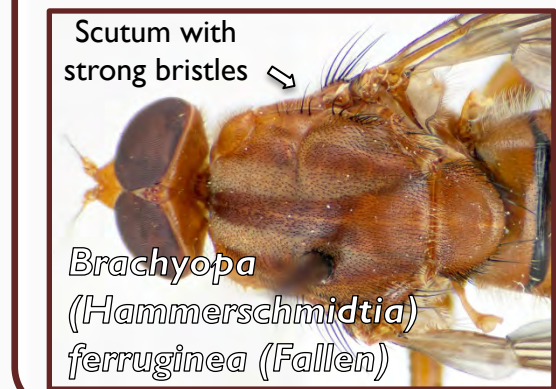
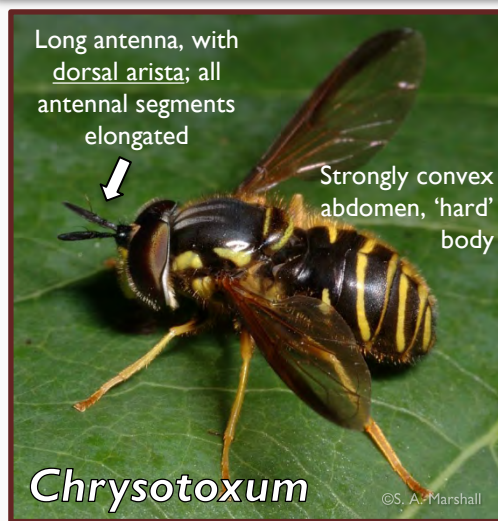
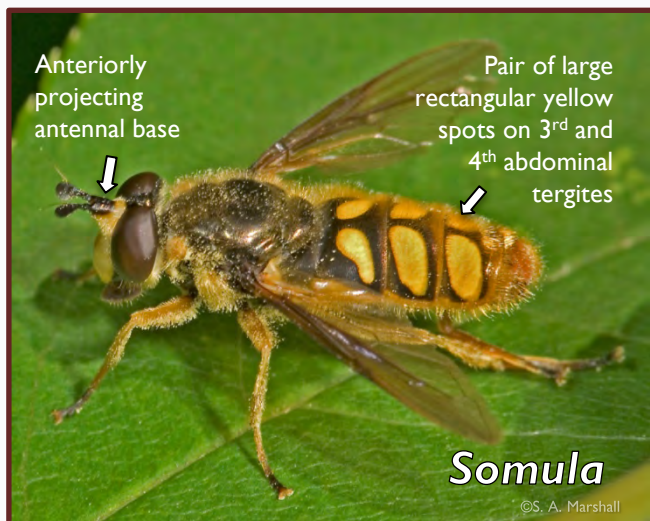


# KEY TO THE GENERA OF NEARCTIC SYRPHIDAE



I. Specimen similar to one of the flies illustrated above (click on respective box)

I'. Specimen not like any of the above pictures (click here)



Abdomen shining metallic with dull black markings, with distinct yellow hair

*Hadromyia*  
(*Chrysosomidia*)

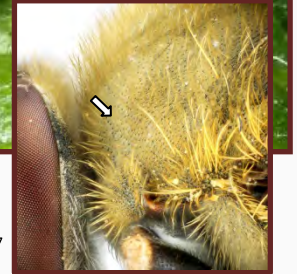


Apical portion of vein  $R_{4+5}$  slightly shorter than crossvein h



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Scutum densely covered with pale pollen, giving it a matte appearance



*Pterallastes*  
*thoracicus* Loew



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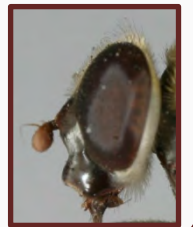
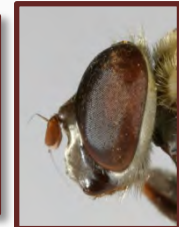
Scutum and abdomen with small yellow markings formed by short thick hairs; southern North America



$R_{4+5}$   
sinuous

*Meromacrus*

Face with a weak medial tubercle only on male; eastern North America



2. Specimen similar to one of the flies illustrated above (click on respective box)

2'. Specimen not like any of the above pictures (click here)

3



Back to  
previous  
couplet

Very small flies  
(less than 0.4cm  
long)



*Pelecocera*  
(*Chamaesyrrhus*)

Shining metallic body; southern USA



*Ornidia obesa* (Fabricius)



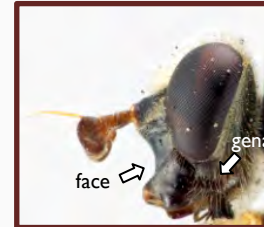
Mostly uniformly orange/light brown  
flies or scutum with four black stripes  
on a grey pollinose background



*Brachyopa*  
(*Brachyopa*)



Black flies with yellow pile; face  
black and shiny; gena larger than  
posterior spiracle; face triangular in  
frontal view: **go to 141**



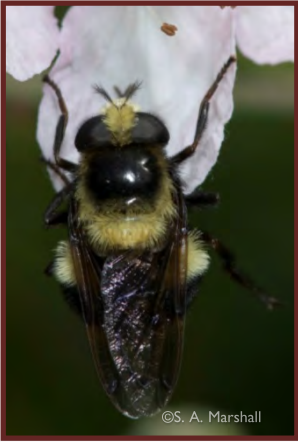
3. Specimen similar to one of the flies illustrated above (click on respective box)

3'. Specimen not like any of the above pictures (click here)

4



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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Several  
genera



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Hairy bulky flies with long,  
black/brown/yellow hairs, similar  
to bumblebees and honeybees:  
**go to 10**



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Scutum with central  
parallel yellow or grey  
stripes: **go to 22**

Several  
genera



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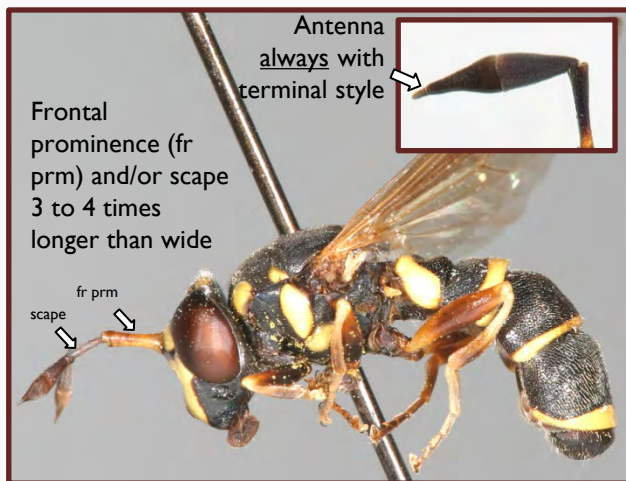
4. Specimen similar to flies on one of the boxes above (click on respective box)

4'. Specimen not like any of the above pictures (click here)

5



Back to  
previous  
couplet



Several genera: go to 27

Eye with color patterns



*Eristalinus,*  
*Orthonevra*  
*and*  
*Spilomyia*  
(in part):  
go to 30

5. Specimen similar to flies on one of the boxes above (click on respective box)

5'. Specimen not like any of the above pictures (click here)

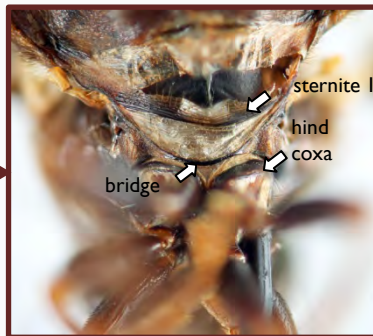
6



Back to previous couplet



Vein  $R_{4+5}$   
always with spur



Face usually straight to slightly convex without a tubercle

Postmetacoxal bridge complete

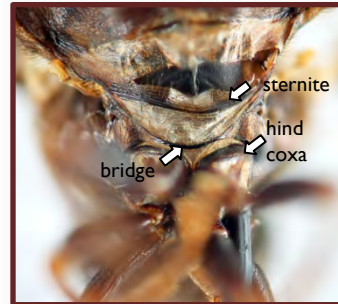


Antenna always with dorsal arista and usually elongate

*Microdon* and *Rhopalosyrphus*: go to 33



Vein  $R_{4+5}$   
never with spur



Postmetacoxal bridge complete

Face straight without a tubercle



Antenna elongate and with dorsal arista

*Mixogaster*

6. Specimen similar to flies on one of the boxes above (click on respective box)

6'. Specimen not like any of the above pictures (click here)





Face  
conical,  
without  
distinct  
tubercle;  
produced  
anteriorly  
and  
ventrally

Scape and pedicel never  
greatly elongate



*Callicera*,  
*Pelecocera*  
(*Pelecocera*) and  
*Merapioidus*:  
go to 40

Basoflagellomere  
slightly to greatly  
enlarged basally



7. Specimen similar to flies on one of the boxes above (click on respective box)

7'. Specimen not like any of the above pictures (click here)

8

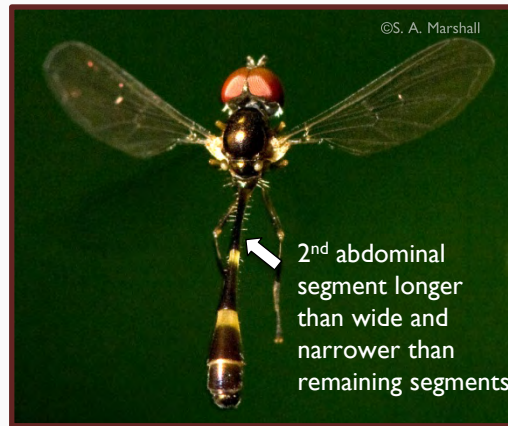


Back to  
previous  
couplet

Flies with elongated / petiolate abdomen; antenna **always** shorter than face



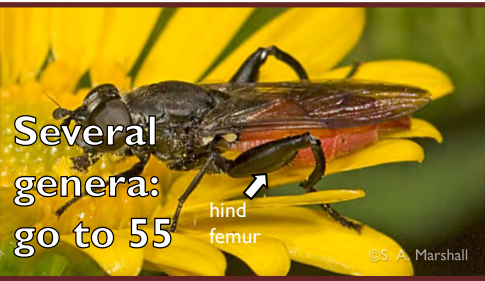
Several genera: go to 42



2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal segment longer than wide and narrower than remaining segments



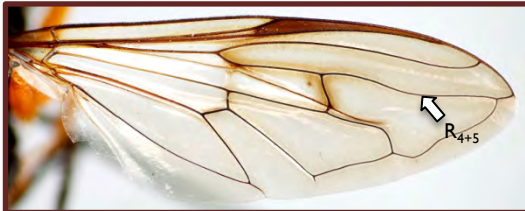
2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal segment sometimes strongly constricted medially



Several genera: go to 55

hind femur

Enlarged hind femur 3 to 4 times the width of the posterior tibia; abdomen never distinctly petiolate



Vein R<sub>4+5</sub> never with distinct dip



Several genera:

go to 61



Vein R<sub>4+5</sub> conspicuously sinuous; abdominal segments never petiolate and never with banded markings, at most with posterior margin yellow

8. Specimen similar to flies on one of the boxes above (click on respective box)

8'. Specimen not like any of the above pictures (click here)

9



Back to previous couplet





Flies with pale markings at least on one abdominal tergite



Several genera: go to 69



Dark flies with no pale background abdominal markings

Several genera: go to 115



9. Specimen similar to flies on one of the boxes above (click on respective box)

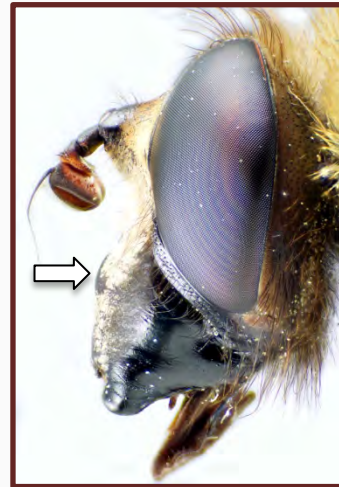
9'. Return to start of the key (click here)



Back to previous couplet



Back to  
previous  
couplet



10. Face straight or slightly convex, without median tubercle (*Microdon* (*Microdon*), in part)

10'. Face either concave, or somewhat swollen, or with central tubercle  
||

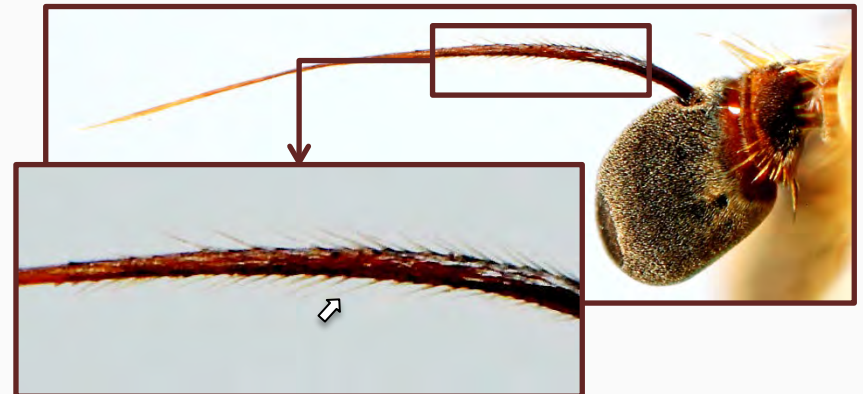


Back to  
previous  
couplet



11. Arista plumose, hair distinctly longer than arista width

12

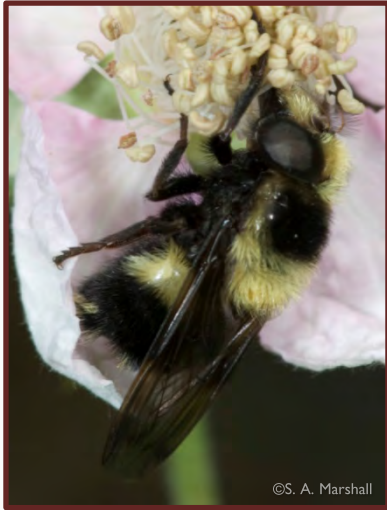


11'. Arista bare, or with inconspicuous hair (at most slightly longer than arista width)

14



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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basoflagellomere



M<sub>1</sub>

12. Basoflagellomere elongate; vein M<sub>1</sub> directed basally and thus conspicuously and abruptly bent; widespread (*Volucella*)



basoflagellomere



basoflagellomere



M<sub>1</sub>

12'. Basoflagellomere rounded or quadrate; vein M<sub>1</sub> directed apically, not conspicuously bent; western 13



Back to  
previous  
couplet



13. Basoflagellomere quadrate; eye pilose (*Pyritis kincaidii* (Coquillett))

13'. Basoflagellomere rounded; eye bare (*Sericomyia*, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



14. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  sinuous

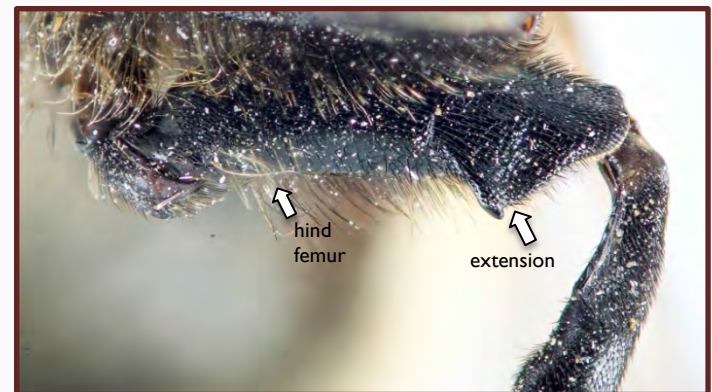
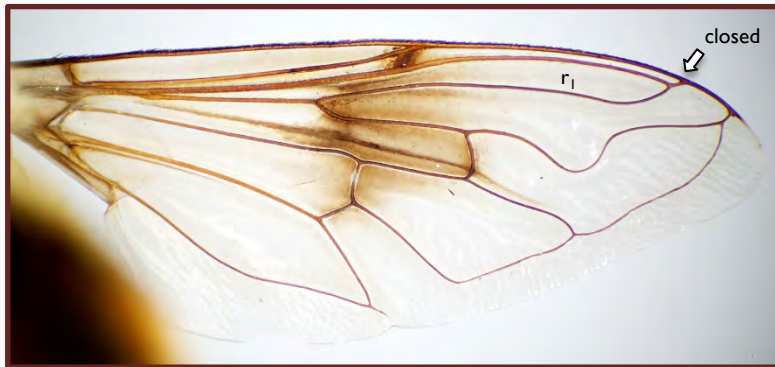
15

14'. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  straight

19



Back to  
previous  
couplet

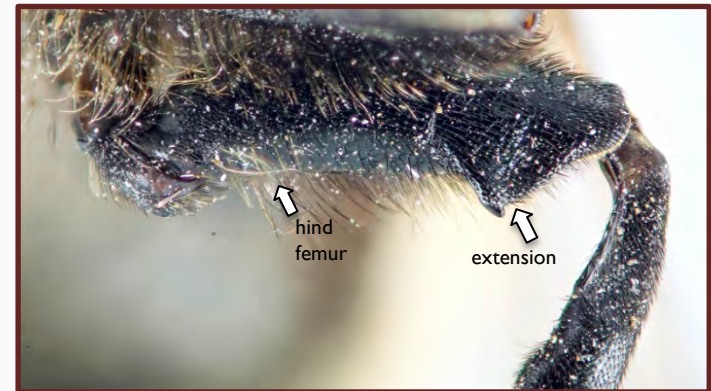


15. Cell  $r_1$  closed before wing margin; hind femur neither enlarged nor with prominent lobes or extensions 17

15'. Cell  $r_1$  open; hind femur usually enlarged and with distinct extensions or lobes 16



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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16. Hind femur neither enlarged nor with prominent lobes or extensions; abdominal tergites with yellow markings (*Myathropa florea* (Linnaeus))



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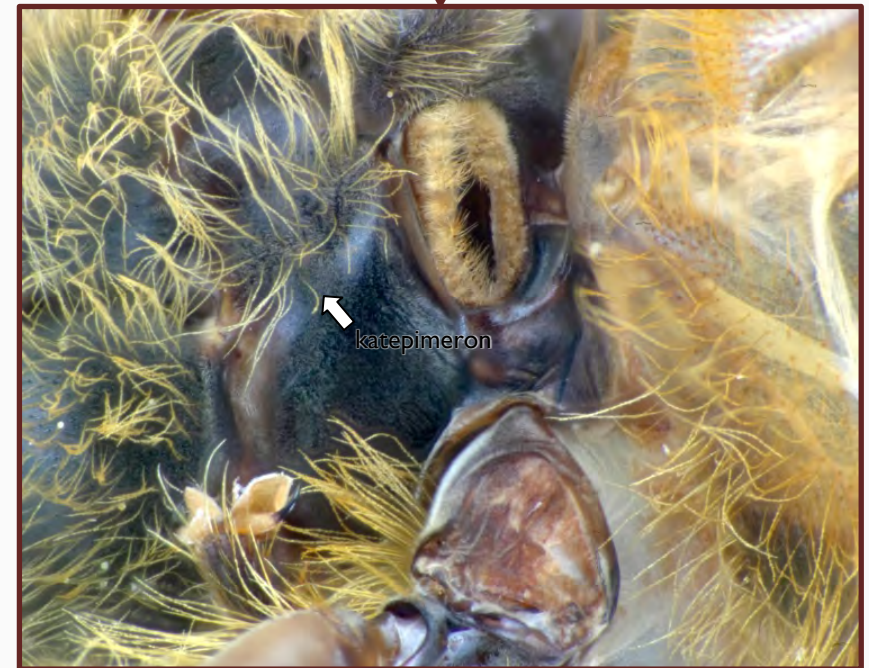
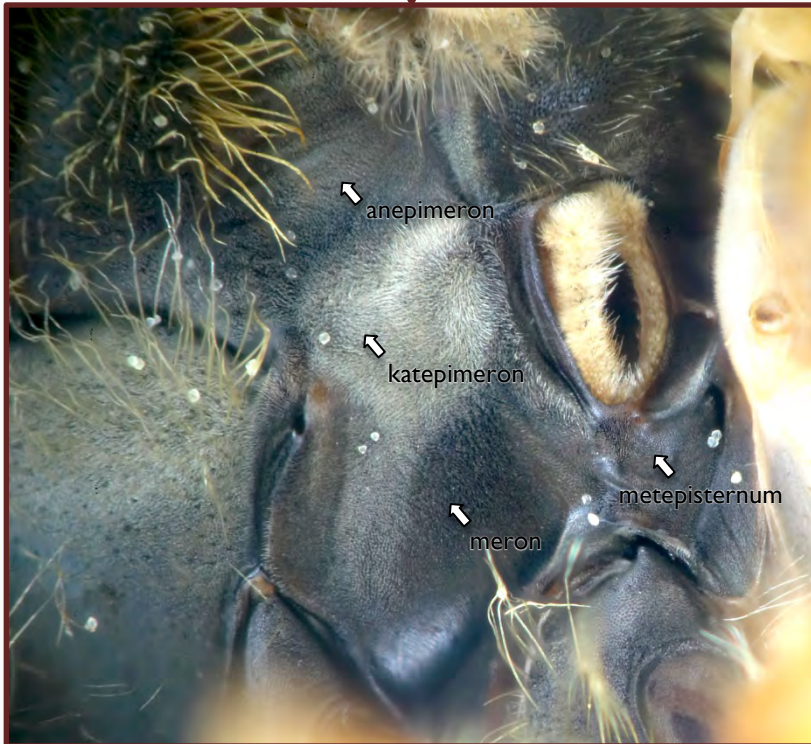
16'. Hind femur enlarged and usually with distinct extensions or lobes; abdominal tergites without yellow markings

18





Back to  
previous  
couplet



17. Katepimeron bare (*Eristalis (Eoseristalis)*, in part)

17'. Katepimeron haired (*Eristalis (Eristalis) tenax* (Linnaeus), in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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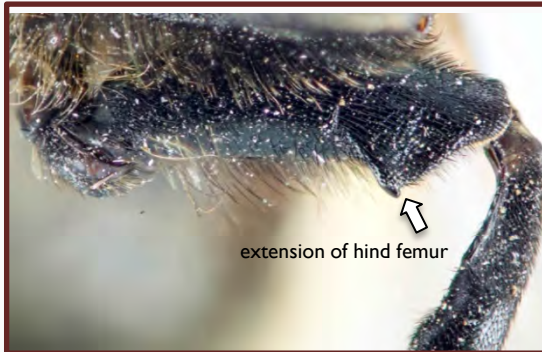
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facial  
swelling



extension of hind femur



facial  
swelling



18. Hind femur with an anteroventral triangular extension; face swollen ventral to antennal base (*Merodon*)

18'. Hind femur without extension; face swollen on ventral  $\frac{1}{2}$ , concave ventral to antennal base (*Mallota*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



19. Face concave and only slightly extended anteriorly;  
western

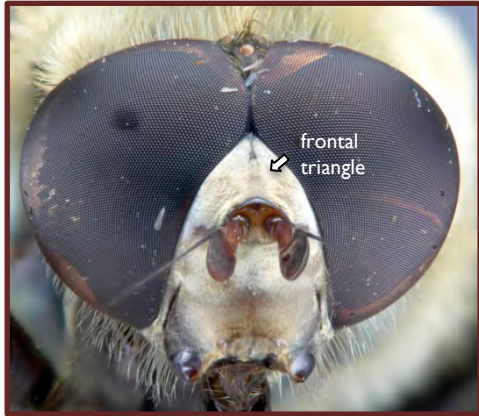
20

19'. Face produced anteroventrally; widespread

21



Back to  
previous  
couplet



20. Frons/frontal triangle wholly yellow pollinose;  
face mainly yellow; male with a long spur on middle  
femur (*Hadromyia* (*Hadromyia*))

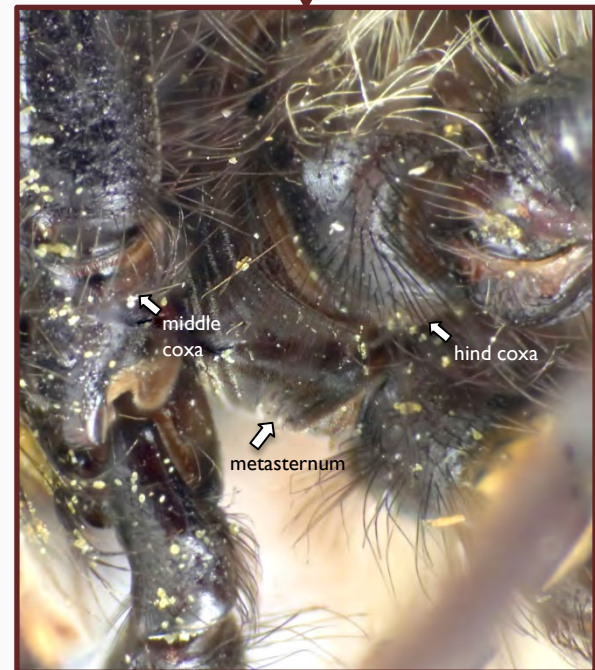
20'. Frons/frontal triangle shining black medially;  
face shining black medially; male without such spur  
(*Pocota*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



21. Metasternum haired (*Criorhina*)



21'. Metasternum bare (*Brachypalpus (Crioprora)*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



22. Strong bristles present on scutum and scutellum  
(*Ferdinanda*)

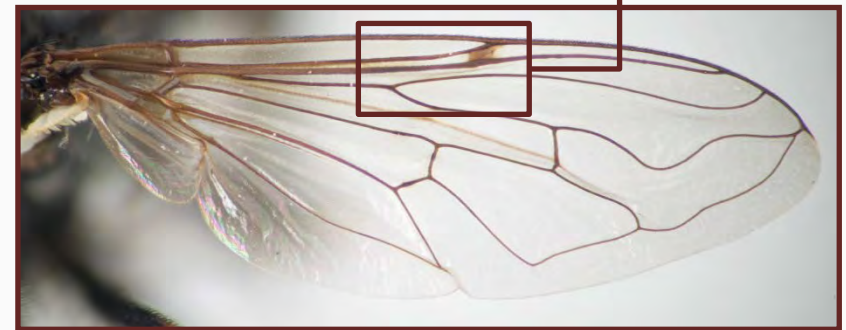
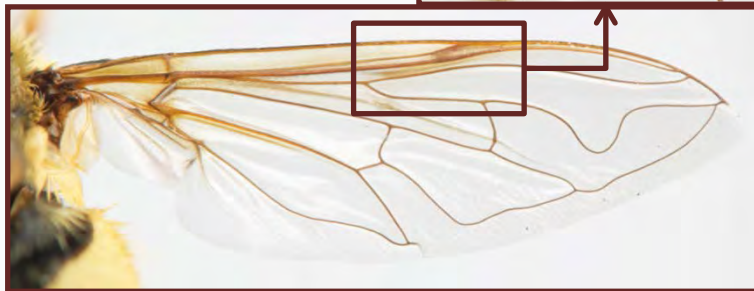


22'. Never with bristles; often with yellow  
markings on abdomen

23



Back to  
previous  
couplet



23. Pterostigma elongate and usually indistinct; large flies with oval abdomen (*Helophilus*, in part)

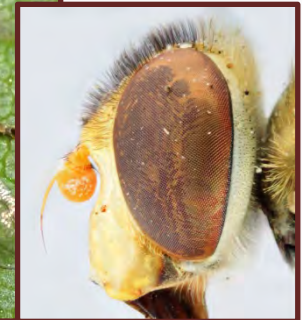
23'. Pterostigma short and usually distinct, simulating a crossvein; abdomen parallel-sided to oval 24



Back to  
previous  
couplet



24. Background colour of face entirely dark, abdomen dark without pale or pollinose markings (*Lejops (Lunomyia) cooleyi* (Seamans), in part)



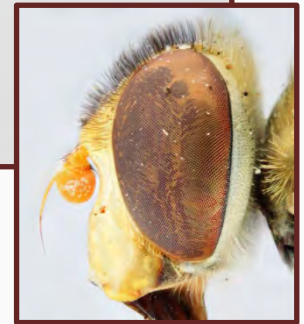
24'. Background colour of face at least partly pale, abdomen dark with pale or pollinose markings

25





Back to  
previous  
couplet



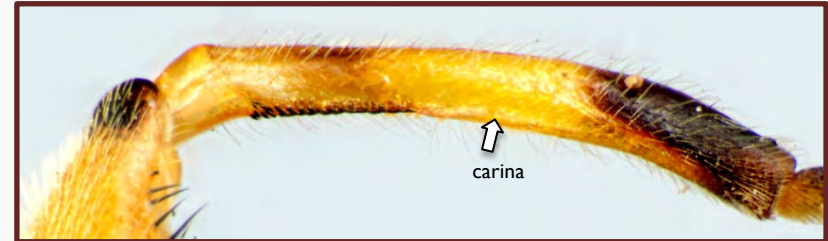
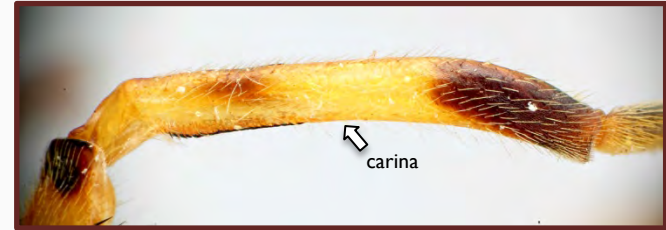
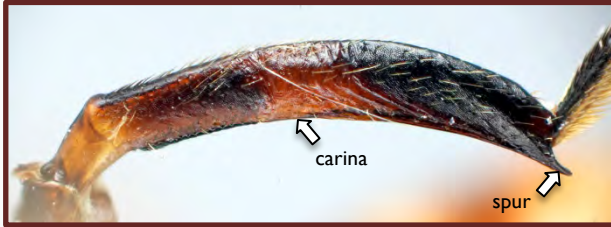
25. Face produced anteroventrally into a cone (*Lejops*  
(*Eurimyia*) *lineatus* (Fabricius))

25'. Face not produced anteroventrally into a cone

26



Back to  
previous  
couplet

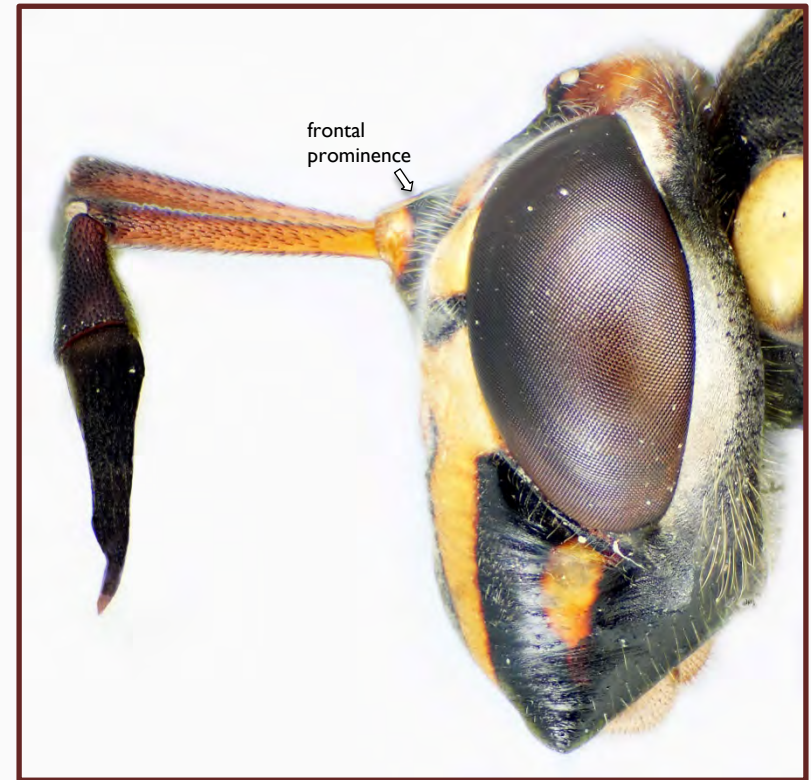
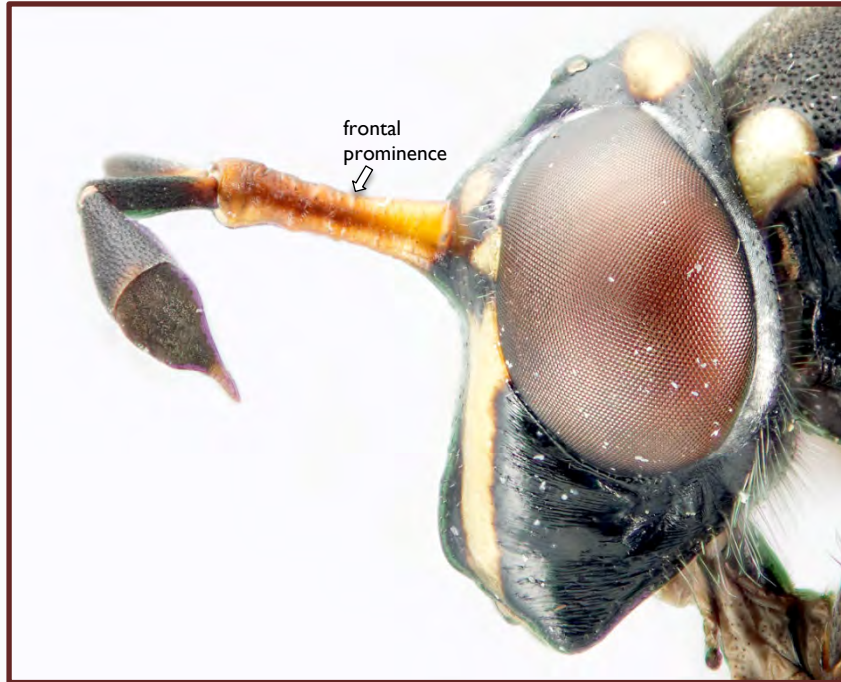


26. Hind tibia produced apicoventrally as a rounded or acute spur, with ventral knife-edged carina continuing almost to apex, and abdomen usually parallel-sided (*Lejops* (*Anasimyia*), in part)

26'. Hind tibia with apex truncate, not produced as a spur, and with carina on basal half only, abdomen usually oval (*Parhelophilus*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

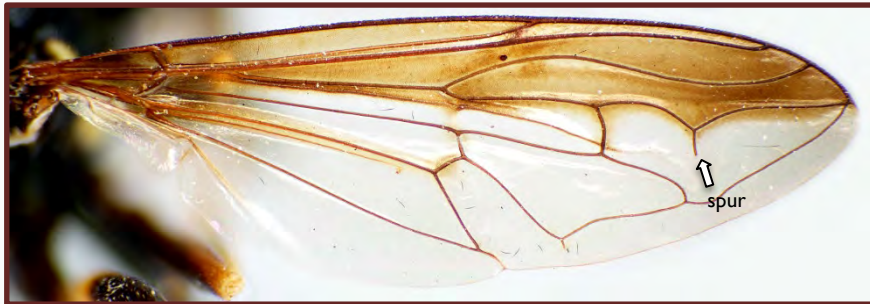


27. Frontal prominence much longer than broad  
28

27'. Frontal prominence at most as long as broad,  
usually broader than long  
29



Back to  
previous  
couplet



28. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  usually with spur; 2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal segment at least as wide as 1<sup>st</sup> segment; widespread (*Ceriana*)

28'. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  without spur; abdomen petiolate, middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> segment narrower than 1<sup>st</sup> segment; Florida (USA) (*Monoceromyia*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



29. Postmetacoxal bridge complete, with a sclerotized band above hind coxa; southern USA (*Polybiomyia*)

29'. Postmetacoxal bridge incomplete, with membranous area medially above hind coxa; widespread (*Sphiximorpha*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



30. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  conspicuously sinuous, with a distinct dip into cell  $r_{4+5}$

31

30'. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  almost straight

32



Back to  
previous  
couplet



31. Eye spotted (*Eristalinus (Lathrophthalmus)*)

31'. Eye striped and spotted (*Eristalinus (Eristalodes)*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



32. Large black and yellow flies; wasp mimics (*Spilomyia*, in part)

32'. Small black/metallic flies (*Orthonevra*, in part)





Back to  
previous  
couplet



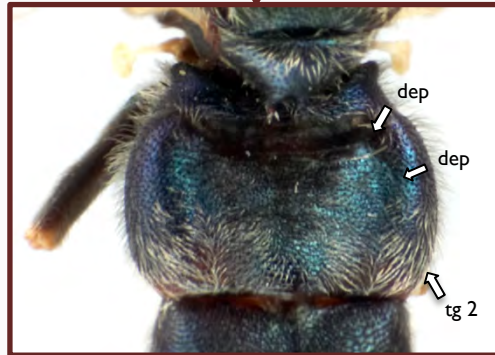
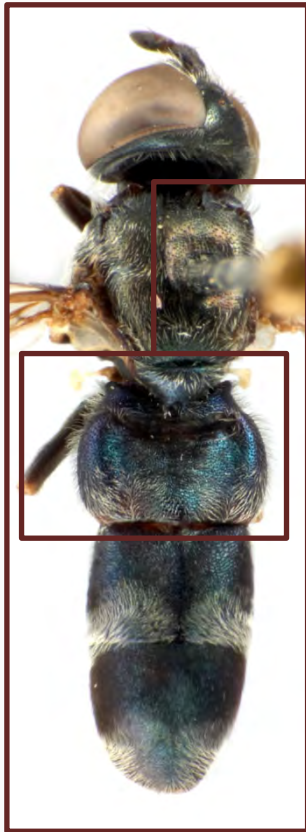
33. Katepimeron haired; abdomen petiolate;  
southeastern (*Rhopalosyrphus*)



33'. Katepimeron bare; abdomen usually parallel-sided  
or oval



Back to  
previous  
couplet



34. Abdomen little or no wider than thorax; 2nd abdominal tergite (tg 2) similar in length to 3<sup>rd</sup> and with basal and sub-lateral depressions (dep) (*Microdon (Omegasyrphus)*)

34'. Abdomen usually broad, never with such depressions on 2nd abdominal tergite (tg 2)

35



Back to  
previous  
couplet



35. Vein  $M_2$  present; vein M bends anteriorly before branching of  $M_2$  (*Microdon (Chymophila)*)

35'. Vein  $M_2$  absent or if vein  $M_2$  present, then vein M straight before branching of  $M_2$  (*Microdon (Microdon)*, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



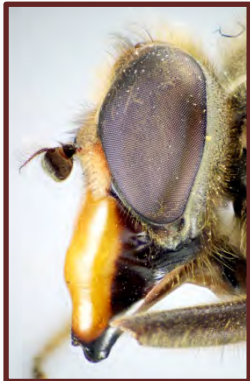
36. Vein  $M_1$  with strong angle (apical portion curves towards base of wing) (*Copestylum*)

36'. Vein  $M_1$  without angle (apical portion directed towards apex of wing)

37



Back to  
previous  
couplet



37. Arista haired; abdomen with pairs of narrow yellow bands; Alaska (USA) and Northwest Territories (Canada) (*Sericomyia tolli* (Frey))

