half and almost transparent posteriorly ..... *marginatus* Loew
25. 3rd section of costa with two kinds of setulae, coarse and fine, the coarse ones longer and more erect 26
– 3rd section of costa not as above, with normal setulae 28
26. Face greyish white above and reddish below ..... *pumilio* (Zetterstedt)
– Face entirely white..... 27

27. Proepisternum with 1 black seta; wing evenly greyish ..... *lumbatus Loew*
– Proepisternum without setae..... *filipes* Loew
28. Face brownish yellow; usually becoming rather greyish below antennae, at narrowest part not as wide as distance between ocellar bristles; fore coxa usually mainly yellow ..... *scambus* (Fallén)
– Epistome whitish; clypeus brownish yellow, at narrowest part at least as wide as distance between ocellar bristles 29
29. Fore coxa yellow, darkened at base; clypeus somewhat paler yellow ..... *loripes* (Haliday)
– Fore coxa mainly or entirely dark; clypeus darker yellow ..... *curvipes* (Fallén)

Genus *Chrysotimus* Loew

1. Acrostichal setae distinct, biseriate; hypopygium large, nearly as long as abdomen; apical section of CuA_1 longer than basal section (*Guzeriplia*; males only)..... 2
– Acrostichal setae absent or uniseriate; hypopygium small, usually concealed (*Chrysotimus* s.s.) 3
2. Antenna black; cercus shorter than surstylus; epandrial lobe bifurcated; 1.4-1.8 ..... *chlorinus* (Negrobov)
– Antenna brown, with scape and pedicel lighter; cercus longer than surstylus; epandrial lobe leaf-like; 1.5-1.6..... *viridanus* (Negrobov)
3. Antenna yellow, only postpedicel somewhat darkened; apical section of CuA_1 longer than basal section; male cercus shorter than surstylus; surstylus narrow, pointed at apex; female abdomen almost entirely yellow; 1.25-2.0 ..... *flaviventris* (von Roser)
– Antenna entirely black; apical section of CuA_1 shorter than or equal to basal section 4
4. Apical section of CuA_1 equal in length to basal section; male cercus longer than surstylus; surstylus narrow, hooked; female abdomen entirely green; 1.5 ..... *sinensis* Parent
– Apical section of CuA_1 shorter than basal section; male cercus shorter than surstylus; surstylus broad, rectangular at apex; female abdomen almost entirely yellow; 1.5-2.5..... *molliculus* (Fallén)

Genus *Chrysotus* Meigen

Males only; females are usually indeterminable without males in the same series.

1. Fore coxa with light bristles 2
– Fore coxa with dark bristles..... 8
2. Hind trochanter, often also base of femur, clear yellow..... 3
– Hind trochanter black or brown, at palest never clear yellow 5
3. Antenna partly yellow; postpedicel rounded, with dorsal stylus; mid tibia silvery in distal 1/3 dorsally; 2.0 ..... *polleti* Olejnicek
– Antenna dark; mid tibia without silvery area..... 4
4. Fore coxa yellow, with hairs and bristles pale but not strictly white; femora

mainly yellow; 1.75-2.5 ..... *cilipes* Meigen
– All coxae and femora mostly black; 2.0-3.0 ..... *viridifemoratus* von Roser
5. Acrostichal setae microscopic; face at narrowest point as wide as ocellar tubercle; face under antennae 1.5 times wider than height of postpedicel; apical section of CuA_1 shorter than basal section measured from anal cell; 1.75-2.0 ..... *laesus* (Wiedemann)
– Acrostichal setae well developed, their length about equal to distance between rows; face narrower; face under antennae at most as wide as height of postpedicel 6
6. Hind tibia and tarsus with 2 dense rows of flattened setae; 1.5 ..... *pennatus* Lichtwardt
– Hind tibia and tarsus without flattened setae 7
7. Facial triangle prolonged forwards into an extremely narrow strip, hardly as wide as diameter of front ocellus; frons densely white pollinose; 1.5-2.5 ..... *suavis* Loew
– Prolongation on facial triangle as wide as ocellar tubercle; frons metallic; 2.0 ..... *albibarbus* Loew
8. Hind trochanter, often also base of femur, clear yellow 9
– Hind trochanter black or brown, at palest never clear yellow 13
9. Femora entirely or mainly yellow 10
– Femora entirely or mainly black 11
10. All femora entirely yellow; fore coxa usually entirely black-haired; hind margin of wing between CuA_1 and A_2 straight or even concave, then forming distinct bulge immediately before CuA_1; 2.5-3.0 *neglectus* (Wiedemann)
– Hind femur broadly black at apex; fore coxa at least partly pale-haired; hind margin of wing normal, uniformly convex; 1.75-2.5 (see above) ..... *cilipes* Meigen
11. Postpedicel smaller, not more than 2.5 times larger than pedicel; empodium and pulvilli of fore tarsus strongly developed; hind tibia strongly ciliated on anterior side; the cilia twice longer than diameter of tibia; 2.5 ..... *femoratus* Zetterstedt
– Postpedicel quite twice higher or at least 3 times larger than pedicel 12
12. Hind tibia not remarkably ciliated on anterior side, with 2 anterodorsal and 3 posterodorsal setae; pulvilli of fore and mid legs hardly developed; 1.5-2.75 ..... *pulchellus* Kowarz
– Hind tibia with dense black setiform hairs on anterior side, with 2 longer anterodorsal and 1 long dorsal setae; 2.8 ..... *peculiariter* Negrobov & Maslova
13. Legs entirely dark 14
– Legs partly light 16
14. Postpedicel distinctly reniform, large, at least twice as high as pedicel; all tibiae black or brown; mid tibia with 2 long anterodorsal bristles; 2.5 ..... *obscuripes* Zetterstedt
– Postpedicel triangular 15

15. Postpedicel twice as high as long; 2.5 ..... *alpicola* Strobl
– Postpedicel less than 1.5 times as high as long; 2.25 ..... *angulicornis* Kowarz
16. Fore coxa mainly, and trochanter entirely, dirty white; legs otherwise black; 2.5-3 ..... *cupreus* Macquart
– At least fore coxa mainly black 17
17. Hind femur with a row of long ventral cilia along whole length; 1.9-2.2 ..... *glebi* Negrobov & Maslova
– Hind femur with at most several subapical long cilia 18
18. Postpedicel rounded 19
– Postpedicel triangular 21
19. Postpedicel distinctly reniform, large, at least twice as high as pedicel; all tibiae black or brown, sometimes light brown; mid tibia with 2 long anterodorsal bristles; 2.5 ..... *obscuripes* Zetterstedt
– Postpedicel smaller; fore and mid tibiae yellow 20
20. Hind tibia densely ciliated, with 3-6 pairs of dorsal setae; 2.0-2.75 ..... *gramineus* (Fallén)
– Hind tibia not densely ciliated, with 2 pairs of dorsal setae; 2.0 ... *collini* Parent
21. Postpedicel less than 2 times larger than pedicel; 2.25 .. *angulicornis* Kowarz
– Postpedicel more than 2.5 times larger than pedicel 22
22. Postpedicel longer than high 23
– Postpedicel higher than long 24
23. Hind tibia flattened laterally; 2.0 ..... *monticola* Negrobov & Maslova
– Hind tibia not flattened laterally; 2.1 ..... *defensus* Negrobov & Maslova
24. Hind tibia and tarsus densely ciliated anteriorly; 2.8 ..... *peculiariter* Negrobov & Maslova
– Hind tibia without dense ciliation anteriorly; 2.5 ..... *alpicola* Strobl

Genus *Diaphorus* Meigen

1. Males: eyes contiguous or strongly approached at frons 2
– Females: eyes separated with broad frons 19
2. All tarsi with 1 or 2 claws 3
– At least anterior tarsi without claws 4
3. Fore and mid tarsi each with only one posterior claw; fore femur with 2 rows of black setae; mid femur with a row of long ventral setae; hind femur with 2 rows of long setae, 2 times as long as height of femur; 3.75 ..... *parenti* Stackelberg
– All tarsi with 2 claws; fore femur with complete row of posteroventral setae; hind femur with double row of setae in distal half; the setae as long as height of femora; abdomen entirely black; wing of *Chrysotus* type; 3.0 ..... *unguiculatus* Parent
4. All tarsi without claws 5
– At least hind tarsi with claws 7
5. Halter yellow; abdomen entirely dark; fore and mid legs with reddish-yellow

trochanters, knees, tibiae and tarsi; only anterior tarsus with enlarged pulvilli; wing vein *m-cu* slightly longer than 1/4 of distal part of CuA_1; 2.5 ..... *varifrons* Becker

– Halter black; body dark metallic green; legs black 6

6. Face slightly higher than wide, smooth; fore and mid coxae covered with black strong spiniform setae; fore femur with complete posteroventral row of black spiniform posteroventral setae, distinctly longer than height of femur; 3.0-4.0 ..... *exunguiculatus* Parent

– Face 1.5 times higher than wide, striated; fore and mid coxae covered with less strong setae; fore femur without remarkable ventral ciliation; 2.75-3.0 ..... *putatus* Parent

7. Only hind tarsus with claws 8

– Mid and hind tarsi with claws 9

8. Halter black; femora mainly brown-black; at least anterior four tibiae clear yellow; only hind femur with long ventral ciliation; 3.0 ..... *graecus* Parent

– Halter yellow; legs black except knees; all femora with long ventral ciliation; 4.0 ..... *gredleri* Mik

9. Lower calypter with white cilia 10

– Lower calypter with black cilia 11

10. Antennal postpedicel twice higher than long; mid and hind femora without long ventral ciliation; hind tibia with distinct dorsal ciliation; legs mainly yellow, femora black except apex; 3.25 ..... *vitripennis* Loew

– Antennal postpedicel slightly higher than long; mid and hind femora with long ventral ciliation; hind tibia with weak dorsal ciliation; legs dark except knees; 2.25 ..... *nigrotibia* Strobl

11. Halter black; legs black 12

– Halter yellow 14

12. Eyes contiguous; mesonotum black, matt; abdomen black, with bluish or greenish tinge; hypopygium with 4 macrochetae; anterior four coxae with fine hairs; mid tibia with 1 anterodorsal seta, without ventral seta; 2.5-3.0 ..... *nigricans* Meigen

– Eyes slightly but distinctly divided by linear frons; anterior four coxae with stiff setiform hairs 13

13. Mesonotum metallic bluish green; abdomen black, with bluish or greenish tinge; hypopygium with 8 macrochetae; mid tibia with 2 anterodorsal setae, with 1 fine but distinct ventral seta; hind tibia with 1-2 antero- and 4-5 posterodorsal setae and with posteroventral ciliation, longer in distal half, where cilia 1.5 times as long as diameter of tibia; 3.5 ..... *halteralis* Loew

– Mesonotum matt, metallic bronze, grey pollinose; abdomen brown, shining bronze; hypopygium with 4 macrochetae; mid tibia with 4 antero- and 4 smaller posterodorsal setae; hind tibia with 6-7 dorsal setae and with long erect outer cilia, as long as diameter of tibia; 3.6 ..... *pilitibius* Negrobov & Maslova

14 Abdominal tergites II and III with yellow transparent spots 15

– Abdomen entirely metallic green or blue 16

15. Legs yellow; hind femur brown in distal half; fore tibia with long ventral cilia, some of which (2-5) are longish; 5.0 ..... *hoffmannseggi* Meigen

– Femora mostly black; fore tibia with short ventral cilia; 5.0 ... *oculatus* (Fallén)

16. Hind femur with long ventral cilia in apical part 17

– Hind femur without long ventral cilia 18

17. Hind femur with long ventral cilia along whole its length; cercus with basoventral prominence bearing bunch of long setiform hairs; 5.0 ..... *winthemi* Meigen

– Hind femur with long ventral cilia at apex only; cercus lanceolate, without basoventral prominence, regularly covered with hairs of about equal length; 5.0 ..... *deliquescens* Loew

18. Legs black; antenna black; eyes distinctly divided by linear frons, not contiguous; frons white; fore femur and tibia with elongate ciliation; 3.5-4.0 ..... *disjunctus* Loew

– Fore and mid tibiae light-yellow; antenna reddish; eyes contiguous; legs without remarkable ciliation; 2.5-3.0 ..... *lautus* Loew

19. Lower postcranium with white or yellow bristles 20

– Lower postcranium with black bristles 27

20. Lower calypter with white cilia 21

– Lower calypter with black cilia 22

21. Legs mainly yellow, femora black except apex ..... *vitripennis* Loew

– Legs dark except knees ..... *nigrotibia* Strobl

22. Legs black, only knees narrowly yellow 23

– At least tibiae largely yellow 24

23. Fore tibia with 1 antero- and 3 posterodorsal setae; mid tibia with 2 antero- and 3 posterodorsal, 3-4 antero- and 3-4 posteroventral setae ..... *disjunctus* Loew

– Fore tibia with 1 small anterodorsal seta only; mid tibia with 2 antero- and 2 posterodorsals, without ventral setae ..... *parenti* Stackelberg

24. Antenna with at least scape and pedicel reddish ..... *lautus* Loew

– Antenna black 25

25. Mid tibia with antero- and posteroventral setae ..... *winthemi* Meigen

– Mid tibia with 1-2 anteroventral setae only 26

26. Anterior four femora broadly yellow at apex ..... *oculatus* (Fallén)

– Anterior four femora narrowly yellow at apex ..... *deliquescens* Loew

27. Halters black; 3.5 ..... *halteralis* Loew

– Halters yellow 28

28. Hind coxa with outer vertical row of 3-4 setae ..... *gredleri* Mik

– Hind coxa with only 1 outer seta 29

29. Wing of *Chrysotus* type, elongate-ovate, widest at middle ..... *unguiculatus* Parent

– Wing subtriangular, widest at basal 1/3 or 1/4 30
30. Legs brown-black except knees; mid tibia without ventral setae..... ..... *nigricans* Meigen
– At least fore tibia clear yellow..... 31
31. Anterior four femora yellow..... *hoffmannseggi* Meigen
– Anterior fore femora black, narrowly yellow at apex 32
32. Wing vein *m-cu* slightly longer than 1/4 of distal part of CuA_1 .... *varifrons* Becker
– Vein *m-cu* at least half as long as distal part of CuA_1..... ..... *exunguiculatus* Parent, *deliquescens* Loew and *putatus* Parent

Genus *Dolichopus* Latreille

Males (*D. nimbatus* Parent known by females is not included).

1. Femora entirely or largely black..... 2
– Femora yellow, or if partly black, then none completely encircled with black 3
2. Lower postocular cilia pale 4
– Lower postocular cilia black..... 14
3. Lower postocular cilia pale 29
– Lower postocular cilia black..... 91
4. Fifth segment of fore tarsus enlarged and laterally flattened; mid basitarsus with 1 dorsal seta..... 5
– Fore tarsus simple; mid basitarsus without seta..... 6
5. Fifth segment of fore tarsus ovate, without apical excision; tibiae black; 5.5... ..... *armeniacus* Stackelberg
– Fifth segment of fore tarsus bilobed; fore and mid tibiae yellow; 5.5-6.0 .... *turanicus* Stackelberg
6. Hind basitarsus with 1 dorsal seta..... 7
– Hind basitarsus with at least 2 dorsal setae 8
7. Ventral fringe of hind femur black; hind tibia simple; wing darkened at apex; 4.5-5.0..... *signifer* Haliday
– Ventral fringe of hind femur pale yellow; hind tibia somewhat swollen about middle, spindle-shaped; wing almost hyaline; 4.0-4.5 ..... *clavipes* Haliday
8. Hind tibia with numerous long dorsal and ventral setae; hind femur with ventral fringe of long black cilia; 4.0-4.5..... *tanythrix* Loew
– Hind tibia with normal setae; hind femur with or without ventral fringe..... 9
9. Hind femur with ventral fringe of long white cilia; 4.0 ..... *socer* Loew
– Hind femur without ventral fringe 10
10. Fore and mid tibiae yellow 11
– Fore and mid tibiae black or brown-black, sometimes with yellow knees and tibial apices 12
11. Lower postocular cilia entirely white; wing costa with distinct dot-like stigma at R_1; antennal stylus simple; cercus rhombic; 3.5-4.0..... ..... *vitripennis* Meigen

– Lower postocular cilia black and white; costa simple; antennal stylus thick; cercus oval; 4.3..... *oganesiani* Negrobov
12. Face snow-white; cercus with straight ventral margin, at apex incised and having falcate setae; 4.0-4.75 ..... *phaeopus* Haliday
– Face yellow to brown 13
13. Lower postocular cilia entirely white; cercus curved, cut at apex, without falcate setae; 4.0-4.5 ..... *atripes* Meigen
– Lower postocular cilia black and white; cercus shortly ovate, almost round, at apex incised and having falcate setae; 3.5-4.5 ..... *perversus* Loew
14. Some segments of fore or mid tarsi enlarged..... 15
– Tarsi simple 17
15. Fore tarsus simple; 5th segment of mid tarsus black, widened and flattened; 4.5-5.0..... *planitarsis* Fallén
– Mid tarsus simple; 5th segment of fore tarsus enlarged and flattened laterally... 16
16. 5th segment of fore tarsus with apical excision, bilobed; legs black, with knees and median segments of fore tarsus yellow or brownish; 5.5-6.0..... ..... *ciscaucasicus* Stackelberg
– 5th segment of fore tarsus without apical excision, elongate-ovate; fore tibia yellow, mid femur black except apex; hind femur with long white ventral cilia; 4.0 ..... *kiritshenkoi* Stackelberg
17. Fore and mid tibiae black, at most with yellow knees 18
– Fore and mid tibiae yellow 25
18. Hind basitarsus with dense dorsal comb of 12-20 setae; wing much darkened anteriorly and apically; 4.75-5.5..... *atratus* Meigen
– Hind basitarsus with 2-5 dorsal setae 19
19. Hind femur with ventral row of long black cilia; femora with only one subapical seta; mid tibia with one anteroventral seta; 4.0-5.5. *lepidus* Staeger
– Hind femur without long ventral cilia 20
20. Lower postocular cilia black and white; cercus shortly ovate, almost round, distally incised and having falcate setae, dirty-white or light-brown, with moderately wide black margin; 3.5-4.5 ..... *perversus* Loew
– Lower postocular cilia entirely black; cercus various 21
21. Cercus elongate-oval, at apex strongly incised and bearing at least 4 pairs of long falcate setae; cercus white, with black margin; face whitish grey, rarely pale yellowish; 4.5-6.0..... *picipes* Meigen
– Cercus expanded distad, with more or less straight distal margin, weakly incised distally, without or with weakly developed falcate setae; cercus yellow-brown or darker, with black margin; face usually yellow-brown..... 22
22. Legs wholly black 23
– At least fore knees distinctly yellow; sometimes fore basitarsus yellow at base 24
23. Hind basitarsus with 2 dorsal setae; cercus blackish-brown, finely setose

distally; 3.5-4.0 ..... *immaculatus* Becker
– Hind basitarsus with 3 dorsal setae; cercus ochreous, with brown margin; with several pairs of short falcate setae distodorsally; wing length 4.2 ..... *nivalis* Vaillant
24. Hind basitarsus with 2 dorsal setae; cercus light-brown to blackish-brown, with broad black margin; 4.0 ..... *genicupallidus* Becker
– Hind basitarsus with 3 dorsal setae; cercus yellow-brown, with broad black margin; 4.0 ..... *falcatus* Becker
25. Mid and sometimes hind femora mainly yellow; mid tibia with 1 ventral seta; 4.0 ..... *rupestris* Haliday
– Mid femur entirely or mainly black 26
26. Mid femur with 2 subapical setae; hind femur with long posteroventral cilia, more than half as long as diameter of femur; face yellow; face in middle nearly equal to height of postpedicel; posterior wing margin sinuate; 4.0 ..... *campestris* Meigen
– Mid femur with 1 subapical seta 27
27. Hind femur with ventral row of long black cilia; hind tibia distinctly thickened; 4.0-5.5 ..... *lepidus* Staeger
– Hind femur without long ventral cilia 28
28 Face grey; antennal stylus simple; cercus white, with black limb; 4.0 ..... *cruralis* Wahlberg
– Face golden-brown; antennal stylus thick; cercus dark; 4.3 ..... *oganesiani* Negrobov
29. Tarsi with one or more segments enlarged, plumose (or pennate), silvered or white 30
– All tarsi simple 43
30. Fore tarsus modified 31
– Mid tarsus modified 36
31. Fore tarsus with only 1st segment widened and flattened; 3.3-3.5 ..... *platylepis* Negrobov & Grichanov
– Fore basitarsus simple 32
32. Fore tarsus with 4th and 5th segments enlarged, laterally compressed and coarsely fringed dorsally; 5.5-6.5 ..... *plumitarsis* Fallén
– Fore tarsus with only 5th segment enlarged; 4th segment cylindrical and sometimes rather long and slender 33
33. Lower calypter with yellow cilia; hind femur with at least 2 subapical setae; 5.75-7.0 ..... *claviger* Stannius
– Lower calypter with black cilia; hind femur with only one subapical seta 34
34. Postpedicel nearly twice longer than high at base; antennal stylus subapical; costal stigma at R_1 distinct; 4.0 ..... *discimanus* Wahlberg
– Postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high at base; antennal stylus middorsal 35
35. Fore tarsus with 4th and 5th segments about equal in length; mid basitarsus with a dorsal seta; first bend of M_{1+2} almost angular, often with short stub-

vein; 4.75-5.5 ..... *migrans* Zetterstedt
– 4th segment of fore tarsus more than twice as long as 5th; mid basitarsus without seta dorsally; both bends of M_{1+2} smoothly rounded and weakly formed; 5.0-6.5 ..... *discifer* Stannius
36. Mid basitarsus pennate anterodorsally and posteroventrally, without white or silvered segments 37
– Mid basitarsus simple 38
37. Mid tibia thin, yellow, whitish at apex, with longitudinal narrow dark streak anterodorsally; apex of hind tibia and whole hind basitarsus black or brownish black; plumage of mid basitarsus shorter than double diameter of basitarsus; 4.0-5.0 ..... *plumipes* (Scopoli)
– Mid tibia without dark streak; hind tibia and basal half of hind basitarsus yellow; plumage of mid basitarsus about 2 times longer than diameter of basitarsus; 5.0 ..... *wahlbergi* Zetterstedt
38. Hind femur with 2 or more subapical setae (*D. urbanus* having sometimes 1 subapical seta); 4th segment of mid tarsus black 39
– Hind femur with only one subapical seta 40
39. Face silvery white; mid tarsus without laterally compressed segments; 3rd and 4th segments simple; 5th entirely silvery white, as long as 4th; hind tibia extensively dark; hind basitarsus entirely black; 4.5-6.0 ..... *urbanus* Meigen
– Face yellow; mid tarsus with 3rd, 4th and 5th segments rather strongly laterally compressed; 3rd and 4th with long and coarse fringe above; 5th mainly white, shorter than 4th; hind tibia entirely, and basitarsus mainly yellow; 5.0-6.75 ..... *popularis* Wiedemann
40. Mid tarsus with 3rd, 4th and 5th segments silvery white on anterior side; segments 2 to 5 slightly laterally compressed; 4.0-5.5 .... *argyrotarsis* Wahlberg
– Mid tarsus with only 4th and 5th segments silvery white on anterior side 41
41. Mid tarsus without laterally compressed segments; swelling on hind tibia rather short, oval, with small dark tubercle at middle; postpedicel twice longer than high at base; 4.0-5.0 ..... *signatus* Meigen
– 2nd and 3rd segments of mid tarsus distinctly laterally compressed, appearing somewhat dilated in lateral view; swelling on hind tibia more extended lengthwise, without tubercle at middle; postpedicel not more than 1.5 times as long as high at base 42
42. Swelling on hind tibia posteriorly with small roundish patch at middle devoid of black setulae and covered with microscopic pale yellow pile which is continued down to tip of tibia in a moderately broad posterodorsal stripe; scutellum with rather numerous pale hairs on hind face in more than one fringe; 5.0-6.0 ..... *pennatus* Meigen
– Mid area of hind tibial swelling without pale yellow pile, but almost entirely covered with tiny black setulae, the longitudinal stripe of pale yellow pile to tip of tibia appearing extremely narrow from certain points of view; scutellum with only single sparse fringe of about 10 pale hairs on lower margin of

hind face, sometimes 2-3 isolated hairs above; 5.0-6.5 ....*subpennatus* d'Assis Fonseca

43. Hind femur with fringe of long setiform ventral hairs; at least some of the hairs as long as greatest diameter of femur 44

– Hind femur without this fringe of long hairs; at most with hairs hardly more than half as long as greatest diameter of femur 57

44. Wing with at least first bend of M_{1+2} rectangular, almost always bearing a short stubvein (rudiment of M_2); postpedicel entirely black; lower calypter with black cilia; hind tibia black in apical 1/4; fore tibia with long apicoventral seta; hind basitarsus with only one dorsal seta; 5.0-5.75 .... *griseipennis* Stannius

–Both bends of M_{1+2} normal, smoothly rounded and without trace of stubvein 45

45. Fore tibia with long apicoventral seta 46

– Fore tibia without apicoventral seta 48

46. Hind basitarsus with 2 dorsal setae; ventral fringe on hind femur light; hind tibia black, laterally flattened, with very long dorsal and ventral cilia; 3.5 ....*jaxarticus* Stackelberg

– Hind basitarsus with only one dorsal seta; hind tibia yellow, with ordinary setae 47

47. Ventral fringe on hind femur dark; lower calypter with black cilia; 4.0-5.0 ... .*signifer* Haliday

– Ventral fringe on hind femur light; lower calypter with light cilia; 2.8-3.0..... .....*flavocrinitus* Becker

48. Hind femur with dark ventral hairs 49

– Hind femur with yellow ventral hairs 50

49. Mid and hind femora with two subapical setae; 6.0..... *angustipennis* Kertesz

– Mid and hind femora with one subapical seta; 4.5-5.5 .....*hilaris* Loew

50. Lower calypter with light cilia; legs mainly light yellow; antennae mostly black 51

– Lower calypter with black cilia 53

51. Hind femur with longitudinal brown stripe and ventral fringe of pale cilia in middle; postpedicel yellow ventrally; cercus bifurcated; 4.0..... ..... *strigipes* Verrall

– Hind femur without brown stripe; postpedicel wholly black; cercus rounded (see above) 52

52. Face yellowish brown; hind tibia yellow to apex; cercus rounded (see above) .....*hilaris* Loew

– Face white; hind tibia black at apex; cercus rectangular; 4.0 . *segregatus* Parent

53. Fore tarsus with only normal decumbent setulae on all surfaces..... 54

– Median segments of fore tarsus with regular fringe of more or less erect, uniformly short hairs on anterior or anteroventral side 55

54. Wing costa simple; antennae black; postpedicel yellow ventrally, slightly longer than high; fore coxa white-haired; 4.0-5.5 ..... *arbustorum* Stannius

– Costal stigma long, 3-4 times longer than wide; postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high; 4.5..... *salictorum* Loew

55. Fore tarsus, in dorsal view, with 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments distinctly curved; 1st, 2nd and 3rd each with long curved seta at tip of anteroventral side; 5.0-5.5 ..... *cilifemoratus* Macquart

– All segments of fore tarsus quite straight in dorsal view; 3rd segment always without apical seta 56

56. 1st and 2nd segments of fore tarsus each with strongish curved apical seta; pedicel and postpedicel mainly yellow; 5.0-6.5 .....*festivus* Haliday

– Only basal segment of fore tarsus with shorter, more or less straight apical seta; pedicel and postpedicel usually largely darkened; 4.0-5.0..... ..... *trivialis* Haliday

57. Fore tibia with long apicoventral seta 58

– Fore tibia without apicoventral seta 74

58. Antennal scape and pedicel much lengthened; antenna black, almost twice as long as head; postpedicel only little longer than high; hind femur with 3 or more subapical setae; legs mainly yellow; tarsi black except base; M_{1+2} without rudiment of M_2; costa with strong stigma; 5.0-6.5..... .....*latipennis* Fallén

– Basal antennal segments normal; antenna not or hardly longer than head, or if much longer, then postpedicel quite 3 times longer than high; hind femur with only one subapical seta..... 59

59. Wing with at least first bend of M_{1+2} more or less rectangular, almost always bearing 1-2 short stubveins (rudiment of M_2) 60

–Both bends of M_{1+2} normal, smoothly rounded and without trace of stubvein 62

60. Lower calypter with yellow cilia; hind basitarsus entirely black; face extending below level of lower eye-margin; 4.75-6.0 ..... *diadema* Haliday

– Lower calypter with black cilia 61

61. Wing vein M_{1+2} bearing 2 short stubveins; wing dark in anterior half, with dark spots at *m-cu* and at M_{1+2} bend; hind basitarsus with 1 dorsal seta; cercus oval .....*thalhammeri* Knezy

– Wing vein M_{1+2} bearing 1 distal stubvein; wing transparent; hind basitarsus with 2 dorsal setae; cercus elongate, slightly expanded distad; distal margin of cercus with strong curved setae, as long as cercus; 4.5-6.0 .. *nitidus* Fallén

62. Lower calypter with pale cilia..... 63

– Lower calypter with black cilia 66

63. Face extending below level of lower eye-margin; postpedicel hardly longer than high; hind tibia mainly dark; 4.0..... *efflatouni* (Parent)

– Face not extending below level of lower eye-margin 64

64. Postpedicel 2-3 times longer than high at base; face golden; hind tibia entirely yellow, at least on anterior side; 3.5-4.0 .....*longicornis* Stannius

– Postpedicel not more than 1.5 times longer than high; face silvery white 65

65. Coxae whitish; mid coxa with grey or black spot; hind tibia usually dark-

ened at apex both anteriorly and posteriorly; 4.0-4.5 ..... *linearis* Meigen
– Mid and hind coxae black, grey pollinose; antenna black; one or two basal segments of antenna reddish ventrally; 3.0 ..... *austriacus* Parent
66. Face yellow or brownish 67
– Face silvery white or yellowish white 69
67. Wing costa with well developed stigma; antenna black, rarely scape reddish ventrally at apex; hind coxa black; hind tibia black on apical 1/4 to 1/3, somewhat dilated at apex; cercus narrowly blackish along margin; 3.5-4.5 ..... *notatus* Staeger
– Wing costa without stigma at R_1 68
68. Wing hardly darkened at apex; wing anal lobe not developed; anal angle obtuse; 3.0 ..... *calinotus* Loew
– Wing with dark spot at apex; wing anal lobe well developed; anal angle acute; 3.4-3.7 ..... *asiaticus* Negrobov
69. Antenna entirely black, at most scape reddish ventrally at apex 70
– At least scape distinctly yellow along whole length beneath 71
70. Hind basitarsus with one dorsal seta; postpedicel more than twice longer than high at base; face bare; cercus oval; 3.0 ..... *litorellus* Zetterstedt
– Hind basitarsus with two dorsal setae; postpedicel hardly longer than high at base; face fine-haired; cercus almost rectangular; 4.0 . *latilimbatus* Macquart
71. Hind tarsus entirely black, paler sometimes at extreme base; hind coxa entirely or mainly yellow; wing clear, at most slightly tinged with yellow; 4.0-4.5 (see above) ..... *linearis* Meigen
– Hind basitarsus distinctly yellow in basal half 72
72. Midtibia lacking ventral setae; hind coxa mainly yellow; wing hardly dim; 2.5-3.0 ..... *callosus* Becker
– Midtibia with 1 anteroventral seta 73
73. Hind coxa yellow; mid coxa with broad black outer stripe; wing slightly darkened; cercus broadly black along dorsal margin; 3.8 ..... *lairdi* Olejnicek, Mohsen & Ouda
– Hind and mid coxae mainly black on outer side; anterior half of wing darkened in apical third; cercus without black stripe on dorsal margin; 3.5-4.0 ..... *sabinus* Haliday
74. Lower calypter with entirely or mostly pale cilia 75
– Lower calypter with entirely black cilia 77
75. Postpedicel at least twice longer than high at base; hind coxa almost entirely yellow; 3.5-4.0 ..... *acuticornis* Wiedemann
– Postpedicel only little longer than high at base; hind coxa mainly black 76
76. Face hairy; antenna black, at most reddish at tip of scape beneath; cercus without rectangular teeth or claw-like setae; hind femur without ventral fringe; 3.75-4.5 ..... *nubilus* Meigen
– Face bare; at least scape yellow along whole length beneath; cercus with rectangular teeth and claw-like setae on apical margin; hind femur with complete fringe of short fine pale hairs beneath; 4.5-5.5 ..... *caligatus* Wahlberg*

77. Hind basitarsus with only one dorsal seta 78
– Hind basitarsus with at least 2 dorsal setae 80
78. Antenna black, with scape yellow beneath; 3.5 ..... *maculicornis* Verrall
– Antenna black, with scape and pedicel yellow 79
79. Wing vein M_{1+2} bearing 2 short stubveins; wing dark in anterior half, with dark spots at *m-cu* and at M_{1+2} bend; postpedicel not longer than high at base ..... *thalhammeri* Knezy
– Both bends of M_{1+2} normal, smoothly rounded; wing hardly darkened; postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high at base; antennal stylus inserted at about basal third of postpedicel; face snow white; 3.5-4.0 ..... *agilis* Meigen
80. Antenna entirely black, at most scape reddish ventrally at apex 81
– At least scape distinctly yellow along whole length beneath 85
81. Hind femur yellow or slightly darkened at apex 82
– Hind femur apically black or brown 83
82. Face bare; cercus elongate-ovate, 1.5 times longer than high, white, with broad black limb, with rectangular teeth and claw-like setae on apical margin; 4.5-5.5 (see above) ..... *caligatus* Wahlberg
– Face white haired; cercus triangular, slightly longer than high, white, with narrow black limb, without teeth and claw-like setae, with small basoventral process bearing short setae; 5.5-6.0 ..... *andalusiacus* Strobl
83. Cercus elongate-oval, with short hairs along distal margin; 3.5 ..... *syriacus* Becker
– Cercus crescent, with long cilia and small distoventral process 84
84. Fore femur yellow; hypandrium with dorsal tooth; 5.0 ..... *excisus* Loew
– Fore femur dark; hypandrium without dorsal tooth; 5.0 ..... *siculus* Loew
85. Mid tibia with long clear white dorsal area in distal third; face white, with yellowish tinge; antenna black, with scape yellow beneath; costa with punctiform thickening at R_1; 4.0 ..... *cinctipes* Wahlberg
– Mid tibia without white dorsal area in distal third 86
86. Costa with long thick stigma at R_1; hind coxa mainly yellow, with more or less pronounced grey spot on outer side; postpedicel at least twice longer than high at base; lower calypter with white cilia; 3.5-4.0 ..... *acuticornis* Wiedemann
– Costal stigma punctiform or absent 87
87. Hind tibia posteriorly with distinct swelling in basal half; the swelling occupying about 1/3 length of tibia and quite devoid of setulae on posterior surface; face golden-yellow to ochreous; antenna black, except scape beneath; 4.0-5.0 ..... *lineatocornis* Zetterstedt
– Hind tibia simple, not swollen in basal half 88

* If the species is not a synonym of *D. flavipes* Stann., then it differs from the latter in darker scape and less pointed postpedicel (Collin, 1940). Most records of *D. flavipes* having type locality Marseille should be referred to *D. caligatus.*

88. Antennal stylus inserted at about apical 1/3 of postpedicel 89
– Stylus middorsal 90
89. Hypopygium large; cercus large, with narrow black limb; face ochre-yellow, narrower than height of postpedicel; 4.5-5.0 ..... *grandicornis* Wahlberg
– Hypopygium small; cercus small, with wide brown limb; face nearly 1.5 times wider than height of postpedicel; pedicel partly yellow, at least on inside face; and scape broadly black along whole length dorsally; 3.5-4.0 ..... *mediicornis* Verrall
90. Pedicel partly, and scape entirely, yellow; face pale yellowish; mid basitarsus entirely dark; hind tibia with normal clothing of decumbent black setulae on at least posterior side; 4.0-5.0 ..... *simplex* Meigen
– Pedicel entirely black, and scape only narrowly yellow beneath; face glistening white; mid basitarsus mainly yellow; fore coxa blackish at base; hind tibia devoid of normal small setulae on a large part of dorsal and posterior surfaces; 4.0-5.0 ..... *caligatus* Wahlberg
91. Some segments of fore tarsus widened 92
– Fore tarsus simple 93
92. 5th segment of fore tarsus weakly widened; mid basitarsus without dorsal seta; mid tibia with only one ventral seta; face silvery white; 4.0-5.0 ..... *longitarsis* Stannius
– 5th segment of fore tarsus strongly widened; mid basitarsus with one dorsal seta; mid tibia with 2 or more ventral setae; face dark yellow; 6.0-7.0 ..... *brevipennis* Meigen
93. Mid and hind femora each with 2-5 subapical setae; mid basitarsus with one dorsal seta; mid tibia with 2 or more ventral setae; 6.0-7.0 ..... *ungulatus* (Linnaeus)
– Mid and hind femora each with only one subapical seta 94
94. Face silvery white, fine haired; anal lobe of wing undeveloped, and anal angle obtuse; costa distinctly thickened at R_1; cercus mainly white with blackish distal margin; 4.0-5.0 (see above) ..... *longitarsis* Stannius
– Face brownish or ochreous yellow; anal lobe of wing well developed, and anal angle right or almost right; costa with punctiform stigma at R_1; cercus yellow or brown with darker distal margin; 4.0-4.5 ..... *rupestris* Haliday

Females (Some species known usually by males only are not included: *austriacus* Parent; *kiritshenkoi* Stackelberg; *falcatus* Becker; *grandicornis* Wahlberg; *nivalis* Vaillant; *platylepis* Negrobov & Grichanov; *salictorum* Loew).

1. Femora entirely or largely black 2
– Femora yellow, or if partly black, then none completely encircled with black 3
2. Lower postocular cilia pale 4
– Lower postocular cilia black 16
3. Lower postocular cilia pale 26
– Lower postocular cilia black 78
4. Mid basitarsus with at least one dorsal setae 5

– Mid basitarsus without dorsal setae 6
5. Fore and mid tibiae entirely black ..... *armeniacus* Stackelberg
– Fore and mid tibiae dark-yellow ..... *turanicus* Stackelberg
6. Fore and mid tibiae black 7
– Fore and mid tibiae yellow 10
7. Hind tibia with 6-9 strong anteroventral setae ..... *tanythrix* Loew
– Hind tibia with only one strong anteroventral seta 8
8. Lower postocular cilia black and white ..... *perversus* Loew
– Lower postocular cilia entirely white 9
9. Face glistening white; basal segment of antennal stylus more than half as long as apical segment; halter stem usually distinctly brownish, at least on basal half, in contrast with clear yellow knob; wing anal lobe weakly developed; anal angle decidedly obtuse ..... *phaeopus* Haliday
– Face distinctly greyish, sometimes faintly yellowish above; basal segment of stylus obviously less than half as long as apical segment; halter stem and knob yellow; wing anal lobe well developed; anal angle nearly right ..... *atripes* Meigen
10. Mid femur mostly yellow; hind basitarsus with 1 dorsal seta 11
– Mid femur entirely or except apex black 12
11. Both fore and hind femora mainly or largely black; basal segment of antennal stylus quite short; mid tibia with ventral seta distinctly before adjacent posterodorsal ..... *clavipes* Haliday
– Hind femur only narrowly black along whole length dorsally, and ventrally at base; basal segment of stylus more than half as long as postpedicel; mid tibia with ventral seta distinctly beyond adjacent posterodorsal ..... *signifer* Haliday
12. Hind basitarsus with 1 dorsal seta; antennal scape yellow along whole length beneath; hind tibia yellow, darkened only at apex ..... *clavipes* Haliday
– Hind basitarsus with at least 2 dorsal setae 13
13. Postoculars with several yellow setae in middle ..... *oganesiani* Negrobov
– Lower postocular setae entirely pale 14
14. Basal segment of antennal stylus more than half as long as apical segment; hind tibia black, at most somewhat brownish at base ..... *phaeopus* Haliday
– Basal segment of stylus obviously less than half as long as apical segment; hind tibia mainly yellow 15
15. Hind trochanter usually yellow; hind tibia black at apex ..... *socer* Loew
– Hind trochanter usually black; hind tibia darkened at apex and usually along posterior face ..... *vitripennis* Meigen
16. Mid femur yellow, at most black at apices or on ventral surface ..... *rupestris* Haliday
– Mid femur black, at most yellowish at apex 17
17. Fore and mid tibiae black 18
– Fore and mid tibiae yellow 22