37'. Arista bare; abdomen differently marked

38



Back to  
previous  
couplet

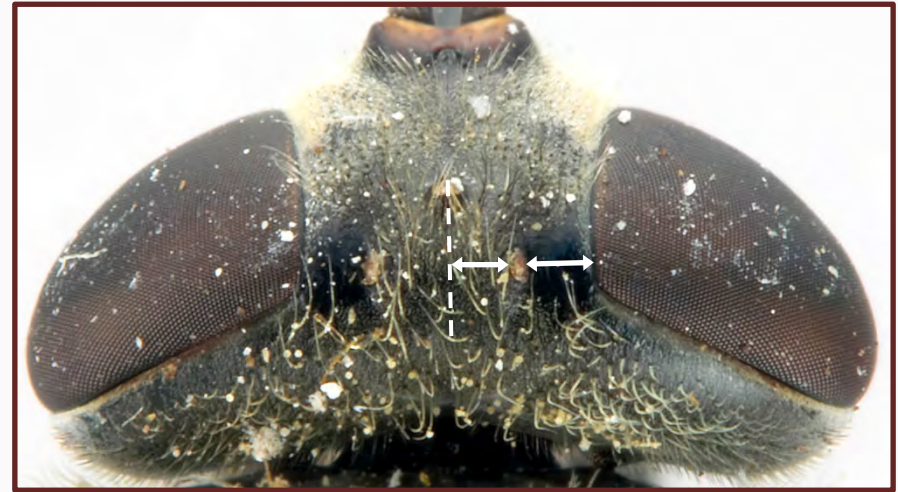
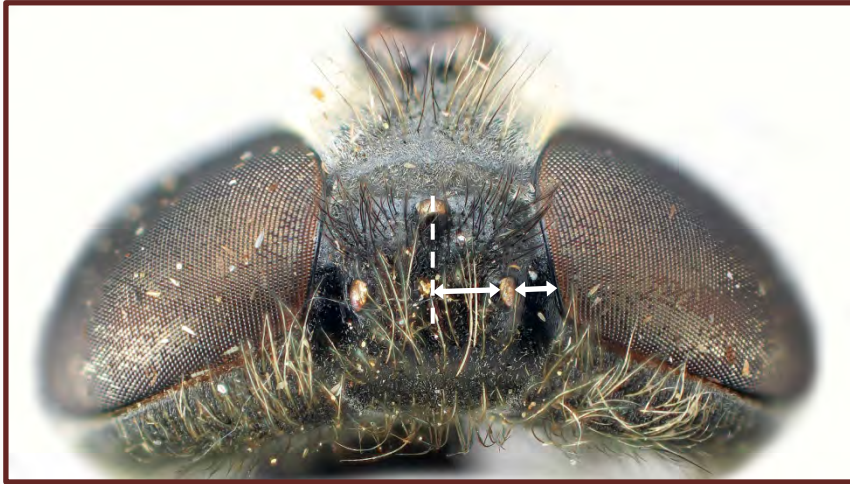


38. Scape and pedicel slightly long and of similar length (*Sphecomyia fusca* Weisman)

38'. Scape and pedicel short, scape shorter than pedicel



Back to  
previous  
couplet



39. Posterior ocelli closer to eye margin than to midpoint between them (*Lejops (Aemosyrphus)*)

39'. Posterior ocelli closer to midpoint between them or at similar distance from eye margin (*Lejops (Arctosyrphus) willingii* (Smith))



Back to  
previous  
couplet



40. Basoflagellomere only slightly enlarged basally;  
eye haired (*Callicera*)

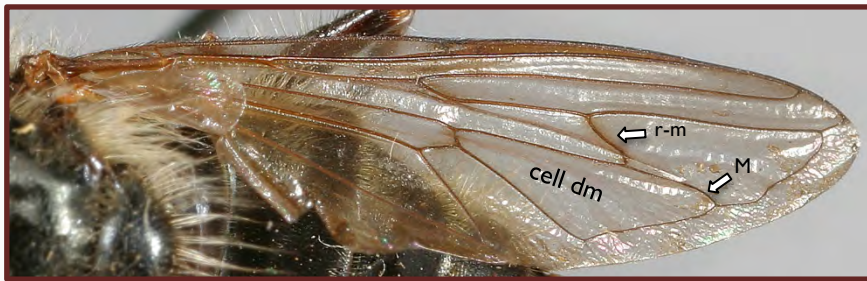
40'. Basoflagellomere greatly enlarged; eye bare

41

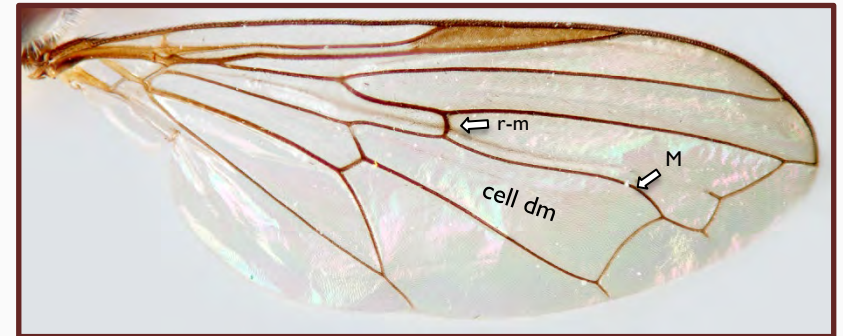




Back to  
previous  
couplet



4I. Crossvein r-m joining vein M beyond middle of cell dm; medium sized flies (~10mm) (*Merapioidus villosus* Bigot)



4I'. Crossvein r-m joining vein M before middle of cell dm; small flies (~6mm) (*Pelecocera* (*Pelecocera*))



Back to  
previous  
couplet



42. Face with a distinct tubercle

43

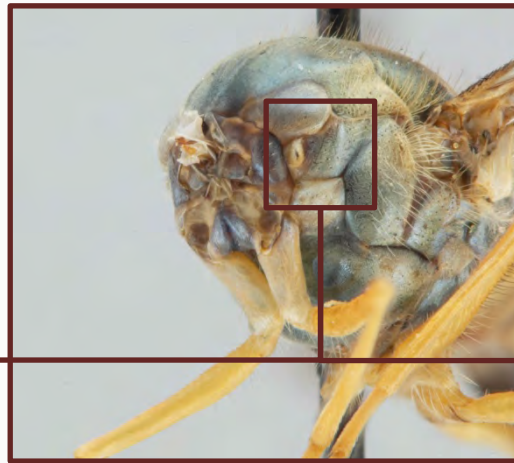


42'. Face without tubercle; either straight, concave, or  
with a projected lower margin

51



Back to  
previous  
couplet



43. Anterior anepisternum haired

44

43'. Anterior anepisternum bare

48



Back to  
previous  
couplet



44. Yellow/orange flies; either wing with dark apical spot or abdominal tergites with medial yellow stripes

45

44'. Black/dark brown flies. If yellow abdominal markings present, never as medial yellow stripes

46



Back to  
previous  
couplet



45. Abdomen orange; abdominal tergites homogeneously coloured (*Ocyptamus parvicornis* species group)



45'. Abdomen light brown; abdominal tergites with yellow stripes (*Hybobathus lineatus* (Macquart))



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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46. Wing with only anterior margin dark; female 6<sup>th</sup> segment as a single conical sclerite (*Pelecinobaccha costata* (Say))

46'. Wing mostly dark or with medial dark triangular marking; female 6<sup>th</sup> segment divided into a dorsal and ventral sclerite

47



Back to  
previous  
couplet



47. Wing with medial dark triangular marking  
(*Ocyptamus fascipennis* species group)



47'. Wing extensively dark (*Ocyptamus cylindricus*  
species group)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



48. Hind femur with rows of black spines

49

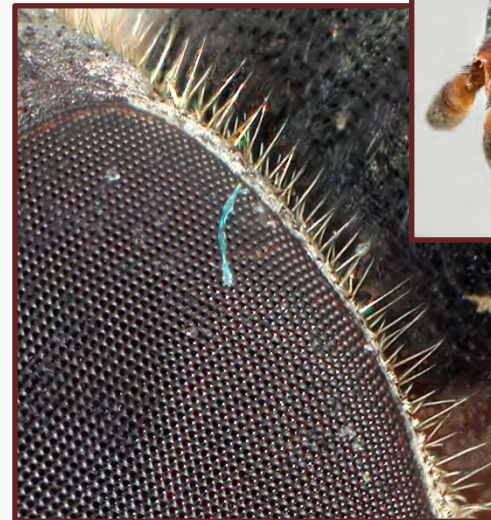
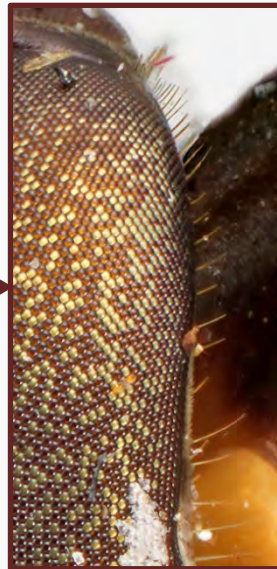
48'. Hind femur never with rows of black spines

50





Back to  
previous  
couplet

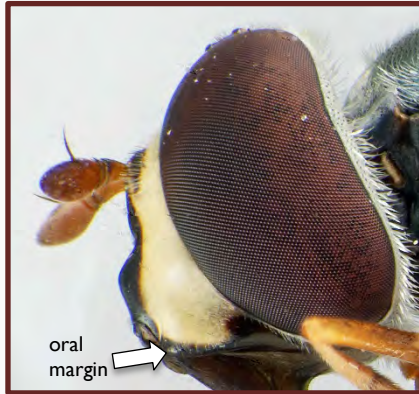


49. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  deeply sinuous; dorsal half of occiput with one row of hairs; Florida (*Salpingogaster punctifrons* Curran)

49'. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  slightly sinuous; dorsal half of occiput with 3 to 4 rows of hairs; Florida and Texas (*Eosalpingogaster*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



50. Scutellum yellow basally and apically; 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal segments with paired pale basolateral markings, oral margin projected forward, face pale with a dark stripe (*Pseudodoros clavatus* (Fabricius))

50'. Scutellum wholly dark; abdominal segments with solid pale baso-lateral stripes; oral margin not projected forward; face unicolourous (*Baccha elongata* (Fabricius))



Back to  
previous  
couplet



51. Face straight, never concave or with an extended oral margin; USA (SW Colorado and Arizona) (*Leucopodella marmorata* (Bigot))

51'. Face never straight, either concave or with an extended oral margin; widespread

52



Back to  
previous  
couplet



52. Face concave

53



52'. Face oblique, with an extended oral margin

54



Back to  
previous  
couplet



53. First sternite (st I) well sclerotized, quadrate  
(*Sphegina (Sphegina)*)



53'. First sternite (st I) reduced or absent (*Sphegina (Asiosphegina)*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



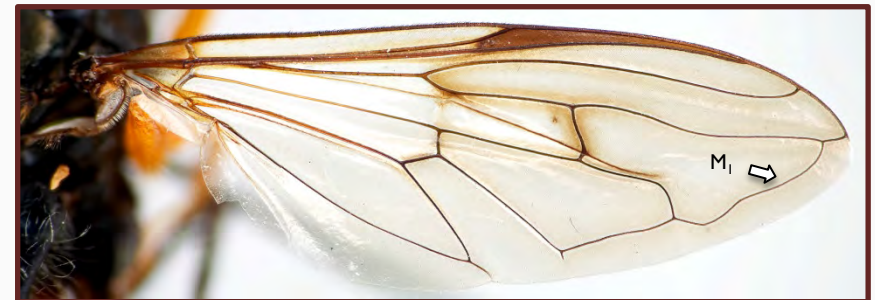
54. Postmetacoxal bridge complete, with a sclerotized band above hind coxa (*Neoscia* (*Neoscia*), in part)



54'. Postmetacoxal bridge incomplete, the sclerotized band separated medially (*Neosciella* (*Neosciella*), in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



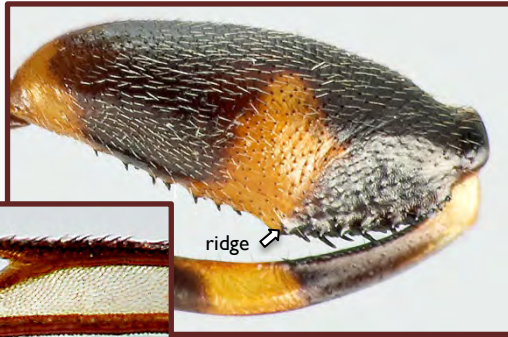
55. Small, compact flies (length ~ 0.4 cm) covered  
with small pits; vein  $M_1$  recessive; Mexico  
(*Alipumilio nigrocoeruleus* Vockeroth, in part)

55'. Larger flies (length > 0.75 cm) without pits; vein  
 $M_1$  processive

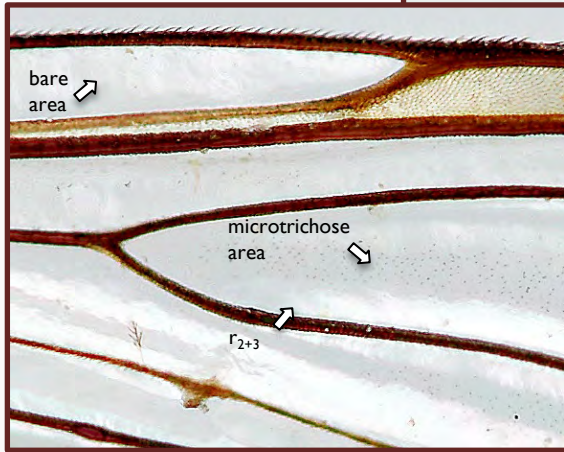
56



Back to  
previous  
couplet



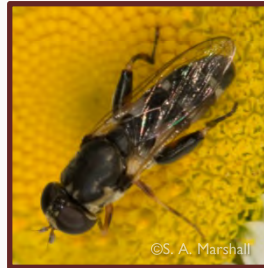
ridge



bare  
area

microtrichose  
area

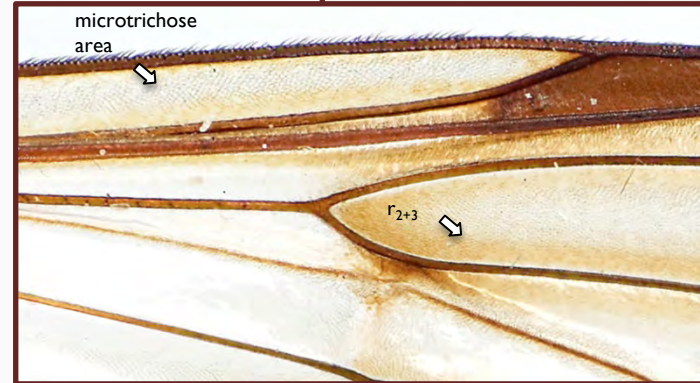
r\_{2+3}



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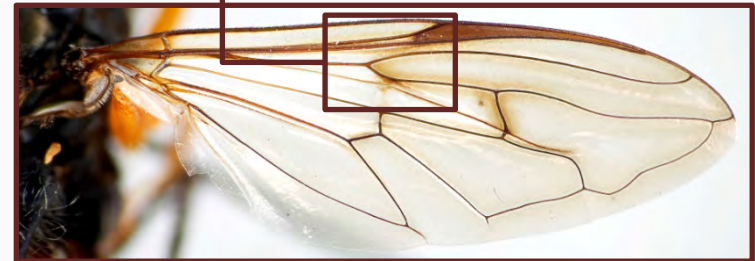


triangular  
plate



microtrichose  
area

r\_{2+3}



56. Hind femur with anteroventral spinose ridge on apical 1/3, and never with a triangular plate; basal 2/3 of wing bare, base of r\_{2+3} mostly bare (*Syritta*)

56'. Posterior femur without anteroventral spinose ridge, sometimes with a triangular plate apically; wing mostly microtrichose, cell r\_{2+3} wholly microtrichose 57





Back to  
previous  
couplet



57. Hind femur with triangular spinose plate

58



57'. Hind femur without such plate

59



Back to  
previous  
couplet



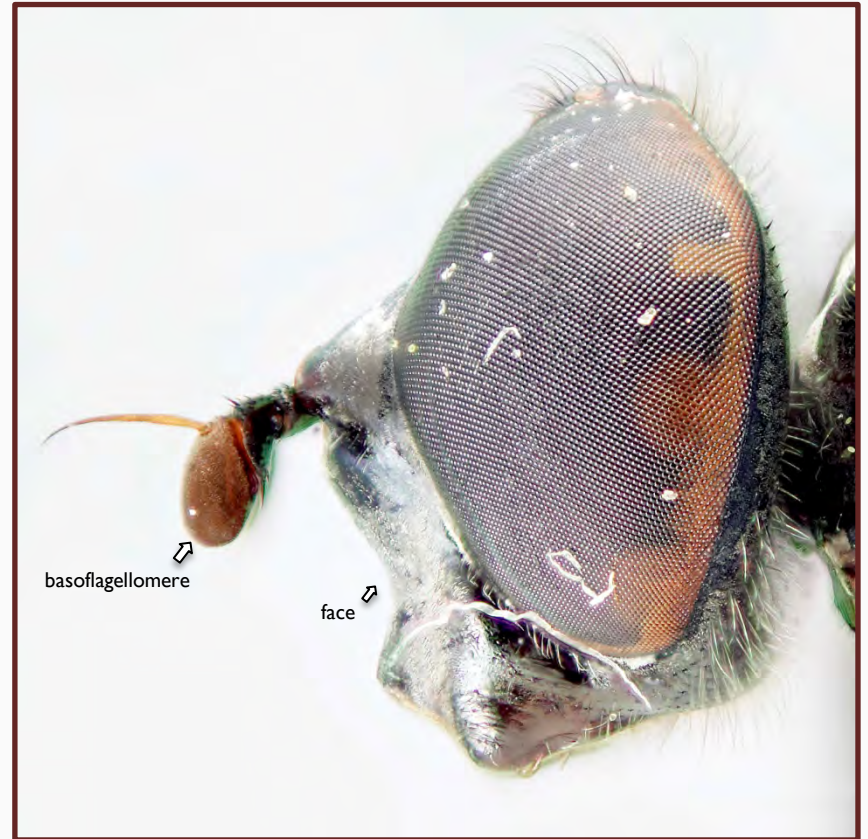
58. Face carinate, without a tubercle, oral margin extended below (*Tropidia*, in part)



58'. Face not carinate, with a tubercle, oral margin extended below (*Cynorhinella*, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

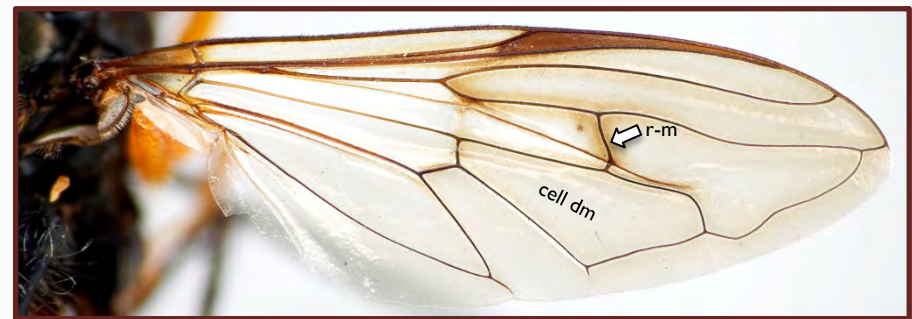
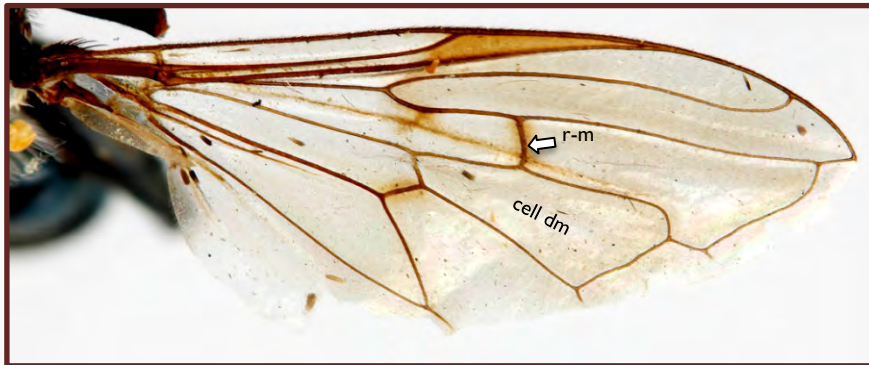
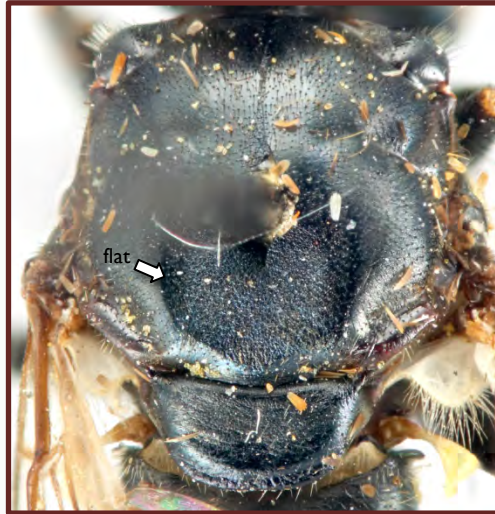


59. Basoflagellomere elongate, at least 2 times longer than wide; face forming a medial crest, almost straight; southern Arizona (USA) (*Chalcosyrphus (Neplas) pauxilla* (Williston))

59'. Basoflagellomere more rounded, slightly longer than wide; face not forming a crest, concave; widespread



Back to  
previous  
couplet



60. Scutum flattened (flat) anterior to scutellum;  
crossvein r-m situated basal to middle of cell dm  
(*Chalcosyrphus* (*Chalcosyrphus*))

60'. Scutum smoothly convex; crossvein r-m situated  
at or apical to middle of cell dm (*Chalcosyrphus*  
(*Xylotomima*), in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



61. Cell  $r_1$  closed before wing margin

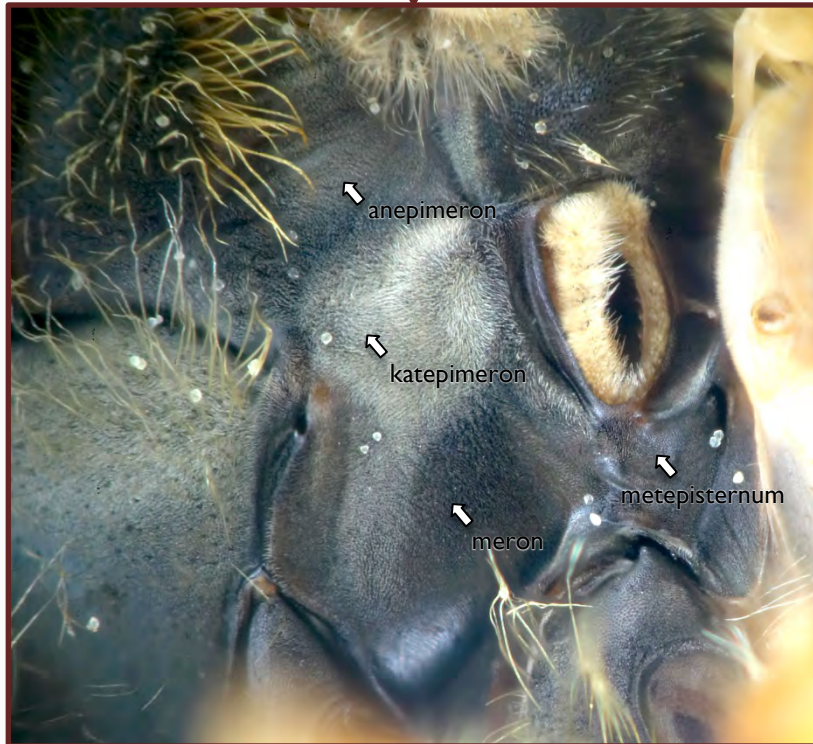
62

61'. Cell  $r_1$  open to wing margin

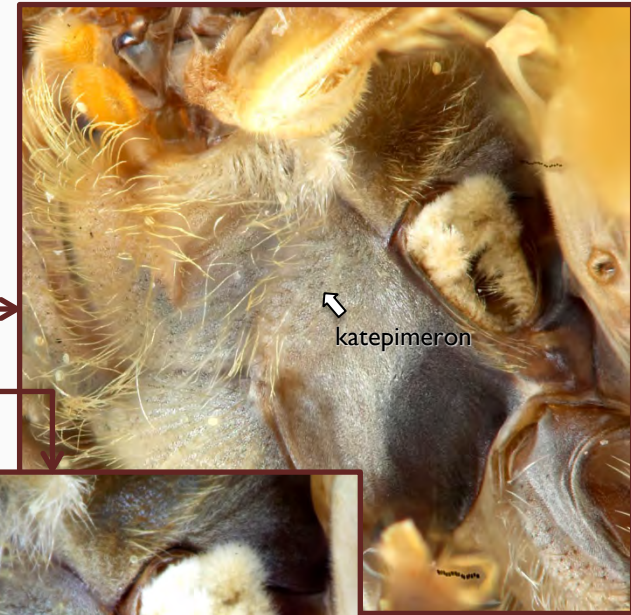
64



Back to  
previous  
couplet



62. Katepimeron, half of anepimeron, meron and metepisternum bare (*Eristalis* (*Eoseristalis*), in part)

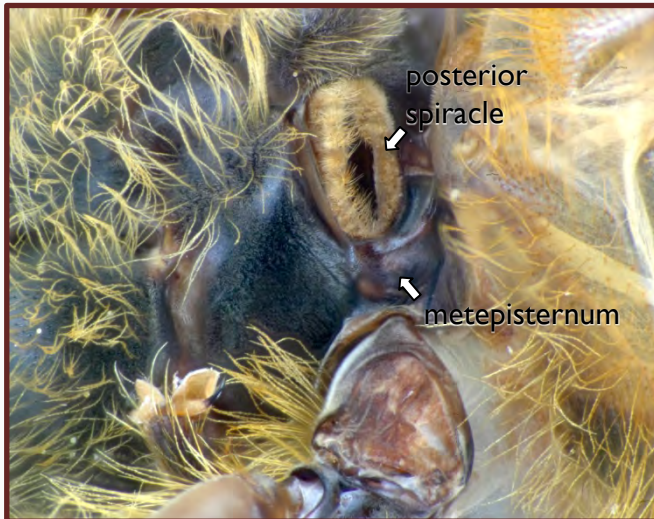
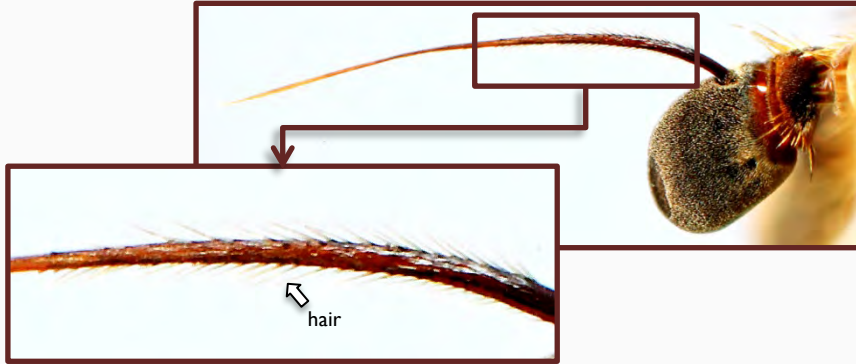


62'. Katepimeron haired, other sclerites frequently haired

63



Back to  
previous  
couplet



63. Metepisternum bare; arista with very short hair on basal half (*Eristalis (Eristalis) tenax* (Linnaeus), in part)



63'. Metepisternum haired ventral to posterior spiracle; arista bare (*Palpada*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



64. Hind femur with triangular spinose plate  
(*Tropidia*, in part)

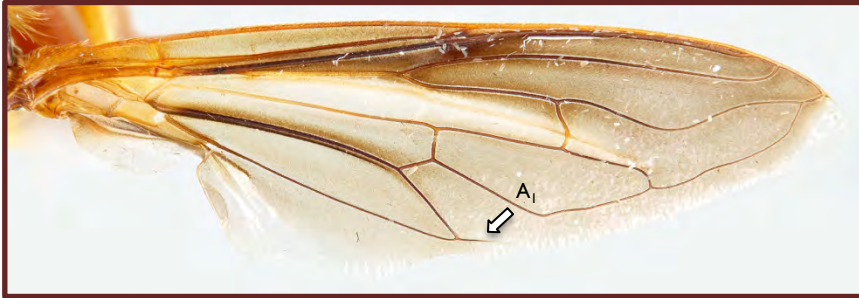
64'. Hind femur without such plate

65





Back to  
previous  
couplet



65. Apical section of vein  $A_1$  straight and not reaching wing margin; hind femur without anterior basoventral patch of black spines (*Teuchocnemis*)

65'. Apical section of vein  $A_1$  curved towards wing margin, forming a small dent on the margin; hind femur with anterior basoventral patch of black spines 66



Back to  
previous  
couplet



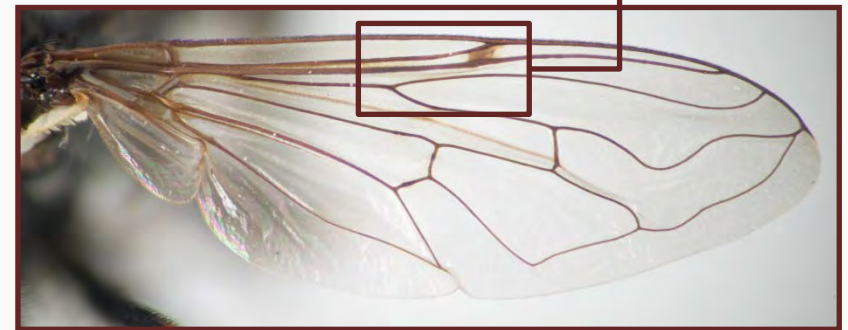
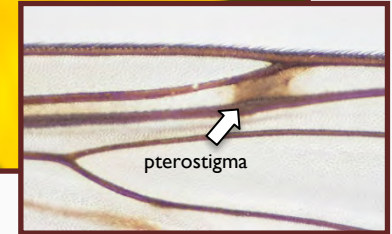
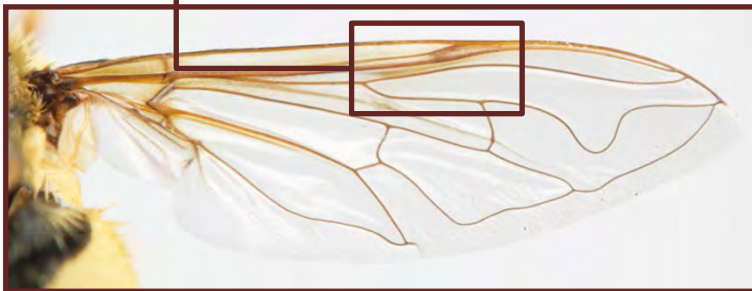
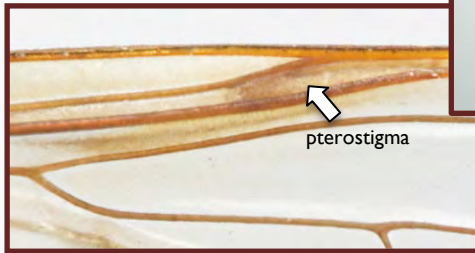
66. Hind trochanter with acute extension ventrally;  
male hind femur and hind tibia strongly curved  
(*Lejops (Polydontomyia)*)

66'. Hind trochanter rounded ventrally; male hind femur  
not arched

67



Back to  
previous  
couplet



67. Pterostigma elongate and usually indistinct; large flies with an oval abdomen (*Helophilus*, in part)

67'. Pterostigma short and usually distinct, simulating a crossvein; abdomen parallel-sided to oval 68



Back to  
previous  
couplet



68. Face pale, completely yellow-pollinose (*Lejops* (*Anasimyia*), in part)



68'. Face mostly black, pale-pollinose laterally but shining black medially (*Lejops* (*Lunomyia*) *cooleyi* (Seamans), in part)



Back to previous couplet



69. 3<sup>rd</sup> abdominal tergite (tg 3) and onward with pair of medial black stripes that may extend to the lateral sides, or mostly yellow with faded black medial stripes. Eye with distinct triangular emargination on posterior margin (*Toxomerus*, in part)

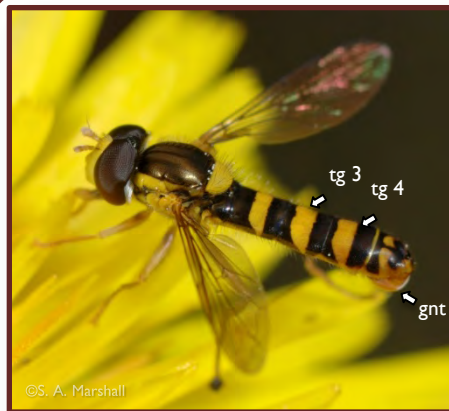
69'. Abdominal tergites variously patterned, never with a pair of medial black stripes on tergite 3. Eye never with a distinct triangular emargination on posterior margin 70



*Allograpta*



4<sup>th</sup> (tg 4) and 5<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergites (tg 5) with central pair of yellow stripes and lateral oblique yellow markings, or with distinctive abdominal markings seen in bottom photo. Face not produced forward.



*Sphaerophoria*,  
in part

3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> tergites usually each with a regular yellow band; occasionally with divided bands, entirely yellow, or entirely black. Never with the abdominal patterning described in *Allograpta* and *Fazia*. Male genitalia (gnt) large and globose. Scutellum with only sparse ventral hair.



*Fazia micrura* (Osten Sacken)



Fifth abdominal tergite (tg 5) with four small yellow stripes. Face produced forward. Scutellum with complete row of ventral hair.

70. Similar to pictures in one of the boxes above (click on respective box)

70'. Specimen not like any of the above pictures (click here)

71



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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*Leucozona (Leucozona)  
americana (Linnaeus)*

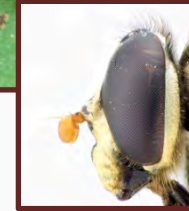
2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal tergite  
and base of 3<sup>rd</sup> yellow;  
wing with medial black  
stripe



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*Temnostoma,  
in part*

Wasp mimic; yellow  
pollinosity covering most of  
the abdominal tergites;  
antenna never elongate; face  
never strongly produced  
ventrally



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2<sup>nd</sup>

Abdominal  
tergites mostly  
yellow with 3  
(1 on 2<sup>nd</sup>)  
stripes of black  
coming from  
apex

*Cryptamus  
lepidus*  
species  
group



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©H. Gajler



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*Sericomyia*

Scutum without  
yellow markings;  
arista distinctly haired



*Sphecomyia,  
in part*



Wasp mimic; face strongly  
produced ventrally; antenna  
short or elongate; never  
with preapical spur on hind  
femur



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71. Specimen similar to flies on one of the boxes above (click on respective box)

71'. Specimen not like any of the above pictures (click here)

72



Back to  
previous  
couplet



Abdominal tergites dark with sublateral pale spots

*Ocyptamus cylindricus* species group



Abdominal tergites mostly black, but with yellow lateral margin

*Toxomerus marginatus* (Say) → Dark morph



Most of abdomen red; eye bare; western North America

*Xylota (Sterphoides)*



*Doros, Spilomyia and Temnostoma:* go to 73



Abdomen parallel-sided with pale-banded markings; abdominal tergites strongly convex dorsally



3<sup>rd</sup> to apical abdominal segments orange/red; face slightly produced anteriorly; eye pilose

*Paragus*

72. Specimen similar to flies on one of the boxes above (click on respective box)

72'. Specimen without a strongly convex parallel-sided abdomen or abdomen differently marked (click here)



Back to previous couplet





Back to  
previous  
couplet



73. Entire lateral margins of scutum yellow  
(*Doros aequalis* Loew)

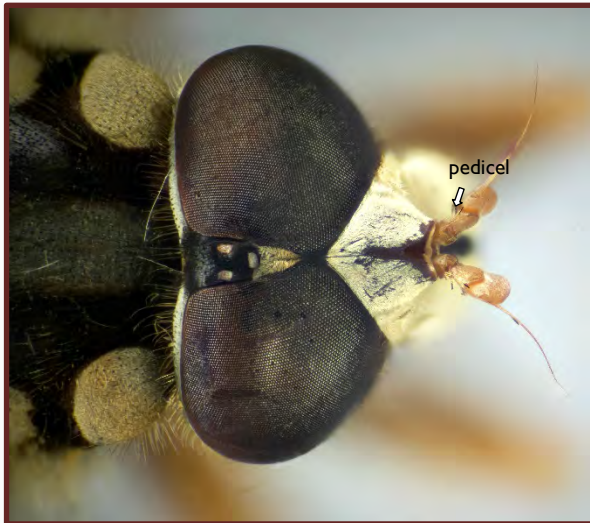


73'. Sides of scutum differently marked

74



Back to  
previous  
couplet



74. Pedicel short; face concave below antennal base  
(*Temnostoma*, in part)

74'. Pedicel longer than other antennal segments; face  
straight below antennal base (*Spilomyia*, in part)



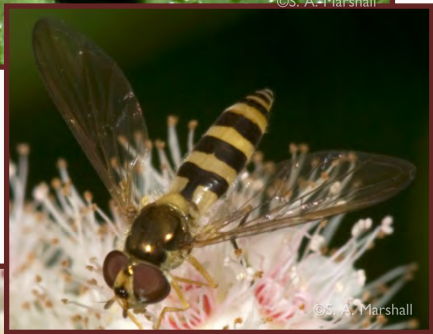
Back to  
previous  
couplet



75. Eye hair homogenously colored; scutellum wholly black (*Paragus (Pandasyophthalmus) haemorrhous* Meigen, in part)

75'. Eye with stripe of different colored hair; scutellum yellow apically (*Paragus (Paragus)*, in part)

Several  
genera:  
go to 77



Black abdomen with partial or complete transverse yellow bands; if band partial, then markings narrow; vein  $R_{4+5}$  sinuous in a few taxa

Several genera:  
go to 107



Markings might be restricted to 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> tergites



Flies with quadrangular or triangular abdominal markings; if markings quadrangular, then they are wide

Either with medial yellow markings only on 2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal tergite, and sometimes 3<sup>rd</sup> tergite with yellow lateral margins, or apical segments yellow



*Blera*, *Pipiza*  
and *Xylota*:  
go to 113



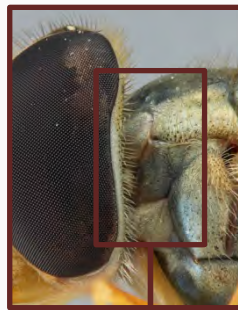
76. Specimen similar to one of the flies illustrated above (click on respective box)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



Back to  
previous  
couplet



77. Postpronotum pilose (*Blera*, in part)

77'. Postpronotum bare

78



Back to  
previous  
couplet

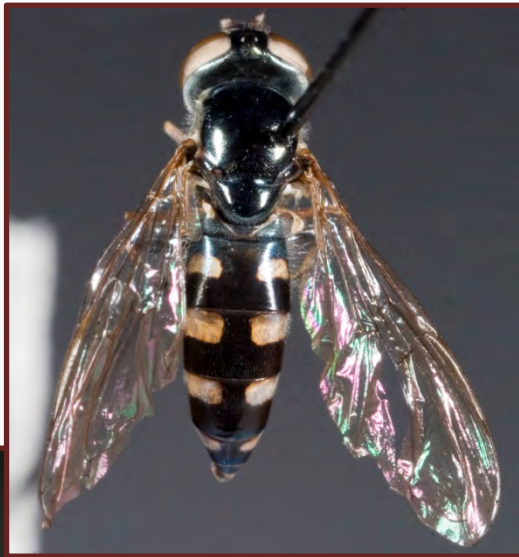


78. Abdominal tergites with black velvet bands, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> tergites also with yellow bands; western (*Pseudoscaeva diversifasciata* (Knab))

78'. Abdominal tergites with no black velvet bands, only black and yellow/white patterns 79



Back to  
previous  
couplet



79. Face wholly black

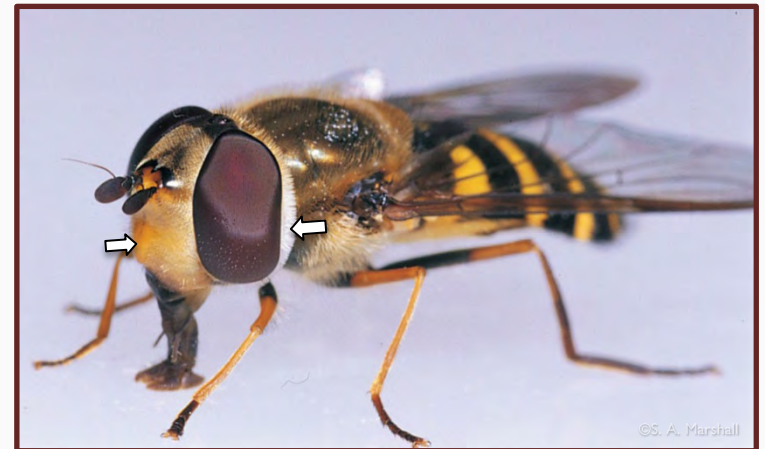
81

79'. Face mostly yellow

80



Back to  
previous  
couplet



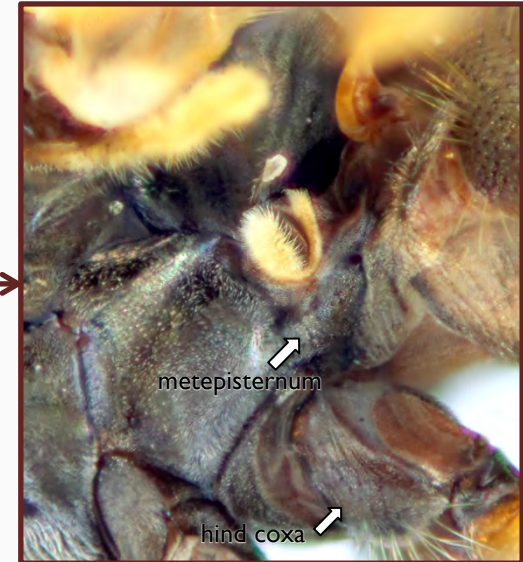
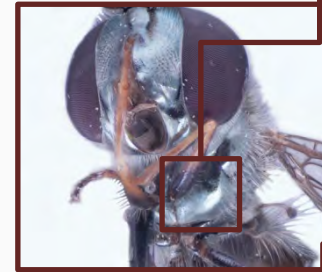
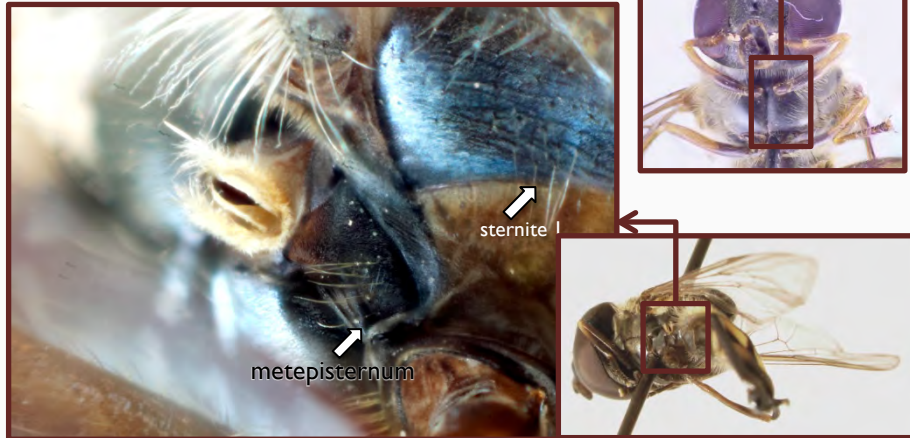
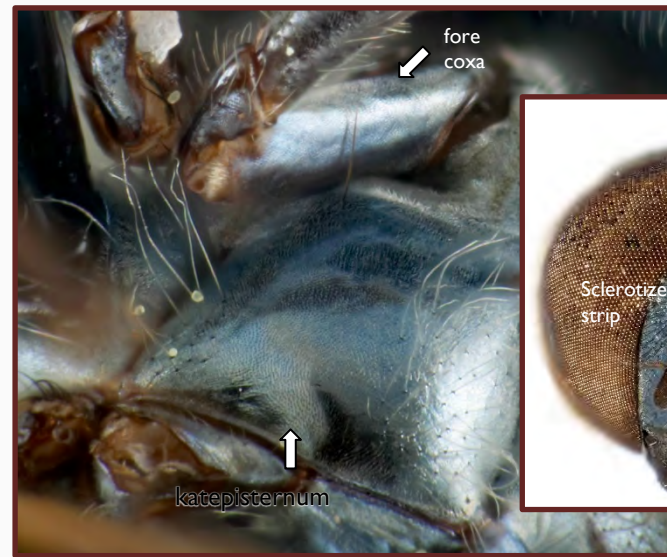
80. Face black medially above tubercle; eye with triangular emargination on posterior margin (*Toxomerus*, in part)

80'. Face mostly yellow or with complete middle black stripe; eye with rounded emargination on posterior margin





Back to  
previous  
couplet

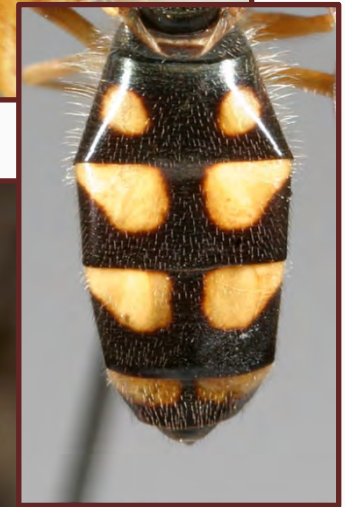
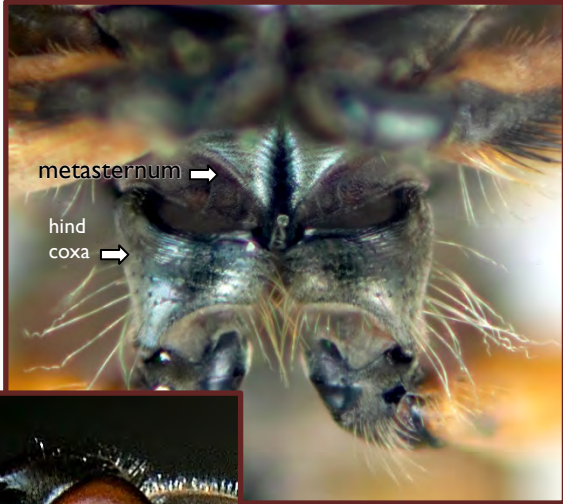


81. Antennal pits confluent; dorsal and ventral patches of hair on katepisternum almost meeting anteriorly; metepisternum haired (*Xanthandrus*, in part)

81'. Antennal pits separated by sclerotized strip; katepisternum with dorsal and ventral patches of hair broadly separated anteriorly; metepisternum bare



Back to  
previous  
couplet

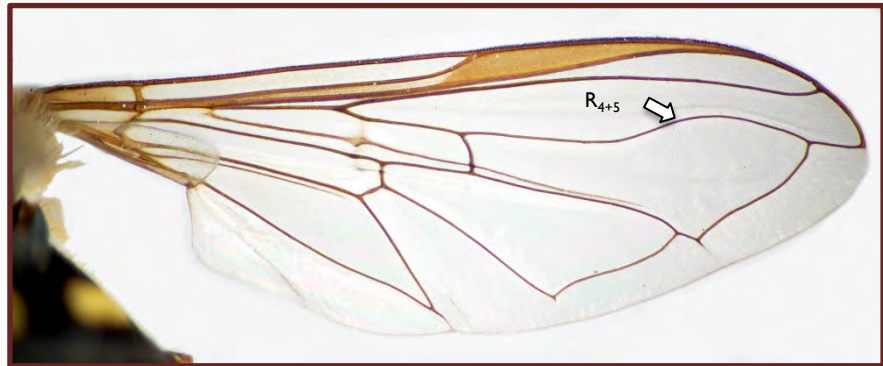


82. Abdominal markings usually quadrate; face frequently produced anteroventrally; metasternum well developed (*Platycheirus*, in part)

82'. Usually with triangular-shaped markings on abdomen; metasternum reduced, diamond-shaped (*Melanostoma mellinum* (Linnaeus), in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



83.  $R_{4+5}$  vein conspicuously curved

84

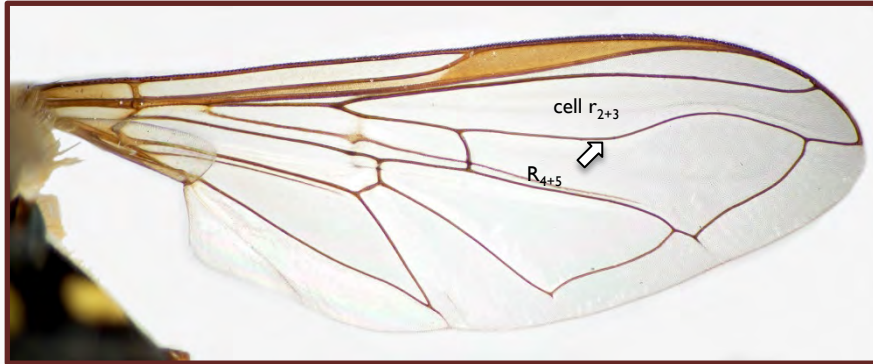


83'.  $R_{4+5}$  vein more or less straight

88



Back to  
previous  
couplet



84. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  curving into cell  $r_{2+3}$

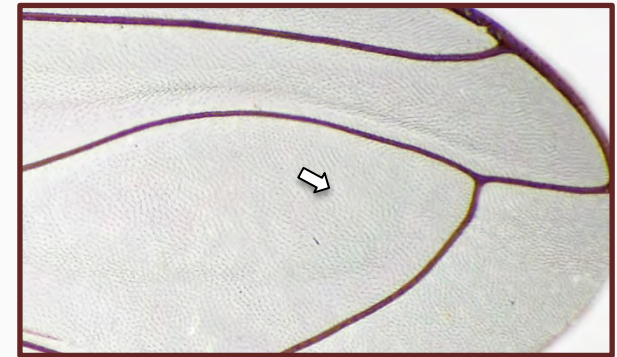
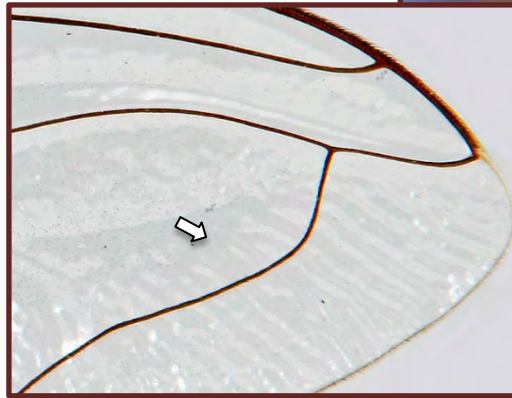
85

84'. Vein  $R_{4+5}$  distinctly curving into cell  $r_{4+5}$ ; tracheal system visible through abdominal wall on live specimens, not so conspicuous on pinned specimens

86



Back to  
previous  
couplet



85. Eye haired; abdomen black with narrow, yellow/white, curved bands on tergites 3 and 4 that never touch (markings are uniform in width); wings almost wholly bare, glossy (very few microtrichia); male head is disproportionately large (*Scaeva pyrastris* (Linnaeus))

85'. Eye bare; abdomen black with yellow, broad, curved bands on tergites 3 and 4 that sometimes touch; wings densely microtrichose at least on apical 1/3 (*Lapposyrphus*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

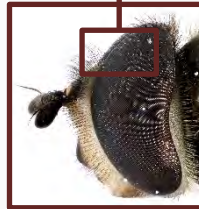


86. Face entirely yellow;  $R_{4+5}$  deeply curved into cell  $r_{4+5}$ , almost 'V'-shaped; southern Arizona (USA) (*Dideomima coquilletti* (Williston))

86'. Face yellow with black medial spot or stripe;  $R_{4+5}$  shallowly curved into cell  $r_{4+5}$  87



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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87. Frons/frontal triangle pale anteriorly; eye bare; 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergites with black margin; basoflagellomere longer than wide and tapering apically (*Didea*)

87'. Frons/frontal triangle wholly black; eye with sparse hairs; 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergites with yellow margin; basoflagellomere oval (*Megasyrphus*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



88. Scutum with yellow/white lateral pigmented stripes, extending from at least the postpronotum to the transverse suture

89

88'. Scutum without lateral stripes. Occasionally with faint pollinose stripe extending from at least the postpronotum to transverse suture

93





Back to  
previous  
couplet



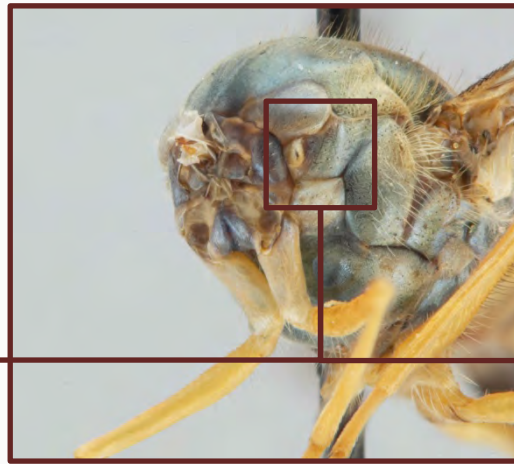
89. Scutellum black with distinct yellow posterior margin (*Xanthogramma flavipes* (Loew))



89'. Scutellum entirely pale, without a distinct black base and yellow apex



Back to  
previous  
couplet



90. Anterior anepisternum haired (*Meliscaeva cinctella* (Zetterstedt), in part)

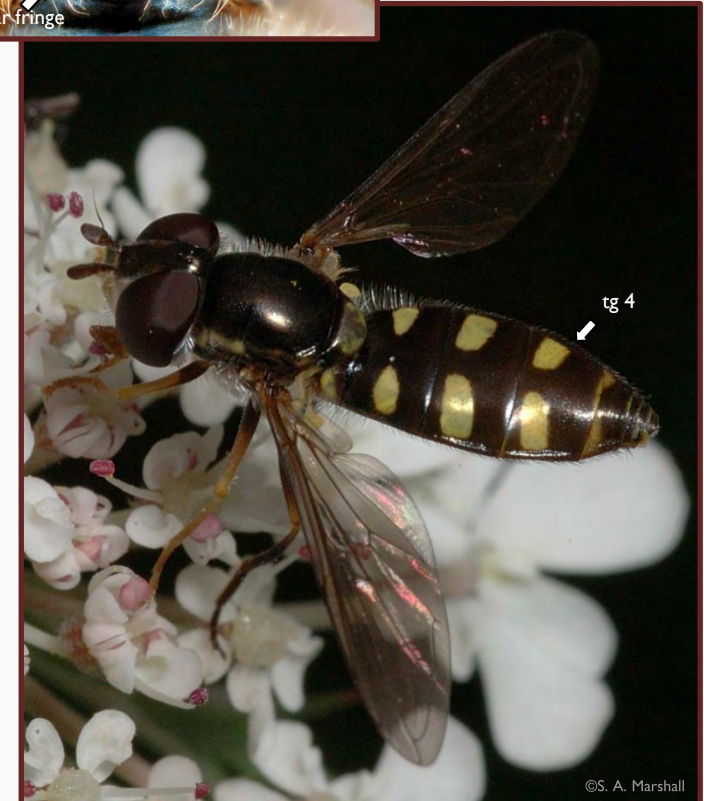
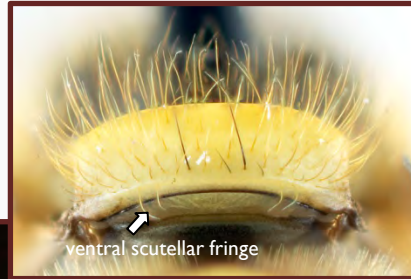


90'. Anterior anepisternum bare

91



Back to  
previous  
couplet



91. Ventral scutellar fringe absent or nearly so;  
female abdomen parallel-sided, 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergite  
(tg 4) rectangular (*Sphaerophoria*, in part)

91'. Ventral scutellar fringe well developed; female  
abdomen oval, 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergite (tg 4)  
trapezoidal, narrowing towards apex 92



Back to  
previous  
couplet

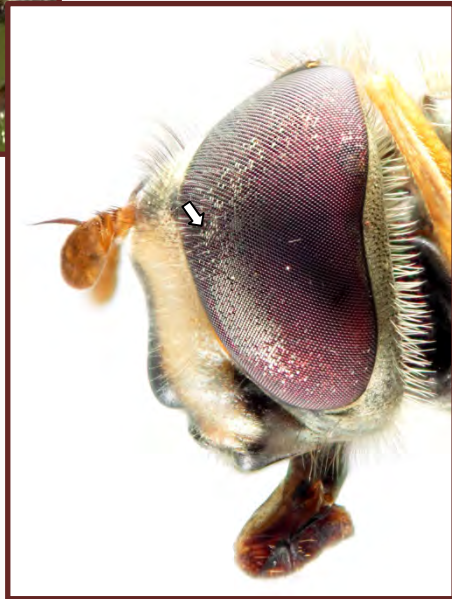


92. Basoflagellomere longer than wide; 2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal tergite rectangular with large oval markings; female scutum completely black anterior to scutellum (*Epistrophella emarginata* (Say), in part)

92'. Basoflagellomere almost equal in length and width; 2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal tergite subquadrate, longer than wide, with small triangular markings; female scutum usually with yellow spot anterior to scutellum (*Meligramma*, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



93. Eye haired

94

93'. Eye bare

97



Back to  
previous  
couplet



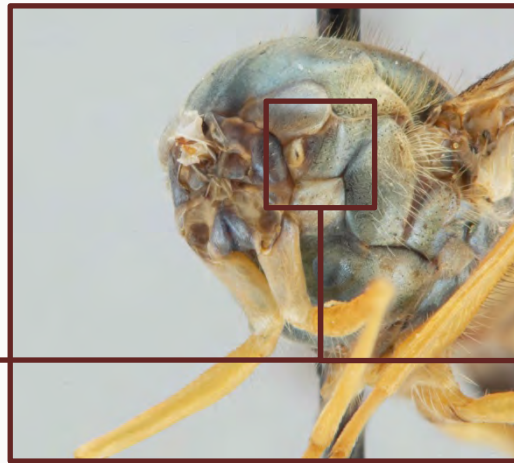
94. Dorsal surface of lower calypter with long yellow/white hairs (*Syrphus*, in part)

94'. Dorsal surface of lower calypter with at most microscopic hair or a few pale hairs

95



Back to  
previous  
couplet



95. Anterior anepisternum with hairs (*Parasyrphus*, in part)

95'. Anterior anepisternum without hairs 96



Back to  
previous  
couplet



96. Abdomen with lateral groove (grv); abdominal markings on tergites 3 and 4 usually curved and constricted medially; anterior margin of markings never parallel to tergite's anterior margin (*Dasysyrphus*)

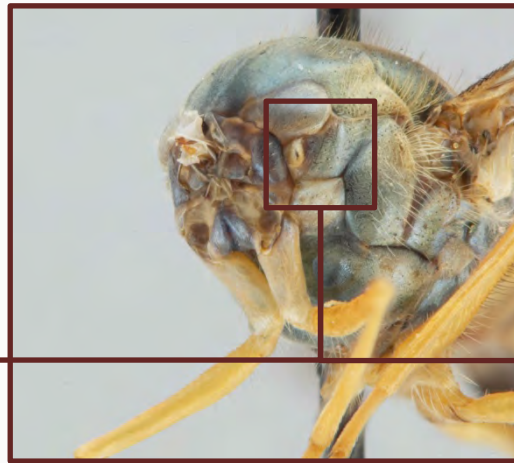


96'. Abdomen without lateral groove; abdominal markings on tergites 3 and 4 always straight; anterior margin of markings always parallel to tergite anterior margin; markings never meet medially (*Melangyna*, in part)





Back to  
previous  
couplet



97. Anterior anepisternum with hairs

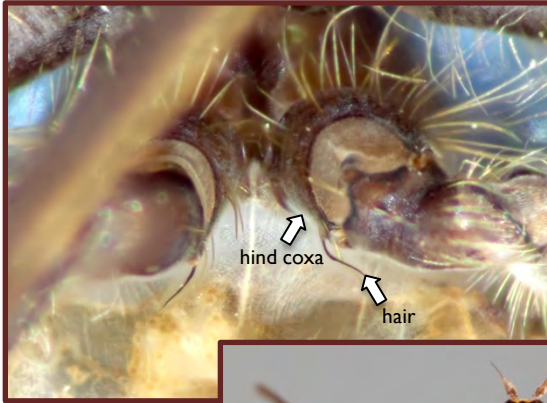
98

97'. Anterior anepisternum without hairs

99



Back to  
previous  
couplet



98. Hind coxa with hair on posterior corner; abdomen oval (*Parasyrphus*, in part)

98'. Hind coxa without hair on posterior corner; abdomen more parallel-sided, at most narrowly oval (*Meliscaeva cinctella* (Zetterstedt), in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



99. Abdomen parallel-sided

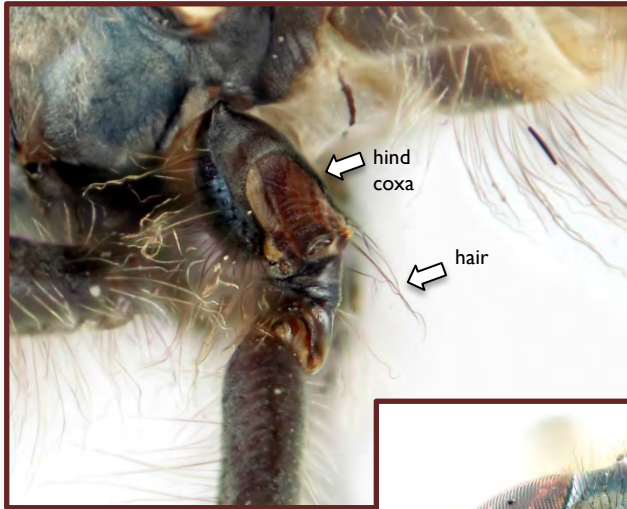
100

99'. Abdomen oval

101



Back to  
previous  
couplet



100. Hind coxa with tuft of hairs at posteromedial apical angle; yellow markings on tergites 2-4 always separated; face distinctly broader than eye (from an anterior view); head oval or triangular in shape in anterior view (*Melangyna*, in part)

100'. Hind coxa without tuft of posteromedial apical hairs; abdominal markings variable; face distinctly narrower than eye (from an anterior view); head circular in anterior view (*Meligramma*, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



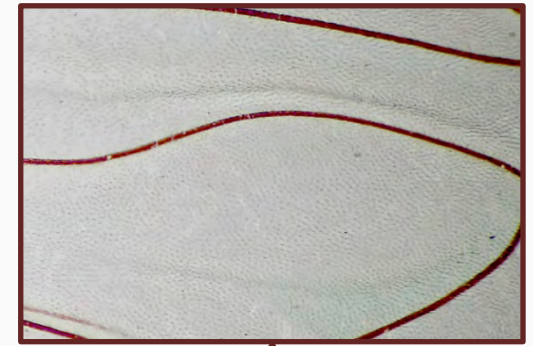
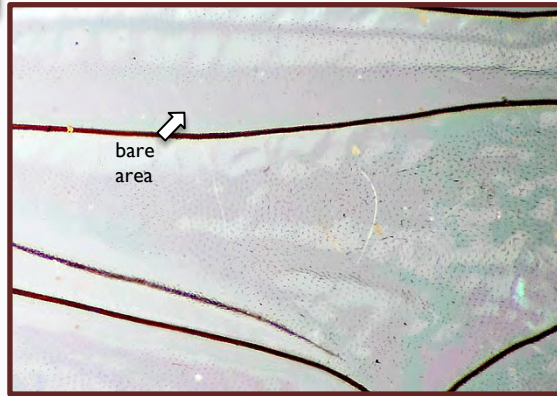
101. Comma-shaped markings on tergites 3 and 4  
102

101'. Abdominal markings not comma-shaped

103



Back to  
previous  
couplet



102. Wing very sparsely microtrichose, with extensive bare areas on apical 1/3; male genitalia very large, projecting as a blunt cylinder beyond remainder of abdomen, visible in dorsal view; (*Eupeodes (Eupeodes) volucris* Osten Sacken)

102'. Wing usually densely and uniformly microtrichose at least on apical 1/3, without bare areas along veins apically; male genitalia small, retracted under apex of abdomen, scarcely visible in dorsal view (*Eupeodes (Metasyrphus)*, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



103. Metasternum bare

104

103'. Metasternum haired

106



Back to  
previous  
couplet



104. Dorsal surface of lower calypter with long yellow/white hairs (*Syrphus*, in part)

104'. Dorsal surface of lower calypter at most with microscopic hair or a few pale hairs 105





Back to  
previous  
couplet



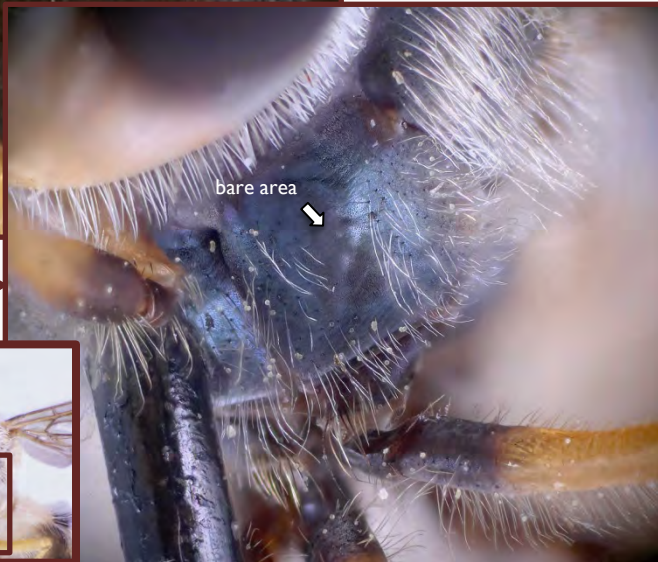
105. 4<sup>th</sup> tergite with a yellow band (*Epistrophe*, in part)



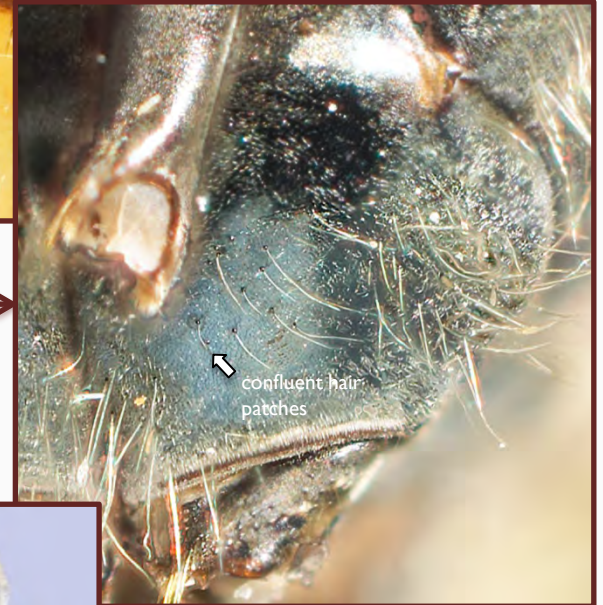
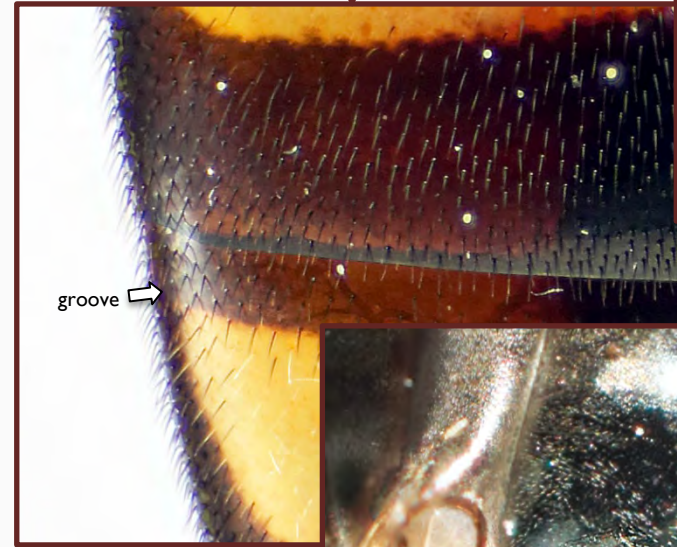
105'. 4<sup>th</sup> tergite with two yellow spots (*Epistrophella emarginata* (Say), in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



106. Abdomen with very weak and indistinct marginal groove on 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> tergites; katepisternum with hair patches broadly separated anteriorly (*Epistrophe*, in part)



106'. Abdomen with strong and distinct marginal groove extending clearly from 2<sup>nd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> tergites; katepisternum with dorsal and ventral hair patches nearly confluent anteriorly (*Eupeodes (Metasyrphus)*, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



107. Fore and middle femur with apicoventral  
spines (*Myolepta*, in part)

107'. Fore and middle femur without such spines

108



Back to  
previous  
couplet



108. Face yellow; 2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal tergite with large basal yellow-grey markings, remaining tergites with smaller markings (*Leucozona (Ischyrosyrphus)*)

108'. Face black; abdominal markings either restricted to 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> tergites or 2<sup>nd</sup> tergite markings smaller or of similar size to other markings



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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metasternum



hind femur



postpronotum



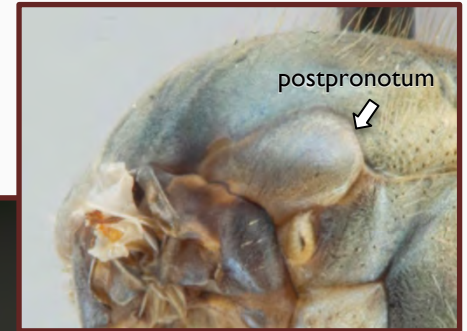
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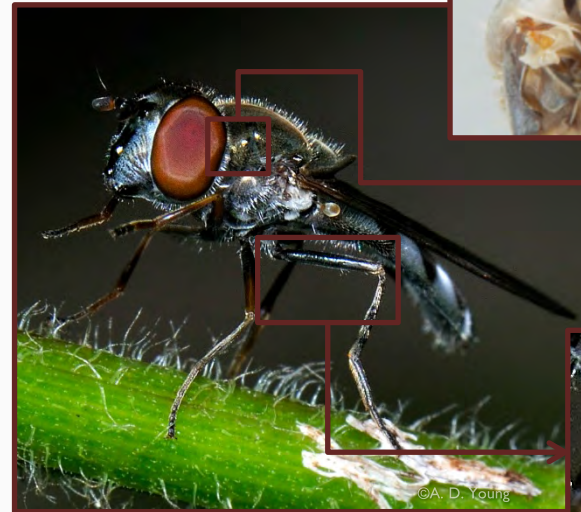
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metasternum



postpronotum



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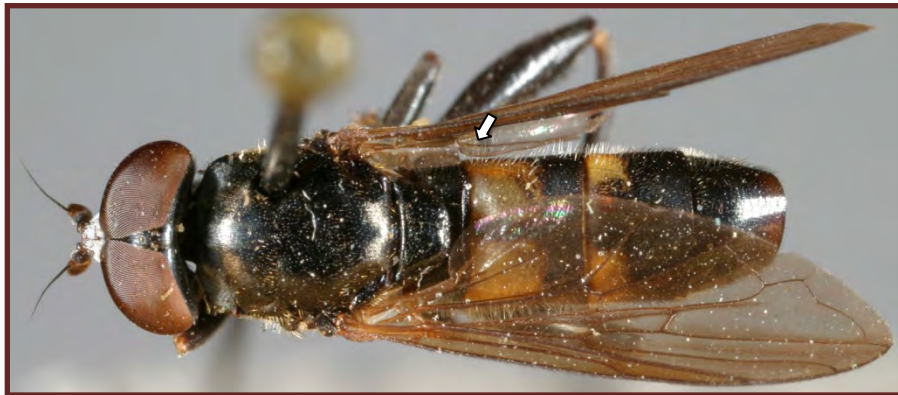
hind femur

109. Face concave; postpronotum haired;  
metasternum enlarged; hind femur enlarged || 0

109'. Face tuberculate; postpronotum bare;  
metasternum normal; hind femur slender || |



Back to  
previous  
couplet

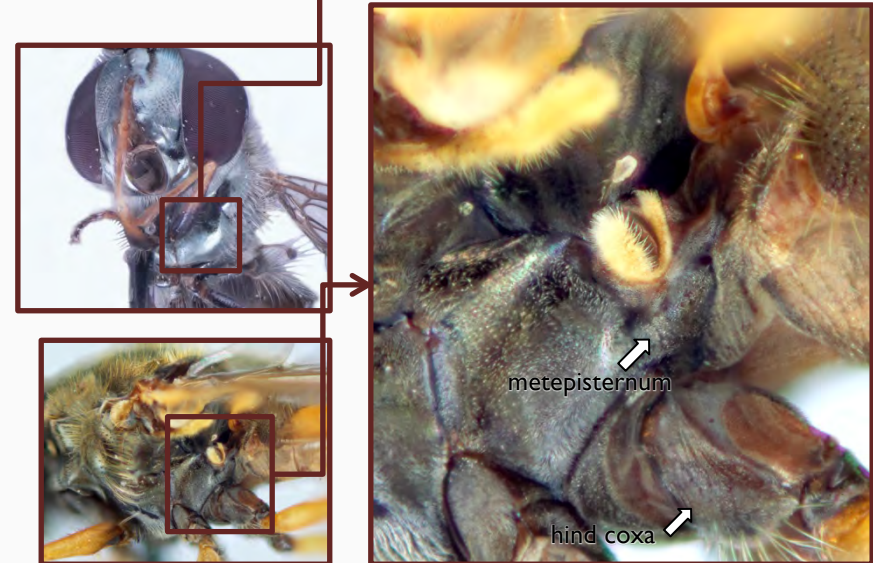
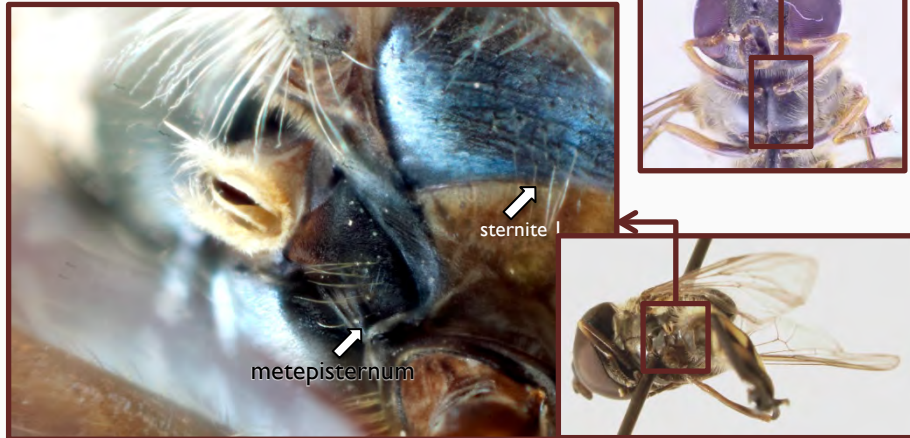
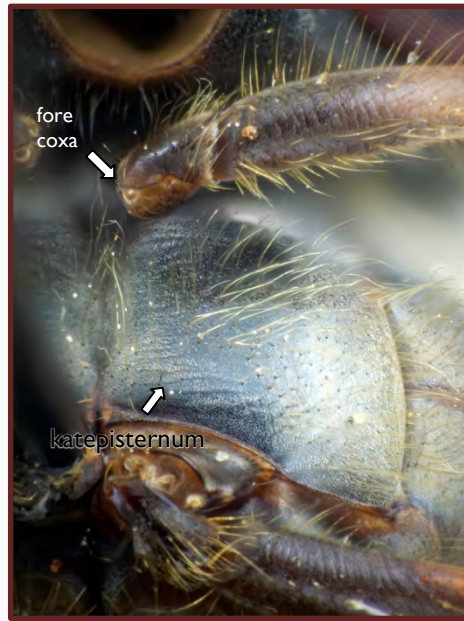


110. 2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal tergite with yellow markings confluent with anterior margin; scutellum without ventral fringe (*Xylota (Ameroxylota) flukei* (Curran))

110'. 2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal tergite completely dark, if with yellow markings, these are separated from anterior margin; scutellum with ventral fringe (*Xylota (Xylota)*, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

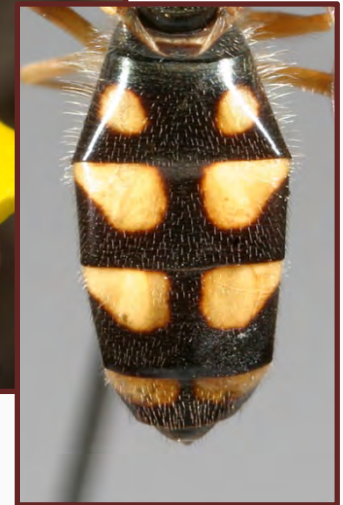


III. Antennal pits confluent; dorsal and ventral patches of hair on katepisternum almost meeting anteriorly; metepisternum haired (*Xanthandrus*, in part)

III'. Antennal pits separated by sclerotized strip; katepisternum with dorsal and ventral patches of hair broadly separated anteriorly; metepisternum bare



Back to  
previous  
couplet



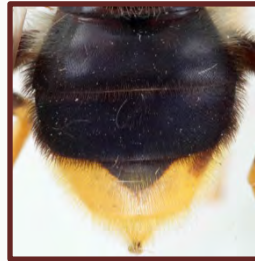
I 12. Metasternum well developed; abdominal markings usually quadrate; face frequently produced anteroventrally (*Platycheirus*, in part)

I 12'. Metasternum reduced, diamond-shaped; abdomen usually with triangular shaped markings; face straight and not produced (*Melanostoma mellinum* (Linnaeus), in part)





Back to  
previous  
couplet



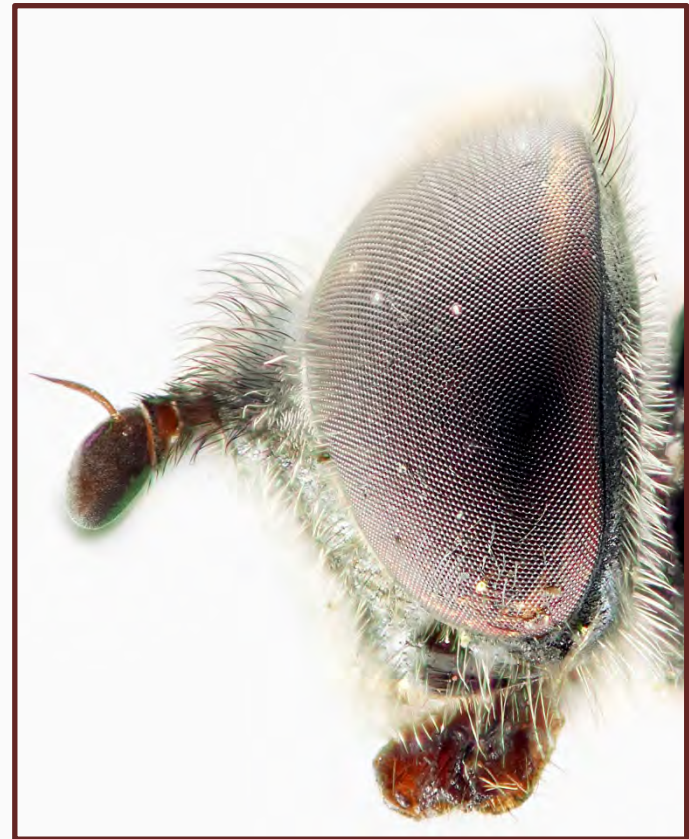
113. Either 2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal tergite with triangular yellow lateral markings, or apical segments yellow; face mostly yellow (*Blera*, in part)