18. Mid tibia with 2 median ventral setae ..... *ciscaucasicus* Stackelberg
– Mid tibia with only one median ventral setae..... 19
19. Wing usually brown in distal half..... *atratus Meigen*
– Wing regularly brownish or grey, sometimes transparent..... 20
20. Fore and mid knees and base of fore and mid basitarsi yellow; size larger, 6.0-7.0..... *picipes* Meigen
– Tarsi entirely black; size smaller, 3.5-4.5..... 21
21. Lower postocular cilia black and white..... *perversus* Loew
– Lower postocular cilia entirely black..... *genicupallidus* Becker, *immaculatus* Becker
22. Mid femora with 2 subapical setae..... *campestris* Meigen
– Mid femora with 1 subapical seta 23
23. Mid tibia with 2 or more median ventral setae 24
– Mid tibia with only one median ventral seta 25
24. Hind tibia black..... *planitarsis* Fallén
– Hind tibia yellow ..... *oganesiani* Negrobov
25. Hind tibia usually dark brown, largely yellowish on dorsal side; frons bronze-green..... *lepidus* Staeger
– Hind tibia yellow with black apex ..... *cruralis* Wahlberg
26. Mid basitarsus with at least one dorsal setae 27
– Mid basitarsus without dorsal seta..... 33
27. Lower calypter with pale cilia; hind femur with 2-3 subapical setae..... *claviger* Stannius
– Lower calypter with black cilia 28
28. Antenna mostly brown black; at most scape yellow beneath 29
– All antennomeres partly yellow, at least beneath 31
29. Both bends of M_{1+2} smoothly rounded and weakly formed... *trivialis* Haliday
– Curvation of M_{1+2} strong, almost angular..... 30
30. Frons usually metallic green..... *plumitarsis* Fallén
– Frons usually metallic blue..... *migrans* Zetterstedt
31. Hind tibia distinctly black at apex..... *festivus* Haliday
– Hind tibia yellow to apex or slightly brownish at extreme apex 32
32. Fore coxa entirely or mainly white-haired ..... *arbustorum* Stannius
– Fore coxa entirely or mainly black-haired..... *cilifemoratus* Macquart
33. Hind tibia mainly black 34
– Hind tibia yellow or having black apex 35
34. Hind basitarsus with only one dorsal seta ..... *litorellus* Zetterstedt
– Hind basitarsus with 2 dorsal setae..... *urbanus* Meigen
35. Mid and hind femora with 2-3 subapical setae 36
– Mid and hind femora with only one subapical setae..... 38
36. Antennal scape and pedicel short, yellow ..... *popularis* Wiedemann
– Antenna black..... 37
37. Antennal scape and pedicel much lengthened ..... *latipennis* Fallén

– Antennal scape and pedicel simple ..... *angustipennis* Kertesz
38. Mid tibia with at least 2 strong ventral setae 39
– Mid tibia with at most one strong ventral seta..... 40
39. Postpedicel with middorsal stylus; fore coxa usually entirely yellow ..... *discifer* Stannius
– Stylus inserted at apical 1/4 of postpedicel; fore coxa black at base ..... *discimanus* Wahlberg
40. Mid tibia without ventral setae ..... *callosus* Becker
– Mid tibia with one strong ventral seta..... 41
41. Hind basitarsus with only one dorsal seta..... 42
– Hind basitarsus with 2 dorsal setae 47
42. Hind basitarsus yellow in basal half..... 43
– Hind basitarsus black 44
43. Lower calypter with white cilia; postpedicel yellow beneath..... *flavocrinitus* Becker
– Lower calypter with black cilia; postpedicel black..... *nimbatus* Parent; *thalhammeri* Knezy
44. Wing with at least first bend of M_{1+2} rectangular, bearing short stub-vein (rudiment of M_2)..... *griseipennis* Stannius
–Both bends of M_{1+2} normal, smoothly rounded and without trace of stubvein 45
45. Antenna black ..... *litorellus* Zetterstedt
– Antennal scape distinctly yellow beneath 46
46. Legs usually pale yellow; hind femur without dark spot dorsally at apex..... *agilis* Meigen, *maculicornis* Verrall
– Legs usually dark yellow or brownish yellow; hind femur with dark spot dorsally at apex..... *signifer* Haliday, *jaxarticus* Stackelberg
47. Wing with at least first bend of M_{1+2} rectangular, bearing short stub-vein (rudiment of M_2)..... 48
–Both bends of M_{1+2} normal, smoothly rounded and without trace of stubvein.... 49
48. Antenna and hind basitarsus mostly yellow; clypeus at apex straight, adjacent to eyes..... *nitidus* Fallén
– Antenna black; hind basitarsus brown black; facial clypeus distinctly separated from eyes ..... *diadema* Haliday
49. Antennal stylus inserted at apical 1/4 or 1/3 of postpedicel 50
– Antennal stylus inserted at middle of postpedicel..... 51
50. Hind coxa entirely yellow..... *signatus* Meigen
– Basal half of hind coxa black..... *discimanus* Wahlberg, *mediicornis* Verrall
51. Face uniformly hairy 52
– Face bare 57
52. Fore coxa mainly blackish, grey pollinose 53
– Fore coxa yellow or reddish-yellow..... 54
53. Hind tibia black at apex..... *siculus* Loew

– Hind tibia yellow to apex ..... *andalusiacus* Strobl
54. Hind femur with brown black spot dorsally at apex; hind tibia black at apex. 55
– Hind femur at most slightly brownish dorsally at apex..... 56
55. Bends of M_{1+2} weak; wing anal lobe weakly developed; antennal stylus long; hind femur with smaller spot..... *nubilus* Meigen
– Bends of M_{1+2} clear; wing anal lobe well developed; antennal stylus short and thick; hind femur with larger spot ..... *excisus* Loew
56. Hind tibia black at apex..... *cinctipes* Wahlberg
– Hind tibia barely darkened at apex ..... *latilimbatus* Macquart
57. Antenna black 58
– At least scape distinctly yellow beneath..... 60
58. Hind tibia yellow to apex ..... *hilaris* Loew
– Hind tibia black at apex..... 59
59. Face nearly 2 times as wide as height of postpedicel; hind tibia black at extreme apex ..... *syriacus* Becker
– Face nearly 1.5 times as wide as height of postpedicel; hind tibia black in apical 1/4 ..... *notatus* Staeger
60. Hind femur narrowly darkened along almost whole length posteroventrally; frons thinly dusted, steel-blue ground-colour entirely visible..... *strigipes* Verrall
– Hind femur without this dark posteroventral streak..... 61
61. Hind coxa entirely or mainly yellow..... 62
– Hind coxa mainly dark, yellow only at apex [females are hardly determinable without males of the same series]..... 65
62. Mid coxa yellow, darkened only on outer impressed area; postpedicel not much longer than high, with rounded tip 63
– Mid coxa mainly black; postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high, with pointed tip..... 64
63. Hind basitarsus yellow in basal 1/3 to 1/2, with 2 dorsal and 1 distinct anteroventral bristles ..... *linearis* Meigen
– Hind basitarsus entirely black, with 2 dorsal bristles and 1 very short anteroventral bristle at base ..... *lairdi* Olejnicek, Mohsen & Ouda
64. Antenna black, only scape yellow beneath; postpedicel almost 1.5 times longer than high; mid basitarsus largely darkened .... *acuticornis* Wiedemann
– Antenna mainly yellow, black dorsally on all segments and towards tip of postpedicel; latter distinctly more than 1.5 times longer than high; mid basitarsus entirely yellow..... *longicornis* Stannius
65. Antennal scape entirely yellow, or at most dark at tip of dorsal surface (care must be exercised here, lest the dense clothing of black hairs on dorsal surface be mistaken for black coloration)..... 66
– Scape at least narrowly darkened along whole length dorsally 71
66. Pedicel at least partly, and postpedicel entirely, black..... 67
– Pedicel entirely, or almost entirely, and postpedicel partly, yellow 68

67. Mid basitarsus entirely dark; at least always distinctly darker than tibia; pedicel on inside face, broadly black on apical margin ..... *simplex* Meigen
– Mid basitarsus almost entirely yellow; pedicel on inside face only narrowly black on apical margin..... *subpennatus* d'Assis Fonseca
68. Anal lobe of wing undeveloped, and anal angle obtuse; hind basitarsus entirely black..... *calinotus* Loew
– Anal lobe of wing well developed, and anal angle right or acute 69
69. Mid and hind basitarsi entirely yellow ..... *asiaticus* Negrobov
– At least mid basitarsus entirely dark 70
70. Hind tibia distinctly blackish at apex; hind basitarsus entirely black; clypeus bare; lower postocular setae pale golden yellow ..... *plumipes* (Scopoli)
– Hind tibia entirely yellow; hind basitarsus yellow in at least basal 1/3; clypeus hairy; lower postocular setae pale whitish yellow ..... *wahlbergi* Zetterstedt
71. Facial clypeus distinctly separated from eyes beneath..... *efflatouni* (Parent)
– Clypeus at apex straight, adjacent to eyes 72
72. Antenna black, yellow only along whole length of scape beneath 73
– Pedicel partly yellow, at least on inner face about base 74
73. Postpedicel slightly longer than high, distinctly pointed at tip; mid tibia with ventral seta beyond adjacent anterodorsal seta..... *notatus* Staeger
– Postpedicel higher than long, broadly rounded at tip; mid tibia with ventral seta about level with adjacent anterodorsal seta..... *caligatus* Wahlberg
74. Postpedicel broadly yellow on lower margin; hind basitarsus yellow on basal 1/3 or more; anal lobe of wing little developed, anal angle very obtuse ..... *sabinus* Haliday
– Postpedicel entirely black; hind basitarsus entirely black; anal lobe of wing well developed, anal angle at greatest not much more than 90° 75
75. Scutellum with multiple fringe of numerous pale hairs on hind face; wing with bends of M_{1+2} weakly formed and very obtuse; hind tibia usually entirely yellow on anterior face, somewhat brownish at tip of posterior face .... *pennatus* Meigen
– Scutellum with single fringe of much fewer (about 10) pale hairs on lower margin of hind face; 2 or 3 isolated hairs sometimes present above 76
76. Hind tibia broadly black at apex on both anterior and posterior sides; face, seen from above and illuminated from in front, with distinct pale golden yellow tinge, especially on upper part; frons dusted golden yellow to brownish; wing with anal lobe more developed, anal angle less than 90° ..... *argyrotarsis* Wahlberg
– Hind tibia usually less broadly darkened at apex, on anterior side more brownish; face, seen as above, greyish white; frons dusted yellowish grey; anal lobe less developed, anal angle not less than 90° 77
77. Antennal stylus inserted at apical 1/3 of postpedicel; bends of M_{1+2} well marked ..... *signatus* Meigen

– Antennal stylus inserted at middle of postpedicel; bends of M_{1+2} more as in *pennatus*, weakly marked and very obtuse ..... *lineatocornis* Zetterstedt
78. Mid and hind femora each with 2-5 subapical setae ..... *ungulatus* (Linnaeus)
– Mid and hind femora each with only one subapical seta..... 79
79. Mid basitarsus with one dorsal seta; mid tibia with 2 or more median ventral setae ..... *brevipennis* Meigen
– Mid basitarsus without dorsal seta; mid tibia with only one ventral seta..... 80
80. Face bare; anal lobe of wing well developed, anal angle about 90°..... ..... *rupestris* Haliday
– Face hairy, at least on lower part; anal lobe little developed, anal angle much greater than 90°; frons metallic green ..... *longitarsis* Stannius

Genus *Epithalassius* Mik

1. Head and mesonotum with black bristles; upper postocular setae black; 2nd section of costa (between humeral transverse vein and R_1) distinctly shorter than 3rd one (between R_1 and R_{2+3}); 3.0-3.5 (Becker), 2.2-2.8 (Selivanova & Negrobov)..... *caucasicus* Becker (female)
– Head and mesonotum with white bristles; postocular setae entirely white..... 2
2. Second section of costa distinctly shorter than 3rd one; 1.24..... ..... *stackelbergi* Beschovski
– Second section of costa as long as 3rd one; body 3 mm .... *West-Mediterranean species*

Genera *Gymnopternus* Loew & *Ethiromyia* Brooks & Wheeler

1. Males..... 2
– Females 9
2. Femora mainly dark, at most yellow on extreme apex; costa not thickened; hind tibia distinctly infuscated on apex; 3.0..... *angustifrons* (Staeger)
– Femora mainly yellow, at most infuscated on posterodorsal side 3
3. Fore tibia with 1 conspicuous apicoventral seta; 3.7-4.5 .... *E.chalybea* (Wiedemann)
– Fore tibia without apicoventral seta 4
4. Wing with costa strongly thickened between humeral crossvein and tip of subcosta..... 5
– Above section of costa not thickened, distinctly thinner than next section..... 6
5. Cercus yellow; hind basitarsus yellow in proximal half; hind tibia yellow, at most slightly infuscated in apical fifth; costal thickening 2/3 as long as costal cell; 3.0..... *celer* (Meigen)
– Cercus brownish-black; hind basitarsus mostly entirely dark; hind tibia slightly to distinctly infuscated in apical fifth; costal thickening 1/3 as long as costal cell; 2.5 ..... *brevicornis* (Staeger)
6. Face velvet-black; clypeus with short black pubescence; wings clear; cercus distinctly black, well-developed; 2.5-3.0..... *aerosus* (Fallén)
– Face silvery white; clypeus entirely bare; wings distinctly dark; cercus either

brownish black or yellow..... 7
7. Proximal part of CuA_1 more than twice longer than apical part; proximal part of M_{1+2} slightly longer than apical part; cercus well-developed, somewhat round, piceous except for ochreous yellow base; larger species, total wing length on average more than 4.0 ..... *metallicus* (Stannius)
– Proximal part of CuA_1 less than twice longer than apical part; proximal part of M_{1+2} slightly shorter than apical part; cercus rather small; smaller species, total wing length less than 4.0 8
8. Cercus ochreous yellow; fore coxa mostly yellow, especially on lateral side; femora and tibiae entirely yellow; tarsi only feebly infuscated; 2.5-3.0..... ..... *blankaartensis* Pollet
– Cercus black; fore coxa mostly dark; femora pale yellow; hind tibia slightly to distinctly infuscated in apical 1/4 to 1/3; 2.5-3.0..... *assimilis* (Staeger)
9. Femora mainly dark, at most yellow on extreme apex; clypeus pubescent; face narrow, hardly wider than postpedicel; hind tibia distinctly infuscated on apex; 3.0..... *angustifrons* (Staeger)
– Femora mainly yellow, at most infuscated on posterodorsal side..... 10
10. Costa with a distinct, even if only slight, thickening between humeral crossvein and tip of subcosta, with thickest part at least as thick as next part of costa..... 11
– Costa without above thickening, this section distinctly and uniformly thinner than next section..... 12
11. Epistome with long pale pubescence; clypeus with short rather dark pubescence; postpedicel mostly slightly acute; fore coxa mainly dark, mostly yellow in apical 1/2 to 1/3, rarely slightly infuscated dorsally; hind basitarsus yellow at least in proximal half; hind tibia at most slightly infuscated in apical fifth; parameres pale brown with white tip..... *celer* (Meigen)
– Epistome with long dark pubescence; clypeus with short dark pubescence; postpedicel mostly obtuse; fore coxa mainly dark, mostly yellow on extreme apex; fore femora yellow, distinctly infuscated posterodorsally along whole length; hind basitarsus mostly entirely dark (when yellow, still darker than proximal part of tibia); hind tibia mostly slightly to distinctly infuscated in apical fifth; parameres black with white tip ..... *brevicornis* (Staeger)
12. Clypeus with conspicuous pubescence..... 13
– Clypeus entirely bare..... 14
13. Fore and hind femora distinctly infuscated at least postero-dorsally; wings clear; proximal part of CuA_1 less than twice longer than apical part; proximal part of M_{1+2} somewhat shorter than apical part; smaller species, total wing length about 3.0 ..... *aerosus* (Fallén)
– All femora entirely pale yellow; wings clearly dark; proximal part of CuA_1 more than twice longer than apical part; proximal part of M_{1+2} slightly longer than apical part; larger species, total wing length on average more than 4.0 ..... *metallicus* (Stannius)

14. Mid tibia with 2 anteroventral setae; hind tibia entirely dark ..... *E.chalybea* (Wiedemann)
– Mid tibia with 1 anteroventral seta; hind tibia mostly yellow 15
15. Hind tibia distinctly infuscated in apical 1/4 to 1/3; fore and middle tarsi distinctly infuscated from apex of basitarsus onwards; hind basitarsus darker than proximal half of hind tibia; fore coxa mostly dark .... *assimilis* (Staeger)
– Hind tibia and basitarsus entirely yellow; fore and middle tarsi only feebly infuscated; fore coxa largely yellow, in particular on lateral side ..... *blankaartensis* Pollet

Genera *Hercostomus* Loew, *Ethiromyia* Brooks & Wheeler and *Poecilobothrus chrysozygos* (Wiedemann)

1. Males 2
– Females 54
2. Femora mainly yellow 3
– Femora mainly black 36
3. Lower postocular setae black 4
– Lower postocular setae light (white or yellow) 9
4. 3rd and 4th segment of fore tarsus dilated 5
– Fore tarsus simple 6
5. Second segment of fore tarsus more than 1 and 1/3 as long as remaining four segments combined; last three segments narrower, and apical segment blackish on basal 1/3, hardly as long as 4th segment; 3.0-3.5 ..... *chetifer* (Walker)
– Second segment of fore tarsus less than 3/4 the length of remaining four segments combined; last three segments broader, and apical segment entirely white, distinctly longer than 4th segment; 3.0-3.5.. *separatus* d'Assis Fonseca
6. Femora yellow, anterior fore femora black dorsally, hind femur mainly black; 2.5 ..... *griseifrons* Becker
– Femora entirely yellow 7
7. Fore tibia bearing long apicoventral seta; 3.7-4.5..... *E.chalybea* (Wiedemann)
– Fore tibia without long apicoventral seta 8
8. Scutellum black haired; 2.0 ..... *nanus* (Macquart)
– Scutellum bare dorsally; 2.5 ..... *leptocercus* Stackelberg
9. Antenna partly yellow 10
– Antenna entirely black 22
10. Lower calypter with black cilia 11
– Lower calypter with light (white or yellow) cilia 18
11. First two segments of fore tarsus with white and black rings; cercus trapezoidal, black-brown; 4.0-4.5 ..... *P.chrysozygos* (Wiedemann)
– Fore tarsus not annulated 12
12. All coxae grey-black; 4.0-5.0 ..... *shelkovnikovi* Stackelberg
– At least fore coxa yellow 13

13. Mid and hind femora with long rigid white ventral cilia; fore and mid tarsi, mid tibia with short hooked ventral hairs; 4.0-4.5..... *blepharopus* Loew
– Fore and mid legs without remarkable ciliation 14
14. Cercus triangular, strongly incised; wing strongly darkened along anterior margin; frons shining; 3.5-5.5 ..... *fuscipennis* (Meigen)
– Cercus rounded, not incised; wing slightly darkened; frons pollinose..... 15
15. Mid femur with basoventral convexity bearing short black setae..... 16
– Mid femur without such basoventral convexity..... 17
16. Antennal postpedicel pointed at apex; all coxae yellow; hypopygium not pinched posteriorly; 6.0 ..... *stroblianus* Becker
– Antennal postpedicel truncated at apex; mid coxa blackish on outer side in basal half; hypopygium pinched posteriorly; 5.5 ..... *libanicola* Parent
17. Wing veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} weakly convergent; M_{1+2} ending exactly on wing apex; cercus black; mid coxa with dark spot; 3.5..... *plagiatus* (Loew)
– Wing veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} strongly convergent; M_{1+2} ending before wing apex; cercus at least partly yellow; hind coxa entirely yellow; 3.0 ..... *convergens* (Loew)
18. Body entirely yellow; 2.0 ..... *luteus* Parent
– At least thorax metallic green 19
19. Hind tibia in distal half with posterodorsal row of short but strong setulae forming serration, with small apical denticle; cercus triangular, without distal emargination, half as long as hypopygium, black-brown, yellow at base, with long yellow cilia; 2.5-3.5..... *fulvicaudis* (Walker)
– Hind tibia without posterodorsal serration, without or with inconspicuous apical denticle 20
20. Mid and hind femora with long rigid white ventral cilia; fore and mid tarsi, mid tibia with short hooked ventral hairs; mid and hind coxae blackish; cercus with black cilia along distal margin; 4.0-4.5..... *blepharopus* Loew
– Fore and mid legs without remarkable ciliation; all coxae mainly yellow..... 21
21. Vein *m-cu* located at middle of wing length; hypopygium black, not pinched posteriorly; cercus ovoid, longer than high; all coxae yellow; 6.0-6.5 ..... *longiventris* (Loew)
– Vein *m-cu* located behind middle of wing length; hypopygium black, pinched; cercus rhomboid, longer than high; mid coxa mainly dark; 6.0-7.0 ..... *phoebus* Parent
– Vein *m-cu* located at a level of R_1; hypopygium black, pinched posteriorly; cercus subtriangular, higher than long; all coxae yellow; 3.75 ..... *cyprius* Parent
22. Lower calypter with light (white or yellow) cilia; costa thickened at R_1 23
– Lower calypter with black cilia 24
23. Mid tibia with 2 posteroventral setae; wing widest at middle; 4.0-4.5..... *gracilis* (Stannius)
– Mid tibia with ventral row of setae, as long as diameter of tibia; wing widest

at distal 1/3; 6.0-7.0 ..... *apollo* (Loew)
24. At least 4th segment of fore tarsus dilated, black; 5th segment of same tarsus white at apex 25
– Fore tarsus simple 26
25. Second segment of fore tarsus more than 1 and 1/3 as long as remaining four segments combined; last three segments narrower, and apical segment blackish on basal 1/3, hardly as long as 4th segment; 3.0-3.5..... ..... *chetifer* (Walker)
– Second segment of fore tarsus less than 3/4 the length of remaining four segments combined; last three segments broader, and apical segment entirely white, distinctly longer than 4th segment; 3.0-3.5.. *separatus* d'Assis Fonseca
26. Mid femur with basoventral convexity 27
– Mid femur without such basoventral convexity..... 29
27. Mid femur with basoventral convexity bearing short black setae; hypopygium sessile; 6.0 ..... *stroblianus* Becker
– Mid femur with almost bare basoventral convexity; hypopygium pedunculate. 28
28. Fore coxa yellow; 2.5-3.0..... *exarticulatus* (Loew)
– Fore coxa metallic green; 2.5 ..... *tanjusilus* Negrobov & Zurikov
29. Hind basitarsus with 1 dorsal bristle; scutellum bare dorsally; proboscis elongated; mid femur with 2 subapical bristles; 3.5 ..... *flavipes* (von Röder)
– Hind basitarsus without dorsal bristle 30
30. Hind tibia black; 3.0-3.5..... *germanus* (Wiedemann)
– Hind tibia at least partly yellow..... 31
31. Hypopygium well developed, with pinched posterior margin; hind tibia abruptly blackish and distinctly thickened in apical 1/4; wing veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} parallel; 3.5 ..... *conformis* (Loew)
– Hypopygium normal; hind tibia gradually darkened in apical part, hardly thickened at apex; wing veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent, at least at apex.. 32
32. All coxae grey-black; mid tibia with about 7 strong anteroventral and 5-8 smaller ventral bristles; 4.0-5.0 ..... *shelkovnikovi* Stackelberg
– At least fore coxa yellow; mid tibia with at most 2 anteroventral and 1 ventral bristles..... 33
33. Scutellum haired dorsally; cercus rectangular, narrow, yellow, slightly brownish at apex; epandrial lobe with long seta; 2.0..... *nanus* (Macquart)
– Scutellum bare dorsally; cercus subtriangular or suboval..... 34
34. Cercus triangular with pointed apex and concave distal margin, strongly incised and bearing falcate setae; mesonotum with purple lateral spot; frons metallic green, shining, weakly pollinose; 4.0 ..... *armeniorum* Stackelberg
– Cercus rounded or triangular, with convex distal margin, weakly or not incised; mesonotum without purple lateral spot; frons densely pollinose 35
35. Fore tibia with apicoventral seta; cercus shortly but distinctly incised along distal margin; 3.0-3.5..... *germanus* (Wiedemann)

– Fore tibia without apicoventral seta; cercus not incised; 6.0..... ..... *stroblianus* Becker
36. Lower postocular setae light (white or yellow) 37
– Lower postocular setae black..... 49
37. Calypter with light cilia; legs entirely black; postpedicel elongated; antennae black..... 38
– Calypter with black cilia..... 39
38. Costa simple; fore tibia with apicoventral seta; hypopygium normal; cercus large, rounded, greyish, with dark limb; 3.0 ..... *rusticus* Meigen
– Costa with 2 thickenings, before and behind R_1; fore tibia without apicoventral seta; hypopygium elongated; cercus narrow, blackish; 3.0..... ..... *costatus* (Loew)
39. Legs entirely black 40
– At least fore tibia yellow, or if black, then femora partly yellow 43
40. Postpedicel twice longer than high, lanceolate, long pubescent 41
– Postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high, truncated at apex, short pubescent... 42
41. Stylus located at apical 1/3, with basal segment equal to 1/3 length of apical one; hind basitarsus distinctly shorter than next segment; 3.0 .... *rusticus* Meigen
– Stylus located at basal 1/3, with basal segment equal to 1/2 length of apical one; hind basitarsus slightly shorter than next segment; 3.5..... ..... *transsylvanicus* Pârvu
42. Stylus located at middle of dorsal surface of postpedicel, with basal segment equal to 2/3 length of apical one; hind basitarsus distinctly longer than next segment; 3.0 ..... *gavarniae* Parent
– Stylus located at middle of dorsal surface of postpedicel, with basal segment equal to 1/4 length of apical one; hind basitarsus shorter than next segment; 3.5 ..... *dacicus* Pârvu
43. Mid femur with basoventral convexity; hind tibia with apical denticle 44
– Mid femur without such basoventral convexity; hind tibia without apical denticle 45
44. Fore coxa yellow; 2.5-3.0..... *exarticulatus* (Loew)
– Fore coxa metallic green; 2.5..... *tanjusilus* Negrobov & Zurikov
45. Fore tibia without apicoventral seta; cercus triangular, with pointed apex; tibiae black 46
– Fore tibia with apicoventral seta; cercus oval; tibiae largely yellow 47
46. Hind tibia flattened, with black dorsal and ventral plumage; wing without anal lobe, cuneate; 4.0 ..... *varicoloris* Becker
– Hind tibia cylindrical, without plumage; wing with distinct anal lobe; 3.5..... ..... *caucasicus* Stackelberg
47. Mid basitarsus with a number of ventral setae; scutellum haired dorsally .. 48
– Mid basitarsus without ventral setae; scutellum bare dorsally; 5th segment of midtarsus slightly dilated; 5.0 ..... *nigriplantis* (Fallén)

48. Mid basitarsus having a number of long erect setulose hairs beneath, and sometimes also above, in basal half, similar hairs also present at apex of tibia beneath; cercus larger, more rounded and strongly dentate with longer bristles on outer margin; 5.0-6.0 ..... *vockerothi* d'Assis Fonseca
– Mid basitarsus and tibia with only short hairs; cercus smaller, less rounded and dentate with shorter bristles on outer margin; 5.0-6.0 ..... *sahlbergi* (Zetterstedt)
49. Epandrial lobe much longer than cercus, expanded distad, with very long hooked setae; stylus middorsal; postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high at base; 3.0 ..... *caudatus* (Loew)
– Epandrial lobe small, shorter than cercus 50
50. Femora partly yellow, anterior fore femora black dorsally, hind femur mainly black; 2.5 (see above) ..... *griseifrons* Becker
– Femora entirely or mainly black 51
51. At least tibiae yellow; cercus band-like, curved, yellow-brown; 3.0 ..... *parvilamellatus* (Macquart)
– Legs black except brownish knees 52
52. Fore tibia bearing long apicoventral seta; frons whitish pollinose; cercus short but broad; 5.0-6.0 ..... *nigrilamellatus* (Macquart)
– Fore tibia without long apicoventral seta 53
53. Stylus located before middle of dorsal surface of postpedicel; cercus elongate-ovate; epandrial lobe bearing two long thin apical hairs; 3.0-3.5 ..... *vivax* Loew
– Stylus located at middle of dorsal surface of postpedicel; cercus angular, rhomboid; epandrial lobe bearing two blunt apical hairs; 3.0 ..... *fugax* Loew
54. Femora yellow 55
– Femora black 88
55. Lower postocular setae black 56
– Lower postocular setae light (white or yellow) 62
56. Scutellum bare above 57
– Scutellum covered with hairs above 60
57. Proboscis and palpus yellow 58
– Proboscis and palpus dark 59
58. Fore tarsus less than 1 and 1/4 times as long as tibia; wing vein R_{4+5}, after its rearward curve at about middle, running straight to wing margin ..... *separatus* d'Assis Fonseca
– Fore tarsus more than 1 and 1/3 times as long as tibia; R_{4+5} distinctly curving forward just before tip ..... *chetifer* (Walker)
59. Hind tibia mainly black ..... *griseifrons* Becker
– Hind tibia yellow, black in apical 1/3 ..... *leptocercus* Stackelberg
60. Clypeus strongly bulging ..... females of the genus *Sybistroma* (part)
– Clypeus weakly or not bulging 61
61. Mid tibia with 2 anteroventral setae; frons and mesonotum dark metallic

blue or violet ..... *E.chalybea* (Wiedemann)
– Mid tibia with 1 anteroventral seta; frons metallic green, grey pollinose; mesonotum metallic green, shining ..... *nanus* (Macquart)
62. Antenna partly yellow 63
– Antenna entirely black 75
63. Lower calypter with black cilia 64
– Lower calypter with light (white or yellow) cilia 71
64. All coxae grey-black ..... *shelkovnikovi* Stackelberg
– At least fore coxa yellow 65
65. Frons shining, metallic 66
– Frons densely pollinose 67
66. Scutellum covered with hairs above; hind tibia black in apical half ..... *P.chrysozygos* (Wiedemann)
– Scutellum bare above; hind tibia black in at most apical third ..... *fuscipennis* (Meigen)
67. Hind coxa grey ..... *blepharopus* Loew
– Hind coxa yellow 68
68. Antennal pedicel rudimentary ..... females of the genus *Sybistroma* (part)
– Antennal pedicel normal 69
69. Mid coxa partly (usually mainly) grey ..... *plagiatus* Loew
– Mid coxa entirely yellow 70
70. Antenna black, scape yellow ventrally ..... *stroblianus* Becker
– Antenna yellow, postpedicel more or less brownish dorsally ..... *convergens* (Loew)
71. Body entirely yellow ..... *luteus* Parent
– At least thorax mainly metallic green 72
72. Antenna yellow, postpedicel distinctly darkened (brown or black) above and distally ..... *fulvicaudis* (Walker)
– At least postpedicel black 73
73. Antennal postpedicel black, scape and pedicel reddish-yellow ..... *phoebus* Parent
– Antenna black, scape yellow ventrally 74
74. Only fore coxa yellow; proboscis yellow; hind femur black at apex ..... *blepharopus* Loew
– All coxae yellow; proboscis dark; hind femur entirely yellow ..... *longiventris* (Loew)
75. Fore tibia without median posteroventral seta 76
– Fore tibia bearing 1 or more distinct, even though rather small, posteroventral seta 81
76. Proboscis light-yellow ..... *chetifer* (Walker)
– Proboscis dark 77
77. Wing veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} almost parallel ..... *conformis* (Loew)
– Wing veins R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent, at least at apex 78

78. Scutellum haired ..... *nanus* (Macquart)
– Scutellum bare 79
79. Metaepimeron black 80
– Metaepimeron yellow ..... females of the genus *Sybistroma* (part)
80. Basal segment of antennal stylus not thickened at apex .....
..... *exarticulatus* (Loew)
– Basal segment of antennal stylus thickened at apex .....
..... females of the genus *Sybistroma* (part)
81. Lower calypter with mostly light cilia 82
– Lower calypter with black cilia 83
82. Hind tibia entirely and basitarsus at base yellow ..... *gracilis* (Stannius)
– Hind tibia at apex and hind tarsus entirely black; fore tarsus entirely yellow ....
..... *apollo* (Loew)
83. Hind basitarsus with 1 dorsal bristle; scutellum bare dorsally; proboscis elongated; mid femur with 2 subapical bristles ..... *flavipes* (von Röder)
– Hind basitarsus without dorsal bristle 84
84. Hind tibia entirely black 85
– Hind tibia yellow or brownish yellow in at least basal half 86
85. Anterior four tibiae in at least apical half and tarsi entirely black; femora usually black in apical part ..... *varicoloris* Becker
– Anterior four tibiae entirely and same tarsi at base yellow .....
..... *germanus* Wiedemann
86. Mid tibia without ventral setae; hind tibia entirely yellow .....
..... *exarticulatus* (Loew)
– Mid tibia with ventral setae 87
87. Fore coax yellow; mid tibia with 2 antero- and 1 ventral setae; hind tibiae entirely or partly black .....
..... *germanus* Wiedemann
– Fore coxa grey-black; mid tibia with 3 anteroventral setae; hind tibiae dark-yellow ..... *shelkovnikovi* Stackelberg
88. Lower postocular setae light (white or yellow) 89
– Lower postocular setae black 98
89. Calypter with light cilia 90
– Calypter with black cilia 91
90. Hind basitarsus slightly longer than next segment; wing costa with weak thickening ..... *costatus* (Loew)
– Hind basitarsus slightly shorter than next segment; wing costa simple, not thickened ..... *rusticus* Meigen
91. Legs entirely black 92
– Legs partly yellow 93
92. Antennal postpedicel 1.5 times longer than wide; pointed at apex, long pubescent; hind basitarsus distinctly shorter than next segment .....
..... *rusticus* Meigen

– Antennal postpedicel hardly as long as wide; truncated at apex, short pubescent; hind basitarsus distinctly longer than next segment .... *gavarniae* Parent
93. Hind tibia entirely black 94
– Hind tibia mainly yellow 95
94. Femora reddish-yellow in basal half ..... *caucasicus* Stackelberg
– Femora black except base and apex ..... *varicoloris* Becker
95. Small species: 2.5-3.0 ..... *exarticulatus* (Loew)
- Larger species: 4.0-6.0 96
96. Femora entirely black; hind tibia black at base and at apex; fore tibia with 8-10 setae 97
– Apices of femora yellow; hind tibia black at apex only; fore tibia with 5-6 setae ..... *nigriplantis* (Fallén)
97. Antennal postpedicel longer than wide; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent to wing apex ..... *sahlbergi* (Zetterstedt)
– Antennal postpedicel wider than long; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} divergent at extreme apex of wing ..... *vockerothi* d'Assis Fonseca
98. Antennal postpedicel reddish-yellow . females of the genus *Sybistroma* (part)
– Antenna black 99
99. Femora mainly black; tibiae entirely yellow ..... *parvilamellatus* (Macquart)
– Legs black except brownish knees 100
100. Larger species (4.5-5.5); fore tibia with 6 dorsal setae; mid tibia with 2 ventral setae ..... *nigrilamellatus* (Macquart)
– Smaller species (3.0-3.5); fore tibia with 2-3 dorsal setae; mid tibia with 1 ventral setae 101
101. Fore tibia without posteroventral seta ..... *caudatus* (Loew)
– Fore tibia with at least 1 posteroventral seta 102
102. Minimal distance between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} (at wing apex) half as long as maximal distance ..... *vivax* Loew
– Minimal distance between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} (at wing apex) one third length of maximal distance ..... *fugax* Loew

Genus *Hydrophorus* Fallén

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 9
2. Wings with 2 spots on a posterior transversal vein *m-cu* and on M_{1+2} flexure; epistome metallic brilliant, green; fore femur with one row of strong setae in basal part; 3.6-5.2 ..... *bipunctatus* (Lehmann)
– Wings without spots, transparent, monochromatic or regularly darkened in anterior half 3
3. Clypeus and most part of epistome monochromatic 4
– Face dichromatic: the colouring of epistome strongly differs from colouring of clypeus 8
4. Fore femur at apex with flat scale-like setae and with one ventral row of se-

tae; 2.5-4.2 ..... *litoreus* Fallén
– Fore femur without flat setae 5
5. Fore tibia at apex with acute ventral tooth; wings with yellow veins at base; 2.2-4.7 ..... *praecox* (Lehmann)
– Fore tibia at apex without the tooth 6
6. Face silvery-white or light grey; 3.7-4.1 ..... *pectinatus* Gerstäcker
– Face yellow or ochre-yellow 7
7. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent at apex; face yellow; 3.0 ..... *nilicola* Parent
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} divergent at apex; face ochre-yellow; 3.3-4.2 .... *viridis* (Meigen)
8. The lateral lobe of surstylus widened at apex; hypandrium triangular; 2.3-3.4. ..... *balticus* (Meigen)
– Lateral lobe of surstylus narrow; hypandrium bandlike; 2.6-3.5 ..... *callostomus* Loew
9. Wings with 2 spots on a posterior transversal vein *m-cu* and on M_{1+2} flexure; epistome is bright metallic shining, clypeus brownish pollinose; halter dark. ..... *bipunctatus* (Lehmann)
– Wings without spots, transparent, monochromatic or regularly darkened in anterior half 10
10. The epistome is bright metallic shining 11
– Epistome dim or pollinose 13
11. Anterior femur with 5 ventral spines in basal 1/4; 7-8 pairs of dorsocentrals with only posterior pair strong; 3.5 ..... *rufinasutus* Parent
– Ventral spines developed in basal 2/3 of anterior femur; 6 pairs of dorsocentrals 12
12. The apical sternite of an oviscapt is cut deeply out, styli of an oviscapt nearly globular ..... *balticus* (Meigen)
– Apical sternite of an oviscapt wide, with small oval emargination ..... *callostomus* Loew
13. Fore tibia at apex with acute ventral tooth; wings at base with yellow veins .. .. *praecox* (Lehmann)
– Fore tibia at apex without the tooth 14
14. Wings in the basal part with yellow veins ..... *pectinatus* Gerstäcker
– Wings with dark veins 15
15. Abdomen with dark dorsal hairs ..... *litoreus* Fallén
– Abdomen with light dorsal hairs 16
16. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} convergent at apex ..... *nilicola* Parent
– R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} divergent at apex ..... *viridis* (Meigen)

Genus *Lamprochromus* Mik

1. Males: 2nd and 3rd abdominal tergites usually yellow, transparent 2
– Females: abdomen entirely dark metallic green 5
2. Abdomen entirely dark metallic green; postpedicel triangular, pointed at apex; 1.7 ..... *defectivus* Strobl

– Abdomen yellow at base 3
3. Postpedicel triangular, pointed at apex, with long sparse hairs; posterior tibia mainly yellow; 1.5-2.0 ..... *bifasciatus* (Macquart)
– Postpedicel ovate-triangular, rounded at apex, with short dense hairs 4
4. Posterior tibia flattened laterally, mainly brown; 1.5-2.0 ..... *speciosus* (Loew)
– Posterior tibia not flattened laterally, yellow; 2.0 ..... *strobli* Parent
5. Postpedicel almost oval, rounded at apex ..... *strobli* Parent
– Postpedicel triangular, pointed at apex 6
6. Mid coxa entirely yellow; hind basitarsus light at base; wing anal vein distinct ..... *bifasciatus* (Macquart)
– Mid coxa with grey spot; hind basitarsus entirely dark; wing anal vein absent . ..... *defectivus* Strobl

Genus *Medetera* Fischer von Waldheim

Males only; females are usually indeterminable without males in the same series. *Medetera obesa* known by female is not included.