113'. 2<sup>nd</sup> tergite with band-like or rectangular markings; face black

114



Back to  
previous  
couplet



114. Face concave (*Xylota (Xylota)*, in part)

114'. Face straight (*Pipiza*, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



I 15. Oral margin evenly rounded, not notched  
anteromedially; facial groove reduced to a pit; eye and  
face densely haired

I 16



I 15'. Oral margin notched anteromedially; facial  
groove elongate, not forming a small round pit; eye  
and face haired or bare

I 19



Back to  
previous  
couplet



116. Anterior anepisternum with long erect hairs.  
(*Trichopsomyia*)

116'. Anterior anepisternum bare

117



Back to  
previous  
couplet

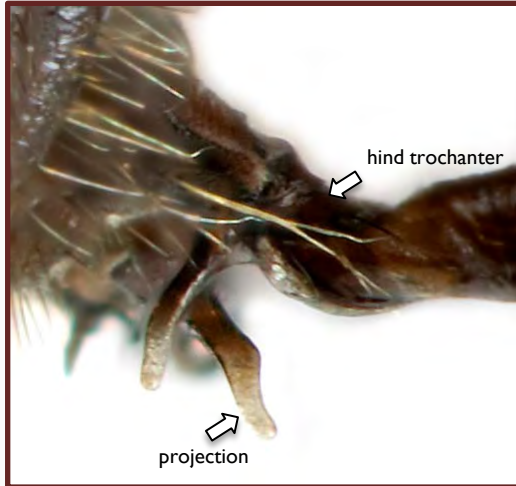


117. Katepimeron bare. Hind trochanter of male simple (*Pipiza*, in part)

117'. Katepimeron haired at least anteriorly. Hind trochanter of male often with spur 118



Back to  
previous  
couplet

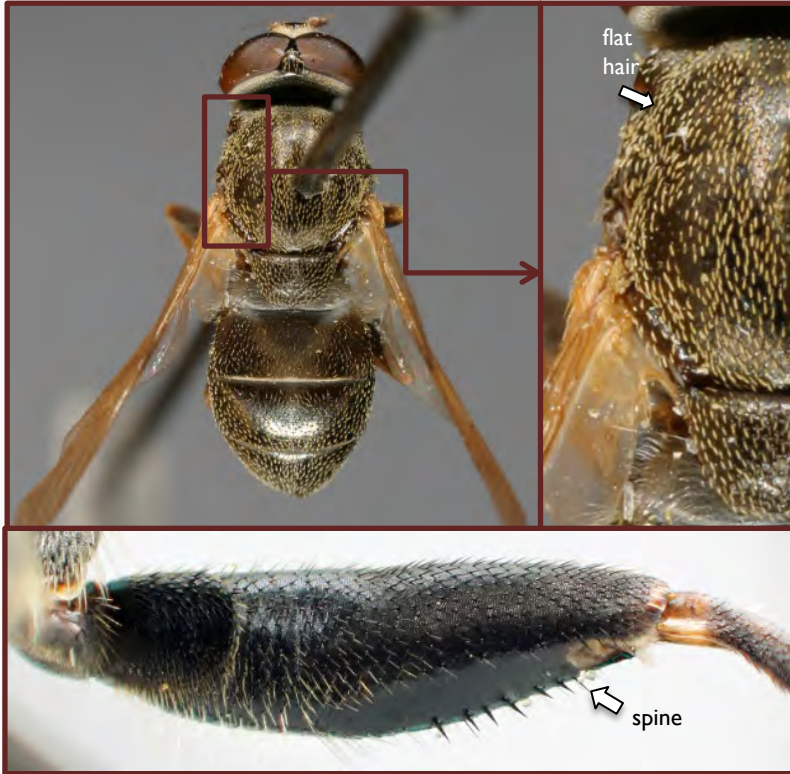


I 18. Basoflagellomere oval, slightly longer than wide; male hind coxa and hind trochanter usually with narrow projections (*Heringia (Neocnemodon)*)

I 18'. Basoflagellomere oval and long, twice as long as wide; male hind coxa and trochanter without projections (*Heringia (Heringia)*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



I 19. Fore and middle femora with apicoventral spines;  
body sometimes covered by flattened yellow hair

120



I 19'. Fore and middle femora never with  
apicoventral spines; body never covered by  
flattened yellow hair

121



Back to  
previous  
couplet



120. Antenna elongate, basoflagellomere two or more times longer than wide (*Lepidomyia micheneri* (Fluke))



120'. Antenna short, basoflagellomere about as wide as long (*Myolepta*, in part)





Back to  
previous  
couplet

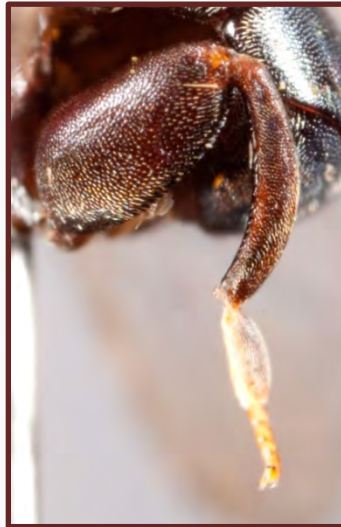


121. Vein  $M_1$  directed towards base of wing, preceded by two spurs; abdomen with obliquely angled pollinose grey markings (*Eumerus*)

121'. Vein  $M_1$  usually directed towards apex of wing, if directed towards base of wing then with only 1 spur. Abdomen usually without oblique pollinose grey markings



Back to  
previous  
couplet



122. Hind femur greatly enlarged, vein  $M_1$  strongly regressive, head closely appressed to thorax; Mexico (*Alipumilio nigrocoeruleus* Vockeroth, in part)

122'. Hind femur never greatly enlarged, vein  $M_1$  usually progressive, head usually well separated from thorax

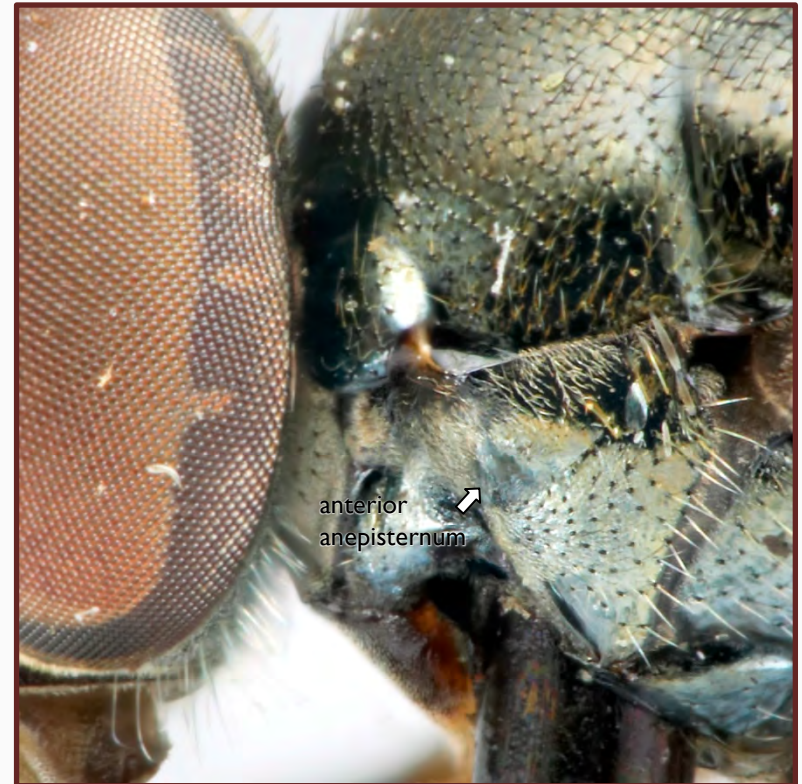
123



Back to  
previous  
couplet



123. Anepisternum not differentiated into anterior and posterior regions; notopleuron anterolaterally projecting as a “wing shield”; body deeply punctate; southwestern (*Nausigaster*)

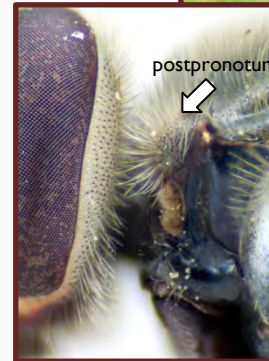


123'. Anepisternum with distinct anterior and posterior regions; notopleuron simple, without “wing shield”; body slightly punctate or smooth

124



Back to  
previous  
couplet



I24. Postpronotum bare; abdominal tergites usually with silver or dull black pollinose markings

I25

I24'. Postpronotum pilose; abdominal tergites never with silver or dull black pollinose markings

I29



Back to  
previous  
couplet



125. Tergite 1 well developed, approximately half as long as tergite 2. Body minutely punctate (*Paragus*, in part)

126



125'. Tergite 1 greatly reduced, never half as long as tergite 2. Body usually without punctures

127



Back to  
previous  
couplet



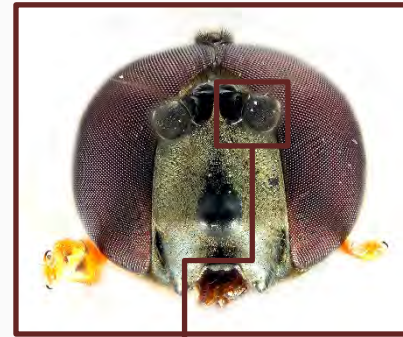
126. Scutellum yellow apically (*Paragus (Paragus)*, in part)



126'. Scutellum wholly black (*Paragus (Pandasyophthalmus) haemorrhous* Meigen, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



127. Abdomen without dull black pollinose markings; medial surface of pedicel with triangular extension over basoflagellomere (*Ocyptamus cylindricus* species group)

127'. Abdomen with dull black pollinose markings; pedicel without extension over basoflagellomere 128



Back to  
previous  
couplet



I28. Abdomen with silver pollinose markings;  
metasternum bare; widespread (*Platycheirus*, in part)

I28'. Abdomen without silver pollinose markings;  
metasternum pilose; southern USA (*Orphnabaccha*)





Back to  
previous  
couplet



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129. Antenna elongate, basoflagellomere at least twice as long as wide, and porrect, directed anteriorly

130



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129'. Antenna short, basoflagellomere of similar length and width, and usually deflexed

131



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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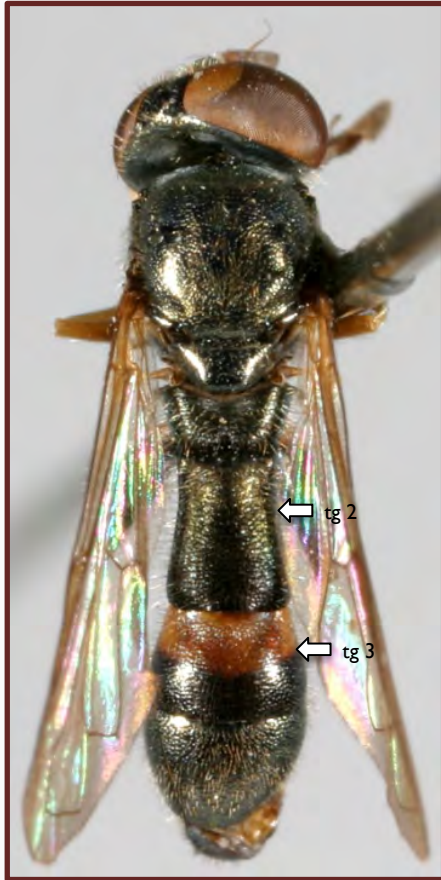


130. Eye bare (*Orthonevra*, in part)

130'. Eye haired (*Psilota*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



131. Abdomen narrow, tergite 2 slightly narrower than  
tergite 3

132



131'. Abdomen broad, tergite 2 as broad as tergite 3

133



Back to  
previous  
couplet



132. Postmetacoxal bridge complete, with a sclerotized band above hind coxa (*Neosciasia (Neosciasia)*, in part)



132'. Postmetacoxal bridge incomplete, the sclerotized band separated medially (*Neosciasia (Neosciella)*, in part)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



133. Last section of  $R_{4+5}$  at least slightly shorter than crossvein  $h$

134



133'. Last section of  $R_{4+5}$  longer than crossvein  $h$

136



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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facial  
tubercle



J.H. Skevington



face

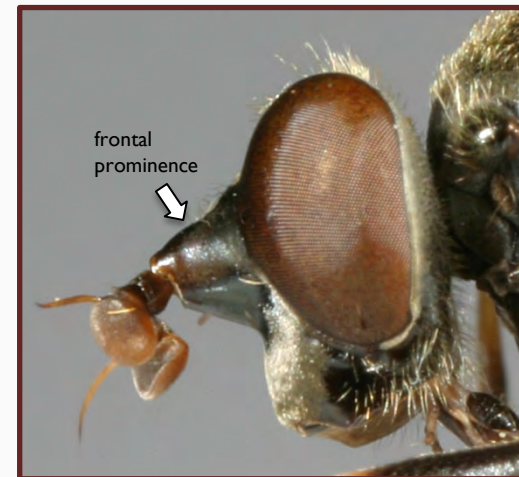
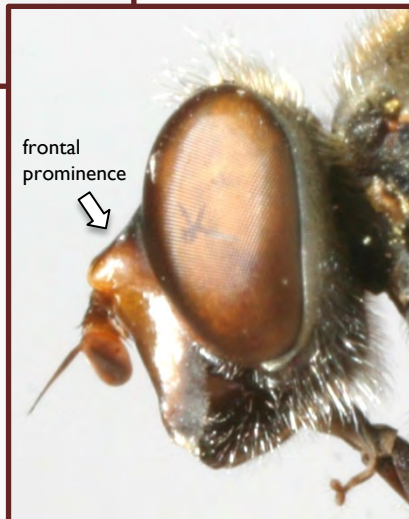
134. Facial tubercle distinct. Face always entirely dark  
(*Cynorhinella*, in part)

134'. Usually without a facial tubercle, if facial  
tubercle present than face pale on at least dorsal  
half

135



Back to  
previous  
couplet



135. Face pale at least dorsally; frontal prominence usually weak (*Blera*, in part)

135'. Face wholly black; frontal prominence strongly produced (*Lejota*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



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136. Eye densely haired (*Cheilosia*, in part)

136'. Eye bare

137





Back to  
previous  
couplet



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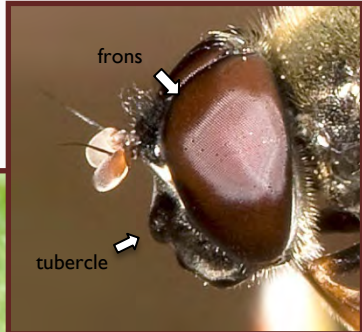
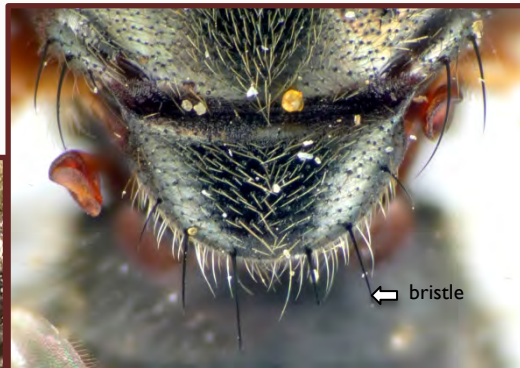
137. Arista plumose, hair much longer than arista diameter; shiny black flies (*Hiatomyia*)

137'. Arista bare

138



Back to  
previous  
couplet

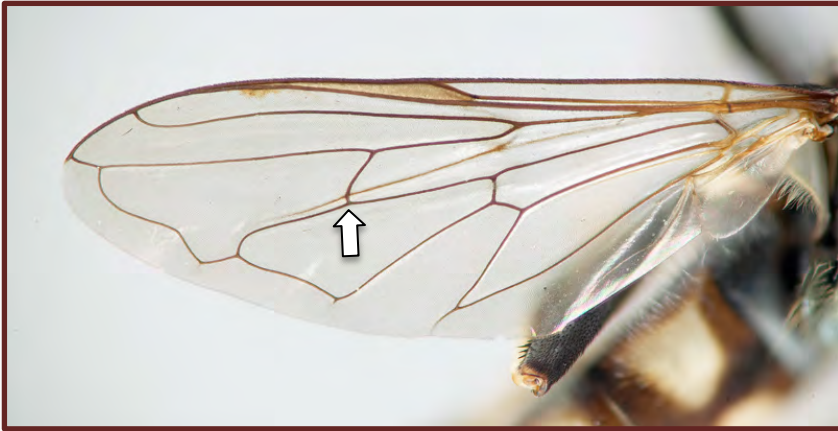


138. Strong facial tubercle present; scutellum usually with bristles (*Cheilosia*, in part)

138'. Facial tubercle weak or absent, if weak then frons/frontal triangle rugose; scutellum never with bristles



Back to  
previous  
couplet



139. Crossvein r-m oblique, ending beyond the middle of cell dm. Head distinctly oval in frontal view (*Xylota (Xylota)*, in part)

139'. Crossvein r-m perpendicular, ending before the middle of cell dm. Head almost round in frontal view

140



Back to  
previous  
couplet

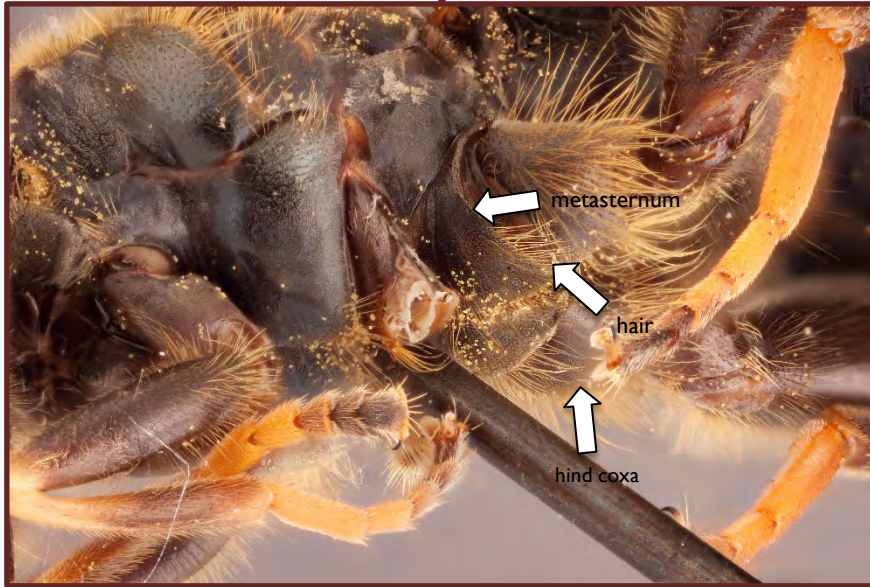


140. Antenna inserted at mid to lower 1/3 of head; pedicel without outstanding hair; female facial pollinosity (top image) usually concentrated below antennal insertions and extending to the edge of the eye (*Chrysogaster*)

140'. Antenna inserted on upper 1/3 of head; pedicel with long distinct hair; female facial pollinosity (top image) weak, forming an inverted triangle widely separated from eye (*Chrysosyrphus*)



Back to  
previous  
couplet



141. Metasternum hairy, with hair as long as hair on hind coxa (*Chalcosyrphus (Xylotomima) inarmatus* (Hunter))

141'. Metasternum without hairs (*Brachypalpus (Brachypalpus) oarus* (Walker))

# *Alipumilio* Shannon, 1927

*Alipumilio* species are small, stout flies (Fig. 1), with an enlarged hind femur (arrow on Fig. 2) and distinct wing venation (Fig. 3). One species of this distinctive, mostly Neotropical genus, potentially occurs in the southwest, although it is currently recorded only from Mexico.



Fig. 3. *A. pullatus*, neotropical, wing

## Species checklist (1)

- *A. nigrocoeruleus* Vockeroth, 1964

## Distribution



Fig. 1. *A. pullatus*, neotropical, lateral



Fig. 2. *A. pullatus*, neotropical, hind leg

# *Allograpta*

Osten Sacken, 1877

This genus is easily recognized due to the distinct longitudinal striped patterning of the apical abdominal tergite(s). *A. obliqua* has two central parallel yellow stripes bordered by a pair of oblique yellow maculae on both the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> tergites (arrows on Fig. 1). In *A. radiata* the stripes join basally and the 3<sup>rd</sup> tergite has a distinct pattern (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *A. obliqua*



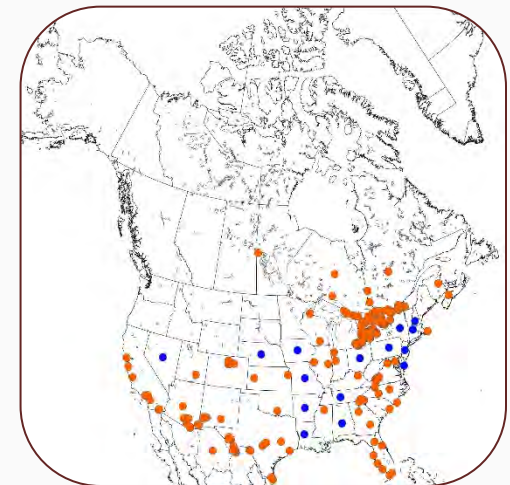
Fig. 2. *A. radiata*, dorsal

## Species checklist (3)

- *A. exotica* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *A. obliqua* (Say, 1823)
- *A. radiata* (Bigot, 1857)

Species key: Curran (1932), Fluke (1942)

## Distribution



**Baccha**  
Fabricius, 1805

The only North American *Baccha*, *B. elongata*, is an extremely slender fly with a long abdomen (Fig. 1). Unlike the superficially similar *Leucopodella*, which has an entirely flat face, *Baccha*, has a median facial tubercle (arrow on Figs. 2 and 3).

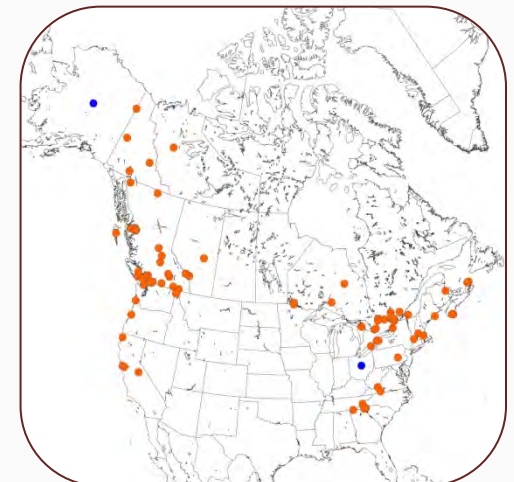


Fig. 3. *B. elongata*, head, lateral

**Species checklist (1)**

- *B. elongata* (Fabricius, 1775)

**Distribution**



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Fig. 1. *B. elongata*



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Fig. 2. *B. elongata*



***Blera***  
Billberg, 1820

Picture Gallery

[Click here](#)

Most species in this genus have a distinct frontal prominence (arrow on Figs. 1 and 2), and many have basal yellow markings or apical yellow/red segments on the abdomen (Figs. 1 and 2). *Blera* is easily confused with *Lejota*, but *Blera* species always have pale markings on the abdomen and/or at least dorsally on the face (arrow on Fig. 3).

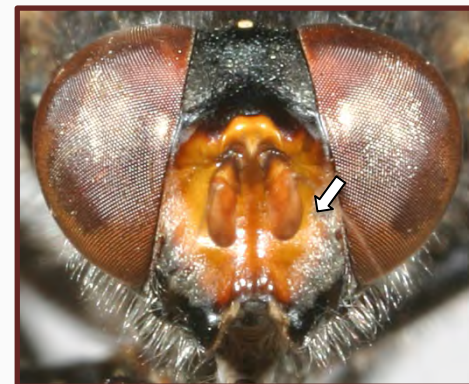


Fig. 3. *B. nigra*, head, anterior

Species checklist (16)

[Click here](#)

Distribution

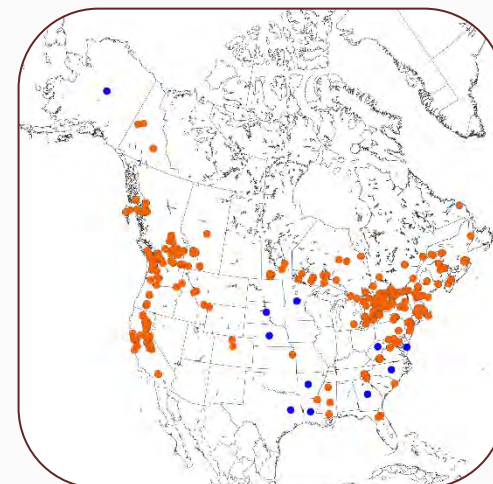


Fig. 1. *B. analis*



Fig. 2. *B. badia*



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Blera***  
Billberg, 1820

**Species checklist (16)**

- *B. analis* (Macquart, 1842)
- *B. armillata* (Osten Sacken, 1875)
- *B. badia* (Walker, 1849)
- *B. confusa* Johnson, 1913
- *B. flukei* (Curran, 1953)
- *B. garretti* (Curran, 1924)
- *B. humeralis* (Williston, 1882)
- *B. johnsoni* (Coquillett, 1894)
- *B. metcalfi* (Curran, 1925)
- *B. nigra* (Williston, 1887)
- *B. nigripes* (Curran, 1925)
- *B. notata* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *B. pictipes* (Bigot, 1884)
- *B. robusta* (Curran, 1922)
- *B. scitula* (Williston, 1882)
- *B. umbratilis* (Williston, 1887)

Species key: Curran (1953)



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Blera***  
Billberg, 1820



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**Fig. 1.** *B. umbratilis*



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**Fig. 2.** *B. scitula*



**Fig. 3.** *B. nigra*



**Fig. 4.** *B. armillata*

***Brachyopa***  
Meigen, 1822



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***B. (Brachyopa)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



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***B. (Hammerschmidtia)***



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Brachyopa* (*Brachyopa*) Meigen, 1822

*Brachyopa* are usually light brown to orange (Figs. 1 and 3) at least on the face and pleuron. Darker species with black abdomens have black and grey stripes on their scutum (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *B. (Brachyopa) cf. flavescens*



Fig. 2. *B. (Brachyopa) daeckei*, dorsal

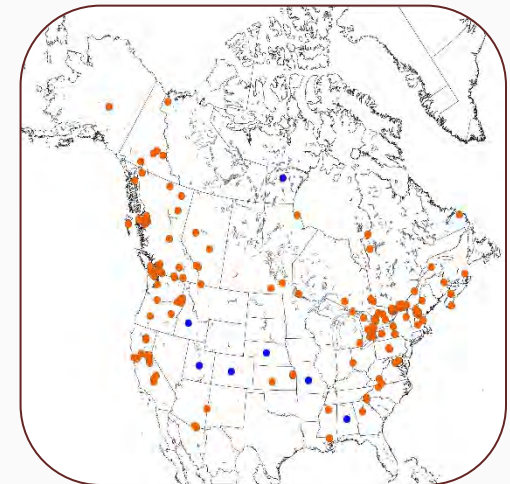


Fig. 3. *B. (Brachyopa) notata*, dorsal

### Species checklist (12)

[Click here](#)

### Distribution





Back to  
taxon  
page

***Brachyopa (Brachyopa)***  
Meigen, 1822

**Species checklist (12)**

- *B. (Brachyopa) cinereovittata* Bigot, 1884
- *B. (Brachyopa) cynops* Snow, 1892
- *B. (Brachyopa) daeckei* Johnson, 1917
- *B. (Brachyopa) diversa* Johnson, 1917
- *B. (Brachyopa) flavescens* Shannon, 1915
- *B. (Brachyopa) gigas* Lovett, 1919
- *B. (Brachyopa) media* Williston, 1882
- *B. (Brachyopa) notata* Osten Sacken, 1875
- *B. (Brachyopa) perplexa* Curran, 1922
- *B. (Brachyopa) punctipennis* Curran, 1925
- *B. (Brachyopa) rufiabdominalis* Jones, 1917
- *B. (Brachyopa) vacua* Osten Sacken, 1875

Species key: Curran (1922)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

# *Brachyopa (Hammerschmidtia)* Schummel, 1834

The subgenus *Hammerschmidtia* (Fig. 1) can be distinguished from *Brachyopa* by the strong black bristles on the scutum, scutellum, and upper half of the pleuron (arrows on Fig. 2), and by the apical section of  $R_{4+5}$  which is distinctly longer than crossvein h (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. *B. (Hammerschmidtia) ferruginea*, wing

## Species checklist (1)

- *B. (Hammerschmidtia) ferruginea* (Fallen, 1817)

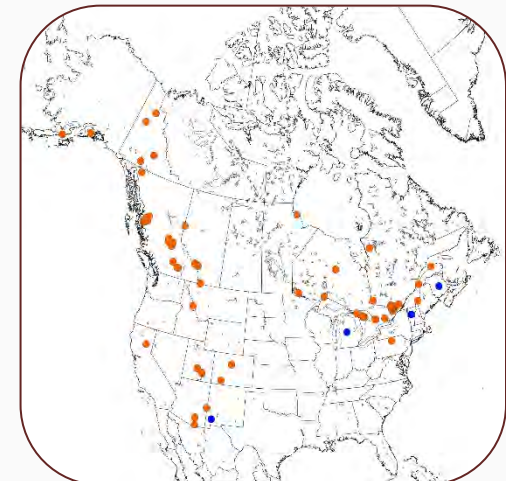


Fig. 1. *B. (Hammerschmidtia) ferruginea*



Fig. 2. *B. (Hammerschmidtia) ferruginea*,  
thorax, lateral

## Distribution



***Brachypalpus***  
Macquart, 1834



***B. (Brachypalpus)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***B. (Crioprora)***





Back to  
previous  
couplet

***Brachypalpus***  
**(*Brachypalpus*)**  
Macquart, 1834

*Brachypalpus* (*Brachypalpus*) is represented in North America by a single species, *B. (Brachypalpus) oarus* (Fig. 1), easily recognized by its strongly triangular head (when viewed from an anterior angle; Fig. 2), broad gena and broader than long basoflagellomere (Fig. 3).



Fig. 1. *B. (Brachypalpus) oarus*



Fig. 2. *B. (Brachypalpus) oarus*, head, anterior

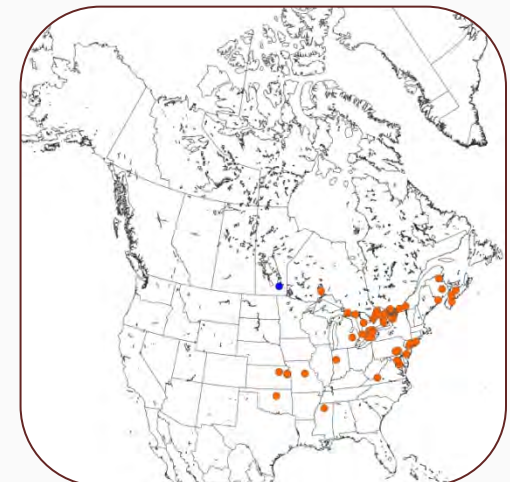


Fig. 3. *(Brachypalpus) oarus*, head, lateral

**Species checklist (I)**

- *B. (Brachypalpus) oarus* (Walker, 1849)

**Distribution**





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Brachypalpus (Crioprora)* Osten Sacken, 1878

The subgenus *Crioprora* (Fig. 1) has a strongly projecting oral margin (arrow in Fig. 2) and looks slightly like a bumblebee.

### Species checklist (5)

- *B. (Crioprora) alopes* (Osten Sacken, 1877)
- *B. (Crioprora) amithaon* (Walker, 1849)
- *B. (Crioprora) cyanella* Osten Sacken, 1877
- *B. (Crioprora) cyanogaster* Loew, 1872
- *B. (Crioprora) femorata* (Williston, 1882)

Species key: Williston (1887)

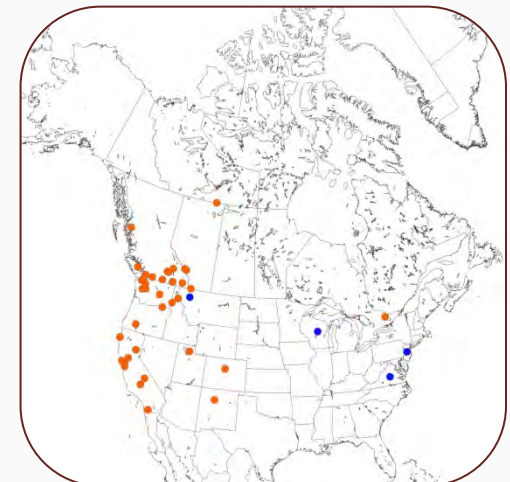


Fig. 1. *B. (Crioprora) cyanogaster*, lateral



Fig. 2. *B. (Crioprora) cyanogaster*, head, lateral

### Distribution



# *Callicera* Panzer, 1809

This genus is distinctive for densely haired eyes and face (Figs. 1 and 2), and the basoflagellomere with a style instead of an arista (arrow on Figs. 1 and 3). While *Callicera* has a distinctly enlarged basoflagellomere (Fig. 3), it is not as enlarged as in *Pelecocera* (*Pelecocera*) and *Merapioidus*.



Fig. 3. *C. montensis*, basoflagellomere

## Species checklist (3)

- *C. duncani* Curran, 1935
- *C. erratica* (Walker, 1849)
- *C. montensis* Snow, 1892

Species key: Curran, 1935

## Distribution

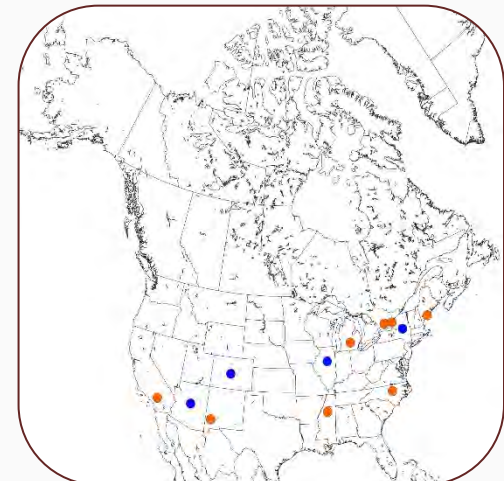


Fig. 1. *C. montensis*, head, lateral



Fig. 2. *C. erratica*, lateral

# *Ceriana*

Rafinesque, 1815

Species of this wasp-mimicking genus have antennae that end in a terminal style (arrow on Fig. 1), wings with a dark anterior margin and the abdomen parallel-sided (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *C. abbreviata*, head lateral



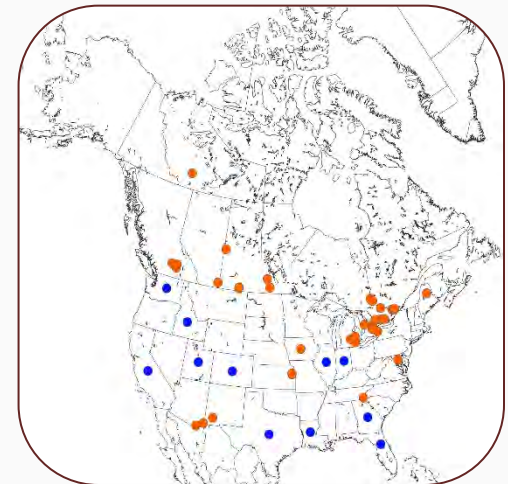
Fig. 2. *C. tridens*

## Species checklist (6)

- *C. abbreviata* Loew, 1864
- *C. ancoralis* (Coquillett, 1902)
- *C. mime* (Hull, 1935)
- *C. pictula* (Loew, 1853)
- *C. snowi* (Adams, 1904)
- *C. tridens* (Loew, 1872)

Species key: Shannon (1925) as *Tenthredomyia*

## Distribution



***Chalcosyrphus***  
Curran, 1925



***C. (Chalcosyrphus)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***C. (Neplas)***



***C. (Xylotomima)***



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Chalcosyrphus* (*Chalcosyrphus*) Curran, 1925

Taxon on   
Encyclopedia of Life

All *Chalcosyrphus* species are dark flies with a mostly black, concave, non-tuberculate face. *C.* (*Chalcosyrphus*), is distinguished from species of the subgenus *Xylotomima* by the flattened portion of the scutum (Fig. 1).



Fig. 2. *C.* (*Chalcosyrphus*) *depressus*, wing

### Species checklist (2)

- *C.* (*Chalcosyrphus*) *aristatus* (Johnson, 1929)
- *C.* (*Chalcosyrphus*) *depressus* (Shannon, 1925)

Species key: No key available

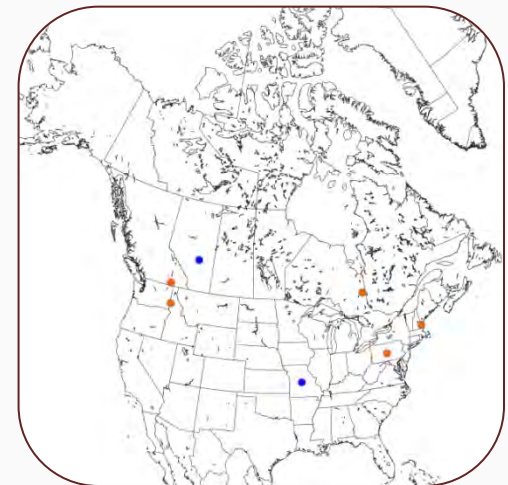


Fig. 1. *C.* (*Chalcosyrphus*) *depressus*,  
scutum, dorsal



Fig. 3. *C.* (*Chalcosyrphus*) *aristatus*,  
dorsal habitus

### Distribution





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Chalcosyrphus (Neplas)* Porter, 1927

The facial crest on *C. (Neplas)* (arrow on Figs. 1 and 2) separates this subgenus from the other two subgenera of *Chalcosyrphus*.