1. No bristles near basal 1/3 of mid tibia; legs mainly black, with knees, tarsal bases and sometimes tibia light 2
– 1 or 2 small dorsal bristles at basal 1/3 of mid tibia 3
2. Lower postocular setae white; all coxae with pale hairs and setae; basal part of M_{1+2} vein nearly as long as apical one; distal part of CuA_1 about 1.5 times longer than *m-cu*; 1.5-2.5 ..... *glaucella* Kowarz
– Lower postocular setae black, sometimes yellowish-brown, but the lowest setae always black; coxae with brown hairs and black setae; basal part of M_{1+2} vein 2/3 length of apical one; distal part of CuA_1 at most 1.25 times longer than *m-cu*; 1.5-2.1 ..... *muralis* Meigen
3. Lateral scutellars reduced, hairlike, less than 1/3 length of median setae, or totally lost; 3 dorsocentrals; mesonotum with black setae 4
– Lateral scutellars at least 1/3 as long as median setae 12
4. Face distinctly bicolorate, with epistome brown or greyish pollinose and clypeus more or less shining 5
– Face entirely dusted, monochrome; legs including front coxa mainly yellow . 9
5. Femora mostly black or brown; postocular and proepisternal bristles whitish.. 6
– Femora mostly yellow 8
6. Basal part of surstylus with angular inner projection (ventral view); epandrial setae flattened; basal part of M_{1+2} vein shorter than apical one; 2nd segment of hind tarsus twice longer than 1st one; 1.4-1.7 ..... *micacea* Loew
– Basal part of surstylus regularly convex along inner margin (ventral view); 2nd segment of hind tarsus 2.5 times longer than 1st one 7
7. Epandrial setae flattened; basal part of M_{1+2} vein longer than apical one; 1.6-2.25 ..... *mixta* Negrobov
– Epandrial setae simple; basal part of M_{1+2} vein about as long as apical one; 2.2

.....*verae* Negrobov

8. Femora dark at base; proepisternal bristles black, postoculars partly black; distal part of CuA_1 1.5 times longer than *m-cu*; 2.0-2.5..... .....*annulitarsa* von Roser

– Femora entirely yellow; proepisternal bristles brown, postoculars entirely white; distal part of CuA_1 about as long as *m-cu*; 1.8-2.2..... .....*capitiloba* Negrobov

9. Antenna entirely black; fore and mid coxae with simple pilosity; 1.6-2.5..... ..... *plumbella* Meigen

– Scape and pedicel yellow 10

10. Fore and mid coxae with simple sparse hairs; acrostichal setae well developed; 1.75..... *araneipes* Parent

– Fore and mid coxae with flattened scale-like anterior cilia forming true brush; acrostichals microscopic 11

11. Fore tibia shorter than 1st and 2nd tarsomeres combined; greatest distance between M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} 3.5 times as long as that at their tips; 2.25..... .....*albisetosa* (Parent)

– Fore tibia longer than 1st and 2nd tarsomeres combined; greatest distance between M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} 2.5 times as long as that at their tips; 2.25..... ..... *albescens* (Parent)

12. Dorsocentral bristles not gradually decreasing anteriad; either 5 strong setae with 1st one often reduced or lost and rest setae equally long, or 4 setae with 2nd one shorter than rest, or 3 dorsocentrals equally long 13

– Dorsocentral bristles gradually decreasing from long setae posteriad into short setae anteriad, having usually no long and strong presutural bristles in their rows 24

13. Four strong dorsocentrals with 2nd bristle distinctly shorter than rest..... 14

– Five strong dorsocentral setae with 1st one often reduced or lost and rest setae equally long..... 17

14. Antennal postpedicel distinctly longer than high at base; distal part of CuA_1 half as long as *m-cu*; male hypopygium long and slender; 2.6..... .....*pavlovskii* Negrobov

– Antennal postpedicel distinctly shorter than high at base; distal part of CuA_1 about as long as or slightly shorter than *m-cu* 15

15. Distal part of CuA_1 slightly longer than *m-cu*; frons, and face below antennae, dusted brownish; male hypopygium slender, epandrium not as high as 5th tergite is long; 2.0-2.7 .....*truncorum* Meigen

– Distal part of CuA_1 distinctly shorter than *m-cu*; male hypopygium stout, epandrium distinctly higher than 5th tergite is long 16

16. Greatest distance between M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} 3 times as long as that at their tips; frons and upper part of epistome dusted pale grey; clypeus only narrowly dusted at sides; antennal postpedicel more triangular; anteroventral bristles at tip of hind femur short; 2.5-3.0..... *dendrobaena* Kowarz

– Greatest distance between M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} only twice as long as that at their tips; frons and upper part of epistome dusted brownish; clypeus dusted to 1/3 of its width each side; antennal postpedicel with rounded tip; anteroventral bristles at tip of hind femur conspicuous and as long as femur is high at tip; 2.5-2.75 ..... *saxatilis* Collin

17. Only 1 supraalar bristle; apical part of M_{1+2} vein strongly curved, longer than basal one; distal part of CuA_1 2 times longer than *m-cu*; femora dark, yellow on apical 1/4-1/5; 1.9-2.6..... *relicta* Negrobov

– Two strong supraalar bristles; distal part of CuA_1 only slightly longer or shorter than *m-cu* 18

18. Legs (including femora) mainly yellow; antennal postpedicel longer than high at base..... 19

– Legs black, at most knees yellowish; antennal postpedicel shorter than high at base 20

19. Face entirely grey dusted; clypeus inconspicuously shining; 3.25-3.6 ....*flavipes* Meigen

– Face mostly shining metallic green or bronze, slightly brownish pollinose along sides, under antennae and under suture; 2.9-3.8 ..... *media* Parent

20. Mesonotum longitudinally striped brownish 21

– Mesonotum uniformly dusted greyish or whitish 22

21. Face including clypeus entirely covered with greyish dusting; arista subapical; anteroventral bristles at tip of hind femur longish; *m-cu* perpendicular to longitudinal wing axis; 2.7-4.0.....*jacula* (Fallén)

– Clypeus at least partly shining metallic; arista apical; anteroventral bristles at tip of hind femur short; *m-cu* distinctly oblique; 2.7-3.4 .. *petrophila* Kowarz

22. Hypopygium large, stout; epandrium distinctly higher than 4th tergite is long; distal part of CuA_1 shorter than *m-cu*; 2.6-3.3..... *perfida* Parent

– Hypopygium slender; epandrium not higher than 4th tergite is long..... 23

23. Distal part of CuA_1 twice longer than *m-cu*; greatest distance between M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} twice as long as that at their tips; 3.2-3.4 .....*tenuicauda* Loew

– Distal part of CuA_1 about as long as *m-cu*; greatest distance between M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} 3 times as long as that at their tips; 2.5-2.9..... *murina* Becker

24. Scape (often also pedicel) yellow; usually more than 6 strong dorsocentrals gradually decreasing in size anteriad; male cercus usually without apical bladelike setae 25

– Antenna entirely black, or in immature specimens slightly reddish; usually no more than 5 strong dorsocentrals; anteriormost strong bristles (usually at suture or just presuturally) at least 3 times size of anterior short setulae; cercus usually with dorsoapical flattened, bladelike setae..... 34

25. Distal part of CuA_1 about 3 times longer than *m-cu*; cercus with dorsoapical flattened, bladelike setae 26

– Distal part of CuA_1 not more than 1.5 times longer than *m-cu* 27

26. Wing veins M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} convergent to apex; surstylus gradually narrowing

towards furcation (lateral view), at narrowest point about 10 times as high as surstylus is long; 2.0 ..... *taurica* Negrobov

– Wing veins M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} parallel at apex; surstylus not narrowing or slightly widening towards furcation (lateral view), at narrowest point about 6 times as high as surstylus is long; 1.9-2.4 ..... *pallens* Negrobov

27. Hind tibia with curved spiniform anterodorsal apical setae; face metallic green, inconspicuously pollinose; proepisternum with 5-7 strong setae..... 28

– Hind tibia without curved spiniform setae at tip..... 29

28. Hind femur with long anteroventral setae along almost all its length; hypandrium with spheroid widening in distal 1/3, pointed at tip (ventral view); 4.5 ..... *collarti* Negrobov

– Hind femur with long anteroventral setae in distal 1/3 only; hypandrium with ovoid widening in distal 1/2, not pointed at tip; 3.8-4.1 . *bispinosa* Negrobov

29. Apical part of M_{1+2} vein practically straight..... 30

– Apical part of M_{1+2} vein distinctly curved..... 32

30. Front femur with long anteroventral setae in apical ½ and long posteroventral setae at base; mid femur with long anteroventral setae; arista 1.5 times longer than antenna; 2.3-2.9 ..... *fasciata* Frey

– Front femur with short ventral cilia 31

31. Mid femur with short anteroventral setae; arista no more than 1.5 times longer than antenna; halter yellow; 2.2-3.2..... *striata* Parent

– Mid femur with anteroventral setae mostly longer than diameter of femur; arista 2-3 times longer than antenna; halter brown; 2.7-3.0..... ..... *setiventris* Thuneberg

32. Halter dark; postocular cilia whitish; hypandrium expanded subapically, with drawn-out apex and sigmatoid subapical indentations; aedeagus sharply tridentate; surstylus bilobate; 2.9-3.5 ..... *signaticornis* Loew

– Halter yellow; aedeagus usually without lateral dents; hypandrium various (males only)..... 33

33. Lower postocular cilia brown black; hypandrium symmetrical, expanded subapically (ventral view); 3.0-4.0..... *dichrocera* Kowarz

– Lower postocular cilia yellow; hypandrium with right basal expansion and left subapical internal projection (ventral view); 2.5-3.0..... *pinicola* Kowarz

34. Large species; clypeus brilliant shining metallic green without lateral pruinosity; *m-cu* 1.5-2 times longer than distal part of CuA_1; tibiae yellow to darkish brown; acrostichals very small and extremely numerous; 3.7-4.6 .... *diadema* (Linnaeus)

– Smaller species, less than 3.5 mm; clypeus usually dull metallic colour, usually covered with pruinosity laterally; *m-cu* only slightly longer or shorter than distal part of CuA_1 35

35. Males with a strong thickening at base of CuA_1..... 36

– CuA_1 simple at base, not obviously thicker than R_{4+5}..... 38

36. At least front and mid tibiae yellow or pale brownish; 2.0-2.5 .. *excellens* Frey

– Legs including tibiae blackish or dark brown, at most knees and tarsal bases narrowly yellow..... 37

37. Male hypandrium strongly swollen in basal 1/2, with lateral denticles; distal part of CuA_1 hardly longer than *m-cu*; 2.5-3.0..... *inspissata* Collin

– Male hypandrium simple; distal part of CuA_1 1.5 times longer than *m-cu*; 2.0 . ..... *tumidula* Negrobov

38. At least front and mid tibiae yellow or pale brownish; distal part of CuA_1 at least 2 times longer than *m-cu*; 1.8-2.2..... *pallipes* (Zetterstedt)

– Legs including tibiae blackish or dark brown, at most knees narrowly yellow; if tibiae and basitarsi yellow-brown, then epandrium elongated, 3 times longer than high, with elongated appendages 39

39. Male fore tarsus remarkably short and thickened, with strongly developed pulvilli and claws; wing strongly brownish in anterior half; 3.5..... ..... *brevitarsa* Parent

– Fore tarsus longer than tibia, not thickened; wing transparent or uniformly darkened..... 40

40. Face entirely brilliant, rarely slightly dusted laterally on clypeus or finely striated under antennae, epandrial lobes fused basally 41

– At least epistome mostly dusted or dull metallic, dark coloured and weakly shining, often punctate or granular, sometimes strongly striated 43

41. Halter dark, blackish or brown; apical section of M_{1+2} slightly but distinctly curved; face polished, shining deep blue; 3 whitish proepisternal setae of equal length; 2.4-3.5 ..... *ambigua* (Zetterstedt)

– Halter yellow, apical section of M_{1+2} strongly curved; face shining green 42

42. Mid and hind femora with long anteroventral bristles; face entirely polished, 1.5 times as wide as height of postpedicel; 2 strong and 2 fine whitish proepisternal setae; cercus with lobe and bladelike seta apically; hypandrium narrowing apicad, with pointed apex; 2.6-3.0..... *parenti* Stackelberg

– Mid and hind femora with rather short anteroventral bristles; face punctured, twice as wide as height of postpedicel; 3 whitish proepisternal setae of unequal length; hypandrium nearly parallel-sided, cut at apex; 2.6-3.7..... ..... *feminina* Negrobov

43. Epandrial lobes fused, forming long process bearing 2 setae at its apex; 1 or 2 epandrial setae usually plumose; hypandrium narrow, gradually tapering; distal part of CuA_1 approximately as long as *m-cu*; halter dark; 2-3 brown proepisternal setae; lower postoculars yellow to brownish; 1.8-2.5..... ..... *infumata* Loew

– Epandrial lobes greatly reduced, more or less separated; hypandrium subrectangular, usually swollen subapically (ventral view); halter yellow, sometimes brownish-yellow in places; distal part of CuA_1 usually more than 1.5 times longer than *m-cu*..... 44

44. Lower postoculars black brown 45

– Lower postoculars yellow..... 46

45. Distal part of CuA_1 1.5 times longer than *m-cu*; 2.5-2.8 ..... *pseudoapicalis* Thuneberg
– Distal part of CuA_1 at least 2 times longer than *m-cu*; 2.4-2.8 ..... *abstrusa* Thuneberg
46. Epistome matt, densely grey pollinose 47
– Epistome shining at least below middle 48
47. Distal part of M_{1+2} longer than basal one; thorax light-grey pollinose; acrostichals well developed; hypandrium widest in middle (ventral view); 2.4-2.5 ..... *glauca* Loew
– Distal part of M_{1+2} about as long as basal one; thorax brownish-grey pollinose; acrostichals small; hypandrium narrow, slightly widening at apex; 2.5 ..... *bisecta* Negrobov
48. Tibiae and basitarsi yellow-brown; epandrium elongated, 3 times longer than high, with elongated appendages; dorsal lobe of surstylus higher than ventral lobe (lateral view); cercus with 2 long and thin apical and subapical flattened setae; 2.6 ..... *gracilicauda* Parent
– Legs black with yellow knees, at most tibiae brown; epandrium not more than 2.5 times longer than high; dorsal lobe of surstylus thin; cercus with only apical flattened seta long 49
49. Mid femur with short anteroventral bristles, sometimes longer ones at tip; hypandrium parallel-sided to apex (ventral view); 2.1-2.5 ..... *apicalis* (Zetterstedt)
– Mid femur with rather long anteroventral bristles, the longest more than half as long as femur deep; hypandrium widened in distal 1/3 or 1/2 50
50. Abdomen pale-haired; hypandrium with rounded-ovoid widening in distal 1/3; dorsal lobe of surstylus wider, with strong seta; 2.1 ..... *seguyi* Parent
– Abdomen dark-haired; hypandrium with ovoid widening in distal 1/2; 2.2-2.7. ..... *impigra* Collin

Genus *Melanostolus* Kowarz

1. Male face parallel-sided; hind femur with long anteroventral setae; antennal postpedicel higher than long, with elongate apicoventral hairs; halter and calypter dark; lower postoculars black; wing of *Diaphorus* type; 3.0 ..... *tatianae* Negrobov
– Male face distinctly narrowed downward 2
2. Halter and calypter light; at least fore and mid tibiae brownish-yellow; lower postoculars white; male mid and hind femora with remarkable ciliation, 1.5 times longer than height of femora; postpedicel longer than high; all tarsi with claws and normal pulvilli; wing of *Chrysotus* type; 2.5 ..... *nigricilius* (Loew)
– Halter and calypter brown-black; legs entirely black; lower postoculars black; male mid and hind femora without remarkable ciliation; postpedicel higher than long; all tarsi without claws, with enlarged pulvilli; wing of *Diaphorus* type; 2.0 ..... *melancholicus* (Loew)

Genus *Micromorphus* Mik

1. Thorax mostly orange-yellow; antennal stylus slender and whitish; 1.6 ..... *aereus* (Vaillant)
– Thorax black; antennal stylus dark 2
2. Fore coxa pale setose; hind tibia with 2 posterodorsal bristles; male cercus weakly projected; dorsal lobe of surstylus narrow; 1.3 *minusculus* Negrobov
– Fore coxa dark setose 3
3. Hind tibia with 2 strong anterodorsal bristles; male cercus hidden; dorsal lobe of surstylus narrow; about 1.5 ..... *albipes* (Zetterstedt)
– Hind tibia with 1 strong and long anterodorsal bristle; male cercus projected; dorsal lobe of surstylus broad; 1.4 ..... *shamshevi* Negrobov

Genus *Nematoproctus* Loew

1. Males: hypopygium with well developed cerci 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 3
2. Cercus short, triangular; 3.5 ..... *praesectus* Loew
– Cercus long and narrow, band-like; 5.5 ..... *distendens* (Meigen)
3. Palpus yellow; fore coxa entirely yellow; mid tibia with 1 ventral seta ..... *praesectus* Loew
– Palpus black; fore coxa black at base; mid tibia with 3 ventral setae ..... *distendens* (Meigen)

Genus *Neurigona* Rondani

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 17
2. Apical segments of fore tarsus modified, slightly enlarged and bearing long setae, longer than diameter of segments 3
– Apical segments of fore tarsus simple; sometimes 5^{th} segment slightly enlarged or curved 4
3. Mesonotum yellow, shining; 4^{th} and 5^{th} segments of fore tarsus long plumose at apex, with anterior setae more developed; 5^{th} segment black; 3^{rd} one without plumage; 5.0-5.4 ..... *pseudolongipes* Negrobov
– Mesonotum matt-dark, covered with yellowish-grey or brownish-grey pollen; 3^{rd} and 4^{th} segments of fore tarsus black, bilaterally black plumose; 5^{th} segment of the same tarsus white, without plumage; hypopygium pedunculate; 3.5-5.0 ..... *quadrifasciata* (Fabricius)
4. Mesonotum yellow, usually slightly shining, without pollen 5
– Mesonotum mainly matt-dark, covered with yellowish-grey or brownish-grey pollen 8
5. Abdominal 5^{th} tergite short, with distinct lateral lobe directed downward 6
- Abdominal 5^{th} tergite without lobelike lateral widenings 7
6. Hypopygium distinctly pedunculate; 3^{rd} and 4^{th} tergites with lobelike lateral

widenings; 5th tergite having lobes black at apex; mid femur with black flat ventral setae at base; 6.0 ..... *pallida* (Fallén)
- Hypopygium sessile; 3rd and 4th tergites without lobelike lateral widenings; mid femur without black flat ventral setae at base; 4.9 .... *helva* Negrobov & Tsurikov
7. Abdomen with dark longitudinal stripe; hypopygium yellow at base..... ..... *lineata* (Oldenberg)
– Abdominal tergites with dark transverse bands along anterior margin; fore tarsus short, 1/4 shorter than fore tibia; hypopygium sessile, shining black; 4.0-4.5 ..... *erichsoni* (Zetterstedt)
8. Wing with dark spot at apex, with regular distal margin ..... *nubifera* (Loew)
– Wing without dark spot at apex, sometimes slightly darkened anteriorly..... 9
9. Abdomen mainly yellow 10
– At least some of abdominal tergites with large black triangular spot reaching 2/3 length of segment..... 11
10. M_{1+2} straight or nearly straight; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} almost parallel; wing darkened, darker along anterior margin; 5th segment of fore tarsus weakly modified; 4.0-5.0 ..... *suturalis* (Fallén)
– M_{1+2} strongly curved at middle of distal part; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} converging; fore tarsus with very long anterior and short posterior claws; 5th segment of the same tarsus with strong curved ventral setae; 4.0-5.0 ... *abdominalis* (Fallén)
11. 5th segment of fore tarsus with small but strong black ventral spines 12
– 5th segment of fore tarsus without ventral spines..... 15
12. Fore basitarsus with a group of hairs at base, more than 2 times as long as diameter of segment; fore tarsus with erect ventral hairs; mid femur with dense light ventral hairs, half as long as diameter of femur; 4.0-5.0..... ..... *cilipes* (Oldenberg)
– Fore basitarsus without a group of long hairs at base; mid femur without long ventral hairs..... 13
13. Wing anal lobe weakly developed; vein *m-cu* 2.5 times as long as anal lobe and more than 5 times as long as distal part of CuA_1; 2nd tergite in basal 2/3 and 3rd and 4th tergites in basal 1/2 each with large black triangular spot; palpus white; 4.4-4.5 ..... *subcilipes* Negrobov & Fursov
– Wing vein *m-cu* not more than 1.5 times as long as anal lobe and about 4 times as long as distal part of CuA_1; at least 3rd and 4th tergites in basal 1/3 each with brown band having median emargination 14
14. Palpus yellow; 2nd tergite in basal 1/3 with brown band having median emargination; last two segments of fore tarsus equal in length; 4.6-4.9..... ..... *semilata* Negrobov & Fursov
– Palpus white; 2nd tergite in basal 2/3 with brown triangular spot; 4th segment of fore tarsus about half as long as 5th one; 4.9 *febrilata* Negrobov & Fursov
15. Fore tarsus slightly thickened, entirely black, equal to or slightly longer than fore tibia..... *biflexa* Strobl

– Fore tarsus yellow, about 1.5 times longer than fore tibia; 4th and 5th segments of fore tarsus slightly thickened 16
16. Fore tibia without setae; mid femur with 3-4 ventral hairs at base, equal to or longer than diameter of femur; 4.9 ..... *dobrogica* Pârvu
– Fore tibia with 1 strong anterodorsal seta; mid femur bare ventrally; 4.9-5.0.... ..... *verrichterae* Negrobov & Fursov
17. Mesonotum yellow, sometimes with dark spots 18
– Mesonotum mainly dark..... 22
18. Mesonotum matt 19
– Mesonotum shining..... 20
19. 6 pairs of dorsocentral setae; abdominal tergites each with black band at base having median emargination; smaller: 3.5-4.0 .... *quadrifasciata* (Fabricius)
– 7 pairs of dorsocentral setae; abdomen including 5th segment yellow; larger: 6.0..... *pallida* (Fallén)
20. Body entirely yellow ..... *unicolor* Oldenberg
– Body partly dark 21
21. 4th section of costa about 1.5 times as long as 5th one .... *pseudolongipes* Negrobov
– 4th section of costa about 3 times as long as 5th one..... *erichsoni* (Zetterstedt)
22. Vein M_{1+2} ending before wing apex 23
– Vein M_{1+2} ending at wing apex..... 24
23. Fore tibia shorter than first two tarsal segments; 4th section of costa about 4 times as long as 5th one; M_{1+2} strongly sinuate in distal part..... *biflexa* Strobl
– Fore tibia longer than first two tarsal segments; 4th section of costa about 8 times as long as 5th one; wing with dark spot at apex; M_{1+2} weakly sinuate... ..... *nubifera* (Loew)
24. Vein M_{1+2} nearly straight..... 25
– Vein M_{1+2} curved in distal part 26
25. Basal abdominal tergites yellow ..... *suturalis* (Fallén)
– Basal abdominal tergites with dark bands ..... *subcilipes* Negrobov & Fursov
26. Abdomen yellow; antennal postpedicel small; hind basitarsus whitish .... *abdominalis* (Fallén)
– Abdominal tergites with black spots 27
27. Antennal postpedicel large, higher than long; hind tarsus entirely black..... ..... *cilipes* (Oldenberg)
– Antennal postpedicel longer than high; hind tarsus slightly darkened..... 28
28. Fore tibia without setae ..... *dobrogica* Pârvu
– Fore tibia with 1 strong anterodorsal seta..... *verrichterae* Negrobov & Fursov

Genus *Oncopygius* Mik

1. Males..... 2
– Females 4

2. Wing truncated on apex; M_{1+2} strongly curved at apex, with brown punctiform spot at junction with wing margin; cercus with fine ciliation; 2nd segment of fore tarsus excavated before middle; 4.0 ..... *distans* (Loew)
– Wing not truncated on apex; M_{1+2} straight, without spot at apex; cercus with rigid ciliation; 2nd segment of fore tarsus excavated beyond middle 3
3. Wing vein *m-cu* twice longer than distal part of CuA_1; wing dark brown in anterior half, but having transparent band just behind R_{4+5}; hind tarsus black from apex of basitarsus; 6.0 ..... *magnificus* Loew
– Vein *m-cu* as long as distal part of CuA_1; wing slightly and evenly darkened, somewhat darker at anterior margin, with transparent spot at extreme apex; hind tarsus brownish from apex of basitarsus; 3.5 ..... *formosus* Parent
4. Wing vein *m-cu* twice longer than distal part of CuA_1; hind tarsus black from apex of basitarsus ..... *magnificus* Loew
– Vein *m-cu* as long as distal part of CuA_1; hind tarsus brownish from apex of basitarsus..... 5
5. Wing vein M_{1+2} slightly but distinctly curved at apex; M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} distinctly divergent at extreme apex; antenna black ..... *distans* (Loew)
– Vein M_{1+2} straight to apex; M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} not divergent at apex; antenna yellow-red..... *formosus* Parent

Genus *Peloropeodes* Wheeler

1. Antennal postpedicel 1.5-2 times longer than high at base, slightly longer than scape and pedicel combined, long pubescent; stylus distinctly pubescent; epandrium globular, slightly longer than high, as wide as high; 1.75-2.0 ..... *acuticornis* (Oldenberg)
– Antennal postpedicel 3-4 times longer than high at base, nearly 3 times longer than scape and pedicel combined, short pubescent; stylus microscopically pubescent; epandrium compressed; 2.0 ..... *meridionalis* (Parent)

Genus *Poecilobothrus* Mik

1. Males..... 2
– Females 9
2. Hind basitarsus with 2-4 dorsal setae; 6.0-7.0..... *regalis* (Meigen)
– Hind basitarsus bare above..... 3
3. Wing at apex with strongly pronounced milky-white spot; antenna black; 6.0-7.0..... *nobilitatus* (Linnaeus)
– Wing at apex without milky-white spot 4
4. Face ochre-yellow or golden-yellow..... 5
– Face snow-white or greyish-white, at most slightly yellowish under antennae 7
5. Antenna mostly yellow-orange, postpedicel black in apical half; 5.0-6.0..... ..... *chrysozygos* (Wiedemann)
– Antennal postpedicel entirely black..... 6
6. Scape and pedicel (except dorsal side) reddish-yellow; wing weakly and regularly darkened; fore coxa yellow; 4.5-7.0 ..... *comitialis* (Kowarz)

– Antenna black, scape reddish-yellow ventrally at apex; wing distinctly dark in anterior half; fore coxa grey; 4.5-6.0 ..... *ducalis* (Loew)
7. Antenna entirely black; 5.0-6.0..... *bigoti* Mik
– At least scape broadly yellow ventrally 8
8. Antennal postpedicel entirely black; hind coxa black except apex, grey pollinose; thorax and abdomen metallic green, shining; 4.5-6.0..... ..... *basilicus* (Loew)
– Postpedicel more or less largely yellow at base; hind coxa mostly or entirely yellow; thorax and abdomen dark, metallic green or bronze; 4.5-6.0 .... *principalis* (Loew)
9. Hind basitarsus with 2-4 dorsal setae..... *regalis* (Meigen)
– Hind basitarsus bare above..... 10
10. Antenna entirely black..... 11
– At least scape broadly yellow ventrally 12
11. Wing grey, regularly darkened in anterior half to wing apex ..... *bigoti* Mik
– Wing light grey, brownish in anterior half, but with lighter spot at apex..... ..... *nobilitatus* (Linnaeus)
12. Antenna mainly reddish-yellow, postpedicel partly dark..... 13
– Antennal postpedicel entirely black..... 14
13. Mid coxa in distal half and hind coxa entirely yellow; wing darker in anterior half ..... *principalis* (Loew)
– Mid and hind coxae black; wing regularly darkened .... *chrysozygos* (Wiedemann)
14. Mid basitarsus yellow or light-brownish except apex; wing regularly darkened; face yellow-grey..... *comitialis* (Kowarz)
– Mid basitarsus entirely black or black-brown; wing darker in anterior half; face whitish 15
15. Fore coxa entirely yellow; pedicel with brownish or reddish-yellow spot at apex ventrally..... *basilicus* (Loew)
– Fore coxa metallic green at least laterally at base; pedicel entirely black..... ..... *ducalis* (Loew)

Genus *Rhaphium* Meigen

Males only; females are usually indeterminable without males in the same series.

1. Hind coxa without strong external seta, with hairs only; postpedicel usually short; fore femur often with long posteroventral hairs 2
– Hind coxa with strong external seta; postpedicel usually long and narrow; fore femur usually without long posterior hairs 16
2. Antennal stylus with apical flag..... 3
– Stylus simple 4
3. Postpedicel 4.5-5 times longer than high at base; stylus half as long as postpedicel; femora mostly black; cercus short, foliaceous; surstylus short and

thick, biapicate; 3.2-4.1 ..... *discigerum* Stenhammar
– Postpedicel 3 times longer than high at base; stylus 1.5 times as long as postpedicel; femora mostly yellow; fore femur with black longitudinal band; hind femur in distal 1/4, hind tibia in distal 2/5 and tarsi except base of anterior four basitarsi black; cercus long, band-like; surstylus short, biapicate; 3.0-3.5 ..... *antennatum* (Carlier)
4. Face black, sometimes seems to be whitish or greyish from lateral view 5
– Face silvery white 8
5. Cercus bifurcated 6
– Cercus simple, long and narrow 7
6. Mid coxa without ventral spine, with several black setae only; femora black; surstylus acicular; 3.5-4.5 ..... *nasutum* (Fallén)
– Mid coxa with ventral setae forming spine; fore basitarsus longer than rest tarsomeres combined, with several long setae at apex; legs mostly black; surstylus narrow, pointed at apex; 4.5-6.0 ..... *commune* (Meigen)
7. Fore femur with row of very strong black setae in basal half; fore basitarsus shorter than rest tarsomeres combined, curved, with row of strong setae; fore and mid tibia yellow; cercus short and broad; surstylus narrow, pointed at apex; 4.5-4.9 ..... *pectinatum* (Loew)
– Fore femur without row of setae; cercus long, band-like, widened at base only; hind tibia strongly thickened at apex, whitish-yellow in basal half, black in distal half; fore tarsus simple; surstylus broad, triangular; 3.7-4.3 ... . *fascipes* (Meigen)
8. 4th and 5th segments of mid tarsus strongly widened; cercus bifurcated at middle; surstylus narrow; 4.4-5.2 ..... *crassipes* (Meigen)
– Only 5th segment of mid tarsus weakly widened or simple 9
9. Mid coxa with ventral setae forming dark spine 10
– Mid coxa without spine 13
10. Fore basitarsus thickened, usually 1.5 times longer than 2nd tarsomere; femora reddish-yellow; cercus long, gradually narrowing apicad; surstylus moderately long, baculiform; 5.6-6.9 ..... *elegantulum* (Meigen)
– Fore basitarsus simple, usually slightly longer than 2nd tarsomere 11
11. Postpedicel 3.5 times longer than high at base and longer than stylus; cercus elongate-triangular, reddish-yellow; surstylus spoon-like at apex, with apical setae; 3.1-4.4 ..... *laticorne* (Fallén)
– Postpedicel not more than 3 times longer than high at base, distinctly shorter than stylus 12
12. Cercus bifurcated; surstylus narrow, slightly widened in distal half; 3.0-3.4.. ..... *rivale* (Loew)
– Cercus not bifurcated; surstylus narrow, stick-shaped, slightly curved; 3.0 .... *hungaricum* (Becker)
13. Cercus longer than epandrium; femora mostly dark; fore tibia yellow; fore basitarsus thickened at apex; hind basitarsus with short middorsal spine;

4.5-5.5 ..... *gravipes* Haliday
– Cercus shorter than epandrium 14
14. Cercus broad, spearlike; surstylus baculiform; femora mostly yellow; 4.3-5.5 ..... *riparium* (Meigen)
– Cercus narrower than surstylus; surstylus curved, with seta at apex 15
15. Cercus with two subapical branches; one of the branches with bunch of dense curved black setae at apex; femora mostly black; 4.0-5.4..... ..... *penicillatum* Loew
– Cercus not branched, very narrow, with bunch of several setae at apex; hind femur only black; 4.0-5.0 ..... *suave* (Loew)
16. Scape higher than postpedicel; postpedicel long, thin, triquetrous; cercus long and broad; surstylus long and narrow, simple; 4.8-5.3 ....*longicorne* (Fallén)
– Postpedicel higher than scape, flattened laterally 17
17. Fore basitarsus with ventral comb of strong setae, half as long as diameter of tarsomere; cercus long and narrow, broad at base; surstylus short; 3.8-4.8 ..... *micans* (Meigen)
– Fore basitarsus without comb of strong setae 18
18. Frons densely white or grey pollinose 19
– Frons metallic, without pollen 25
19. Hind coxa with black seta 20
– Hind coxa with light seta 22
20. Mesonotum with dark lateral spots; antennal stylus 3 times as long as height of postpedicel at base; coxae yellow; cercus with about equal in length lobes; 2.9 ..... *xiphias* Meigen
– Mesonotum without dark lateral spots; antennal stylus short 21
21. Four dorsocentral setae; antennal stylus as long as or slightly longer than height of postpedicel; outer lobe of cercus 2/3 length of inner one; 3.1 ....*ensicorne* Meigen
– Five dorsocentral setae; antennal stylus about twice as long as height of postpedicel at base; outer lobe of cercus 1/3 length of inner one; 2.7..... ..... *crinitum* Negrobov & Onishchenko
22. Antennal stylus nearly 2-3 times as long as height of postpedicel at base; outer lobe of cercus broad, oval, short; inner lobe of cercus slightly shorter; 2.4-2.5 ..... *brevicorne* Curtis
– Antennal stylus slightly longer or shorter than height of postpedicel 23
23. Four pairs of dorsocentral setae; femora partly dark; postpedicel 6 times longer than high; cercus with short and broad outer branch; surstylus securiform; 2.3-2.4..... *albomaculatum* Becker
– Five pairs of dorsocentral setae; femora yellow 24
24. Postpedicel 5 times longer than high; cercus with narrow branches; surstylus widened at middle; 2.4-2.7..... *fissum* Loew
– Postpedicel 6-7 times longer than high; cercus with broad branches; surstylus

with small inner projection; 2.0-2.3 ..... *albifrons* Zetterstedt
25. Abdomen yellow laterally at base 26
– Abdomen entirely dark, usually metallic green 27
26. Mesonotum with two dark lateral spots; fore tibia with 3-4 strong dorsal setae; cercus long; 2.2-2.4 ..... *quadrispinosum* (Strobl)
– Mesonotum without dark lateral spots; cercus short, triangular; 2.0-2.5 ..... *fasciatum* (Meigen)
27. Hind coxa with light external seta ..... *fissum* Loew
– Hind coxa with dark external seta 28
28. Cercus elongate-triangular, with 1 long seta at apex; 2.5-3.3 ..... *monotrichum* Loew
– Cercus without long seta at apex 29
29. Surstylus with dense bunch of long setae at apex 30
– Surstylus without bunch of long setae at apex 31
30. Cercus long, bandlike; 2.4-3.1 ..... *appendiculatum* Zetterstedt
– Cercus short, irregularly triangular, widened at middle; 2.8-3.3 ..... *caliginosum* Meigen
31. Stylus 1/3 length of postpedicel; cercus elongate-triangular, longer than surstylus, with long sparse hairs; 3.3-3.5 ..... *auctum* Loew
– Stylus 2/3 length of postpedicel; cercus short, nearly equal in length to surstylus, with short dense hairs; 2.8-3.3 ..... *lanceolatum* Loew

Genus *Scellus* Loew

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 5
2. Fore tibia with strongly developed long biapicate anteroventral tooth at basal third; 3.9-6.0 ..... *notatus* (Fabricius)
– Fore tibia with simple pointed tooth at basal third 3
3. Midfemur in apical half with rather long dense erect ventral hairs, strongly curved; 3.7-6.0 ..... *spinimanus* (Zetterstedt)
– Midfemur with or without sparse and short decumbent ventral hairs 4
4. Midtibia along its whole length (except base and apex) with rather dense erect moderately long hairs of about equal length; posteroventral setae at midlength of midtibia absent; cercus long and narrow; 5.0 ..... *tshernovskii* Stackelberg
– Midtibia in basal half with short and sparse decumbent hairs; posteroventral setae at midlength of midtibia noticeably developed; cercus triangular, abruptly narrowed apicad, pointed at apex; 4.0-5.1 .. *paramonovi* Stackelberg
5. Wing long, with *m-cu* positioned distinctly behind apex of abdomen; wing slightly darkened in distal half; M_{1+2} with strongly pronounced brown round spot at curvation ..... *notatus* (Fabricius)
– Wing moderately long, with *m-cu* positioned at level of apex of abdomen; wing mostly dark brown; M_{1+2} without strongly pronounced brown round

spot at curvation ..... *spinimanus* (Zetterstedt); *tshernovskii* Stackelberg

Genus *Sciapus* Zeller

1. Males 2
– Females 30
2. Tarsi with one or more segments enlarged, plumose (or pennate), silvered or white 3
– All tarsi simple 12
3. Mid tarsus modified; wing broad; face narrow, white; cercus simple, organ X absent 4
– Fore or hind tarsi modified 5
4. Mid tarsus with 3rd and 4th segments enlarged, silvery-white; cercus short; 3.5-5.0 ..... *platypterus* (Fabricius)
– Mid tarsus with 3rd segment not enlarged, and 4th segment black, bilobate; 6.5-7.0 ..... *bellus* (Loew)
5. Hind tarsus with 2nd segment strongly enlarged, with bilateral black pennation; cercus longer than surstylus, simple, organ X absent; 3.3-4.0 ..... *polozhentsevi* Negrobov
– Fore tarsus modified 6
6. Fore tarsus with 4th segment bearing large dorsal lobe; organ X present 7
– Fore tarsus without lobe on 4th segment 9
7. Acrostichals absent; antennal pedicel with pale bristles; wing vein *m-cu* strongly convex; hind basitarsus much longer than next segment; hypopygium with very long surstyli bearing long hairs; 5.0-8.0 ..... *nervosus* (Lehmann)
– Acrostichals present; antennal pedicel with dark bristles; *m-cu* straight or nearly straight; surstylus simple 8
8. Abdomen largely yellow; wing costa distinctly concave (dorsal view); 4th segment of fore tarsus compressed, dorsally lengthened into triangular lobe; 6.0 ..... *albifrons* (Meigen)
– Abdomen dark, metallic green; costa straight; 4th segment of fore tarsus compressed, dorsally lengthened into elongate-oval lobe; 4.5-6.0 ..... *wiedemanni* (Fallén)
9. Fourth segment of fore tarsus milky-white 10
– Fore tarsus with 4th segment black 11
10. Fourth segment of fore tarsus slightly broadened and laterally compressed; antenna yellow, postpedicel brown at tip and dorsally; wing vein M_1 distinct; fore coxa with yellow hairs, without bristles even at tip; hypopygium with organ X very slender; 5.0-6.0 ..... *pallens* (Wiedemann)
– Fourth and fifth segments of fore tarsus strongly broadened and laterally compressed; antenna black; wing vein M_1 fold-like; acrostichals microscopic; cercus free, organ X absent; 4.0 ..... *evanidus* (Bezzi)
11. All coxae yellow; fore tarsus entirely black; hind basitarsus as long as next

segment; organ X with a strongly arcuate dorsal horn and with a plain bunch of long setae on its apicoventral angle; 6.0..... *flavicinctus* (Loew)
– Mid and hind coxae more or less grey; only last two segments of fore tarsus dark; hind basitarsus slightly shorter than next segment; organ X with straight horn and without bunch of long setae; 6.0.....*glaucescens* (Loew)
12. Cerci fused, no organ X; cerci with a long apicoventral projection (suggesting an organ X, but not separated from cerci); frons, thorax and abdomen shining green, only very feebly dusted; fore femur ventrally on basal half with four yellow spines, longest towards base, much longer than diameter of femur; tibia and tarsus of middle legs with a prickly appearance as a result of short erect hairs; 3.0-4.5 ..... *longulus* (Fallén)
– Either cerci fused with organ X present or cerci free at least partly with organ X reduced; frons, thorax and abdomen usually not shining green..... 13
13. Cerci free at least partly, organ X reduced 14
– Cerci fused, organ X present 21
14. Fore femur ventrally with a row of 7-9 long, spinelike yellow bristles; wing broad; face narrow, white; 4.0-5.0.....*spiniger* (Zetterstedt)
– Another combination of characters 15
15. Mesonotum and scutellum yellow along margins; abdominal segments yellow, with black stripe anteriorly; fore femur ventrally with a row of 5 bristles; distal part of M_{1+2} (before bifurcation) rather long; 5.5.....
.....*tenuinervis* (Loew)
– Another combination of characters; hypopygial surstylus bifurcated..... 16
16. Cerci free to base; surstylus not bifurcated or bifurcated at extreme apex.. 17
– Cerci free in distal half; surstylus deeply bifurcated..... 19
17. Antenna deep black; fore femur with 5 ventral setae; mid femur ventrally bare; veins M_1 and M_2 forming rather obtuse angle; cercus long and narrow, swollen at base; surstylus not bifurcated; 4.0.....
.....*nigricornis* (Loew)
– Antenna reddish-yellow, postpedicel entirely or partly dark; veins M_1 and M_2 forming right angle; surstylus bifurcated at extreme apex..... 18
18. Fore femur with a row of 6 yellow ventral setae; mid femur with a complete row of ventral bristly cilia; cercus long and narrow, not swollen at base; 3.5-4.0.....*frater* Parent
– Fore femur with row of 4 black ventral setae in basal half; mid femur ventrally bare; cercus somewhat broader at base; 5.0 ..... *spinosus* Parent
19. Epandrium subquadrangular; surstylus bifurcated nearly from base, with gradually widened lobes; 6.5.....*euzonus* (Loew)
– Epandrium globular-ovate; surstylus bifurcated from midlength, with narrow curved lobes 20
20. Body mainly yellow, with green spot on mesonotum; palpus with 2 strong black setae at apex; cercus as long as surstylus; surstylus with flattened setae; 6.5 .....*holoxanthos* Parent