Fig. 1. *C. (Neplas) pauxilla*, head, oblique anterior



Fig. 2. *C. (Neplas) pauxilla*, head, lateral



Fig. 3. *C. (Neplas) pauxilla*, habitus

### Distribution



### Species checklist (1)

- *C. (Neplas) pauxilla* (Williston, 1892)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Chalcosyrphus (Xylotomima)*

Shannon, 1926

Taxon on  EOL  
Encyclopedia of Life

Picture Gallery

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All *Chalcosyrphus* species are dark flies (Fig. 1) with a mostly black, concave, non-tuberculate face. This genus is easily confused with *Xylota* because of the similar habitus and swollen hind femora, but *Xylota* species have a bare metasternum while *Chalcosyrphus* species have this sclerite haired (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *C. (Xylotomima) chalybeus*

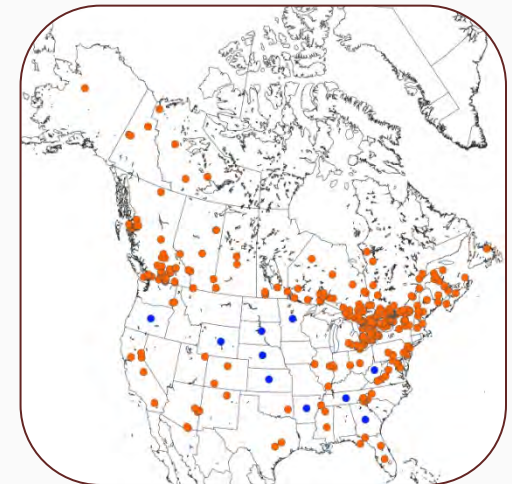


Fig. 2. *C. (Xylotomima) curvaria*, metasternum

Species checklist (19)

[Click here](#)

Distribution







Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Chalcosyrphus* (*Xylotomima*) Shannon, 1926

### Species checklist (19)

- *C. (Xylotomima) anomalus* (Shannon, 1925)
- *C. (Xylotomima) anthreas* (Walker, 1849)
- *C. (Xylotomima) chalybeus* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *C. (Xylotomima) curvaria* (Curran, 1941)
- *C. (Xylotomima) dubius* (Shannon, 1926)
- *C. (Xylotomima) flexus* (Curran, 1941)
- *C. (Xylotomima) inarmatus* (Hunter, 1897)
- *C. (Xylotomima) libo* (Walker, 1849)
- *C. (Xylotomima) metallicus* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *C. (Xylotomima) metallifer* (Bigot, 1884)
- *C. (Xylotomima) nemorum* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *C. (Xylotomima) nigromaculatus* (Jones, 1917)
- *C. (Xylotomima) ontario* (Curran, 1941)
- *C. (Xylotomima) parvus* (Williston, 1887)
- *C. (Xylotomima) piger* (Fabricius, 1794)
- *C. (Xylotomima) plesia* (Curran, 1925)
- *C. (Xylotomima) sacawajeeae* (Shannon, 1926)
- *C. (Xylotomima) satanica* (Bigot, 1884)
- *C. (Xylotomima) vecors* (Osten Sacken, 1875)

Species keys: Shannon (1926b) as *Xylotomima* and *Xylotodes*, Curran (1941) as part of *Helophilus*



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Chalcosyrphus***  
**(*Xylotomima*) Shannon, 1926**



**Fig. 1.** *C. (Xylotomima) piger*



**Fig. 2.** *C. (Xylotomima) vecors*



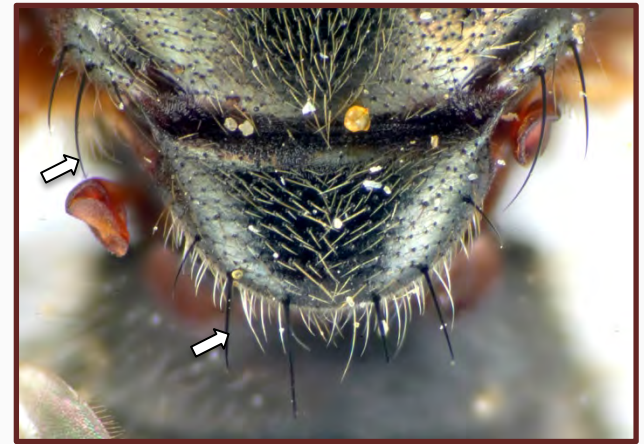
**Fig. 3.** *C. (Xylotomima) sp.*

***Cheilosia***  
Meigen, 1822

Picture Gallery

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*Cheilosia* species are dark flies with an anteriorly notched oral margin (arrow on Fig. 1), a strong facial tubercle (arrow on Fig. 2), and (usually) thoracic bristles on the scutellum and pleuron (arrows on Fig. 3).



**Fig. 3.** *Cheilosia* sp., scutellum

**Species checklist (81)**

[Click here](#)

**Distribution**



**Fig. 1.** *Cheilosia* sp., oral margin



**Fig. 2.** *Cheilosia* sp., head, lateral



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Cheilosia* Meigen, 1822

### Species checklist (81)

- *C. alaskensis* (Hunter, 1897)
- *C. aldrichi* (Hunter, 1896)
- *C. atrocapilla* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. bardus* (Harris, 1922)
- *C. baroni* (Williston, 1887)
- *C. bicolorata* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. bigelowi* (Curran, 1926)
- *C. borealis* (Coquillett, 1900)
- *C. browni* Curran, 1931
- *C. burkei* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. caltha* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. canada* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. capillata* (Loew, 1863)
- *C. catalina* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. chalybescens* (Williston, 1893)
- *C. chintimini* (Lovett, 1921)
- *C. chrysochlamys* (Williston, 1891)
- *C. coerulea* Fluke & Hull, 1946
- *C. columbiae* (Curran, 1922)
- *C. comosa* (Loew, 1863)
- *C. consentiens* (Curran, 1926)
- *C. cottrelli* Telford, 1939
- *C. cratorhina* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. cynoprosopa* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. ferruginea* (Lovett, 1919)
- *C. flavosericea* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. florella* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. hermiona* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. hesperia* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. hiantha* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. hoodiana* (Bigot, 1884)
- *C. hunteri* (Curran, 1922)
- *C. julietta* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. laevis* (Bigot, 1884)
- *C. lasiophthalmus* Williston, 1882
- *C. latrans* (Walker, 1849)
- *C. leucoparea* (Loew, 1863)
- *C. livida* (Wehr, 1924)
- *C. lueta* (Snow, 1895)
- *C. luna* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. margarita* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. meganosa* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. megatarsa* Fluke & Hull, 1947
- *C. montanipes* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. nannomorpha* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. nasica* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. nigresens* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. nigroapicata* (Curran, 1926)
- *C. nigrobarba* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. nigrofasciata* (Curran, 1926)
- *C. nigrovittata* (Lovett, 1919)
- *C. obesa* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. occidentalis* Williston, 1882
- *C. orilliaenis* (Curran, 1922)
- *C. pacifica* Hunter, 1897
- *C. pagana* (Meigen, 1822)
- *C. pallipes* (Loew, 1863)
- *C. pikei* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. pilosipes* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. pluto* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. pontiaca* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. porcina* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. prima* (Hunter, 1896)
- *C. primoveris* (Shannon, 1915)
- *C. promethea* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. punctulata* (Hunter, 1897)
- *C. rhinoprosopa* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. rita* (Curran, 1922)
- *C. robusta* (Hine, 1922)
- *C. scilla* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. sensua* (Curran, 1922)
- *C. seripila* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. shannoni* (Curran, 1916)
- *C. sonoriana* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. sorrorcula* (Williston, 1891)
- *C. speculum* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. subchalybea* (Curran, 1923)
- *C. swannanoa* Brimley, 1925
- *C. tantalus* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *C. wisconsinensis* Fluke & Hull, 1947
- *C. yukonensis* (Shannon, 1922)

Species keys: Fluke and Hull (1946) in part as *Cartosyrphus*, Hull and Fluke (1950) in part as *Cheilosia* and *Chilomyia*



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Cheilosia***  
Meigen, 1822



**Fig. 1.** *C. nigroapicata*



**Fig. 2.** *Cheilosia* sp.



**Fig. 3.** *Cheilosia* sp.

# *Chrysogaster* Meigen, 1803

*Chrysogaster* are small, dark, metallic flies, often with a rugose frons. The shape of the face is sexually dimorphic: males have a weak tubercle while females have a straight face. This genus is most easily confused with *Chrysosyrphus*, from which it can be distinguished by the height at which the antennae insert on the head. *Chrysogaster* antennae are inserted at the midpoint of the head or below (Figs. 1 and 2), while *Chrysosyrphus* antennae insert on the upper 1/3 of the head.



Fig. 3. *C. antitheus*

## Species checklist (2)

- *C. antitheus* Walker, 1849
- *C. inflatifrons* Shannon, 1916

Species key: Fluke (1949)

## Distribution

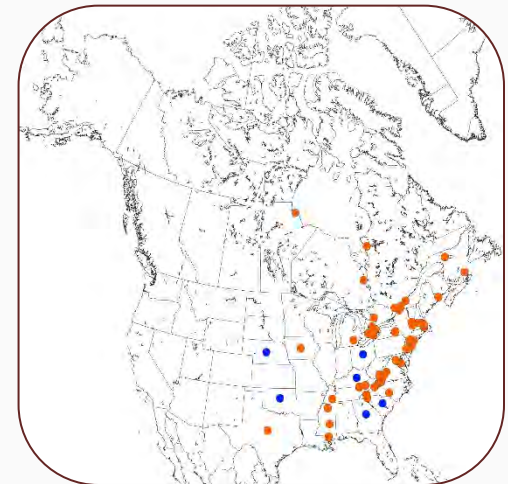


Fig. 1. *C. antitheus*, male, head, lateral



Fig. 2. *C. antitheus*, female, head, lateral

## *Chrysosyrphus* Sedman, 1965

*Chrysosyrphus* species differ from similar *Chrysogaster* in having antennae inserted above the midpoint (usually on the upper 1/3) of the head (Figs. 1 and 2).



**Fig. 1.** *C. frontosus*, male, head, lateral



**Fig. 2.** *C. frontosus*, female, head, lateral



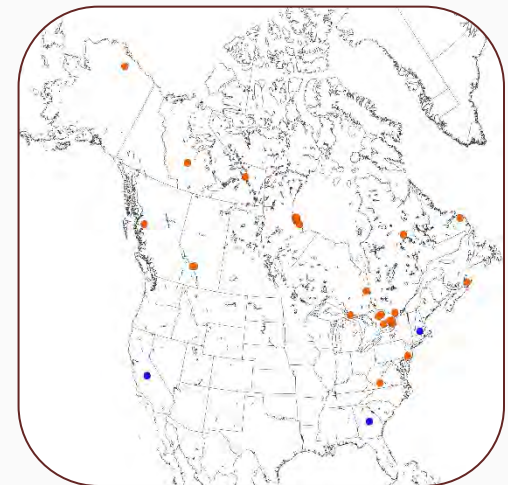
**Fig. 3.** *C. frontosus*, female, lateral

### Species checklist (5)

- *C. alaskensis* (Shannon, 1922)
- *C. frontosus* (Bigot, 1884)
- *C. latus* (Loew, 1863)
- *C. nasuta* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
- *C. nigripennis* (Williston, 1882)

Species key: Fluke (1949) as *Chrysogaster*

### Distribution



## *Chrysotoxum* Meigen, 1803

*Chrysotoxum* species are wasp mimics with a broad, convex abdomen and characteristically elongated antennae (Figs. 1 and 2).



**Fig. 2.** *Chrysotoxum* sp.

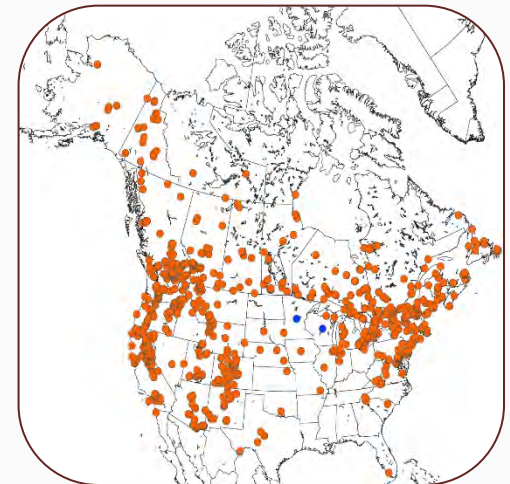


**Fig. 1.** *Chrysotoxum* sp.

### Species checklist (13)

[Click here](#)

### Distribution







Back to  
taxon  
page

## ***Chrysotoxum*** Meigen, 1803

### Species checklist (13)

- *C. aztec* Shannon, 1926
- *C. chinook* Shannon, 1926
- *C. derivatum* Walker, 1849
- *C. fasciatum* (Muller, 1764)
- *C. fasciolatum* (De Geer, 1776)
- *C. flavifrons* Macquart, 1842
- *C. laterale* Loew, 1864
- *C. perplexum* Johnson, 1924
- *C. pubescens* Loew, 1864
- *C. radiosum* Shannon, 1926
- *C. villosulum* Bigot, 1884
- *C. willistoni* Curran, 1924
- *C. ypsilon* Williston, 1887

Species keys: Curran (1924), Shannon (1926a), Vockeroth (1992)

# *Copestylum* Macquart, 1846

Picture Gallery

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*Copestylum* species have a plumose arista, an anteroventrally produced oral margin, and a strongly curved  $M_1$  vein (arrow on Fig. 1). Some are superficially similar to bumblebee mimics in the genus *Volucella*, but lack the long pile covering the thorax and abdomen of *Volucella*. Metallic *Copestylum* species might be mistaken for *Ornidia*, but the former have a wholly microtrichose wing.



Fig. 2. *Copestylum* sp.

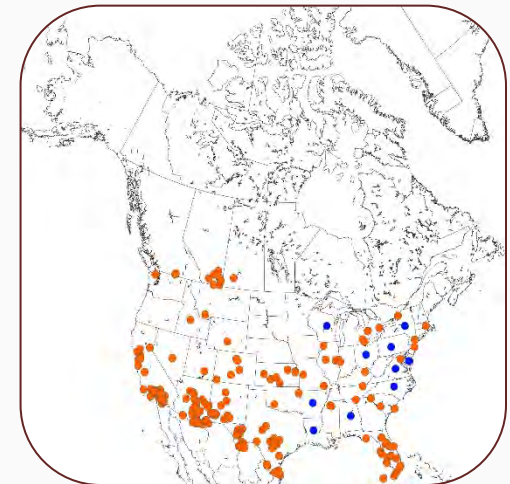


Fig. 1. *C. avidum*, wing

## Distribution

Species checklist (35)

[Click here](#)





Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Copestylum* Macquart, 1846

### Species checklist (35)

- *C. abdominale* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *C. anastasia* (Hull, 1946)
- *C. anna* (Williston, 1887)
- *C. apicale* (Loew, 1866)
- *C. apiciferum* (Townsend, 1895)
- *C. avidum* (Osten Sacken, 1877)
- *C. barei* (Curran, 1925)
- *C. caudatum* Curran, 1927
- *C. comstocki* (Williston, 1887)
- *C. eugenia* (Williston, 1887)
- *C. florida* (Hull, 1941)
- *C. fornax* (Townsend, 1895)
- *C. fraudulentum* (Williston, 1891)
- *C. haagii* (Jaenicke, 1867)
- *C. isabellina* (Williston, 1887)
- *C. lentum* Williston, 1887
- *C. limbipenne* Williston, 1887
- *C. macrocephalum* (Giglio-Tos, 1892)
- *C. marginatum* Say, 1892
- *C. megacephalum* (Loew, 1863)
- *C. mexicanum* (Macquart, 1842)
- *C. opalescens* (Townsend, 1901)
- *C. posticum* (Say, 1892)
- *C. quadratum* (Williston, 1891)
- *C. satur* (Osten Sacken, 1877)
- *C. sexmaculatum* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1819)
- *C. simile* Giglio-Tos, 1892
- *C. sternale* (Curran, 1930)
- *C. tamaulipanum* (Townsend, 1926)
- *C. tricinatum* (Bigot, 1875)
- *C. vesicularium* (Curran, 1947)
- *C. victoria* (Williston, 1887)
- *C. violaceum* (Say, 1829)
- *C. vittatum* (Thompson, 1964)
- *C. volucre* (Gigli-Tos, 1892)

Species keys: Curran (1930b, 1935, 1939b)



Back to  
taxon  
page

**Copestylum**  
Macquart, 1846



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**Fig. 1.** *C. sexmaculatum*



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**Fig. 2.** *C. apiciferum*



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**Fig. 3.** *C. mexicanum*



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**Fig. 4.** *Copestylum* sp.

***Criorhina***  
Meigen, 1822

*Criorhina* species are very large, hairy flies resembling bumblebees (Fig. 1). They have an anteroventrally produced face (arrow on Fig. 2), bare arista, and a haired metasternum (Fig. 3).

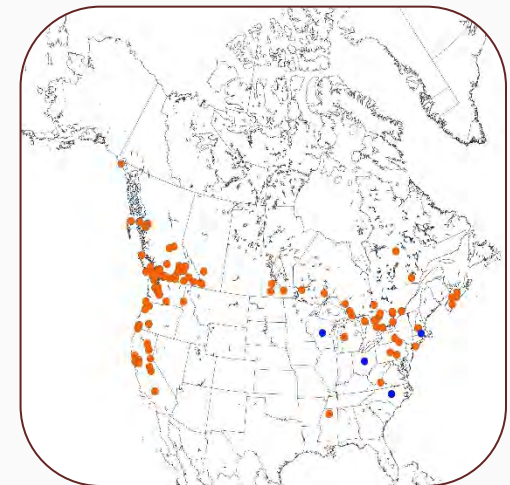


**Fig. 3.** *C. nigriventris*, metasternum, lateral

**Species checklist (14)**

[Click here](#)

**Distribution**



**Fig. 1.** *C. nigriventris*



**Fig. 2.** *C. nigriventris*, head, lateral



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Criorhina***  
Meigen, 1822

**Species checklist (14)**

- *C. aurea* Lovett, 1919
- *C. bubulcus* (Walker, 1849)
- *C. caudata* Curran, 1925
- *C. coquilletti* Williston, 1892
- *C. grandis* Lovett, 1921
- *C. kincaidi* Coquillett, 1901
- *C. latipilosa* Curran, 1925
- *C. lupina* (Williston, 1882)
- *C. mystaceae* Curran, 1925
- *C. nigripes* (Williston, 1882)
- *C. nigriventris* Walton, 1911
- *C. quadriboscis* Lovett, 1919
- *C. tricolor* Coquillett, 1900
- *C. verbosa* (Walker, 1849)

Species key: Curran (1925b)

# *Cynorhinella* Curran, 1922

Species in the genus *Cynorhinella* are dark flies with a slightly extended oral margin and a distinct facial tubercle (Figs. 1 and 2). They have a triangular plate on the hind femur similar to *Tropidia*, but *Cynorhinella* have a facial tubercle and non-continuous veins dm-cu and  $M_1$  unlike *Tropidia* (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. *C. bella*., wing

## Species checklist (2)

- *C. bella* (Williston, 1882)
- *C. longinasus* Shannon, 1924

Species key: Shannon (1924)

## Distribution

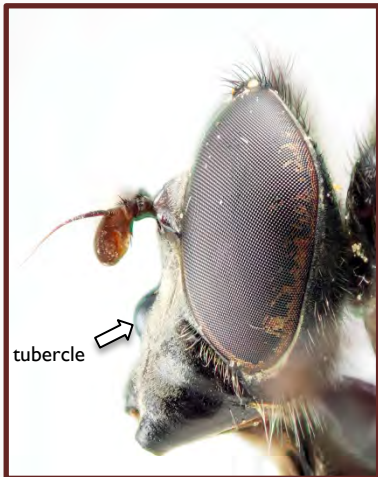
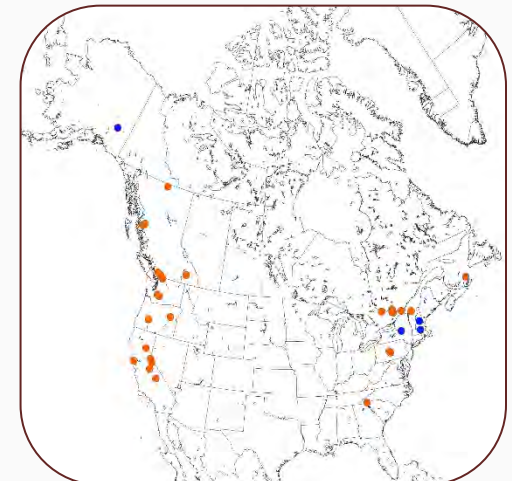


Fig. 1. *C. bella*, face, lateral



Fig. 2. *C. bella*

***Dasysyrphus***  
Enderlein, 1938

Medium-sized black and yellow flies, distinguished from other genera by the marginal abdominal groove (Fig. 1), haired eye (Fig. 2), densely microtrichose wing and bare metasternum. The abdominal segments have pairs of curved to straight half-bands, sometimes strongly constricted and sometimes meeting in the middle (Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1.** *D. intrudens* complex, abdomen, dorsal



**Fig. 2.** *D. intrudens* complex, head, lateral

**Picture Gallery**

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**Species checklist (13)**

[Click here](#)

**Distribution**







Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Dasysyrphus* Enderlein, 1938

### Species checklist (13)

- *D. amalopis* (Osten Sacken, 1875)
- *D. creper* (Snow, 1895)
- *D. intrudens* (Osten Sacken, 1877)
- *D. laticaudus* (Curran, 1925)
- *D. limatus* (Hine, 1922)
- *D. lotus* (Williston, 1887)
- *D. nigricornis* (Verrall, 1873)
- *D. occidualis* Locke and Skevington, 2013
- *D. pacificus* (Lovett, 1919)
- *D. pauxillus* (Williston, 1887)
- *D. pinastri* (De Geer, 1776)
- *D. richardi* Locke and Skevington, 2013
- *D. venustus* (Meigen, 1822)

Species key: Locke and Skevington (2013)



Back to  
taxon  
page

*Dasysyrphus*  
Enderlein, 1938



**Fig. 1.** *D. occidentalis*



**Fig. 3.** *D. intrudens* complex



**Fig. 2.** *D. creper*



**Fig. 4.** *D. pacificus*

***Didea***  
Macquart, 1834

*Didea* species have a distinct abdominal pattern (Figs. 1 and 3) similar to *Megasyrphus* or *Dideomima*, from which they can be distinguished by the black stripe on the face (arrow on Fig. 2), black margin on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergites, and a shallowly dipped  $R_{4+5}$  vein (Fig. 4). *Megasyrphus* species have a partially yellow margin and *Dideomima* have an entirely yellow face and a strongly dipped  $R_{4+5}$  vein.



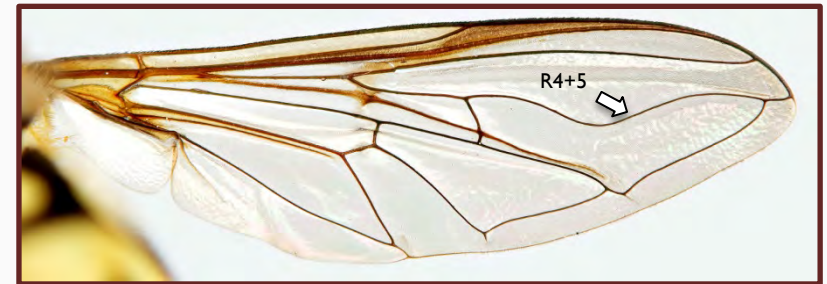
**Fig. 1.** *D. alneti*, dorsal



**Fig. 2.** *D. alneti*, head, anterior

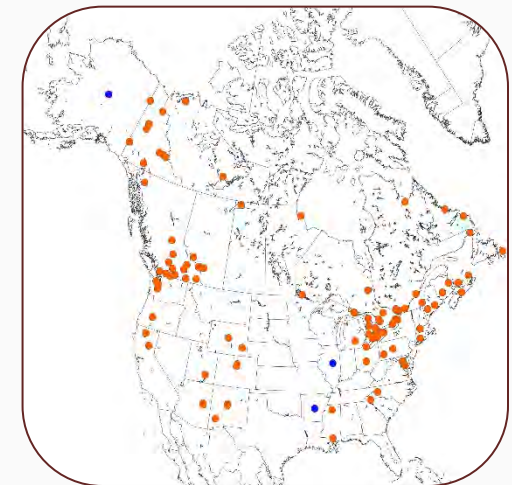


**Fig. 3.** *D. fuscipes*



**Fig. 4.** *D. fuscipes*, wing

**Distribution**



**Species checklist (2)**

- *D. alneti* (Fallen, 1817)
- *D. fuscipes* Loew, 1863

Species key: Vockeroth (1983),  
Vockeroth (1992)

***Dideomima***  
Vockeroth, 1969

*Dideomima* is a genus of black and yellow flies (Fig. 1) with complete yellow bands on the abdomen and a solid yellow face (Fig. 2). Vein  $R_{4+5}$  curves deeply into cell  $r_{4+5}$  (Fig. 3). This genus is similar to *Didea* but the yellow abdominal markings extend to the margin of the abdomen and are straighter on the posterior margin.



**Fig. 3.** *D. coquilleti*, wing



**Fig. 1.** *D. coquilleti*, dorsal



**Fig. 2.** *D. coquilleti*, head, anterior

**Species checklist (1)**

- *D. coquilleti* (Williston, 1891)

**Distribution**



# *Doros*

Meigen, 1803

*Doros* species are bright yellow and black wasp mimics with a parallel-sided abdomen (Fig. 1), distinguished from similar genera (*Spilomyia* and *Temnostoma*) by the scutum with wholly yellow lateral margins (arrow on Fig. 2).

## Species checklist (1)

- *D. aequalis* Loew, 1863



Fig. 1. *D. aequalis*

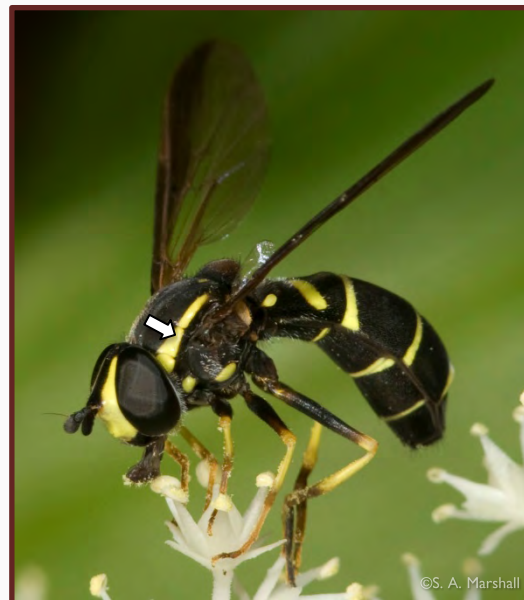
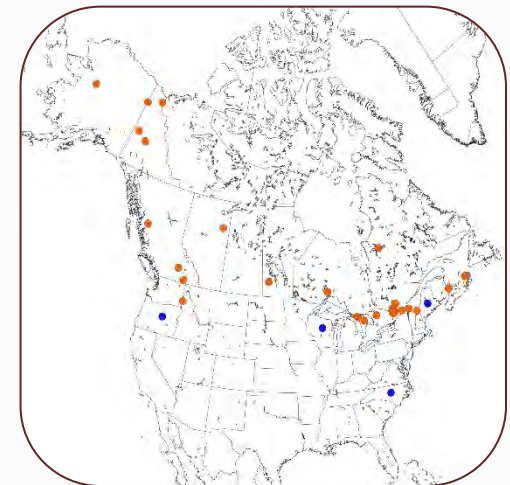


Fig. 2. *D. aequalis*

## Distribution



## *Eosalpingogaster* Hull, 1949

*Eosalpingogaster* species are petiolate flies (narrow basal abdominal segments, and expanded apical segments) with an elongate second abdominal segment (arrow on Fig. 1), ventral spines on the hind femur, a facial tubercle and a sinuous  $R_{4+5}$  vein. *Eosalpingogaster* is similar to *Salpingogaster*, but has more rows of hairs on the dorsal occiput and a less sinuous  $R_{4+5}$  vein (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. *E. cochenillivora*, wing

### Species checklist (2)

- *E. cochenillivora* (Guerin-Meneville, 1848)
- *E. nepenthe* (Hull, 1943)

Species key: Mengual and Thompson (2011)

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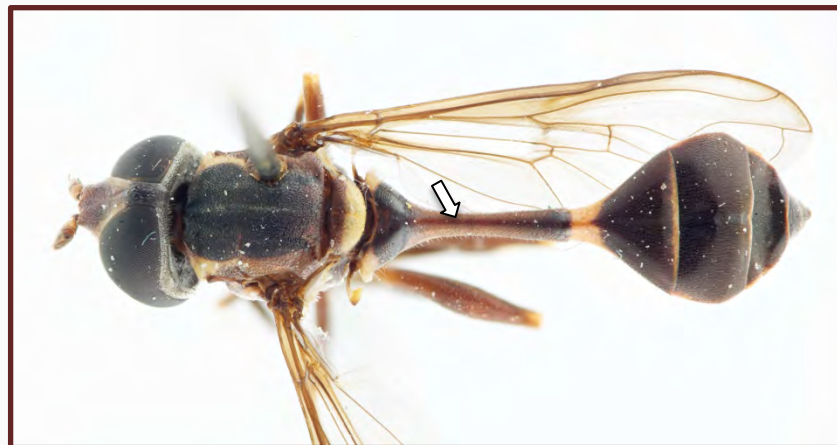


Fig. 1. *E. cochenillivora*

### Distribution





Back to  
taxon  
page

*Eosalpingogaster*  
Hull, 1949



**Fig. 1.** *E. cochenillivora*, metafemur, lateral



**Fig. 2.** *E. cochenillivora*, head, lateral

# *Epistrophella*

Dusek & Laska, 1967

*Epistrophella* contains only one Nearctic species (Figs. 1 and 2), a slender black and yellow species usually with lateral yellow markings on the scutum and the basoflagellomere longer than wide (Fig. 3). The 3<sup>rd</sup> tergite has two yellow spots that are either separated (Fig. 2) or medially joined; the spots on the 4<sup>th</sup> tergite are separated.



Fig. 1. *E. emarginata*, male, dorsal



Fig. 2. *E. emarginata*, male, dorsal

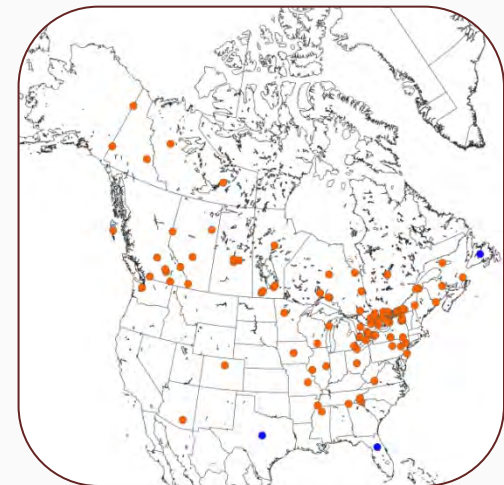


Fig. 3. *E. emarginata*, basoflagellomere

## Species checklist (1)

- *E. emarginata* (Say, 1823)

## Distribution





# *Epistrophe* Walker, 1852

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Fig. 1. *E. grossulariae*, dorsal

*Epistrophe* species typically have a yellow-banded abdomen with a weak margin (Fig. 1), although these bands may be broken in some species. Pile on the pleuron is variable, but the upper and lower katepisternal pile patches are always narrowly joined posteriorly (Fig. 2).

Species checklist (6)

[Click here](#)

Distribution

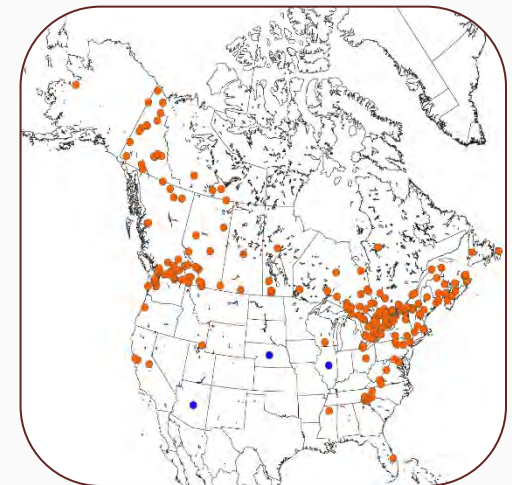


Fig. 2. *E. grossulariae*, thorax, oblique ventral





Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Epistrophe* Walker, 1852

### Species checklist (6)

- *E. grossulariae* (Meigen, 1822)
- *E. metcalfi* (Fluke, 1933)
- *E. nitidicollis* (Meigen, 1822)
- *E. ochrostoma* (Zetterstedt, 1849)
- *E. terminalis* (Curran, 1925)
- *E. xanthostoma* (Williston, 1887)

Species key: Vockeroth (1983), Vockeroth (1992)



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Epistrophe* Walker, 1852



**Fig. 1.** *E. nitidicollis*



**Fig. 2.** *E. xanthostoma*



**Fig. 3.** *E. termindis*



**Fig. 4.** *E. metcalfi*

***Eristalinus***  
Rondani, 1845



***E. (Eristalodes)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***E. (Lathyrophthalmus)***



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Eristalinus (Eristalodes)* Mik, 1897

*E. (Eristalodes) taeniops* (introduced) is distinctive for its striped eyes (Fig. 1). Some *Orthonevra* species have somewhat similar eye pigmentation, but lack the sinuous vein  $R_{4+5}$  of *Eristalinus* (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 3. *E. (Eristalodes) taeniops*, habitus

### Species checklist (1)

- *E. (Eristalodes) taeniops* (Weidemann, 1818)



Fig. 1. *E. (Eristalodes) taeniops*, head, lateral



Fig. 2. *E. (Eristalodes) taeniops*, wing

### Distribution





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Eristalinus (Lathrophthalmus)* Mik, 1897

*Eristalinus (Lathrophthalmus) aeneus* (introduced species) are distinctive for their spotted eyes (Fig. 1). Some *Orthonevra* species have somewhat similar eye pigmentation, but lack the sinuous vein  $R_{4+5}$  of *Eristalinus* (arrow on Fig. 2).

### Species checklist (1)

- *E. (Lathrophthalmus) aeneus* (Scopoli, 1763)

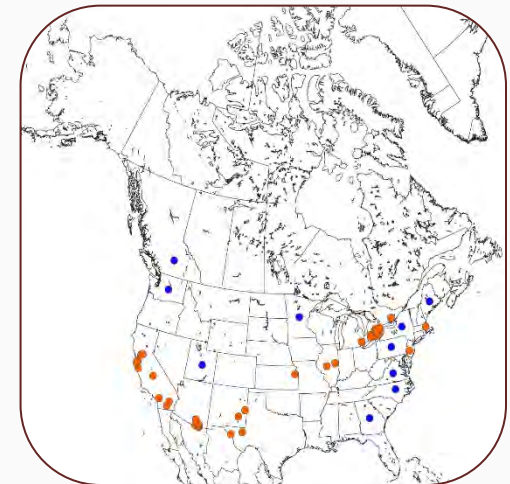


Fig. 1. *E. (Lathrophthalmus) aeneus*, habitus



Fig. 2. *E. (Lathrophthalmus) aeneus*, wing

### Distribution



***Eristalis***  
Latreille, 1804



***E. (Eoseristalis)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***E. (Eristalis)***



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Eristalis (Eoseristalis)* Kanervo, 1938

Members of this large genus of relatively robust flies range from slightly bee-like to striking mimics of bumblebees or honeybees (Fig. 1). They are similar to *Palpada*, but *Eristalis* species do not have hairs below the posterior spiracle (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *E. (Eoseristalis) flavipes*



Fig. 2. *E. (Eoseristalis) anthophorina*, metepisternum

### Species checklist (19)

[Click here](#)

### Picture Gallery

[Click here](#)

### Distribution







Back to  
taxon  
page

***Eristalis (Eoseristalis)***  
Kanervo, 1938

**Species checklist (19)**

- *E. (Eoseristalis) anthophorina* (Fallen, 1817)
- *E. (Eoseristalis) arbustorum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *E. (Eoseristalis) basilaris* Macquart, 1834
- *E. (Eoseristalis) bellardii* Jaennicke, 1867
- *E. (Eoseristalis) brousii* Williston, 1882
- *E. (Eoseristalis) cryptarum* (Fabricius, 1794)
- *E. (Eoseristalis) dimidiata* Wiedemann, 1830
- *E. (Eoseristalis) flavipes* Walker, 1849
- *E. (Eoseristalis) fraterculus* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
- *E. (Eoseristalis) gomojunovae* Violovitsh, 1977
- *E. (Eoseristalis) hirta* Loew, 1866
- *E. (Eoseristalis) interrupta* (Poda, 1761)
- *E. (Eoseristalis) obscura* Loew, 1866
- *E. (Eoseristalis) oestracea* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *E. (Eoseristalis) parens* Bigot, 1880
- *E. (Eoseristalis) rupium* Fabricius, 1805
- *E. (Eoseristalis) saxorum* Wiedemann, 1830
- *E. (Eoseristalis) stipator* Osten Sacken, 1877
- *E. (Eoseristalis) transversa* Wiedemann, 1830

Species key: Curran (1930c), Telford (1970)



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Eristalis (Eoseristalis)***  
Kanervo, 1938



**Fig. 1.** *E. (Eoseristalis) transversa*



**Fig. 3.** *E. (Eoseristalis) stipator*



**Fig. 2.** *E. (Eoseristalis) dimidiata*



**Fig. 4.** *E. (Eoseristalis) arbustorum*



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Eristalis* (*Eristalis*) Latreille, 1804

The Drone Fly, *E. (Eristalis) tenax* (Fig. 1), a honeybee mimic, is the only species of this subgenus present in North America. They are similar to *Palpada*, but *Eristalis* species do not have hairs below the posterior spiracle (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *E. (Eristalis) tenax*

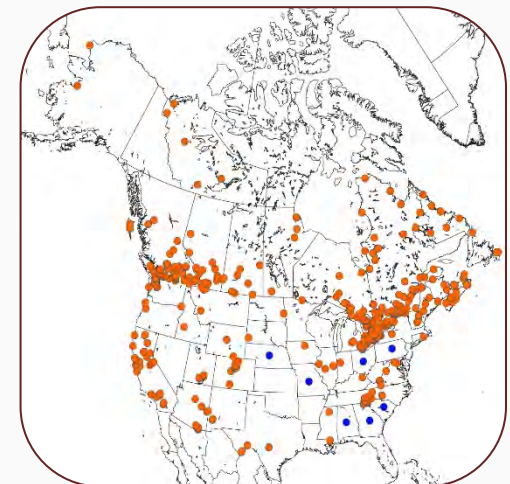


Fig. 2. *E. (Eristalis) tenax*, metepisternum

### Species checklist (1)

- *E. (Eristalis) tenax* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### Distribution



***Eumerus***  
Meigen, 1822

These small flies (Fig. 1) have an angulated vein  $M_1$  (arrow on Fig. 3) and usually have oblique, slightly indented, slate-grey markings on the abdominal tergites (Fig. 2).



Fig. 3. *E. funeralis*, wing

**Species checklist (3)**

- *E. funeralis* Meigen, 1822
- *E. narcissi* Smith, 1928
- *E. strigatus* (Fallen, 1817)

Species key: Latta and Cole (1933)

**Distribution**

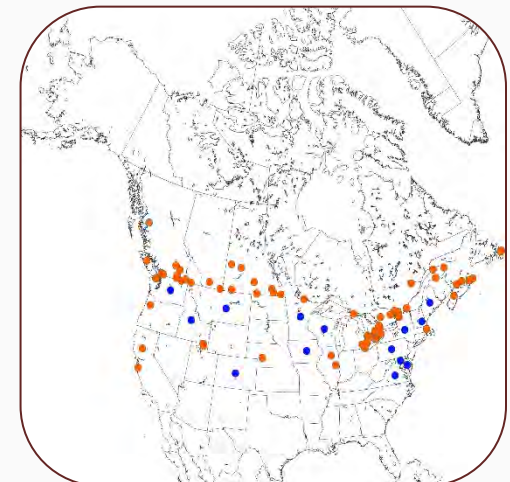


Fig. 1. *Eumerus* sp.



Fig. 2. *E. strigatus*, dorsal

***Eupeodes***  
Osten Sacken, 1877



***E. (Eupeodes)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***E. (Metasyrphus)***



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Eupeodes (Eupeodes)* Osten Sacken, 1877

*Eupeodes (Eupeodes) volucris* is the only Nearctic species of this subgenus. These flies have curved, yellow markings that show no constriction in the middle (Figs. 1 and 4) like some other genera. The wings are sparsely microtrichose (Fig. 3), causing them to appear glossy. Males of this subgenus are easily distinguished by the protruding genitalia at the end of the abdomen (arrow on Figs. 2 and 4).



Fig. 4. *E. (Eupeodes) volucris*, male

### Species checklist (1)

- *E. (Eupeodes) volucris* Osten Sacken, 1877

### Distribution

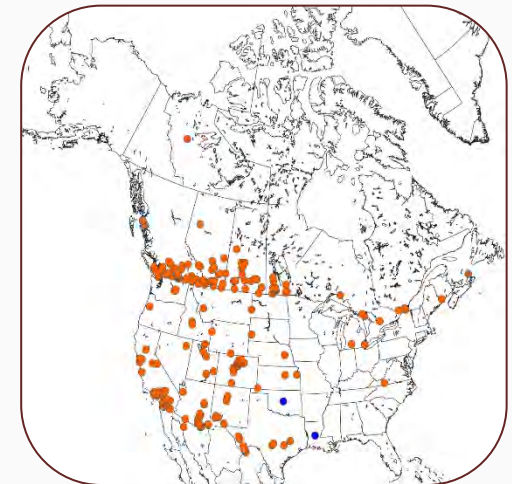


Fig. 1. *E. (Eupeodes) volucris*, female, dorsal



Fig. 2. *E. (Eupeodes) volucris*, male, lateral

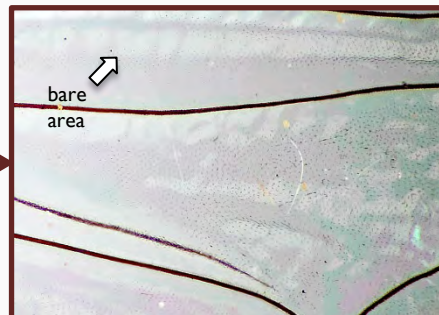


Fig. 3. *E. (Eupeodes) volucris*, wing



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Eupeodes (Metasyrphus)* Matsumura, 1917

Abdominal patterns of *Eupeodes (Metasyrphus)* are highly variable, some species with two distinctly separated curved spots (Fig. 1), some with markings that meet in the centre (Fig. 2) and others with single yellow bands across the tergites (Fig. 3). All species have a strongly margined abdomen and dense microtrichia on the wings.



Fig. 1. *E. (Metasyrphus)* sp.

**Species checklist (20)**

[Click here](#)

**Distribution**



Fig. 2. *E. (Metasyrphus)*  
*fumipennis*, male, dorsal



Fig. 3. *E. (Metasyrphus)*  
*americanus*, female, dorsal





Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Eupeodes (Metasyrphus)* Matsumura, 1917

### Species checklist (20)

- *E. (Metasyrphus) americanus* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) confertus* (Fluke, 1952)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) curtus* (Hine, 1922)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) flukei* (Jones, 1917)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) fumipennis* (Thomson, 1869)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) gentneri* (Fluke, 1952)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) latifasciatus* (Macquart, 1829)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) luniger* (Meigen, 1822)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) montanus* (Curran, 1925)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) montivagus* (Snow, 1895)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) neoperplexus* (Curran, 1925)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) nigroventris* (Fluke, 1933)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) perplexus* (Osburn, 1910)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) pingreensis* (Fluke, 1930)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) pomus* (Curran, 1921)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) rufipunctatus* (Curran, 1925)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) sculleni* (Fluke, 1952)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) snowi* (Wehr, 1924)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) subsimus* (Fluke, 1952)
- *E. (Metasyrphus) talus* (Fluke, 1933)

Species key: Fluke (1952), Vockeroth (1992)



**Fazia**  
Shannon, 1927

The only Nearctic species, *F. micrura*, has four diamond-shaped yellow maculae on the 5<sup>th</sup> tergite (arrow on Fig. 1).

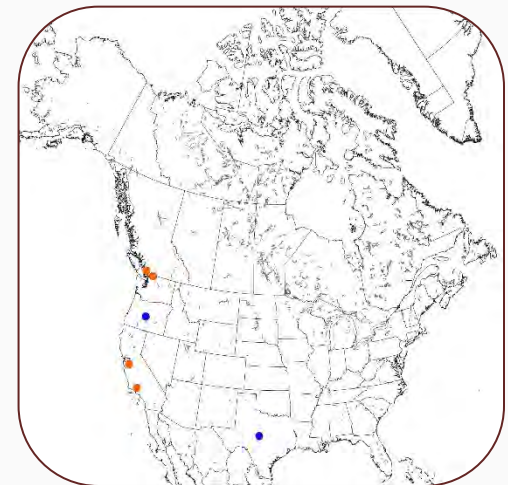
**Species checklist (1)**

- *F. micrura* (Osten Sacken, 1877)



**Fig. 1. A.** (*Fazia*) *micrura*

**Distribution**



## *Ferdinandea* Rondani, 1844

Besides having distinct parallel stripes on the scutum (Fig. 1), *Ferdinandea* species have strong black bristles on the scutum and scutellum (arrows on Fig. 2), and lack yellow markings on the abdomen.



Fig. 1. *F. buccata*



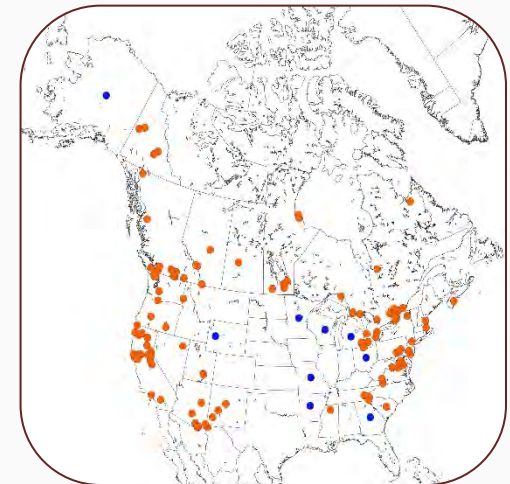
Fig. 2. *F. buccata*, scutum and scutellum, oblique dorsal

### Species checklist (3)

- *F. aenicolor* Shannon, 1924
- *F. buccata* (Loew, 1863)
- *F. croesus* (Osten Sacken, 1877)

Species key: Hull (1942a)

### Distribution



***Hadromyia***  
Williston, 1882



***H. (Chrysosomidia)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***H. (Hadromyia)***



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Hadromyia (Chrysosomidia)* Curran, 1934

*Hadromyia (Chrysosomidia)* species are yellow-haired flies with distinctive shiny metallic patches on the abdomen (Fig. 1).



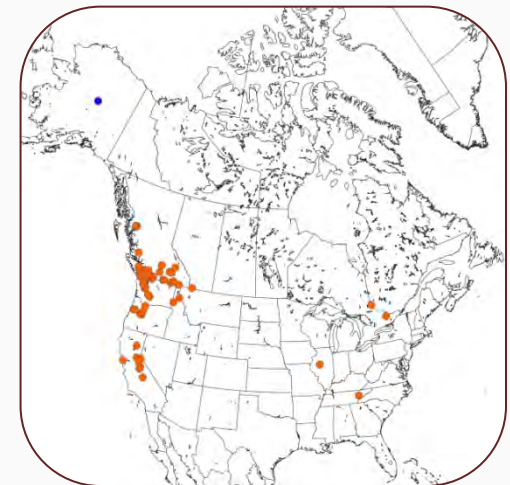
Fig. 1. *H. (Chrysosomidia) pulchra*, dorsal

### Species checklist (5)

- *H. (Chrysosomidia) aepalius* (Walker, 1849)
- *H. (Chrysosomidia) aldrichi* (Shannon, 1916)
- *H. (Chrysosomidia) crawfordi* (Shannon, 1916)
- *H. (Chrysosomidia) opaca* (Shannon, 1916)
- *H. (Chrysosomidia) pulchra* (Williston, 1882)

Species key: Shannon (1916)

### Distribution





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Hadromyia (Hadromyia)* Williston, 1882

*Hadromyia (Hadromyia) grandis* (Figs. 1 and 2), the only species of the subgenus, is a bumblebee mimic with a wholly pollinose frontal triangle (arrow on Fig. 3). The male mid femur has a distinct long spur basally (arrow on Fig. 4).



**Fig. 4.** *H. (Hadromyia) grandis*, male, mid femur, oblique lateral



**Fig. 1.** *H. (Hadromyia) grandis*, lateral



**Fig. 2.** *H. (Hadromyia) grandis*, dorsal



**Fig. 3.** *H. (Hadromyia) grandis*, male, head, anterior

### Species checklist (1)

- *H. (Hadromyia) grandis* Williston, 1882

### Distribution



# *Helophilus* Meigen, 1822

*Helophilus* species are robust flies, usually with a boldly striped scutum (Figs. 1 and 2). The smaller, more elongate genera *Parhelophilus* and *Lejops* have similar scutal stripes, but their pterostigma clearly resembles a crossvein while in *Helophilus* this area is a diffuse infuscated patch (arrow on Fig. 3).

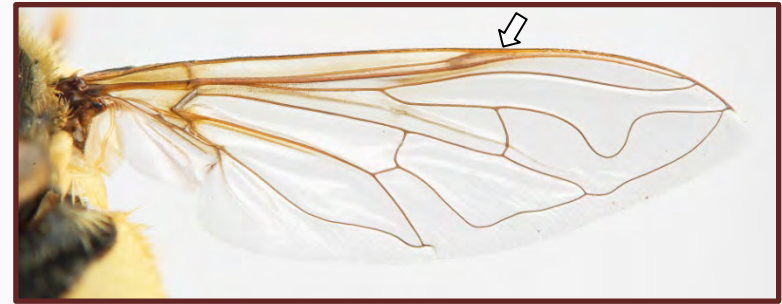


Fig. 3. *H. fasciatus*, wing

## Species checklist (9)

[Click here](#)

## Distribution

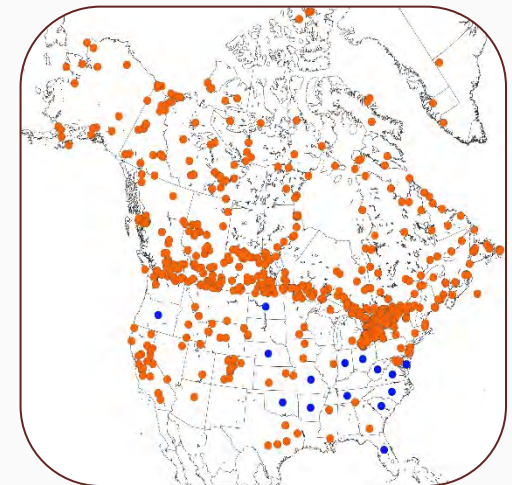


Fig. 1. *H. fasciatus*



Fig. 2. *H. fasciatus*



Back to  
taxon  
page

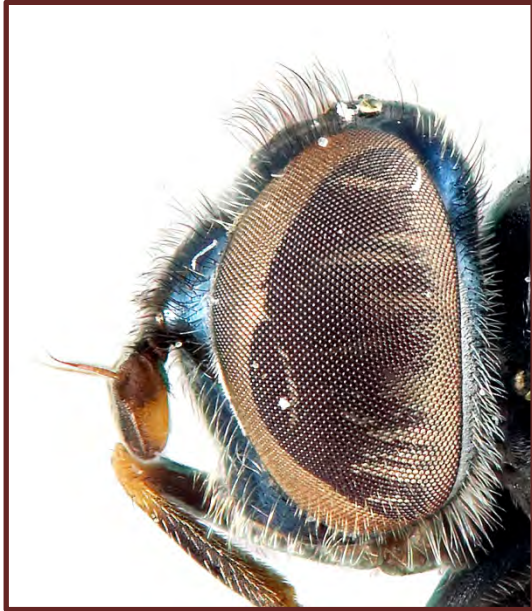
## *Helophilus* Meigen, 1822

### Species checklist (9)

- *H. bottnicus* Wahlberg, 1844
- *H. fasciatus* Walker, 1849
- *H. groenlandicus* (Fabricius, 1780)
- *H. hybridus* Loew, 1846
- *H. intentus* Curran & Fluke, 1926
- *H. lapponicus* Wahlberg, 1844
- *H. latifrons* Loew, 1863
- *H. neoaffinis* Fluke, 1949
- *H. obscurus* Loew, 1863

Species key: Curran and Fluke (1926)

***Heringia***  
Rondani, 1856



***H. (Heringia)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***H. (Neocnemodon)***





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Heringia (Heringia)* Rondani, 1856

*Heringia (Heringia)* species are small black flies (Fig. 1) with simple hind femora, straight face and evenly rounded oral margin (arrow on Fig. 3). *Heringia (Heringia)* is distinguished from *H. (Neocnemodon)* by its longer basoflagellomere (arrow on Fig. 2). *Pipiza*, *Heringia* and *Trichopsomyia* are extremely similar morphologically and identifications should be [checked carefully](#).



Fig. 1. *H. (Heringia) salax*, dorsal



Fig. 2. *H. (Heringia) salax*, antenna, lateral



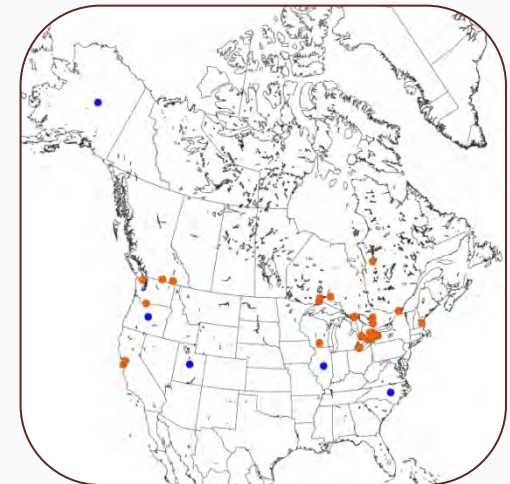
Fig. 3. *H. (Heringia) salax*, head, ventral

### Species checklist (5)

- *H. (Heringia) californica* (Davidson, 1917)
- *H. (Heringia) canadensis* Curran, 1921
- *H. (Heringia) comutata* Curran, 1921
- *H. (Heringia) intensica* Curran, 1921
- *H. (Heringia) salax* (Loew, 1866)

Species key: Curran (1921)

### Distribution



Anterior anepisternum haired

Anterior anepisternum bare

*Trichopsomyia*

*Heringia sensu lato, Pipiza*



Fig. 1. *T. apisaon*, haired anterior anepisternum, lateral

Fig. 2. *Pipiza* sp., bare anterior anepisternum, lateral

*H. (Heringia)*



Fig. 5. *H. (Heringia) salax*, basoflagellomere, lateral



Fig. 6. *H. (Heringia) salax*, male, hind coxa

*H. (Neocnemodon)*



Fig. 7. *H. (Neocnemodon) coxalis*, basoflagellomere, lateral

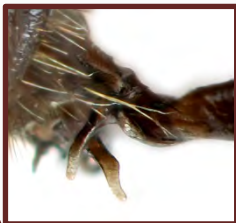


Fig. 8. *H. (Neocnemodon) coxalis*, Male, hind coxa, lateral

Katepimeron haired

Katepimeron bare

*Heringia*

*Pipiza*



Fig. 3. *Heringia* sp., haired katepimeron, lateral

Fig. 4. *P. femoralis*, bare katepimeron, lateral



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Heringia* (*Neocnemodon*) Goffe, 1944

*Heringia* (*Neocnemodon*) are similar to *H.* (*Heringia*) but the former has a shorter basoflagellomere (Fig. 1) and males have a distinct projection on their hind coxae (arrow on Fig. 2). *Pipiza*, *Heringia* and *Trichopsomyia* are extremely similar morphologically and identifications should be [checked carefully](#).



Fig. 3. *H.* (*Neocnemodon*) *calcarata*, habitus

### Species checklist (24)

[Click here](#)

### Distribution

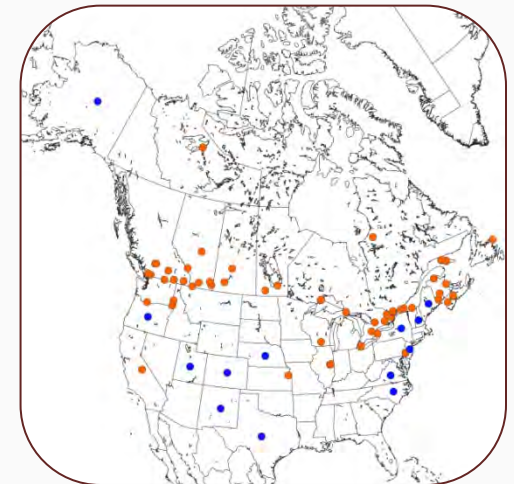


Fig. 1. *H.* (*Neocnemodon*) *coxalis*, basoflagellomere, lateral



Fig. 2. *H.* (*Neocnemodon*) *coxalis*, male, hind coxa and trochanter, lateral



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Heringia* (*Neocnemodon*) Goffe, 1944

### Species checklist (24)

- *H. (Neocnemodon) auripleura* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) calcarata* (Loew, 1866)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) carinata* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) cevelata* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) corvallis* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) coxalis* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) elongata* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) intermedia* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) latitarsis* (Egger, 1865)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) longiseta* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) lovetti* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) myerma* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) nigricornis* (Curran, 1922)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) nudifrons* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) ontarioensis* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) pisticoides* (Williston, 1887)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) placida* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) pubescens* (Delucchi & Pschorn, 1955)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) rita* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) sinousa* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) squamulae* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) trochanterata* (Malloch, 1918)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) unicolor* (Curran, 1921)
- *H. (Neocnemodon) venteris* (Curran, 1921)

Species key: Curran (1921)

***Hiatomyia***  
Shannon, 1922

*Hiatomyia* species are small, black, polished flies (Figs. 2 and 3), distinguished from similar flies by a plumose arista (Fig. 1).



**Fig. 3.** *H. cyanescens*

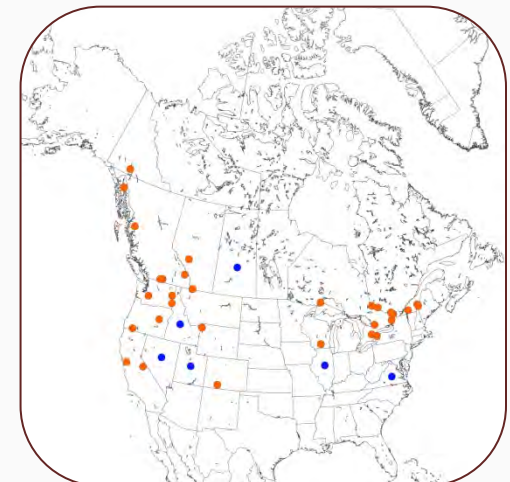


**Fig. 2.** *H. cyanescens*



**Fig. 1.** *Hiatomyia* sp., arista

**Distribution**



**Species checklist (21)**

[Click here](#)



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Hiatomyia* Shannon, 1922

### Species checklist (21)

- *H. canadensis* (Shannon, 1922)
- *H. chionthrix* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. chrysothrix* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. coriacea* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. cyanea* (Hunter, 1896)
- *H. cyanescens* (Loew, 1863)
- *H. gemini* (Shannon, 1922)
- *H. hecate* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. hyacintha* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. idahoa* (Shannon, 1922)
- *H. nigrocyanea* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. niveifrons* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. nyctichroma* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. olivia* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. plumosa* (Coquillett, 1904)
- *H. plutonia* (Hunter, 1897)
- *H. rubroflava* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. signatiseta* (Hunter, 1896)
- *H. tessa* Hull & Fluke, 1950
- *H. townsendi* (Hunter, 1896)
- *H. willistoni* (Snow, 1895)

Species key: Hull and Fluke (1950)

***Hybobathus***  
Enderlein, 1938



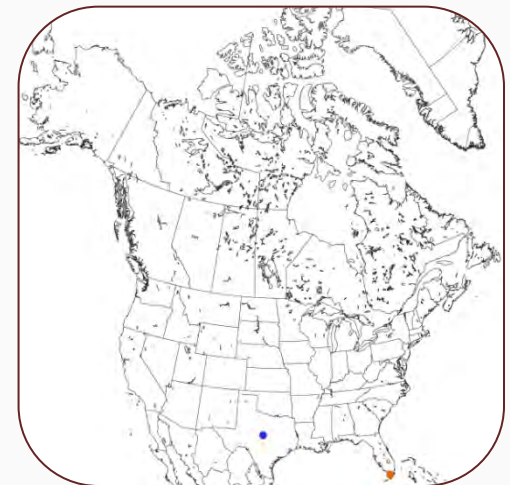
**Fig. 1.** *H. lineatus*, abdomen, dorsal

The only North American species of *Hybobathus* has a light brown abdomen with medial yellow stripes on its tergites (Fig. 1).

**Species checklist (1)**

- *H. lineatus* (Macquart, 1846)

**Distribution**



# *Lapposyrphus* Dusek & Laska, 1967

*Lapposyrphus* (Figs. 1 and 3) can be distinguished from similar syrphines by the following characters: vein  $R_{4+5}$  curving into cell  $r_{2+3}$  (Fig. 2), eyes bare and wings with dense microtrichia (arrow on Fig. 2 inset). The curved yellow abdominal markings sometimes meet in the centre (Fig. 3). These flies are most easily confused with *Dasysyrphus*, but *Lapposyrphus* have bare eyes.



Fig. 1. *L. lapponicus*

## Species checklist (2)

- *L. aberrantis* (Curran, 1925)
- *L. lapponicus* (Zetterstedt, 1838)

Species key: Fluke (1952), Vockeroth (1992)

## Distribution

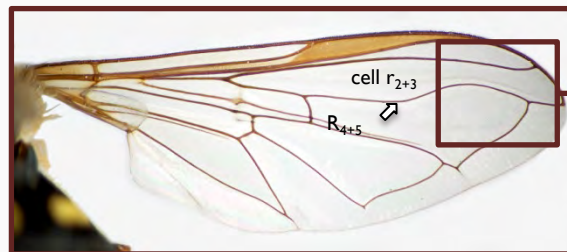
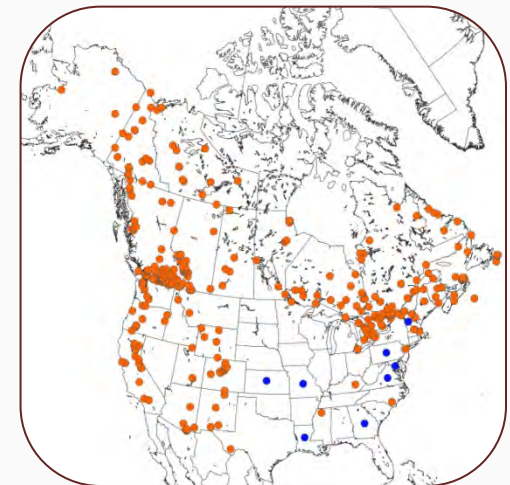


Fig. 2. *L. lapponicus*, wing

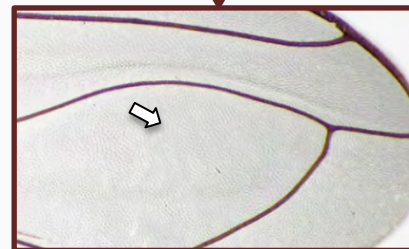


Fig. 3. *L. aberrantis*



**Lejops Rondani, 1857**



**L. (*Anasimyia*)**



**L. (*Arctosyrphus*)**



**L. (*Aemosyrphus*)**

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



**L. (*Lunomyia*)**



**L. (*Eurimyia*)**



**L. (*Polydontomyia*)**



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Lejops (Anasimyia)* Schiner, 1864

All *Lejops* have bare eyes, vein  $A_1$  curving towards the wing margin after cell cup, and a patch of black spines anteriorly on the hind femur. *L. (Anasimyia)* (Figs. 1 and 2) can be distinguished from other *Lejops* groups by the yellow, non-conical face. *L. (Eurimyia)* also has a yellow face but it is strongly produced and conical.



Fig. 2. *L. (Anasimyia) chrysostomus*

### Species checklist (6)

- *L. (Anasimyia) bilinearis* (Williston, 1887)
- *L. (Anasimyia) chrysostomus* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *L. (Anasimyia) distinctus* (Williston, 1887)
- *L. (Anasimyia) griseescens* Hull, 1943
- *L. (Anasimyia) lunulatus* (Meigen, 1822)
- *L. (Anasimyia) perfidiosus* (Hunter, 1897)

Species key: Curran and Fluke (1926)

### Distribution

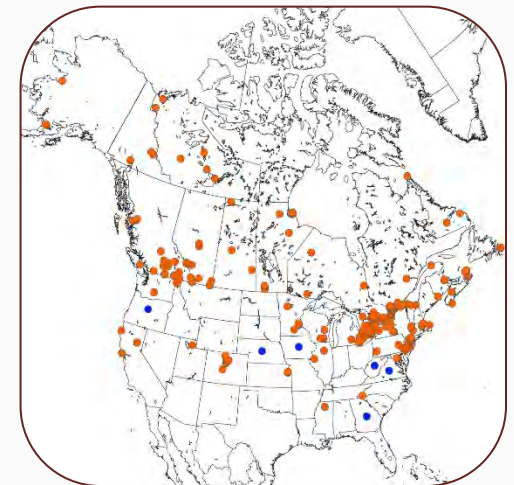


Fig. 1. *L. (Anasimyia) bilinearis*, dorsal



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Lejops (Arctosyrphus)* Frey, 1918

*Lejops (Arctosyrphus) willingii* has an antero-ventrally produced face (arrows on Figs. 1 and 2) and an overall dark body covered by pale hairs (Figs. 1 and 2).



Fig. 1. *L. (Arctosyrphus) willingii*

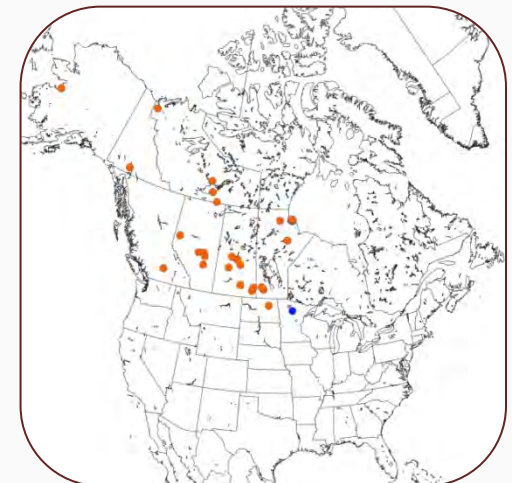


Fig. 2. *L. (Arctosyrphus) willingii*

### Species checklist (1)

- *L. (Arctosyrphus) willingii* (Smith, 1912)

### Distribution





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Lejops (Aemosyrphus)* Bigot, 1882

Unlike other *Lejops*, *L. (Aemosyrphus)* (Fig. 1) has lateral ocelli closer to the eye margin than to the mid-point between them (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *L. (Aemosyrphus) polygrammus*, lateral

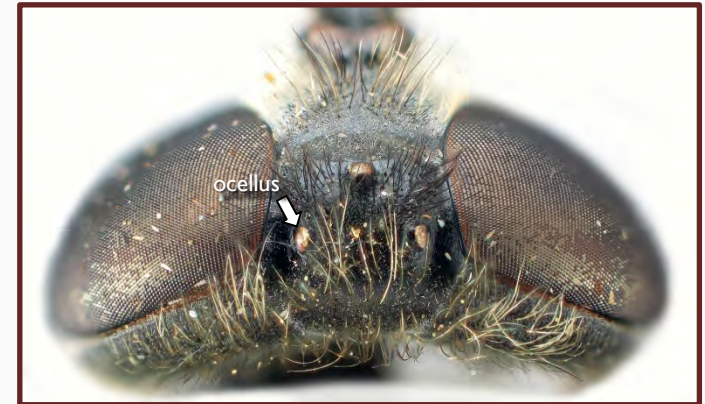


Fig. 2. *L. (Aemosyrphus) polygrammus*, head, dorsal

### Distribution



### Species checklist (1)

- *L. (Aemosyrphus) polygrammus* (Loew, 1872)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Lejops (Eurimyia)* Bigot, 1883

*Lejops (Eurimyia) lineatus* (Figs. 1 and 2) has a conically projected face that distinguishes it immediately from other *Lejops* as well as superficially similar *Parhelophilus*.

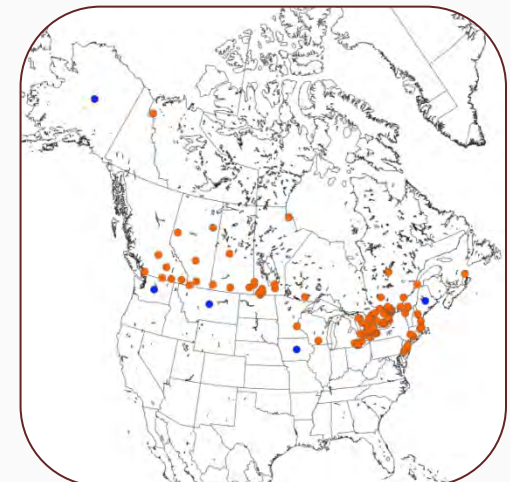


Fig. 1. *L. (Eurimyia) lineatus*



Fig. 2. *L. (Eurimyia) lineatus*, in copula

### Distribution



### Species checklist (1)

- *L. (Eurimyia) lineatus* (Fabricius, 1787)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Lejops (Lunomyia)* Curran & Fluke, 1926

*Lejops (Lunomyia) cooleyi* (Fig. 1) can be distinguished from other *Lejops* by the very sparse facial pollinosity (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *L. (Lunomyia) cooleyi*, lateral



Fig. 2. *L. (Lunomyia) cooleyi*, head, lateral

### Distribution



### Species checklist (1)

- *L. (Lunomyia) cooleyi* (Seamans, 1917)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Lejops (Polydontomyia)* Williston, 1896

*Lejops (Polydontomyia) curvipes*  
(Figs. 1 and 3) should be  
easily recognized by its large  
and curved hind femora  
(arrow on Fig. 2). Females  
have swollen abdominal  
sternites (arrow on Fig. 4).



**Fig. 1.** *L. (Polydontomyia) curvipes*, male,  
dorsal



**Fig. 2.** *L. (Polydontomyia) curvipes*, male, hind leg

### Species checklist (1)

- *L. (Polydontomyia) curvipes* (Wiedemann, 1830)

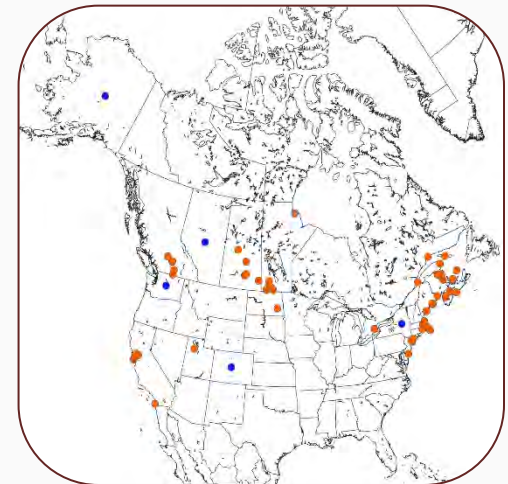


**Fig. 3.** *L. (Polydontomyia) curvipes*, female,  
dorsal



**Fig. 4.** *L. (Polydontomyia) curvipes*, female,  
lateral

### Distribution



***Lejota***  
Rondani, 1857

*Lejota* species are dark flies with a projecting frontal prominence (arrow on Fig. 1) and the last section of vein  $R_{4+5}$  shorter than, or of similar length to, crossvein h (Fig. 2). They are distinct from *Blera* in lacking pale markings on the face and abdomen.



Fig. 2. *L. cyanea*, wing

**Species checklist (2)**

- *L. aerea* (Rondani, 1872)
- *L. cyanea* (Smith, 1912)

Species key: Fluke and Weems (1956)

**Distribution**

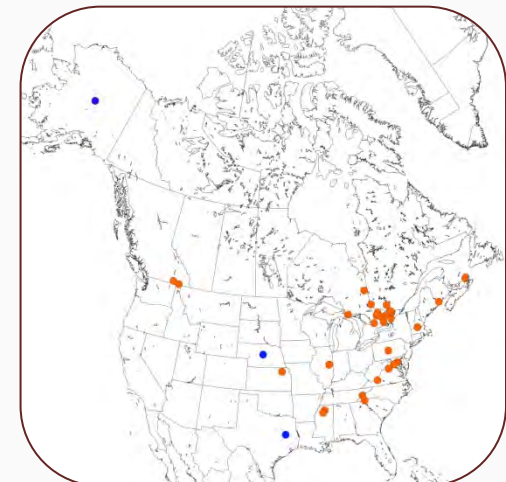


Fig. 1. *L. aerea*



# *Lepidomyia*

Loew, 1864

*Lepidomyia* is one of two genera with spines on the fore femur (the other one, *Myolepta*, has a much [shorter basoflagellomere](#)). *Lepidomyia* species usually have distinct, flattened, yellow body pile (Figs. 1 and 2).



Fig. 1. *L. micheneri*, lateral



Fig. 2. *L. micheneri*, dorsal

## Species checklist (1)

- *L. micheneri* (Fluke, 1953)

## Distribution





Back to  
taxon  
page



**Fig. 1.** *Lepidomyia micheneri*, head, lateral



**Fig. 2.** *Myolepta strigilata*, head, lateral

# *Leucopodella* Hull, 1949

Like *Baccha*, *Leucopodella marmorata* is a delicate-looking fly with a very long abdomen (Fig. 1), but *Leucopodella* is immediately distinguished by its straight face (arrow on Fig. 2).

## Species checklist (1)

- *L. marmorata* (Bigot, 1884)



Fig. 1. *L. marmorata*



Fig. 2. *L. marmorata*, head, lateral

## Distribution



***Leucozона***  
Schiner, 1860



***L. (Ischyrosyrphus)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***L. (Leucozона)***



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Leucozона (Ischyrosyrphus)* Bigot, 1882

*Leucozона (Ischyrosyrphus)* is similar to *L. (Leucozона)*, but lacks the distinct black marking on the wings (Figs. 1 and 2) of the latter.

### Species checklist (2)

- *L. (Ischyrosyrphus) velutina* (Williston, 1882)
- *L. (Ischyrosyrphus) xylotoides* (Johnson, 1916)

Species key: Fluke (1935), Vockeroth (1992)

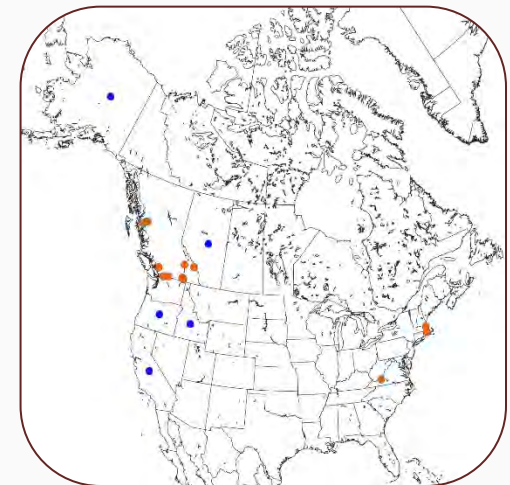


**Fig. 1.** *L. (Ischyrosyrphus) velutina*, dorsal



**Fig. 2.** *L. (Ischyrosyrphus) xylotoides*, dorsal

### Distribution





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Leucozона (Leucozона)* Schiner, 1860

*Leucozона* have haired eyes and an almost straight  $R_{4+5}$  vein (arrow on Fig. 2). The clear base of the abdomen of *L. (Leucozона) americana* stands out from the overall dark appearance (Fig. 1) and distinguishes it from any other Nearctic syrphid. The distinct black marking on the wing (Fig. 2) distinguishes it from *L. (Ischyrosyrphus)*.



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Fig. 1. *L. (Leucozона) americana*

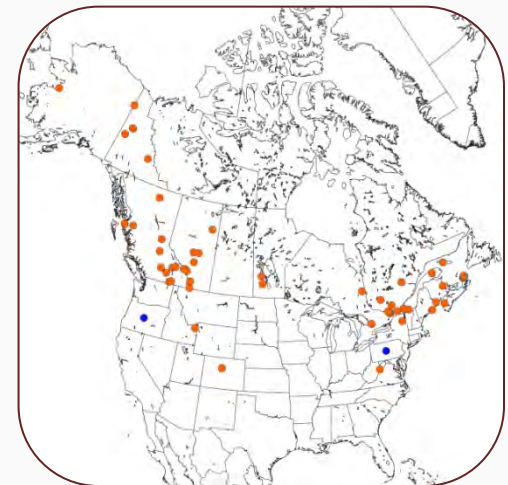


Fig. 2. *L. (Leucozона) americana*, wing

### Species checklist (1)

- *L. (Leucozона) americana* (Curran, 1923)

### Distribution



# *Mallota* Meigen, 1822

*Mallota* is one of several commonly collected genera that mimics bumblebees (Fig. 1). Although similar to other taxa with a sinuous vein  $R_{4+5}$ , *Mallota* is distinguished by its open  $r_1$  cell (arrow on Fig. 2), strong facial tubercle (arrow on Fig. 3), and greatly enlarged hind femora (arrow on Fig. 4).



Fig. 1. *M. posticata*



Fig. 2. *M. posticata*, wing

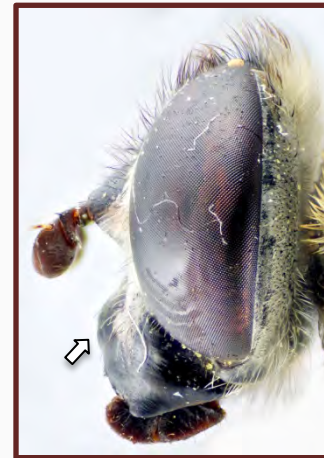
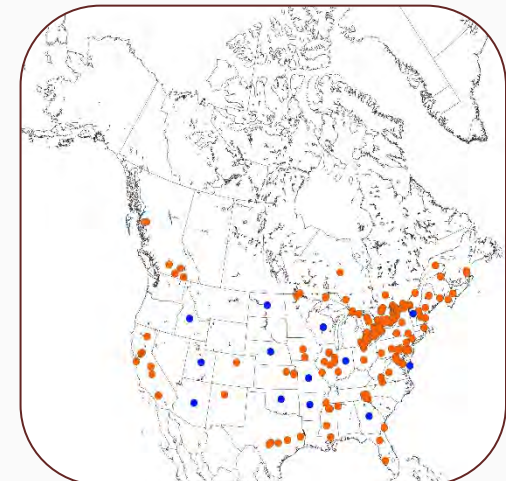


Fig. 3. *M. bautius*, head



Fig. 4. *M. bautius*, hind leg, lateral

## Distribution



## Species checklist (5)

- *M. albipilis* Snow, 1895
- *M. bautias* (Walker, 1849)
- *M. bequaerti* Hull, 1956
- *M. posticata* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *M. sackeni* Williston, 1882

Species key: Curran (1940)

# *Megasyrphus*

Dusek & Laska, 1967

*Megasyrphus* are robust black and yellow flies (Fig. 1) similar to *Didea* and *Dideomima*. *Megasyrphus* species have yellow abdominal markings that extend to the abdominal margin and an  $R_{4+5}$  vein that only dips shallowly into cell  $r_{4+5}$  (Fig. 2). This combination of features sets them apart from the two aforementioned genera.



Fig. 1. *Megasyrphus* sp.