– Mesonotum and scutellum metallic green; abdomen dark, at most with yellow spots on basal segments; palpus without strong setae; hind basitarsus about as long as next segment; cercus half as long as surstylus; surstylus with simple setae; 6.0-6.5 .....*heteropygus* Parent
21. Abdominal segments I-IV at least partly yellow..... 22
– Abdomen entirely dark, rarely with yellow-brown spots at base..... 27
22. Basal part of organ X without setae 23
–Basal part of organ X with setae..... 25
23. Wing with dark spot at apex; 4.0 .....*adumbratus* (Becker)
– Wing without dark apical spot..... 24
24. Antennal postpedicel yellow; palpus with 2 black setae at apex; 4.0.....
.....*vicinus* Parent
– Postpedicel brown; palpus without black setae; 3.8-4.5... *subvicinus* Grichanov
25. Basal part of organ X indistinct, with 2-3 setae; 5.5 .....*aberrans* Becker
– Basal part of organ X distinct, with a bunch of flattened undulate setae 26
26. Organ X with short apical setae; 4.5 ..... *maurus* Parent
– Organ X with long apical setae; 5.0.....*judaeus* Parent
27. Organ X narrow, with hardly distinct horn; fore tarsus weakly but distinctly thickened; fore femur bare ventrally; 4.0-5.0..... *opacus* (Loew)
– Organ X broad, with well distinct horn; fore tarsus not thickened 28
28. Fore femur ventrally on basal half with a row of rigid hairs, some of which are longer than diameter of femur; hind basitarsus distinctly longer than next segment; uppermost 5-8 postocular cilia black; metaepimera yellow; hind margin of wing irregularly curved; organ X of hypopygium with a very slender process; 4.3-5.6..... *contristans* (Wiedemann)
– Fore femur ventrally bare or with hairs shorter than diameter of femur; hind basitarsus about as long as second segment; organ X of hypopygium with stouter process 29
29. Uppermost postocular cilia white; midtibia with 3 antero- and 3 posterodorsal setae (less often with only 2 antero- and/or 2 posterodorsals); hind tibia likewise rather strongly bristled; metaepimeron yellow; midcoxa basally usually not darkened; 3.75-4.9 .....*maritimus* Becker
– Uppermost 6-10 postocular cilia dark, middle tibia with only one anterodorsal seta near base, seldom with some more very small bristles; hind tibia poorly bristled (generally only one anterodorsal seta developed); metaepimera dark; middle coxae darkened at base; hind margin of wing regularly curved; fore basitarsus bearing only one small basal posteroventral seta; surstylus of hypopygium very broad, about 2 times higher than process of organ X; 4.2-4.8 ..... *basilicus* Meuffels & Grootaert
30. Antenna black or dark-brown, at most scape yellow ventrally..... 31
– Antenna mainly yellow, postpedicel partly or entirely dark..... 33
31. Acrostichals microscopic; wing vein M_1 fold-like..... *evanidus* (Bezzi)
– Acrostichals well developed, biseriate; wing vein M_1 distinct 32

32. Antenna reddish-brown; hind coxa yellow; all tibiae yellow; tarsi slightly brownish at apex; mesonotum pollinose; hind basitarsus slightly but distinctly longer than next segment ..... *frater* Parent
– Antenna black; mid and hind coxae black; tibiae black in dista half; tarsi entirely black; mesonotum shining ..... *nigricornis* (Loew)
33. Face narrow, under antennae 2-2.5 times as wide as height of postpedicel; clypeus about as wide as height of postpedicel 34
– Face broad, 4-4.5 times as wide as height of postpedicel 35
34. Third segment of fore tarsus at least as long as 2nd segment; all coxae pale yellow; metaepimera pale yellow ..... *platypterus* (Fabricius)
– Third segment of fore tarsus distinctly shorter than 2nd segment; mid and hind coxae reddish-brown; metaepimera brown ..... *bellus* (Loew)
35. Mesonotum in at least middle shining green, at most slightly pollinose 36
– Mesonotum mat, pollinose 37
36. Acrostichals absent; antennal pedicel with pale bristles; wing vein *m-cu* strongly convex; hind basitarsus much longer than next segment ..... *nervosus* (Lehmann)
– Acrostichals present; antennal pedicel with dark bristles; *m-cu* straight or nearly straight; hind basitarsus about as long as next segment ..... *longulus* (Fallén)
37. Mesonotum with 5 pairs of dorsocentral setae; abdomen yellow; distal part of M_{1+2} (before bifurcation) shorter than *m-cu* 38
– Mesonotum with 6 pairs of dorsocentral setae 39
38. Basal part of M_{1+2} (from *r-m* to *m-cu*) shorter than distal part; pleura grey; scutellum partly green ..... *euzonus* (Loew)
– Basal part of M_{1+2} at least as long as distal part; pleura and scutellum entirely yellow ..... *holoxanthos* Parent
39. Basal part of M_{1+2} (from *r-m* to *m-cu*) shorter than distal part 40
– Basal part of M_{1+2} longer than distal part 41
40. Distal part of M_{1+2} (before bifurcation) longer than half-length of *m-cu* ..... *pallens* (Wiedemann)
– Distal part of M_{1+2} shorter than half-length of *m-cu* ..... *heteropygus* Parent
41. Abdomen yellow, more or less spotted with black 42
– Abdomen dark, at most yellow at base and laterally 44
42. Distal part of M_{1+2} shorter than or at most equal to half-length of *m-cu* ..... *flavicinctus* (Loew)
– Distal part of M_{1+2} longer than half-length of *m-cu* 43
43. Mesonotum and scutellum yellow along margins; wing veins yellow, very thin ..... *tenuinervis* (Loew)
– Mesonotum and scutellum entirely dark; wing veins dark, normal ..... *albifrons* (Meigen)
44. Metaepimera dark ..... *frater* Parent; *glaucescens* (Loew); ..... *maritimus* Becker; *spiniger* (Zetterstedt); *basilicus* Meuffels & Grootaert

– Metaepimera yellow 45
45. Uppermost postocular cilia white; hind basitarsus about as long as second segment; 3.0-3.6 ..... *maritimus* Becker
– Uppermost postocular cilia dark 46
46. Spines of hemitergites long and thin, tapering towards apex; M_1 closing postmarginal cell for more than half of its width; 3.7-4.4 ..... *contristans* (Wiedemann)
– Spines of hemitergites stout, shorter and broader, not tapering towards apex; M_1 closing postmarginal cell for about half its width ..... *wiedemanni* (Fallén)

Genus *Sybistroma* Meigen and *Hercostomus caudatus* (Loew)

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 18
2. Legs entirely or almost entirely brown-black 3
– Legs mainly yellow or reddish yellow 7
3. Antennal stylus very long, basodorsal, with lanceolate apical flag; the latter is black, white at apex 4
– Antennal stylus simple 5
4. Antennal stylus with widening or thickening at apex of 1st segment in addition to apical flattening at apex of 2nd segment; 3.5 ..... *maerens* Loew
– Stylus with apical flattening only; 3.5 ..... *transcaucasica* (Stackelberg)
5. Antennal postpedicel not longer than high; stylus of uniform thickness throughout; 2.5-3.0 ..... *lorifera* (Mik)
– Postpedicel at least 1.5 times longer than high at base; stylus normal, tapering 6
6. Stylus almost apical; postpedicel at least twice longer than high at base; epandrial lobe band-like, with short simple setae; 3.0 ..... *inornata* (Loew)
– Stylus middorsal; postpedicel 1.5 times longer than high at base; epandrial lobe expanded distad, with very long hooked setae; 3.0 ..... *H.caudatus* (Loew)
7. Lower postocular setae white 8
– Postocular setae entirely black 14
8. Antennal stylus very long, with apical flag 9
– Antennal stylus simple 11
9. Face densely covered with light hairs increasing in length downward; postpedicel 11 times longer than high at base, with widening at 1/3 in addition to apical flattening, both rounded-oval; 3.5 ..... *israelensis* (Grichanov)
– Face glabrous; postpedicel much shorter 10
10. Postpedicel twice longer than high at base, with stylus having long and rather narrow apical widening, the latter is black in basal 1/2 and white in apical half; 3.0 ..... *impar* (Rondani)
– Postpedicel oval, with obtuse apex, short, with longer, finer and more apical stylus having rounded black apical flattening with short whitish pointed

apex; 3.5 ..... *dufouri* Macquart
11. Fore tarsus simple; hypopygium mostly yellow; antennal postpedicel 1 and 1/3 as long as high; stylus much longer than pedicel, located before middle of dorsal surface; 3.5-4.0 ..... *obscurella* (Fallén)
– Fore tarsus modified 12
12. Antennal postpedicel not longer than high; stylus of uniform thickness throughout, with apical segment 5 to 6 times as long as basal; apical segment of fore tarsus white, enlarged, laterally compressed; basitarsus with row of long ventral setae; 3.75-4.75 ..... *crinipes* Staeger
– Postpedicel at least 1.5 times longer than high; stylus normal, tapering, with apical segment at most 2.5-3 times as long as basal one 13
13. Fore tarsus with 4th segment short and slightly broadened, 5th greatly enlarged, flattened and black; antennal stylus middorsal; 3.5-5.5 ..... *discipes* (Germar)
– Fore tarsus with 4th and 5th segments moderately enlarged, 5th white; antennal stylus middorsal, with dot-like thickening at middle; 4.5-5.0 ..... *clara* (Negrobov & Onishchenko)
– Fore tarsus with 5th segment white, slightly enlarged; antennal stylus basodorsal; 4.0 ..... *sphenoptera* (Loew)
14. Legs simple; antennal stylus with black apical flattening only; postpedicel more than 4 times as long as high; 3.0 ..... *setosa* Schiner
– Fore or mid legs modified 15
15. Fore leg and wing strongly modified; mid tarsus simple; antennal scape and pedicel entirely black; 3.9-4.4 ..... *sinaiensis* (Grichanov)
– Mid tarsus modified; fore leg and wing simple 16
16. Mid tarsus with 3rd-5th segments widened and flattened laterally, black; antennal scape and pedicel yellow ventrally; 3.1 ..... *golanica* (Grichanov)
– Mid tarsus with 3rd and 4th segments somewhat widened, black, and 5th segment snow-white 17
17. Antennal stylus with 2 widenings at 1/2 and 2/3 in addition to apical flattening; postpedicel twice as long as high; antennal scape yellow ventrally; 3.5 ..... *binodicornis* Stackelberg
– Antennal stylus with 2 widenings in addition to apical flattening; postpedicel 3 times as long as high; antennal scape and pedicel yellow ventrally; 5.1 ..... *lenkoranica* Negrobov
– Stylus with widening at middle only in addition to apical flattening; postpedicel nearly 3 times as long as high; antennal scape yellow ventrally; 3.0-4.0 ..... *nodicornis* Meigen
18. Legs entirely or almost entirely brown-black 19
– Legs mainly yellow or reddish yellow 23
19. Mid tibia with at least 1 ventral seta; legs black except fore knees 20
– Mid tibia without ventral setae 22
20. Mid tibia with 1 ventral setae; stylus middorsal ..... *H.caudatus* (Loew)

– Mid tibia with 2 ventral setae 21
21. Antennal postpedicel 1.5 times as long as high, with stylus located at subapical 1/3 ..... *inornata* (Loew)
– Antennal postpedicel about as long as high, with stylus located at basal 1/3 ..... *transcaucasica* (Stackelberg)
22. Legs with at least fore and mid tibiae brownish-yellow ..... *lorifera* (Mik)
– Legs black except fore knees ..... *maerens* Loew
23. Lower postocular setae white 24
– Postocular setae entirely black 29
24. Antennal pedicel rudimentary, hardly visible in outer view; 25
– Pedicel normal 26
25. Pleura with only anteroventral angle of pteropleuron yellow on its outer apex; 1st segment of stylus slightly thickened at apex, distinctly thicker than 2nd ..... *impar* (Rondani)
– Anteroventral angle of pteropleuron widely yellow as well as margins of different pleural sclerites; 1st segment of stylus not thickened at apex, being hardly distinct ..... *dufouri* Macquart
26. Metaepimeron black ..... *crinipes* Staeger
– Metaepimeron yellow 27
27. Midtarsus distinctly less than 1.5 times as long as tibia; greatest distance between M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} less than 3 times as that at their tips; proboscis dark ..... *obscurella* (Fallén)
– Midtarsus quite 1.5 times as long as tibia; greatest distance between M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} more than 3 times as that at their tips; proboscis brownish yellow 28
28. Fore basitarsus as long as two next segments combined; distal part of M_{1+2} curved at about basal 1/3 ..... *discipes* (Germar)
– Fore basitarsus as long as 4 next segments combined; distal part of M_{1+2} curved at about its middle ..... *sphenoptera* (Loew)
29. Fore coxa black, yellow at apex; antenna black, antennal scape yellow ventrally ..... *nodicornis* Meigen
– Fore coxa yellow, at most brownish at base 30
30. Antenna entirely black; fore coxa yellow, brownish at base ..... *sinaiensis* (Grichanov)
– Antenna reddish-yellow, brownish dorsally; fore coxa light-yellow ..... *setosa* Schiner

Genus *Sympycnus* Loew

1. Males: hypopygium present 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 7
2. Coxae and femora black 3
– At least mid femur entirely, and hind femur partly, yellow 4
3. All knees, fore and mid tibiae yellow; 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments of fore tarsus each as long as wide; 3rd segment of hind tarsus shorter than 4th segment;

2.5 ..... *brevimanus* Loew
– Only knees yellow; 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments of fore tarsus each at least 1.5 times as long as wide; 3rd segment of hind tarsus as long as 4th segment; 3.0 ..... *cirripes* (Haliday)
4. Hind tarsus simple, with decumbent hairs; 2.5 ..... *simplicipes* Becker
– Hind tarsus with 3rd and 4th segments bearing rather long erect setulose ventral hairs 5
5. Hind tarsus without laterally compressed segments; 3rd segment dorsally with a coarse black spine at extreme tip; about 2.75 ..... *spiculatus* Gerstäcker
– Hind tarsus with 3rd and 4th segments laterally compressed and ciliated posteriorly; 3rd segment without dorsal spine 6
6. Fore tibia dorsally without a row of strong spines; 3rd and 4th segments of hind tarsus posteriorly with short erect cilia of uniform length, not longer than width of tarsomeres; 2.25-2.75 ..... *aeneicoxa* (Meigen)
– Fore tibia dorsally, at least on apical half, with a row of short strong black spines; hind tarsus with much longer cilia along whole length of 3rd segment and on basal third of 4th; 1.75-2.5 ..... *pulicarius* (Fallén)
7. Femora black on at least basal 3/4 8
– At least mid and hind femora entirely or mainly yellow 9
8. All knees, fore and mid tibiae yellow; lower calypter with white cilia ..... *brevimanus* Loew
– Only knees yellow; lower calypter with black cilia ..... *cirripes* (Haliday)
9. Al coxae yellow; clypeus bulging ..... *simplicipes* Becker
– At least mid and hind coxae black 10
10. Fore coxa mainly, and fore femur largely, black; 1.75-2.5 *pulicarius* (Fallén)
– Fore coxa at least mainly, and fore femur entirely, yellow 11
11. Hind basitarsus distinctly longer than next segment; about 3.0 ..... *spiculatus* Gerstäcker
– Hind basitarsus not longer than next segment; 2.25-2.75 ... *aeneicoxa* (Meigen)

Genus *Syntormon* Loew

1. Postpedicel short, rounded, with dorsal stylus; acrostichals in two regular rows; thorax yellow; abdomen brownish yellow, with dark posterior margins of tergites; legs yellow; male hind basitarsus with 2 ventral setae; 4.0-6.0 ..... *aulicus* (Meigen)
– Postpedicel elongate-triangular, rarely short, with apical stylus; acrostichals irregularly biseriate or uniseriate 2
2. Antenna mostly or partly yellow; acrostichals uniseriate 3
– Antenna dark 4
3. Abdominal tergites extensively yellow; calypter with yellow hairs; lower margin of female face very slightly protruding and bearing a pair of short hairs; 2.5-3.0 ..... *bicolorellus* (Zetterstedt)
– Abdominal tergites metallic green; calypter with black hairs; lower margin of female face strongly protruding and bearing a pair of long hairs; 2.5 ..... *luteicornis* Parent

4. Males 5
– Females; face broad; clypeus convex 24
5. Hind basitarsus simple 6
– Hind basitarsus bearing processes, spines, leaf-like or long setae 12
6. Fore tarsus having segments regularly decreasing in length towards apex; basitarsus much shorter than combined length of remaining segments 7
– Fore tarsus with shortened 2nd-4th segments; each segment hardly longer than wide; mid femur with several long ventral cilia in basal half 8
7. Wing with small brownish spot on M_{1+2} just before middle of its distal part; fore coxa yellow, mid and hind coxae black, yellowish at apex; abdomen dark; mid femur with fine ventral bristle at about middle, and a row of short black setulae from this bristle to base of femur; hind tarsus simple, uniformly dark; 3.0-4.0 ..... *macula* Parent
– Wing clear; all coxae yellow; mid femur with 2-3 long ventral setae; hind tarsus distinctly thickened, basitarsus and basal half of 2nd segment yellow; 4.0-4.5 ..... *miki* Strobl
8. Fore femur with several black ventral setae at base; 2nd segment of fore tarsus with more or less developed apical triangular prolongation; 4th segment of same tarsus with dorsal seta 9
– Fore femur with ventral hairs only, with at most 1 longish seta at base; 2nd segment of fore tarsus slightly enlarged, without apical lobe; 4th segment of same tarsus without dorsal seta 11
9. Abdomen entirely dark; fore femur with 3-4 ventral setae at base; lower postocular setae yellow; 2.5-3.0 ..... *pumilus* (Meigen)
– Abdomen with first three segments partly yellow; fore femur with 5-6 ventral setae at base 10
10. Lower postocular setae indistinct; hind tibia with row of 4 posterior setae; 2.0 ..... *triangulipes* Becker
– Lower postocular setae yellow; hind tibia with 2 antero- and 2 posterodorsal setae; 2.0-2.1 ..... *samarkandi* Negrobov
11. 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments of fore tarsus with 1-2 long ventral setae, with short dorsal setulae; mid femur with 5-6 ventral setae; 1.7 ..... *giordanii* Negrobov
– Fore tarsus without ventral setae; 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments of fore tarsus with elongate dorsal setulae, but only 3rd segment of fore tarsus with distinct dorsal seta; mid femur with ventral row of at least 6 setae in basal half; 4.0-4.5. ..... *metathesis* (Loew)
12. Hind tibia plumose dorsoventrally; hind basitarsus with 1 curved seta in middle and 2 short setae at apex; 3.0 ..... *pennatus* Ringdahl
– Hind tibia without long setae 13
13. Some segments of mid tarsus widened 14
– Mid tarsus simple 17

14. 2nd-4th segments of mid tarsus strongly widened and compressed laterally, black; hind tarsus black; legs including coxae yellow; hind tibia at apex thickened, black; hind tarsus black; hind basitarsus with long curved ventral seta; postpedicel 3 times longer than high at base; 3.0. ..... *tarsatus* (Fallén)
– 4th and 5th segments of mid tarsus widened; mid and hind coxae dark 15
15. 4th and 5th segments of hind tarsus widened; hind tibia brown laterally, thickened and slightly curved; hind basitarsus without spiniform ventral process, with 3 setae of unequal length; fore tarsus simple; postpedicel 1.2 times longer than high at base; 3.6-3.7 ..... *latitarsis* Negrobov & Shamshev
– 4th and 5th segments of hind tarsus not widened; hind tibia not thickened; hind basitarsus with long pointed basoventral process; fore tarsus ciliated, with shortened 2nd-4th segments 16
16. Postpedicel 3.5-4.0 times longer than high at base; fore tarsus with only 2nd segment slightly thickened; about 3.0..... *submonilis* Negrobov
– Postpedicel 1.5-2 times longer than high at base; fore tarsus with at least apex of basitarsus and base of 2nd segment rather distinctly thickened; 2.5-2.75.... ..... *monilis* (Haliday)
17. Hind basitarsus with long simple ventral setae..... 18
– Hind basitarsus with hook-like curved setae, with leaf-like appendix or with process 19
18. Fore femur bearing long ventral seta at base; 1st and 2nd segments of hind tarsus each with 1 erect ventral seta at about middle, that on 2nd segment longer and square-ended; hind tibia yellow and simple; 2.0 .... *filiger* Verrall
– Fore femur without long ventral seta; hind basitarsus with 2 strong ventral setae of unequal length; 2nd segment without ventral seta; hind tibia almost entirely black, laterally compressed and markedly club-shaped in lateral view; 3.0..... *sulcipes* (Meigen)
19. Hind basitarsus with leaf-like ventral appendages 20
– Hind basitarsus with unguiculate ventral spines or with process..... 21
20. Hind basitarsus with 1 leaf-like pedunculate ventral appendix; 2.5-3.0 .... *subinermis* (Loew)
– Hind basitarsus strongly swollen at base ventrally, here with pair of yellowish oval leaf-like appendages surrounded by fine black setulose hairs; 3.0-3.5 ... . *zelleri* (Loew)
21. Hind basitarsus with basoventral or midventral tubercle bearing bunch of modified setae or processes..... 22
– Hind basitarsus with only two bare ventral hooks in basal half, without modified setae or process..... 23
22. Hind basitarsus swollen ventrally in basal 1/5, excavated ventrally in middle 1/3; the swelling having a small tubercle bearing bunch of 1 worm-like and 4-5 shorter thick setae, one of which weakly sclerotised, distinctly flattened and widened apically; 3.0-3.25 ..... *fuscipes* (von Roser)
– Hind basitarsus swollen ventrally at middle; the swelling having a small tubercle bearing leaf-like pedunculate bilobate appendix in addition to rigid process terminating with two short hooks; 4.0..... *tabarkae* Becker