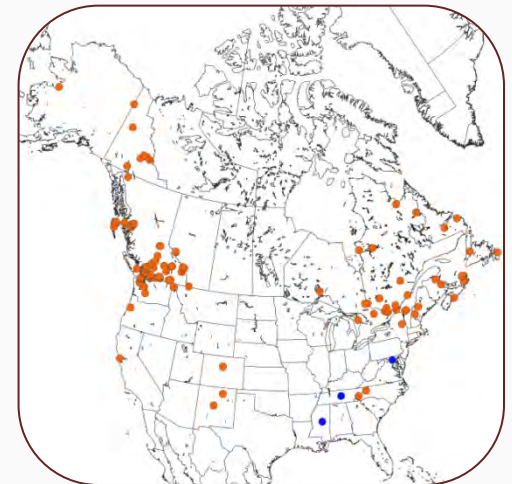
Fig. 2. *M. laxus*, wing

## Species checklist (2)

- *M. catalina* (Curran, 1930)
- *M. laxus* (Osten Sacken, 1875)

Species key: Dusek and Laska (1967)

## Distribution





## *Meligramma* Frey, 1946

The species of *Meligramma* are variable in appearance (Figs. 1 and 2), with either pairs of yellow abdominal spots (Fig. 1) or bands (Fig. 2). The face in anterior view is narrower than the eye (Fig. 3).

### Species checklist (4)

- *M. cincta* (Fallen, 1817)
- *M. guttata* (Fallen, 1817)
- *M. triangulifera* (Zetterstedt, 1843)
- *M. vespertina* Vockeroth, 1980

Species key: Vockeroth (1980), Vockeroth (1992)



Fig. 1. *M. guttata*

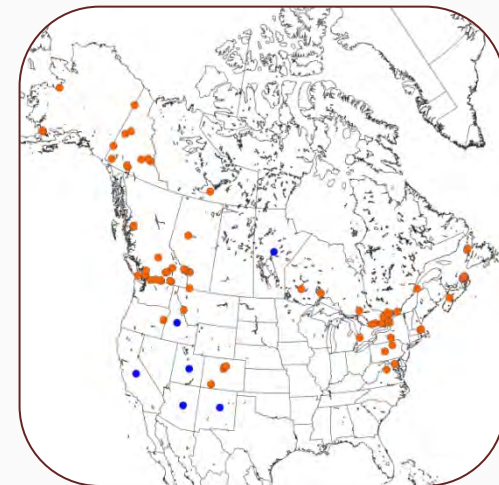


Fig. 2. *M. triangulifera*



Fig. 3. *M. guttata*, head, anterior

### Distribution



## *Melangyna* Verrall, 1901

The abdominal markings of *Melangyna* are typically straight and slender and there is no margin on the edge of the abdomen (Fig. 1). These flies have a broad face that in anterior view is broader than the eye (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *M. fisherii*

### Image Gallery

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Fig. 2. *M. lasiophthalma*, head, anterior

### Species checklist (7)

[Click here](#)

### Distribution





Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Melangyna* Verrall, 1901

### Species checklist (7)

- *M. arctica* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
- *M. coei* Nielsen, 1971
- *M. fisherii* (Walton, 1911)
- *M. labiatarum* (Verrall, 1901)
- *M. lasiophthalma* (Zetterstedt, 1843)
- *M. subfasciata* (Curran, 1925)
- *M. umbellatarum* (Fabricius, 1794)

Species key: Fluke (1935) as part of *Epistrophe*, Vockeroth (1992)



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Melangyna* Verrall, 1901



Fig. 1. *M. lasiophthalma*



Fig. 2. *M. labiatarum*



Fig. 3. *M. umbellatarum*



Fig. 4. *Melangyna* sp.

# *Melanostoma* Schiner, 1860

*Melanostoma mellinum* resembles some *Platycheirus*, from which it is distinguished by its strongly excavated metasternum (arrow on Fig. 1). Although variable in appearance, female *Melanostoma* generally possess a somewhat oval abdomen with triangular yellow maculae on the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> tergites (Fig. 2), whereas males have a parallel-sided abdomen with subquadrate maculae (Fig. 3).



Fig. 1. *M. mellinum*, metasternum, ventral

## Species checklist (1)

- *M. mellinum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

## Distribution

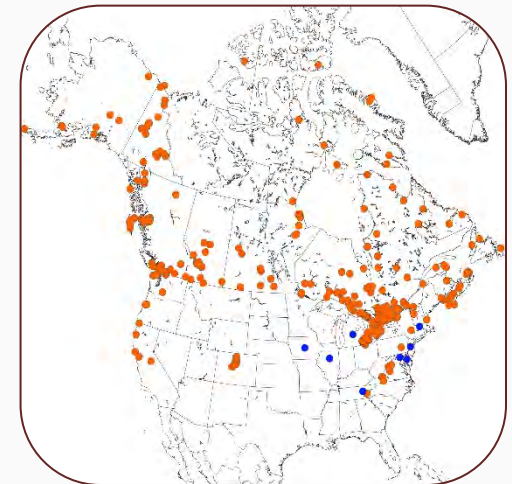


Fig. 2. *M. mellinum*, female, dorsal



Fig. 3. *M. mellinum*, male, dorsal

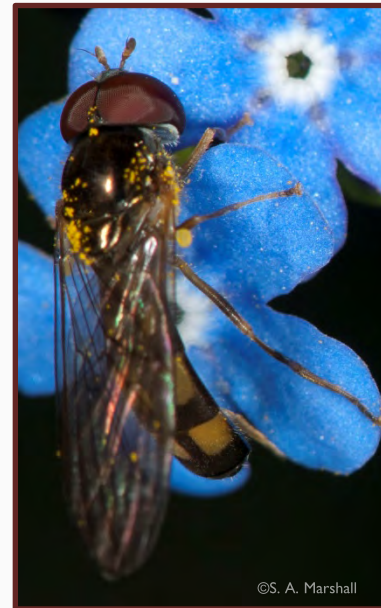


Fig. 4. *M. mellinum*, male, dorsal

***Meliscaeva***  
Frey, 1946

*Meliscaeva* are slender, black and yellow flies (Fig. 1). They have pile on the anterior anepisternum (Fig. 2), unlike most other genera. Abdominal markings are typically as in Fig. 1; some individuals have lateral yellow markings on the scutum.



Fig. 1. *M. cinctella*

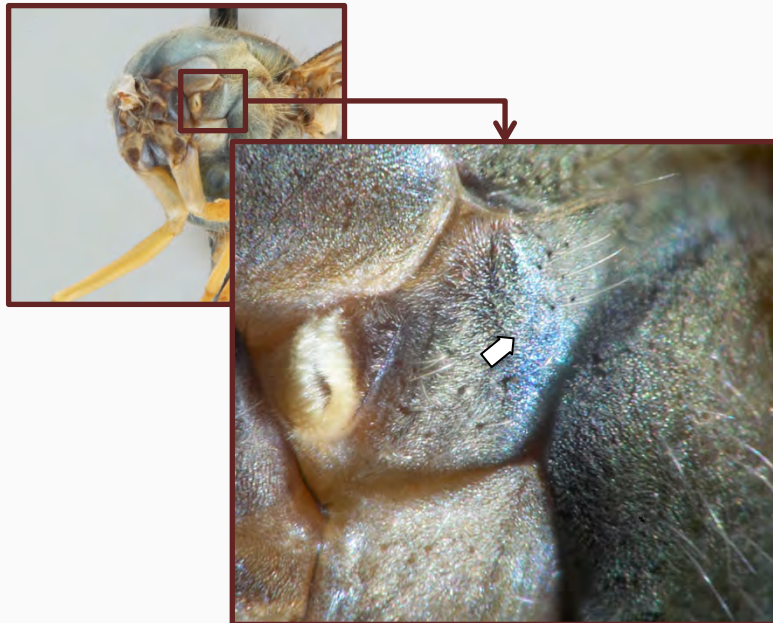


Fig. 2. *M. cinctella*, anterior anepisternum, oblique anterior

**Species checklist (1)**

- *M. cinctella* (Zetterstedt, 1843)

**Distribution**



## *Merapioidus* Bigot, 1879

*Merapioidus villosus* (Fig. 3), our only species in this genus, has a basally enlarged basoflagellomere (arrow on Fig. 1) similar to *Pelecocera* (*Pelecocera*), from which it differs in having a distinctly apically displaced r-m crossvein (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. *M. villosus*, wing

### Species checklist (1)

- *M. villosus* Bigot, 1879

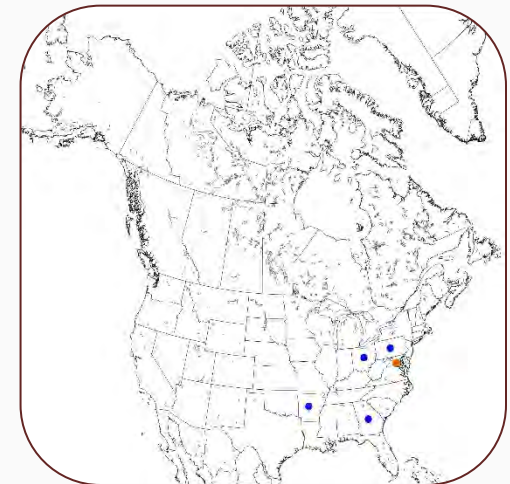


Fig. 3. *M. villosus*, lateral



Fig. 1. *M. villosus*, head

### Distribution



# *Merodon* Meigen, 1803

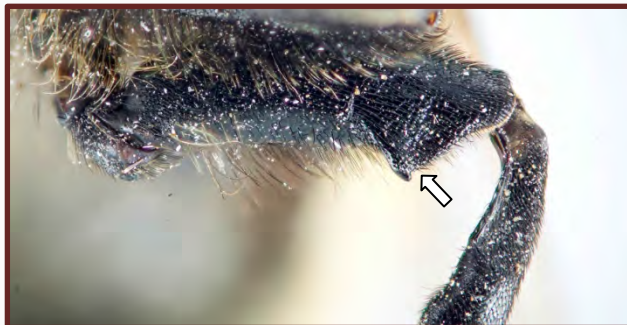
The only Nearctic species in this genus is the introduced pest *Merodon equestris* (the Bulb Fly), a bumblebee mimic with an apicolateral triangular plate ventrally on the hind femur (arrow on Fig. 1), a recessive  $M_1$  vein, and a concave face with a slight swelling directly below the antenna (arrow on Fig. 2). *Merodon equestris* occurs in different colour morphs (Figs. 3 and 4).



**Fig. 3.** *M. equestris*



**Fig. 4.** *M. equestris*



**Fig. 1.** *M. equestris*, hind femur

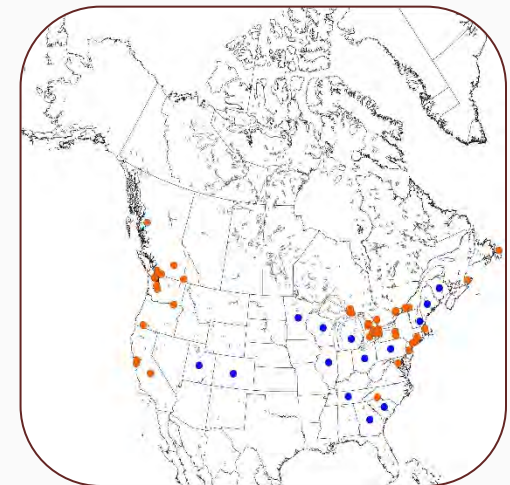
## Species checklist (1)

- *M. equestris* (Fabricius, 1794)



**Fig. 2.** *M. equestris*, head, lateral

## Distribution





# *Meromacrus* Rondani, 1848

*Meromacrus* species are large, dark flies with bright yellow markings consisting of patches of short, flattened hairs (Fig. 1). As in other wasp mimics, the wings have a darkened anterior margin (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. *M. acutus*, wing



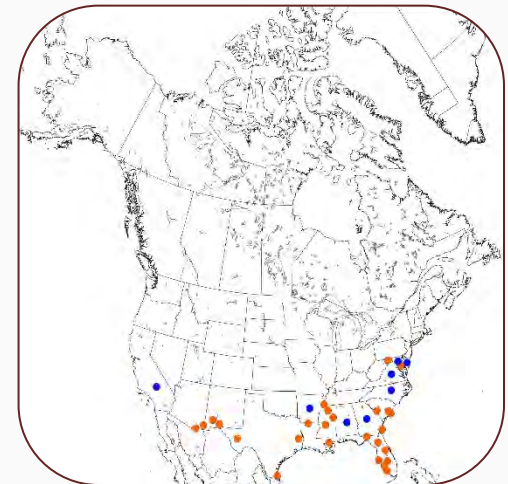
Fig. 1. *Meromacrus* sp.

## Species checklist (5)

- *M. acutus* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *M. croceatus* Hull, 1960
- *M. draco* Hull, 1942
- *M. gloriosus* Hull, 1941
- *M. panamensis* Curran, 1930

Species key: Hull (1942b)

## Distribution



**Microdon**  
Meigen, 1803



**M. (Omegasyrphus)**

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



**M. (Chymophila)**



**M. (Microdon)**



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Microdon (Chymophila)* Gray, 1832

All *Microdon* are characterized by a spur on vein  $R_{4+5}$  (Fig. 1), a slightly convex face without a tubercle, and a complete postmetacoxal bridge (Fig. 3). *Microdon (Chymophila) fulgens* (Fig. 2) is distinct from other *Microdon* in having the  $M_2$  vein anteriorly displaced on the wing (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. *M. (Chymophila) fulgens*, wing

### Species checklist (1)

- *M. (Chymophila) fulgens* (Wiedemann, 1830)



Fig. 2. *M. (Chymophila) fulgens*, lateral



Fig. 3. *M. (microdon) cothurnatus*, complete postmetacoxal bridge

### Distribution





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Microdon (Microdon)* Meigen, 1803

Most *Microdon* are broad-bodied with distinctive elongate antennae (Fig. 2). All *Microdon* are characterized by a spur on vein  $R_{4+5}$  (arrow on Fig. 1), a slightly convex face without a tubercle, an elongated antenna (Fig. 3) and a complete postmetacoxal bridge.



Fig. 1. *M. (Microdon) globosus*, wing

Image Gallery

Species checklist (25)

[Click here](#)

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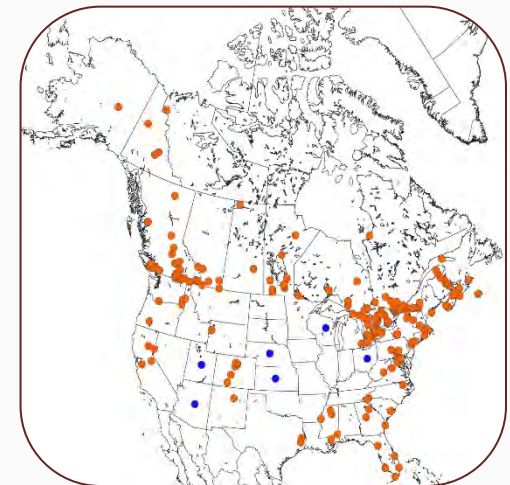
Fig. 2. *M. (Microdon) manitobensis*, in copula



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Fig. 3. *M. (Microdon)* sp.

Distribution





Back to  
taxon  
page

***Microdon (Microdon)***  
Meigen, 1803



**Fig. 1.** *M. (Microdon) abditus*, dorsal



**Fig. 2.** *M. (Microdon) craigheadi*, dorsal



**Fig. 3.** *M. (Microdon) laetus*, dorsal



**Fig. 4.** *M. (Microdon) aurulentus*, dorsal



**Fig. 5.** *M. (Microdon) albicomatus*, dorsal



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Microdon (Microdon)* Meigen, 1803

### Species checklist (25)

- *M. (Microdon) abditus* Thompson, 1981
- *M. (Microdon) abstrusus* Thompson, 1981
- *M. (Microdon) adventitus* Thompson, 1981
- *M. (Microdon) albicomatus* Novak, 1977
- *M. (Microdon) aurulentus* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *M. (Microdon) cothurnatus* Bigot, 1884
- *M. (Microdon) craigheadii* Walton, 1912
- *M. (Microdon) diversipilosus* Curran, 1925
- *M. (Microdon) fuscipennis* (Macquart, 1834)
- *M. (Microdon) globosus* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *M. (Microdon) laetoides* Curran, 1935
- *M. (Microdon) laetus* Loew, 1864
- *M. (Microdon) lanceolatus* Adams, 1903
- *M. (Microdon) manitobensis* Curran, 1924
- *M. (Microdon) marmoratum* Bigot, 1884
- *M. (Microdon) megalogaster* Snow, 1892
- *M. (Microdon) newcomeri* Mann, 1924
- *M. (Microdon) ocellaris* Curran, 1924
- *M. (Microdon) piperi* Knab, 1917
- *M. (Microdon) ruficrus* Williston, 1887
- *M. (Microdon) rufipes* (Macquart, 1842)
- *M. (Microdon) scutifer* Knab, 1917
- *M. (Microdon) tristis* Loew, 1864
- *M. (Microdon) viridis* Townsend, 1895
- *M. (Microdon) xanthopilis* Townsend, 1895

Species key: Thompson (1981)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Microdon (Omegasyrphus)* Giglio-Tos, 1891



**Fig. 1.** *M. (Omegasyrphus) coarctatus*, dorsal

The subgenus *M. (Omegasyrphus)* has a parallel-sided abdomen and short antennae (Figs. 1 and 2). All *Microdon* are characterized by a spur on vein  $R_{4+5}$  (Fig. 3), a slightly convex face without a tubercle, and a complete postmetacoxal bridge.



**Fig. 2.** *M. (Omegasyrphus) coarctatus*, lateral



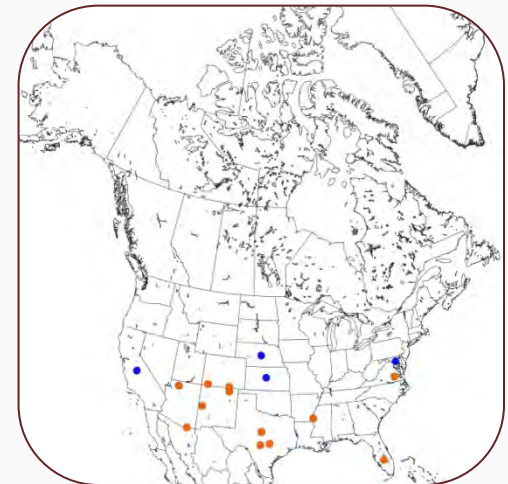
**Fig. 3.** *M. (Omegasyrphus) coarctatus*, wing

### Species checklist (4)

- *M. (Omegasyrphus) baliopterus* (Loew, 1872)
- *M. (Omegasyrphus) coarctatus* (Loew, 1864)
- *M. (Omegasyrphus) painteri* (Hull, 1922)
- *M. (Omegasyrphus) pallipennis* (Curran, 1925)

Species key: Thompson (1981)

### Distribution



# *Milesia*

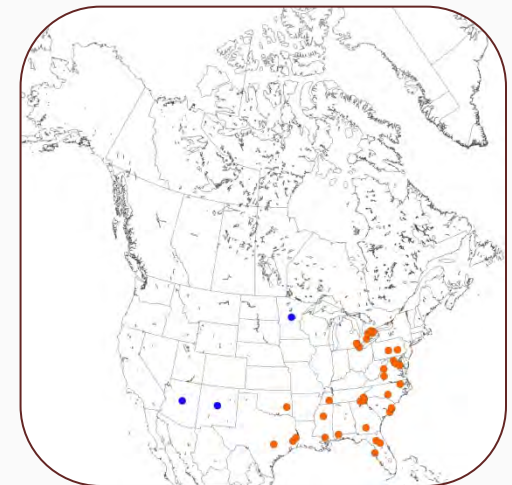
Latreille, 1804

*Milesia* is a genus of very large (20-25mm), conspicuous mimics of yellowjacket wasps (Vespinae). They can be distinguished from similar wasp-mimicking genera by the distinct yellow markings on the scutum (arrow on Fig. 1), the large size and the closed  $r_1$  cell (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *M. virginiensis*

## Distribution



## Species checklist (3)

- *M. bella* Townsend, 1897
- *M. scutellata* Hull, 1924
- *M. virginiensis* (Drury), 1773

Species key: Hull (1924)



Fig. 2. *M. virginiensis*, wing



## *Mixogaster* Macquart, 1842

*Mixogaster* species are petiolate flies that differ from similarly shaped *Ceriana* in having a dorsal arista (arrow on Fig. 1) and a straight  $M_1$  vein that joins  $R_{4+5}$  perpendicularly (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. *M. breviventris*, wing



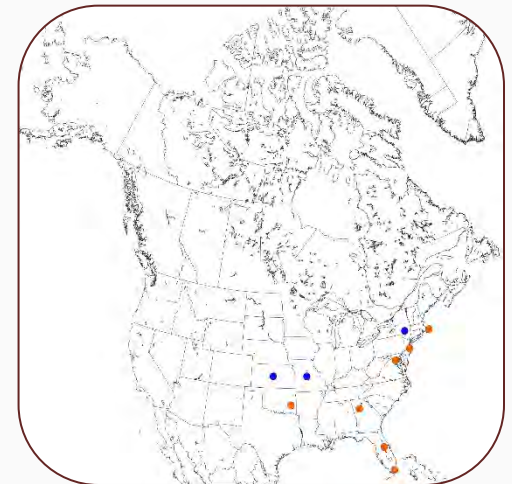
Fig. 1. *M. breviventris*, antennae

### Species checklist (3)

- *M. breviventris* Kahl, 1897
- *M. delongi* Johnson, 1926
- *M. johnsoni* Hull, 1941

Species key: Hull (1954)

### Distribution



***Monoceromyia***  
Shannon, 1922

Similar to *Ceriana*, with produced antennal bases, but with a petiolate abdomen (Fig. 1).

**Species checklist (1)**

- *M. floridensis* (Shannon, 1922)



**Fig. 1.** *M. floridensis*, dorsal

**Distribution**



**Fig. 2.** *M. floridensis*, wing

***Myathropa***  
Rondani, 1845

*Myathropa florea* (Fig. 1) is similar to *Eristalis* species, but can be immediately distinguished by the open  $r_1$  cell (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *M. florea*



Fig. 2. *M. florea*



Fig. 3. *M. florea*

**Distribution**



**Species checklist (1)**

- *M. florea* (Linnaeus, 1785)

# *Myolepta* Newman, 1838

*Myolepta* (Fig. 1) species have ventral spines on the fore femur (arrow on Fig. 2) and are similar to *Lepidomyia*, but the basoflagellomere is not as [long](#) (arrow on Fig. 3).

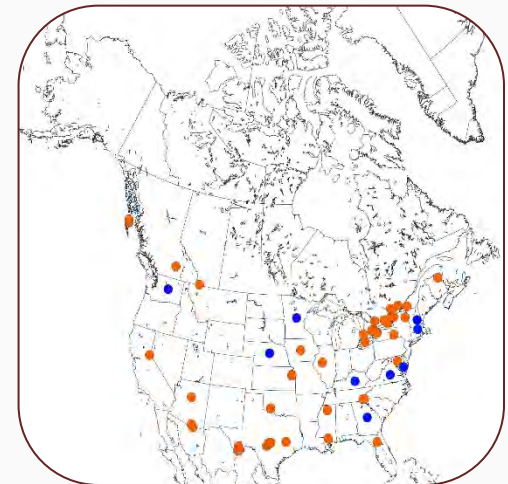


**Fig. 2.** *M. strigilata*, fore femur, ventrolateral

## Species checklist (7)

[Click here](#)

## Distribution



**Fig. 1.** *M. nigra*, lateral



**Fig. 3.** *M. strigilata*, head, lateral



Back to  
taxon  
page



**Fig. 1.** *Lepidomyia micheneri*, head, lateral



**Fig. 2.** *Myolepta strigilata*, head, lateral



Back to  
taxon  
page

## ***Myolepta*** Newman, 1838

### Species checklist (7)

- *M. auricaudata* (Williston, 1891)
- *M. aurinota* Hine, 1903
- *M. camillae* Weems, 1956
- *M. lunulata* Bigot, 1884
- *M. nigra* (Loew, 1872)
- *M. strigilata* (Loew, 1872)
- *M. varipes* (Loew, 1870)

Species key: Fluke and Weems (1956)

# *Nausigaster*

Williston, 1884

*Nausigaster* species are small metallic flies with the body covered by small distinct pits (Fig. 1), and without differentiation between the anterior and posterior portions of the anepisternum (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. *N. geminata*, thorax, oblique dorsal



Fig. 1. *Nausigaster* sp.

## Species checklist (8)

- *N. clara* Curran, 1941
- *N. curvinervis* Curran, 1941
- *N. geminata* Townsend, 1897
- *N. nova* Curran, 1941
- *N. punctulata* Williston, 1883
- *N. scutellaris* Adams, 1904
- *N. texana* Curran, 1941
- *N. unimaculata* Townsend, 1897

Species key: Curran (1941)

## Distribution



***Neoascia***  
Williston, 1887



***N. (Neoascia)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***N. (Neoasciella)***





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Neoascia (Neoascia)* Williston, 1887

These slightly petiolate flies (Fig. 1) with enlarged hind femora are most similar to *Sphegina*, but have a straight to oblique face (arrow on Fig. 2) and are metallic blue/black, whereas *Sphegina* have a concave face and are light to dark brown.

### Species checklist (3)

- *N. (Neoascia) distincta* Williston, 1887
- *N. (Neoascia) globosa* (Walker, 1849)
- *N. (Neoascia) metallica* (Williston, 1882)

Species key: Curran (1925a)

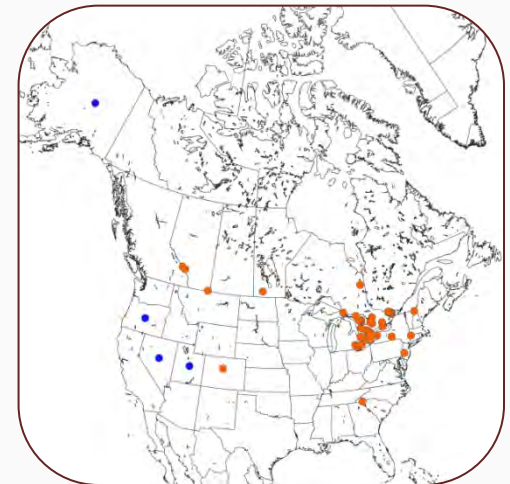


**Fig. 2.** *N. (Neoascia) globosa*, male, dorsal



**Fig. 1.** *N. (Neoascia) globosa*, male, lateral

### Distribution





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Neosciasia* (*Neosciella*) Stackelberg, 1965

Similar to *N.* (*Neosciasia*), but *N.* (*Neosciella*) (Fig. 2) has an incomplete postmetacoxal bridge (arrow on Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1.** *N.* (*Neosciella*) sp., male, postero ventral



**Fig. 2.** *N.* (*Neosciella*) *meticulosa*, male, lateral

### Species checklist (4)

- *N.* (*Neosciella*) *geniculata* (Meigen, 1822)
- *N.* (*Neosciella*) *meticulosa* (Scopoli, 1763)
- *N.* (*Neosciella*) *sphaerophoria* Curran, 1925
- *N.* (*Neosciella*) *subchalybea* Curran, 1925

Species key: Curran (1925a)

### Distribution



**Ocyptamus**  
 Macquart, 1834  
*O. cylindricus* species group



**Fig. 2.** *O. fuscipennis*, teneral



**Fig. 4.** *O. gastrostactus*, male abdomen, dorsal



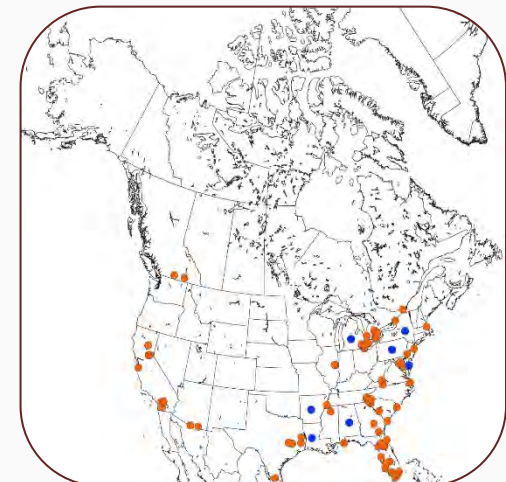
**Fig. 3.** *O. antiphates*, antenna, lateral

**Species checklist (6)**

- *O. antiphates* (Walker, 1849)
- *O. cylindricus* (Fabricius, 1781)
- *O. dimidiatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
- *O. funebris* Macquart, 1834
- *O. fuscipennis* (Say, 1823)
- *O. gastrostactus* (Wiedemann, 1830)

Species key: Hull (1949) as part of *Baccha*

**Distribution**



Species in the *Ocyptamus cylindricus* species group are recognized by the elongate abdomen and darkly marked wings (Figs. 1, 2 and 4). All species from this group have a projected apical margin on the antennal scape (arrow on Fig. 3).



**Fig. 1.** *O. fuscipennis*

**Ocyptamus**  
**Macquart, 1834**  
*O. fascipennis* species group

The *Ocyptamus fascipennis* species group can be distinguished from other *Ocyptamus* species by the single medial dark triangular marking on the wing (Figs. 1 and 2).



**Fig. 1.** *O. fascipennis*

**Species checklist (2)**

- *O. fascipennis* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *O. lemur* (Osten Sacken, 1877)

Species key: Vockeroth (1992)



**Fig. 2.** *O. fascipennis*

**Distribution**



**Ocyptamus**  
Macquart, 1834  
*O. lepidus* species group



**Fig. 1.** *O. cubanus*, dorsal

The only North American species of the *Ocyptamus lepidus* species group., *O. cubanus*, has mainly yellow abdominal tergites with stripes of dark brown extending from the apex (Fig. 1).

**Species checklist (1)**

- *O. cubanus* (Hull, 1943)

**Distribution**



**Ocyptamus**  
**Macquart, 1834**  
*O. parvicornis* species group



**Fig. 1.** *O. parvicornis*, dorsal

The *Ocyptamus parvicornis* species group (Fig. 1) is comprised of slender orange flies with a dark apical spot on the wing.

**Species checklist (1)**

- *O. parvicornis* (Loew, 1861)

**Distribution**



***Ornidia***  
Lepeltier & Serville, 1828

*Ornidia* species are robust, metallic flies with a bare wing membrane (Fig. 1). *Ornidia* can be distinguished from superficially similar metallic species of *Copestylum* by a pair of lateral facial tubercles flanking the medial one (arrow on Fig. 2) and by an enlarged notopleuron (arrow on Fig. 3).



**Fig. 3.** *O. obesa*, head and thorax, oblique dorsal

**Species checklist (1)**

- *O. obesa* (Fabricius, 1775)

**Distribution**



**Fig. 1.** *O. obesa*



**Fig. 2.** *O. obesa*

# Orphnabaccha Hull, 1949



Fig. 1. *O. coeruleus*, dorsal

*Orphnabaccha* (Fig. 1) has two species in North America and both have a pilose metasternum (arrow on Fig. 2).

## Species checklist (2)

- *O. coeruleus* (Williston, 1891)
- *O. jactator* (Loew, 1861)

Species key: Hull (1949)

## Distribution



Fig. 2. *O. coeruleus*, metasternum, lateral



## *Orthonevra* Macquart, 1829

These small dark metallic flies (Figs. 1 and 2) have the basoflagellomere elongated (arrow on Fig. 1), patterned eyes (Figs. 1 and 2), and vein  $M_1$  straight or curved towards the wing base (arrow on Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. *O. nitidula*, wing

Species checklist (16)

[Click here](#)

Distribution

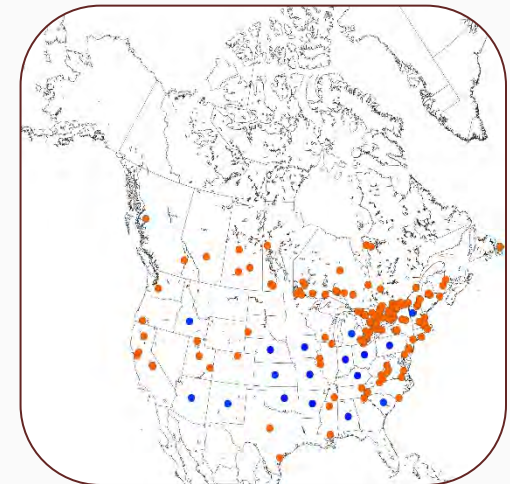


Fig. 1. *Orthonevra* sp.

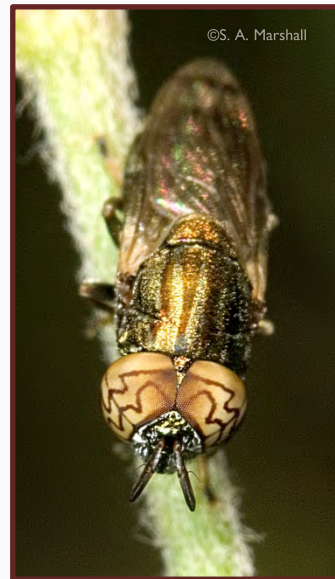


Fig. 2. *O. nitida*



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Orthonевра* Macquart, 1829

### Species checklist (16)

- *O. anniae* (Sedman, 1966)
- *O. bellula* (Williston, 1882)
- *O. flukei* (Sedman, 1964)
- *O. minuta* (Hull, 1945)
- *O. nigrovittata* (Loew, 1876)
- *O. nitida* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *O. nitidula* (Curran, 1925)
- *O. parva* (Shannon, 1916)
- *O. pictipennis* (Loew, 1863)
- *O. pulchella* (Williston, 1887)
- *O. robusta* (Shannon, 1916)
- *O. sinuosa* (Bigot, 1884)
- *O. sonorensis* (Sedman, 1964)
- *O. stigmata* (Williston, 1882)
- *O. unicolor* (Shannon, 1916)
- *O. weemsi* (Sedman, 1966)

Species keys: Shannon (1916), Sedman (1964, 1966)

# *Palpada* Macquart, 1834

*Palpada* (Fig. 1) species are similar to *Eristalis*, but have a patch of hairs on the metepisternum, below the posterior spiracle (arrow on Fig. 2), and can usually be recognized by the characteristic markings on the scutum (arrow on Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. *P. vinetorum*

## Picture Gallery

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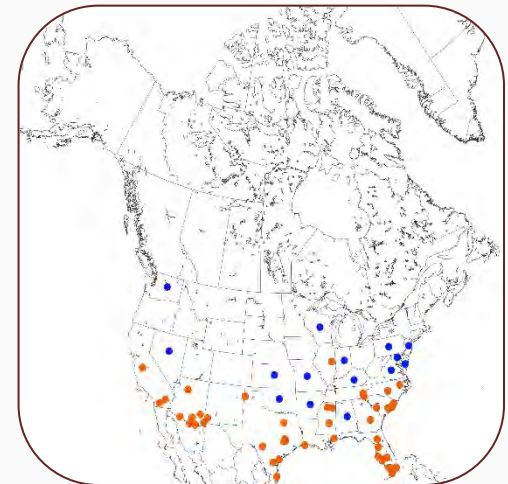
## Species checklist (11)

[Click here](#)



Fig. 2. *P. vinetorum*, metepisternum, lateral

## Distribution





Back to  
taxon  
page

***Palpada***  
Macquart, 1834

**Species checklist (11)**

- *P. agrorum* (Fabricius, 1787)
- *P. pusilla* (Macquart, 1842)
- *P. albifrons* (Wiedemann, 1830)
- *P. rufiventris* (Macquart, 1846)
- *P. alhambra* (Hull, 1925)
- *P. scutellaris* (Fabricius, 1805)
- *P. furcata* (Wiedemann, 1819)
- *P. texana* (Hull, 1925)
- *P. mexicana* (Macquart, 1847)
- *P. vinetorum* (Fabricius, 1799)
- *P. minutalis* (Williston, 1891)

Species key: Curran (1930c), Telford (1970) as *Eristalis*



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Palpada***  
Macquart, 1834



**Fig. 1.** *P. albifrons*, dorsal



**Fig. 2.** *P. alhambra*, dorsal



**Fig. 3.** *P. rufiventris*, dorsal



**Fig. 4.** *P. mexicanus*, dorsal

***Paragus***  
Latreille, 1804



***P. (Pandasyophthalmus)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***P. (Paragus)***



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Paragus (Pandasyophthalmus)* Stuckenberg, 1954

*Paragus (Pandasyophthalmus) haemorrhous* have the oral margin slightly extended anteriorly (arrow on Fig. 1), the eyes haired (Fig. 1), the face yellow with a median black stripe, and the terminal abdominal segments reddish (Fig. 3). This species is easily distinguished from *P. (Paragus)* species by the completely black scutellum (Fig. 2). The facial tubercle (Fig. 1) and yellow face should distinguish this genus from other small genera of Syrphidae such as *Neoascia*.



**Fig. 3.** *P. (Pandasyophthalmus) haemorrhous*

### Species checklist (1)

- *P. (Pandasyophthalmus) haemorrhous* Meigen, 1822

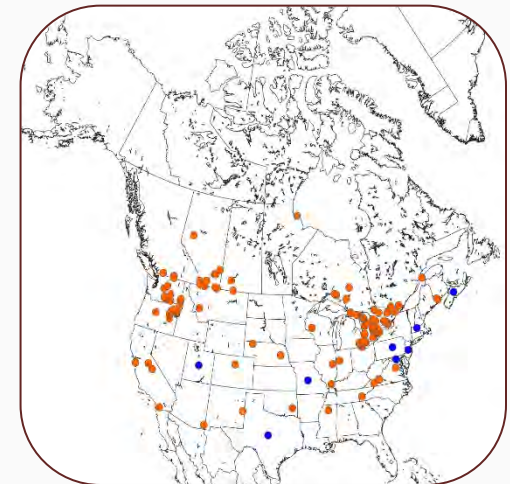


**Fig. 1.** *P. (Pandasyophthalmus) haemorrhous*, head, lateral



**Fig. 2.** *P. (Pandasyophthalmus) haemorrhous*, scutellum, dorsal

### Distribution





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Paragus (Paragus)* Latreille, 1804

*Paragus (Paragus)* species are common, small (4-6mm) syrphids (Fig. 1) with the oral margin slightly extended anteriorly (arrow on Fig. 2) the eye haired (Fig. 2), the face yellow with or without a black median stripe, and (sometimes) the terminal abdominal segments reddish. *Paragus (Paragus)* species are easily distinguished from *P. (Pandasyophthalmus) haemorrhous* by the apical orange colouration of the scutellum (Fig. 3). The facial tubercle (Fig. 2) and yellow face should distinguish this genus from other small genera of Syrphidae such as *Neoascia*.



Fig. 1. *P. (Paragus)* sp.