23. Postpedicel 3-3.5 times longer than high, nearly 2 times longer than stylus; mid femur without strong ventral setae; hind basitarsus with strong ventral hooks; 3.0-3.75 ..... *pallipes* (Fabricius)
– Postpedicel 1.5-2 times longer than high, shorter than stylus; mid femur with row of ventral setae; hind basitarsus with weak spiniform ventral setae .... *denticulatus* (Zetterstedt)
24. Face having 2 setae 25
– Face without setae..... 27
25. Wing with small brownish spot on M_{1+2} just before middle of its distal part; fore coxa yellow, mid and hind coxae black, yellowish at apex; abdomen dark..... *macula* Parent
– Wing clear; abdomen partly yellow 26
26. All coxae yellow; fore tibia without anteroventral seta..... *tabarkae* Becker
– Fore coxa yellow, mid coxa dark; fore tibia with 1 anteroventral seta .... *miki* Strobl
27. Coxae yellow; sometimes mid coxa barely darkened 28
– At least mid and hind coxae dark..... 31
28. Abdomen yellow; metaepimeron yellow; acrostichal setae uniseriate..... ..... *punctatus* (Zetterstedt)
– Abdomen dark; rarely segments II and III with yellow spots..... 29
29. Acrostichal setae biseriate; mid tarsus darkened; abdomen with yellow spots ..... *fuscipes* (von Roser)
– Acrostichals uniseriate 30
30. Mid tarsus darkened ..... *samarkandi* Negrobov
– Mid tarsus yellow..... *tarsatus* (Fallén)
31. Fore coxa dark at least laterally; frons green or bronze-green..... 32
– Fore coxa yellow at least in apical half; frons usually with blue tinge (except for *denticulatus* Zett.) 35
32. Fore coxa with mostly black hairs and setae at apex; frons mat; fore tibia without serration; mid coxa with 1 black seta; lower calypter with black cilia ..... *filiger* Verrall
– Fore coxa with white hairs, sometimes with 1-2 black setae at apex; fore tibia usually with anterodorsal serration (except for *zelleri* Loew); mid coxa without strong setae..... 33
33. Frons and face brownish pollinose; hind femur mainly yellow..... ..... *denticulatus* (Zetterstedt)
– Frons and face greyish-white pollinose; hind femur dark at least apically 34
34. Hind tibia yellow; fore tibia without serration..... *zelleri* (Loew)
– At least hind tibia dark at apex; fore tibia with anterodorsal serration .... *sulcipes* (Meigen); *pennatus* Ringdahl
35. Wing vein *m-cu* about half as long as distal part of M_{1+2}; fore coxa with

black hairs and setae at apex; lower calypter with black cilia...*filiger* Verrall
– Wing vein *m-cu* about as long as distal part of M_{1+2}; fore coxa with white hairs and setae, sometimes with 1-2 black setae at apex..... 36
36. Abdomen partly yellow laterally; acrostichals uniseriate; hind basitarsus light at base ..... *pallipes* (Fabricius)
– Abdomen usually dark 37
37. Fore femur dark at base; fore coxa yellow at apex only; hind trochanter dark...38
– Fore femur yellow; fore coxa dark at base; hind trochanter yellow..... 39
38. Frons mat, bronze-green.....*denticulatus* (Zetterstedt)
– Frons shining blue.....*pumilus* (Meigen)
39. 1st-3rd segments of tarsi yellow, at most dark at apex; fore tibia without posterodorsal seta.....*monilis* (Haliday)
– Tarsi dark from tip of basitarsi 40
40. Antennal scape haired above; fore coxa with black apical setae .....
.....*metathesis* (Loew)
– Scape bare above 41
41. Fore coxa with black apical setae; postpedicel not longer than high at base...
.....*sulcipes* (Meigen)
– Fore coxa with setae and hairs all pale..... 42
42. Postpedicel longer than high at base, drawn-out at apex.. *pallipes* (Fabricius)
– Postpedicel not longer than high, trapezoid, with almost straight dorsal margin
..... *subinermis* (Loew)

Genus *Systenus* Loew

1. M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} veins gently convergent or parallel, their tips separated by more than half-length of *m-cu*; antennal scape and pedicel clear yellow; hind femur yellow, at most dirty yellow at apex; CuA_1 3 times longer than *m-cu*; male cerci and surstyli 1.5 times longer than epandrium; 2.1 .....
.....*vasilii* Grichanov
– M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} veins strongly convergent, their tips separated by not more than 1/3 length of *m-cu*..... 2
2. Antennal scape and pedicel reddish yellow; hind margin of male wing rather strongly concave near apex, where there is an apical black spot; mid tibia with two pairs of strong dorsal bristles; 4.0 ..... *scholtzi* (Loew)
– Antennal scape and pedicel brown-black; male wing not noticeably concave on hind margin, without apical black spot; 3.5-4.0 3
3. Mid tibia with long basal and median anterodorsal bristles in addition to general covering of short setulae ..... *pallipes* (von Roser) (*pallidus* phenotype)
– Mid tibia with only basal long anterodorsal bristle in addition to general covering of short setulae.....*pallipes* (von Roser) (*pallipes* phenotype)

Genus *Tachytrechus* Haliday

1. Males: hypopygium present..... 2
– Females: hypopygium absent 14

2. Fore basitarsus normal, not especially slender 3
– Fore basitarsus conspicuously slender 8
3. Antennae entirely black; legs black, knees narrowly yellow..... 4
– At least scape reddish beneath 5
4. Face yellowish; wing smoky in apical part; antennae entirely black; fore tarsomeres not dilated; mid and hind femora with short but strong anteroventral bristles; 3.5-4.0.....*genualis* Loew
– Face silvery white; wing transparent to apex; antennae entirely black; fore tarsomeres slightly flattened; mid and hind femora with short but strong anteroventral bristles; 3.5-4.0 ..... *petraeus* Loew
– Face silvery white; wing not smoky; scape reddish beneath at apex; fore tarsomeres distinctly dilated; mid and hind femora without anteroventral bristles; 4.0-5.5..... *notatus* (Stannius), var.
5. Cercus yellow, subtriangular, with narrow pointed basoventral process; 1st to 5th segments of fore tarsus enlarged; 4.0.....*planitarsis* Becker
– Cercus black-brown, weakly projecting basoventrally 6
6. Femora entirely yellow; M_{1+2} with angular curvation; cercus elongate-oval; 4.0-5.0.....*tessellatus* (Macquart)
– At least fore and hind femora metallic green in basal half; cercus semilunular or clypeate..... 7
7. Cercus 1.5 times wider than long; legs black, knees narrowly red-yellow; 4.0
.....*transitorius* Becker
– Cercus nearly as wide as long; tibiae usually reddish-yellow; 4.0-5.5 .....
..... *notatus* (Stannius)
8. Epandrial lobe free, semilunular or triangular, pedicellate; clypeus about level with lower eye-margin..... 9
– Epandrial lobe usually hidden, sometimes hornlike; clypeus extending well below lower eye-margin 12
9. Wing with strongly pronounced grey spot at apex; antennal postpedicel twice as long as high; fore basitarsus almost twice as long as last four segments combined; 5.5-6.0.....*kowarzi* Mik
– Wing without spot at apex..... 10
10. Antenna strongly elongated, distinctly longer than head; postpedicel 1.5 times as long as high at base; midfemur with 3-5 strong anteroventral setae in apical half; 6.0-6.5.....*eucerus* Loew
– Antenna not or slightly elongated, not longer than head..... 11
11. Fore basitarsus almost twice as long as last four segments combined; face golden yellow; cercus covered with relatively short hairs; the hairs approximately as long as width of cercus; 5-5.5.....*insignis* (Stannius)
– Fore basitarsus about equal in length to last four segments combined; face pale yellow, cercus large and triangular, with long strong bristles on outer face of disc; 5.0-6.0 ..... *ripicola* Loew
12. Four distal segments of fore tarsus strongly dilated, with 4th tarsomere

nearly twice wider than long; cercus semicircular, with short external hairs; hypandrium bearing small ventral hook; 4.5-5.5.....*consobrinus* Haliday
– Four distal segments of fore tarsus weakly dilated, with 4th tarsomere being approximately as long as wide 13
13. Cercus irregularly triangular, with very long external hairs; hypandrium with large ventral hook-like process; 5.5-6.0.....*hamatus* Loew
– Cercus hardly 1.5 times wider than long, with long external hairs being longer than width of cercus; hypandrium with moderately long tooth-like lobe; 5.0 .....*ocior* Loew
14. Antennae entirely black; legs black, knees narrowly yellow; wing transparent ..... *genualis* Loew and *petraeus* Loew
– At least scape reddish at apex beneath or yellow..... 15
15. Antennal scape and pedicel reddish yellow at least beneath 16
– Pedicel entirely black 22
16. All femora yellow ..... *tessellatus* (Macquart)
– At least fore femur metallic green in basal half..... 17
17. Mid and hind femora with at least one anteroventral bristle in apical half; 2nd part of costa not thickened; antennal scape and pedicel slightly elongated; midtibia with 1-2 anteroventral and 3 posteroventral setae .....*eucerus* Loew
– Mid and hind femora without anteroventral bristles; 2nd part of costa more or less thickened 18
18. Anterior four tibiae yellow; mid tibia with 2 ventral setae *planitarsis* Becker
– At least anterior tibia black in distal fourth or half..... 19
19. Lower edge of clypeus not angular, about level with lower eye-margin..... 20
– Face extending well below lower eye-margin; clypeus triangular..... 21
20. Femora at apex and tibiae in basal half usually reddish-yellow .... *notatus* (Stannius)
– Legs black, knees narrowly red-yellow.....*transitorius* Becker
21. Fore and mid femora reddish yellow on apical fifth only .....*ocior* Loew
– Fore femur reddish yellow on apical fourth, and mid femur on apical third..... .....*consobrinus* Haliday and *hamatus* Loew
22. Wing dark at apex .....*kowarzi* Mik
– Wing apex transparent..... 23
23. Proximal part of distal section of M_{1+2} (from *m-cu* to curvation) longer than apical part; scape usually darkened dorsally ..... *ammobates* (Haliday)
– Proximal part of distal section of M_{1+2} (from *m-cu* to curvation) shorter than apical part; scape entirely yellow 24
24. Wing vein *m-cu* infumated; mid femur with long ventral hairs developed from base to apex; two humeral bristles about equal in length; fore tibia slightly shorter than tarsus .....*insignis* (Stannius)
– Wing vein *m-cu* without dark limb; mid femur with long ventral hairs developed in basal 2/3 only; lower humeral bristle about 0.75 the length of upper; fore tibia slightly longer than tarsus .....*ripicola* (Loew)

Genus *Teuchophorus* Loew

Males only; females are indeterminable.

1. Femur III with one ventral and one posteroventral row of slightly curved, pale brown bristles, decreasing in length towards apex; basal bristles 1.7 x as long as femur is deep; tibia III without conspicuous chaetotaxy; 1.2-1.7... ..... *chaetifemoratus* Pollet & Kechev
– Femur III without strong ventral or posteroventral bristles; tibia III with conspicuous chaetotaxy, long bristles or serration..... 2
2. Hind tibia simple, with simple ventral setae that hardly longer than diameter of tibia; 1.3-1.7 ..... *simplex* Mik
– Hind tibia variously modified, often with remarkable setae..... 3
3. Hind tibia slightly and gradually thickened apicad, ventrally with 2 simple setae just beyond middle, half as long as tibia length; 1.7-1.8 .*bipilosus* Becker
– Hind tibia strongly modified, ventrally with either two spiniform processes, or with a process bearing fan of flattened setae, or with a strong and long black spine, or with a bunch of bristly hairs..... 4
4. Hind tibia at middle with a process bearing fan of flattened setae; 1.5..... .....*calcaratus* (Macquart)
– Hind tibia at middle without such process..... 5
5. Hind tibia just before middle with ventral brush of short black setae and 1 longer adjacent branched seta; 1.75-2.0 .....*nigricosta* (von Roser)
– Hind tibia without branched seta at middle, at apex with ventral thickening covered with bunch of bristly hairs..... 6
6. Hind tibia just beyond middle with strong and long curved black ventral spine and adjacent simple seta; 1.5-2.0..... ..... *monacanthus* Loew
–Hind tibia just before thickening with two adjacent spiniform straight processes of different length; 1.5-2.0 .....*bisetus* Loew
– Hind tibia without spiniform processes before thickening; 1.25-1.5 ....*spinigerellus* (Zetterstedt)

Genus *Thinophilus* Wahlberg

1. Mesonotum and/or scutellum with distinct dark lateral spots 2
– Mesonotum without dark lateral spots 4
2. Wing with dark spot near the end of R2+3 and R4+5; anterior spot of mesonotum nearly as large as notopleura, no prescutellar spot; 3.6-4.6..... .....*quadrimaculatus* Becker
– No spot at wing apex; mesonotum with additional spot in front of scutellum . 3
3. Mesonotum with four lateral spots; 2.7-3.4.....*indigenus* Becker
– Mesonotum with six lateral spots; 2.75.....*maculatus* Parent
4. Four dorsocentrals; cercus short, elongate-triangular; legs brownish or greyish-yellow, sometimes mainly blackish, with yellow or brownish knees; small species; 2.0-2.5 ..... *versutus* Walker

– 5 or 6 dorsocentrals present, front one usually short; size usually larger than 3 mm 5
5. Pedicel long, with apicoventral lobe; 4.7 ..... *promotus* Becker
– Pedicel without apicoventral lobe 6
6. All femora partly black; male anterior tibia with 2 or 3 strong curved apical posteroventral setae; 2nd-4th segments of fore tarsus with a group of black setae, longer than article diameter; 5.5-6.0 ..... *flavipalpis* (Zetterstedt)
– Anterior four femora yellow, sometimes infuscated from above; anterior tibia with or without apical setae 7
7. Males 8
– Females 16
8. Anterior basitarsus with ventral excavation or excision at base; antenna yellow 9
– Anterior basitarsus without excavation or excision at base 11
9. Anterior basitarsus with nearly right angle bend; midfemur with posteroventral setae in middle part, at least half as long as femur diameter; 3.9-5.5 ..... *mirandus* Becker
– Anterior basitarsus fairly curved; midfemur with short setulae in the middle part 10
10. Dorsal lobe of surstylus short; wing near *m-cu* and on M_{1+2} curvation distinctly maculated; anterior coxa dark in basal part; 3.8-4.1 ..... *vanschuytbroecki* Negrobov
– Dorsal lobe of surstylus long; wing practically hyaline; anterior coxa with dark spot near base; 3.7-5.4 ..... *spinitarsis* Becker
11. Anterior and/or middle femora ventrally with hairs and bristles, nearly as long as femora diameter; palpus with black hairs 12
– Anterior and middle femora without long ciliation 13
12. Anterior basitarsus with ventral row of short but strong black spines, at least half as long as segment diameter; *m-cu* 2/3 as long as apical part of CuA1; distal half of apical part of M_{1+2} distinctly arcuate; 4.0 ..... *spinulosus* Parent
– Anterior basitarsus without ventral spines, with simple setulae only; *m-cu* as long as apical part of CuA_1; wing with spots at *m-cu* and on M_{1+2} curvation; mesonotum with a black spot in front of scutellum; 2.75 ..... *maculatus* Parent
13. Scutellum with 2 strong and 2 short setae; face nearly twice as high as wide near suture; apical part of CuA_1 approximately twice as long as *m-cu*; cercus short and narrow, shorter than surstylus; surstylus small, dorsal lobe hook-shaped on apex, without long dorsal setae; 3.0-3.5 *ruficornis* (Haliday)
– Scutellum with 2 setae; face approximately as high as wide near suture 14
14. Face shining metallic, slightly pollinose; sutural setae distinctly developed; abdomen with long hairs; 3.5-5.8 ..... *achilleus* Mik
– Face silvery or greyish-white pollinose; sutural setae small, 1/3 to 1/4 as long as supraalar setae; abdomen with short hairs 15

15. Palpus yellow; face silvery-white pollinose; antenna mostly dark; 3.8-4.1 ..... *vanschuytbroecki* Negrobov
– Palpus silvery-white; face grey pollinose; antenna distinctly yellow from below; 2.5-3.3 ..... *argyropalpis* Becker
16. Five dorsocentrals; palpus with black hairs 17
– At least 6 dorsocentrals present, front one usually short 18
17. Wing strongly infuscated; 2.5 ..... *tinctus* Parent
– Wing hyaline, at most with spots at *m-cu* and on M_{1+2} curvation; tarsi entirely black; 2.5 ..... *atritarsis* Parent
18. Antenna entirely yellow 19
– Antenna partly black 20
19. Palpus with pale setation; scutellum with 2 setae; face shining metallic, practically without pollination ..... *achilleus* Mik
– Palpus with black setation; scutellum with 2 strong and 2 small setae ..... *mirandus* Becker
20. Palpus with pale setation; anterior coxa with pale hairs 21
– Palpus with black setation 22
21. Palpus silvery-white; tarsi black ..... *argyropalpis* Becker
– Palpus yellow-orange; tarsi mostly yellow ..... *vanschuytbroecki* Negrobov
22. Hind femur with long dorsal setae; upper postocular setae in two rows ..... *modestus* Becker
– Hind femora without long dorsal setation, at most with single anterior preapical seta; 3.0-3.5 ..... *ruficornis* (Haliday)

Genus *Thrypticus* Gerstäcker

1. Scutellum with 6-8 marginal setae; epistome at least 4 times higher than clypeus; femora yellow; M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} slightly but distinctly convergent; 2.5-3.5 ..... *smaragdinus* Gerstäcker
– Scutellum with 2 strong marginal setae; epistome not more than 2.5 times higher than clypeus; M_{1+2} and R_{4+5} usually parallel; body size usually less than 2.5 mm 2
2. Femora yellow; antennal scape yellow; distal part of CuA_1 2 times longer than *m-cu*; 1.95 ..... *viridis* Parent
– Femora mostly dark 3
3. Males 4
– Females 7
4. Wing with anal lobe quite undeveloped, narrow at base and widening out to a broadly rounded tip; apical section of M_{1+2} longer than basal section measured from *r-m*; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} slightly divergent in apical half, then converging at apex; 1.9-2.25 ..... *cuneatus* (Becker)
– Wing of normal shape, with distinct anal lobe; apical section of M_{1+2} vein longer than basal section measured as above; R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} either parallel or slightly converging in at least the greater part of apical half, though

sometimes diverging at apex 5
5. Cercus and surstylus mostly dark; ventral margin of surstylus practically straight (in lateral view); hypandrium with a group of setulae just before thickening; 1.6-1.7 ..... *virescens* Negrobov
– Surstylus yellow, darkened at apex only; ventral margin of surstylus curved.. 6
6. Surstylus more than 2 times longer than wide (in ventral view), with well developed apical excision; distal process of cercus long, 4 times longer than high; 1.4-1.9 ..... *politus* Negrobov
– Surstylus not more than 2 times longer than wide; distal process of cercus not more than 2.5 times longer than high; 1.5-1.9..... *bellus* Loew
7. Mid tibia without an anterior bristle at basal third; stylus long, slender and tapering; legs entirely black, or partly metallic blackish green, at most knees and hind tibia sometimes rusty yellow; 2.75-3.0..... *cuneatus* (Becker)
– Mid tibia with an anterior bristle at basal third; mid basitarsus often mainly yellow; 1.75-2.0..... *bellus* Loew

Genus *Xanthochlorus* Loew

(Males only)

1. Thorax almost entirely yellow, more or less darkened only on prescutellar depression; scutellum usually entirely yellow; 2.5-3.5... *tenellus* Wiedemann
– At least mesonotum mostly dark 2
2. Dorsal lobe of surstylus thick and straight, slightly longer than ventral lobe; disc of thorax and scutellum darkened, entirely greenish or bronze, dusted greyish; 2.75-3.0..... *ornatus* Haliday
– Dorsal lobe of surstylus thin, in distal part curved ventrad, distinctly longer than ventral lobe; scutellum entirely dark or with yellow margin..... 3
3. Scutellum yellow along margin; ventral lobe of surstylus narrow, much thinner and shorter than dorsal lobe; 1.7-2.4..... *luridus* Negrobov
– Scutellum entirely dark; ventral lobe of surstylus broader than dorsal lobe; 2.0 ..... *fulvus* Negrobov

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