### Species checklist (7)

[Click here](#)

### Distribution



Fig. 2. *P. (Paragus)* sp., head, lateral

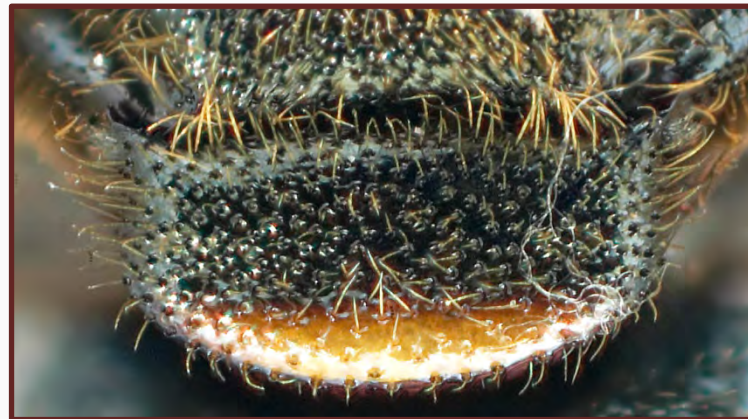
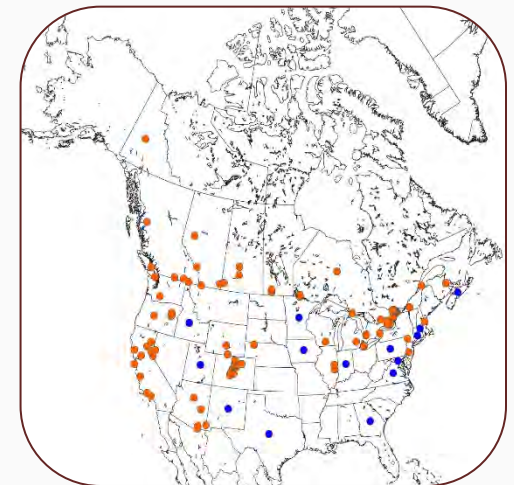


Fig. 3. *P. (Paragus)* sp., scutellum, dorsal







Back to  
taxon  
page

***Paragus (Paragus)***  
Latreille, 1804

**Species checklist (7)**

- *P. (Paragus) angustifrons* Loew, 1863
- *P. (Paragus) angustistylus* Vockeroth, 1986
- *P. (Paragus) arizonensis* Vockeroth, 1986
- *P. (Paragus) bispinosus* Vockeroth, 1986
- *P. (Paragus) cooverti* Vockeroth, 1986
- *P. (Paragus) longistylus* Vockeroth, 1986
- *P. (Paragus) variabilis* Vockeroth, 1986

Species key: Vockeroth (1986), Vockeroth (1992)

# *Parasyrphus* Matsumura, 1917

*Parasyrphus* are similar to *Syrphus* in that they have complete yellow bands on their abdomen, but differ in lacking long yellow hairs on the dorsal surface of the lower calypter (Fig. 1). *Parasyrphus* have hair on the posterior corner of the hind coxa (arrow on Fig. 2) and pile on the anterior anepisternum (like *M. cinctella*, arrow on Fig. 3).



**Fig. 1.** *P. currani*, lower calypter



**Fig. 2.** *P. currani*, hind coxa, ventral



**Fig. 3.**  
*Meliscaeva cinctella*,  
anterior  
anepisternum,  
oblique lateral



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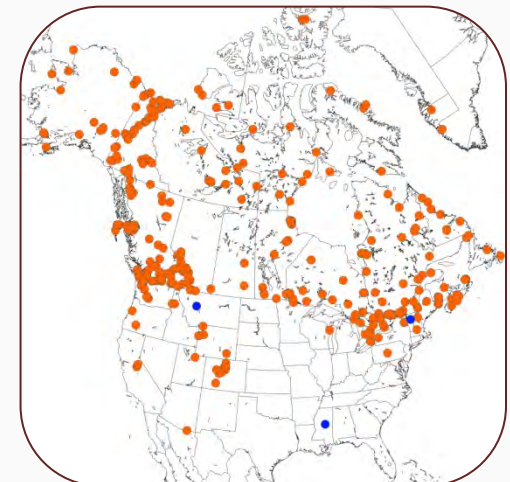
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[Species checklist \(11\)](#)

[Click here](#)

[Distribution](#)





Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Parasyrphus* Matsumura, 1917

### Species checklist (11)

- *P. currani* (Fluke, 1935)
- *P. genualis* (Williston, 1887)
- *P. groenlandica* (Nielsen, 1910)
- *P. insolitus* (Osburn, 1908)
- *P. macularis* (Zetterstedt, 1843)
- *P. melanderi* (Curran, 1925)
- *P. nigritarsis* (Zetterstedt, 1843)
- *P. relictus* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
- *P. semiinterruptus* (Fluke, 1935)
- *P. tarsatus* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
- *P. vockerothi* Thompson, 2012

Species key: Fluke (1935) as part of *Epistrophe*,  
Vockeroth (1992)



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Parasyrphus***  
Matsumura, 1917



**Fig. 1.** *Parasyrphus* sp.



**Fig. 2.** *P. semiinterruptus*



**Fig. 3.** *P. nigritarsis*

# *Parhelophilus* Girschner, 1897

Picture Gallery

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*Parhelophilus* species are similar to *Lejops*, but the apex of the hind tibiae is truncate (arrow on Fig. 1) and the face is not projecting (arrow on Fig. 2). They also resemble the more robust *Helophilus*, but in *Parhelophilus* the pterostigma is distinct and looks like a crossvein (arrow on Fig. 3).



Fig. 1. *P. laetus*, metatibia, lateral

Species checklist (10)

[Click here](#)

Distribution

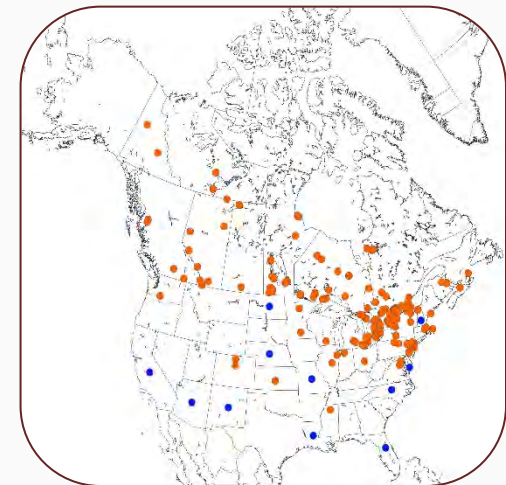


Fig. 2. *P. laetus*, head, lateral

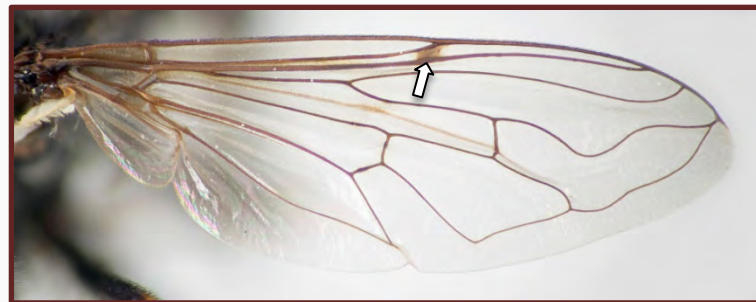


Fig. 3. *P. porcus*, wing



Back to  
taxon  
page

## ***Parhelophilus*** Girschner, 1897

### Species checklist (10)

- *P. brooksi* Curran, 1927
- *P. currani* Fluke, 1953
- *P. divisus* (Loew, 1863)
- *P. flavifacies* (Bigot, 1884)
- *P. integer* (Loew, 1863)
- *P. laetus* (Loew, 1863)
- *P. obsoletus* (Loew, 1863)
- *P. porcus* (Walker, 1849)
- *P. rex* Curran & Fluke, 1926
- *P. laetus* (Loew, 1895)

Species key: Curran and Fluke (1926)



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Parhelophilus***  
Girschner, 1897



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**Fig. 1.** *P. rex*



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**Fig. 2.** *P. laetus*

***Pelecocera***  
Meigen, 1822



***P. (Chamaesyrrhus)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***P. (Pelecocera)***





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Pelecocera* (*Chamaesyrrhus*) Mik, 1895

Members of the subgenus *Chamaesyrrhus* (Fig. 1) are small (less than 4mm) flies with a quadrate basoflagellomere (Figs. 2 and 3).



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**Fig. 1.** *P. (Chamaesyrrhus) pruniosomaculatus*  
(photographed in Greece)



**Fig. 2.** *P. (Chamaesyrrhus) apichaetus*, head, oblique dorsal



**Fig. 3.** *P. (Chamaesyrrhus) apichaetus*, dorsal

### Distribution



### Species checklist (1)

- *P. (Chamaesyrrhus) apichaetus* (Curran, 1923)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Pelecocera* (*Pelecocera*) Meigen, 1822

*Pelecocera* (Fig. 1) species are small flies with vein  $M_1$  joining  $R_{4+5}$  very close to the wing margin (Fig. 2). *P.* (*Pelecocera*) species are distinguished from the subgenus *Chamaesyrrhus* by the distinct, basally enlarged basoflagellomere (arrow on Fig. 3). *Pelecocera* is distinguished from *Merapioidus* by the crossvein r-m positioned closer to the base of cell dm (Fig. 2) and from *Callicera* by the more distinct enlargement of the basoflagellomere.

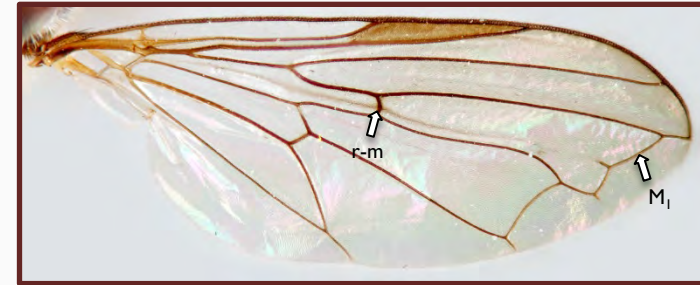


Fig. 2. *P.* (*Pelecocera*) sp., wing

### Species checklist (2)

- *P.* (*Pelecocera*) *pergandei* (Williston, 1884)
- *P.* (*Pelecocera*) *willistoni* Snow, 1895

Species key: No key available

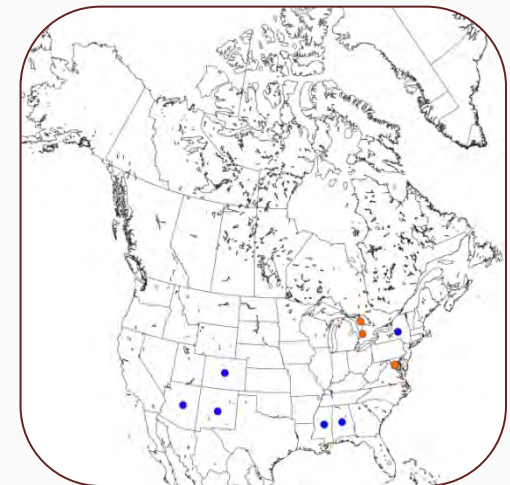


Fig. 1. *P.* (*Pelecocera*) *pergandei*



Fig. 3. *P.* (*Pelecocera*) *pergandei*, head, lateral

### Distribution



# *Pelecinobaccha* Shannon, 1927



Fig. 1. *P. costata*

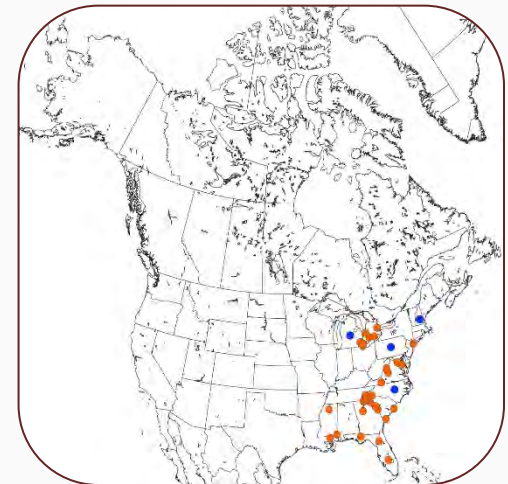
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*Pelecinobaccha* females have a conical 6<sup>th</sup> segment (arrow on Fig. 1), and the only North American species can be distinguished from closely related *Ocyrtamus* species by the wing with dark anterior margin. *P. costata* is similar to *Pseudodoros*, but lacks the produced face.

## Species checklist (1)

- *P. costata* (Say, 1829)

## Distribution



# *Pipiza*

Fallen, 1810

*Pipiza* species are small, dark flies (Fig. 1) with a straight face (arrow on Fig. 2), a slightly apically enlarged hind femur, an evenly rounded oral margin, and a bare katepimeron (at most with microtrichia, arrow on Fig. 3). *Heringia*, *Pipiza* and *Trichopsomyia* are extremely similar and identifications should be [checked carefully](#).



Fig. 1. *Pipiza* sp.



Fig. 3. *P. femoralis*, katepimeron

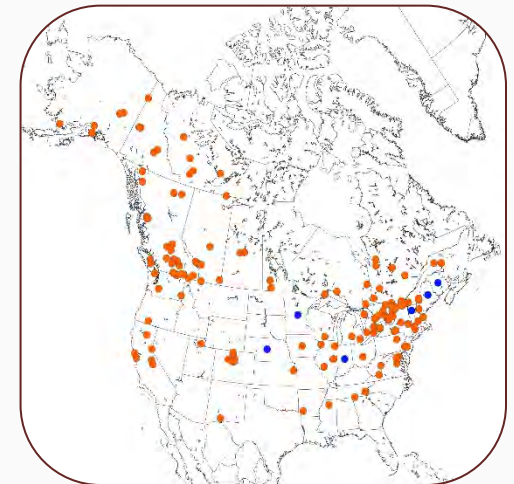


Fig. 2. *P. femoralis*, head, lateral

Species checklist (11)

[Click here](#)

Distribution





Back to  
taxon  
page

***Pipiza***  
Fallen, 1810

**Species checklist (11)**

- *P. atrata* Curran, 1922
- *P. crassipes* Bigot, 1884
- *P. cribbeni* Covert, 1996
- *P. davidsoni* Curran, 1921
- *P. distincta* Curran, 1921
- *P. femoralis* Loew, 1866
- *P. macrofemoralis* Curran, 1921
- *P. nigripilosa* Williston, 1887
- *P. puella* Williston, 1887
- *P. quadrimaculata* (Panzer, 1804)
- *P. subinflatifrons* Covert, 1996

Species key: Curran (1921)

***Platycheirus***  
Lepeltier & Serville, 1828

*Platycheirus* have the face and scutellum black, and the abdomen relatively slender (Figs. 1 and 2). Certain species are easily confused with *Melanostoma*, but *Platycheirus* can be distinguished by the non-excavated metasternum (arrow on Fig. 3).



**Fig. 1.** *P. scambus*

**Picture Gallery**

[Click here](#)

**Species checklist (73)**

[Click here](#)



**Fig. 2.** *Platycheirus* sp.



**Fig. 3.** *P. quadratus*, metasternum

**Distribution**





Back to  
taxon  
page

# *Platycheirus* Lepeltier & Serville, 1828

## Species checklist (73)

- *P. aeratus* Coquillett, 1900
- *P. albimanus* (Fabricius, 1781)
- *P. amplus* Curran, 1927
- *P. angustatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843)
- *P. atra* (Curran, 1925)
- *P. brunnifrons* Nielsen, 2004
- *P. carinatus* (Curran, 1927)
- *P. ciliatus* Bigot, 1884
- *P. claussemi* Nielsen, 2004
- *P. clypeatus* (Meigen, 1822)
- *P. coeruleascens* (Williston, 1887)
- *P. concinnus* (Snow, 1895)
- *P. confusus* (Curran, 1925)
- *P. coracinus* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. discimanus* Loew, 1871
- *P. flabellus* Hull, 1944
- *P. granditarsis* (Forster, 1771)
- *P. groenlandicus* Curran, 1927
- *P. hesperius* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. hispidipes* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. holarcticus* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. hyperboreus* (Staeger, 1845)
- *P. immarginatus* (Zetterstedt, 1849)
- *P. inversus* Ide, 1926
- *P. jaerensis* Nielsen, 1971
- *P. kelloggi* (Snow, 1895)
- *P. latitarsis* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. latus* (Curran, 1922)
- *P. lundbecki* (Collin, 1931)
- *P. luteipennis* (Curran, 1925)
- *P. manicatus* (Meigen, 1822)
- *P. modestus* (Ide, 1926)
- *P. nearcticus* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. nielseni* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. nigrofemoratus* Kanervo, 1934
- *P. nodosus* Curran, 1923
- *P. normae* Fluke, 1939
- *P. obscurus* (Say, 1824)
- *P. octavus* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. orarius* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. oreadis* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. parmatus* Rondani, 1857
- *P. peltatoides* Curran, 1923
- *P. perpallidus* Verrall, 1901
- *P. pilatus* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. podagratus* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
- *P. protrusus* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. pullatus* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. quadratus* Say, 1823
- *P. rosarum* (Fabricius, 1787)
- *P. rufigaster* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. rufimaculatus* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. russatus* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. sabulicola* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. scamboides* Curran, 1927
- *P. scambus* (Staeger, 1843)
- *P. scutatus* (Meigen, 1822)
- *P. setipes* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. setitarsis* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. spinipes* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. squamulae* (Curran, 1922)
- *P. stegnoides* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. stegnus* (Say, 1829)
- *P. striatus* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. subordinatus* Becker, 1915
- *P. tenebrosus* Coquillett, 1900
- *P. thompsoni* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. thylax* Hull, 1944
- *P. urakawensis* (Matsumura, 1919)
- *P. varipes* (Curran, 1923)
- *P. willistoni* (Goot, 1882)
- *P. woodi* Vockeroth, 1990
- *P. yukonensis* Vockeroth, 1990

Species key: Curran (1927, 1930a), Vockeroth (1992), Young (2012)



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Platycheirus***  
Lepeltier & Serville, 1828



**Fig. 1.** *P. concinnus*, male,  
dorsal



**Fig. 2.** *P. granditarsis*,  
male, dorsal



**Fig. 3.** *P. groenlandicus*,  
female, dorsal



**Fig. 4.** *P. immarginatus*,  
male, dorsal



**Fig. 5.** *P. kelloggi*, female,  
dorsal



**Fig. 6.** *P. manicatus*, male,  
dorsal



**Pocota**  
Lepeltier & Serville, 1828

Our one *Pocota* species, *P. bomboides*, is a bumblebee mimic (Fig. 1) with long yellow pile on the anterior half of the scutum and the 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergite. *Hadromyia* are somewhat similar, but *Pocota* can be distinguished from *Hadromyia* by the medial black facial stripe (arrow on Fig. 2) as well as the concavity of the face (arrow on Fig. 3).



Fig. 2. *P. bomboides*, head, dorsal

**Species checklist (1)**

- *P. bomboides* Hunter, 1897

**Distribution**

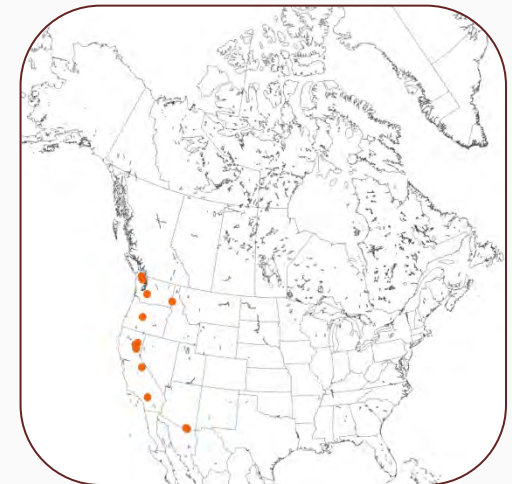


Fig. 1. *P. bomboides*, dorsal

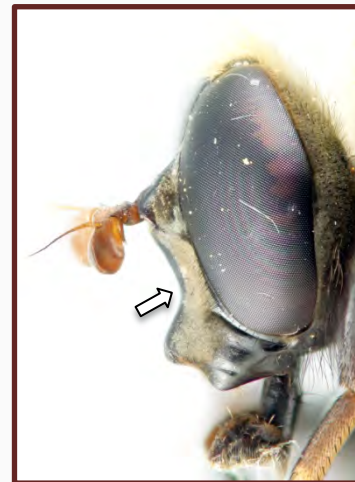


Fig. 3. *P. bomboides*, head, lateral

# Polybiomyia

Shannon, 1925

*Polybiomyia* have a short or weakly produced antennal base, petiolate abdomen (Fig. 1) and complete postmetacoxal bridge (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *P. townsendi*



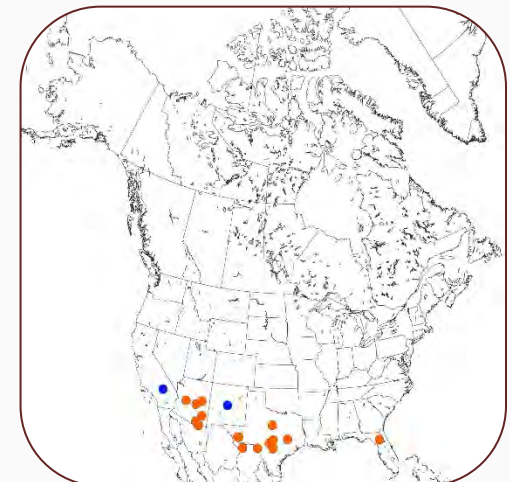
Fig. 2. *P. bellardii*, postmetacoxal bridge

## Species checklist (8)

- *P. bellardii* (Shannon, 1925)
- *P. engelhardti* (Shannon, 1925)
- *P. macquartii* (Shannon, 1925)
- *P. pedicellata* (Williston, 1887)
- *P. sayi* (Shannon, 1925)
- *P. schnablei* (Williston, 1892)
- *P. signifera* (Loew, 1853)
- *P. townsendi* (Snow, 1895)

Species key: Shannon (1925)

## Distribution



# *Pseudodoros* Becker, 1903

Our one *Pseudodoros*, *P. clavatus*, is a petiolate species (Fig. 1) with a slightly anteriorly extended oral margin, a yellow face with a dark median stripe, a facial tubercle (arrow on Fig. 2), and distinctive paired oblique markings on the 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergite (arrow on Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. *P. clavatus*

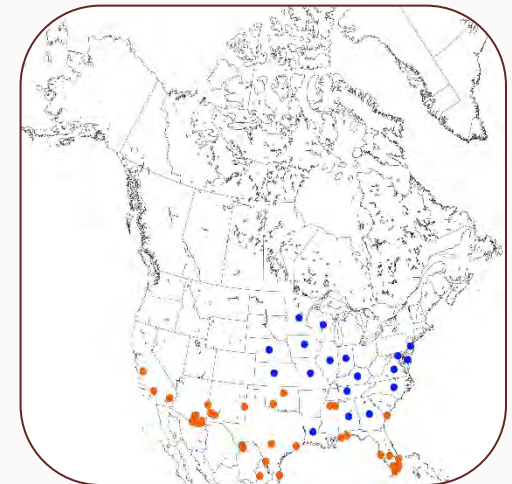


Fig. 2. *P. clavatus*, head, lateral

## Species checklist (1)

- *P. clavatus* (Fabricius, 1794)

## Distribution



***Pseudoscaeva***  
Vockeroth, 1969



**Fig. 1.** *P. diversifasciata*

*Pseudoscaeva diversifasciata* (Figs. 1 and 2) can be distinguished from closely related *Ocyptamus* species by the yellow banded 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergites, and the glossy wing.



**Fig. 2.** *P. diversifasciata*

**Species checklist (1)**

- *P. diversifasciata* (Knab, 1914)

**Distribution**



***Psilota***  
Meigen, 1822

*Psilota* species are dark flies with haired eyes (Fig. 1) and an elongate basoflagellomere. Similar in appearance to *Pipiza* and others, *Psilota* may be distinguished by its anteriorly notched oral margin (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. *Psilota* sp., lateral

**Species checklist (3)**

- *P. buccata* (Macquart, 1842)
- *P. flavidipennis* Macquart, 1855
- *P. thatuna* Shannon, 1922

Species key: No key available

**Distribution**

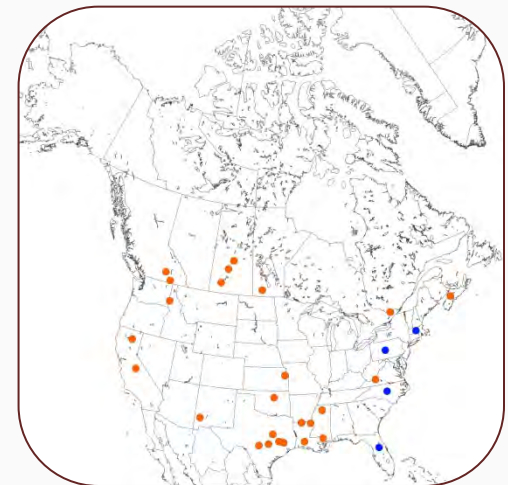


Fig. 1. *P. buccata*, head, lateral



Fig. 2. *P. buccata*, head, ventral

# *Pterallastes* Loew, 1863

*Pterallastes thoracicus* has a sinuous  $R_{4+5}$ ,  $M_1$  joining  $R_{4+5}$  close to the wing margin (arrow on Fig. 1), and a scutum covered by dense pollinosity that creates a distinctive, dull yellowish appearance (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *P. thoracicus*, wing

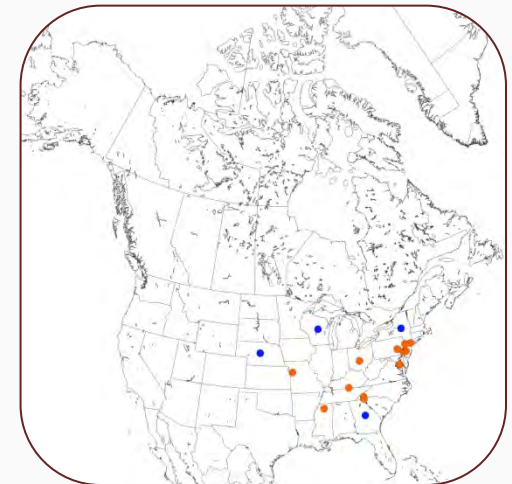


Fig. 2. *P. thoracicus*

## Species checklist (1)

- *P. thoracicus* Loew, 1863

## Distribution



# *Pyritis* Hunter, 1897

*Pyritis kincaidii* has a quadrate basoflagellomere (arrow on Fig. 1), haired arista (Fig. 1), densely haired eyes and face (Fig. 2), and an apically directed  $M_1$  vein (arrow on Fig. 3).



**Fig. 2.** *P. kincaidii*, habitus

## Species checklist (1)

- *P. kincaidii* (Coquillett, 1895)



**Fig. 1.** *P. kincaidii*, antenna



**Fig. 3.** *P. kincaidii*, wing

## Distribution



***Rhingia***  
Scopoli, 1763

*Rhingia* is readily recognized by the anteriorly extended face with no tubercle upon it (arrow on Fig. 1). Another character to help identify this genus is the termination of veins C and  $R_{4+5}$  after the apex of the wing (Fig. 2).



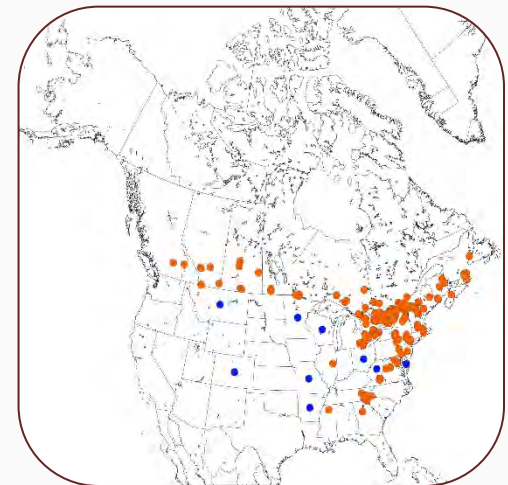
**Fig. 1.** *R. nasica*

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**Species checklist (1)**

- *R. nasica* Say, 1983

**Distribution**



**Fig. 2.** *R. nasica*, wing



## *Rhopalosyrphus* Giglio-Tos, 1891

*Rhopalosyrphus* are petiolate flies (with a narrow abdomen constricted at the base), similar in appearance to *Mixogaster* (Fig. 1) but distinguished by the spur on vein  $R_{4+5}$  (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. *R. guentherii*, dorsal



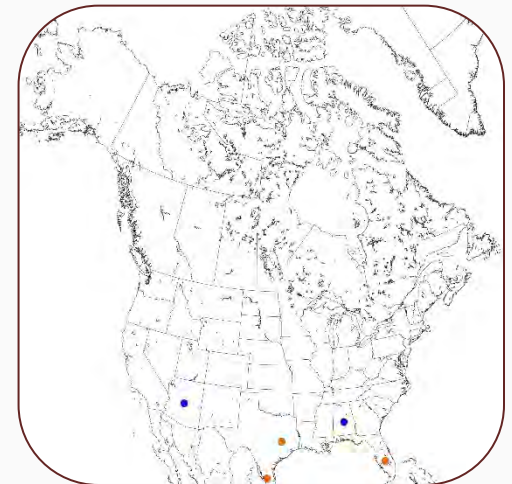
Fig. 2. *R. guentherii*, wing

### Species checklist (2)

- *R. guentherii* (Lynch-Arribálzaga, 1891)
- *R. ramulorum* Weems & Deyrup, 2003

Species key: Weems et al. (2003), Thompson (2012)

### Distribution



# *Salpingogaster* Schiner, 1868

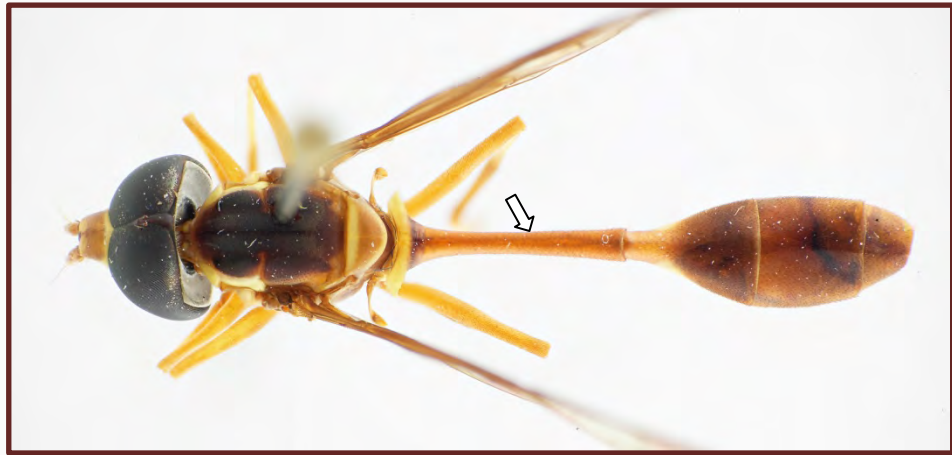
*Salpingogaster* species are petiolate flies (narrow basal abdominal segments, and expanded apical segments) with an elongate second abdominal segment (arrow on Fig. 1), ventral spines on the hind femur, a facial tubercle, and a sinuous  $R_{4+5}$  vein (arrow on Fig. 2). *Salpingogaster* is similar to *Eosalpingogaster*, but has the 1<sup>st</sup> abdominal tergite produced into strong lateral spurs whereas *Eosalpingogaster* has that tergite unmodified.



**Fig. 2.** *S. punctifrons*, wing

### Species checklist (1)

- *S. punctifrons* Curran, 1929



**Fig. 1.** *S. punctifrons*, dorsal

### Distribution



# *Scaeva*

Fabricius, 1805

Medium-sized black and yellow flies with narrow, curved, yellow half-bands (Fig. 1). *Scaeva* species can be distinguished from similar-looking genera by the haired eye (Fig. 2), bare wing, and vein  $R_{4+5}$  curving up into  $r_{2+3}$  cell (Picture Gallery). Males of this genus have an area of enlarged facets on the eye.



Fig. 1. *S. pyrastris*



Fig. 2. *S. pyrastris*, head, anterior

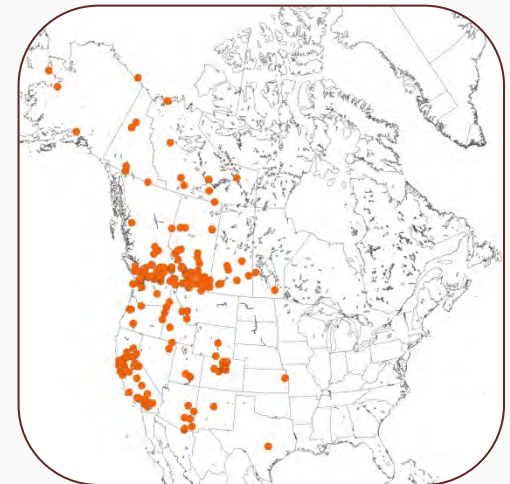
## Picture Gallery

[Click here](#)

## Species checklist (1)

- *S. pyrastris* (Linnaeus, 1758)

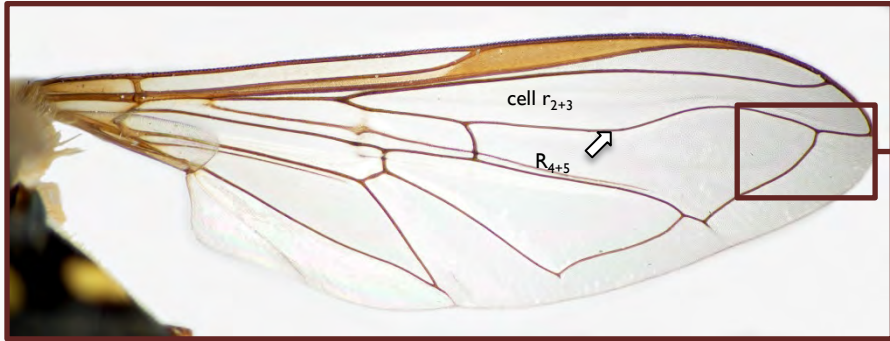
## Distribution



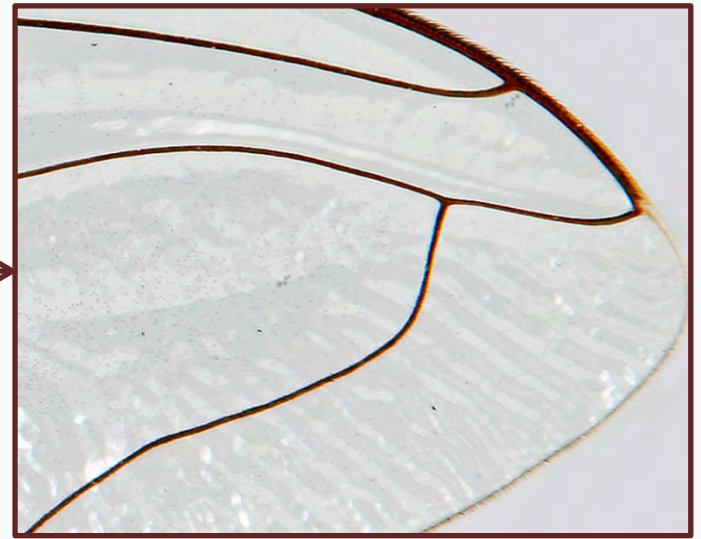


Back to  
taxon  
page

**Scaeva**  
Fabricius, 1805



**Fig. 1.** *S. pyrastris*, wing



**Fig. 2.** *S. pyrastris*, detail of wing apex



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**Fig. 3.** *S. pyrastris*

***Sericomyia***  
Meigen, 1803

Picture Gallery

[Click here](#)

*Sericomyia* have a plumose arista (arrow on Fig. 1), bare eye, and unmarked scutum (Figs. 2 and 3). Some species have a distinct abdominal pattern (Fig. 2), and a few are bee-mimics (Picture Gallery). *Sericomyia tolli* is distinguished from other *Sericomyia* species by the strongly produced face (Picture Gallery).



Fig. 3. *S. chrysotoxoides*

Species checklist (17)

[Click here](#)

Distribution



Fig. 1. *S. chrysotoxoides*, antenna



Fig. 2. *S. lata*



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Sericomyia***  
Meigen, 1803

**Species checklist (17)**

- *S. arctica* Schirmer, 1913
- *S. bifasciata* Williston, 1887
- *S. carolinensis* (Metcalf, 1917)
- *S. chalcopyga* Loew, 1863
- *S. chrysotoxoides* Macquart, 1842
- *S. flagrans* (Osten Sacken, 1875)
- *S. harveyi* (Osburn, 1908)
- *S. jakutika* (Stackelberg, 1927)
- *S. lata* (Coquillett, 1907)
- *S. militaris* Walker, 1849
- *S. nigra* Portschinsky, 1873
- *S. sexfasciata* Walker, 1849
- *S. slossonae* Curran, 1934
- *S. tolli* (Frey, 1915)
- *S. transversa* (Osburn, 1926)
- *S. vockerothi* Skevington, 2012
- *S. woodi* Nielsen & Vockeroth, 2000

Species key: Skevington and Thompson (2012)



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Sericomyia***  
Meigen, 1803



**Fig. 1.** *S. flagrans*



**Fig. 2.** *S. tolli*, dorsal



**Fig. 3.** *S. tolli*, head, lateral

# *Somula* Macquart, 1847

*Somula* species have large, somewhat oblique, rectangular yellow markings on the abdominal tergites (Fig. 1), and a slightly produced antennal base (arrow on Fig. 2). Some *Blera* species are somewhat similar, but the abdominal markings of *Somula* are unique and distinctive.

## Species checklist (2)

- *S. decora* Macquart, 1847
- *S. mississippiensis* Brimley, 1923

Species key: Curran (1925b)

## Distribution

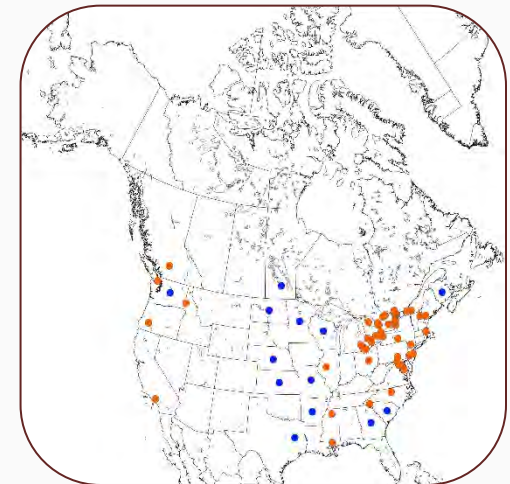


Fig. 1. *S. decora*



Fig. 2. *S. decora*



# *Sphaerophoria*

Lepeltier & Serville, 1828

These very common flies are distinctive for their bold yellow abdominal markings and elongated abdomen (Figs. 1 and 2). Males have large, globose genitalia (arrows on Figs. 1 and 3) and a parallel-sided abdomen. Females may be confused with *Allograpta* or *Toxomerus*, but lack the triangular emargination on the posterior eye margin of *Toxomerus*, and lack the distinct pattern found on the tergites of either genera.

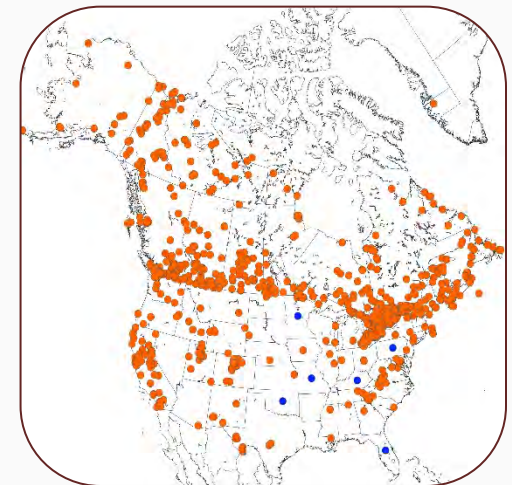


**Fig. 3.** *S. philanthus*, male genitalia, ventral

## Species checklist (14)

[Click here](#)

## Distribution



**Fig. 1.** *Sphaerophoria* sp., male



**Fig. 2.** *Sphaerophoria* sp., female



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Sphaerophoria* Lepeltier & Serville, 1828

### Species checklist (14)

- *S. abbreviata* Zetterstedt, 1849
- *S. asymmetrica* Knutson, 1972
- *S. bifurcata* Knutson, 1972
- *S. brevopilosa* Knutson, 1972
- *S. cleoae* Metcalf, 1917
- *S. contigua* Macquart, 1847
- *S. cranbrookensis* Curran, 1921
- *S. longipilosa* Knutson, 1972
- *S. novaeangliae* Johnson, 1916
- *S. philanthus* (Meigen, 1822)
- *S. pyrrhina* Bigot, 1884
- *S. scripta* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *S. sulphuripes* (Thomson, 1869)
- *S. weemsi* Knutson, 1972

Species key: Knutson (1973), Vockeroth (1992)

# *Sphecomyia*

Latreille, 1829

*Sphecomyia* species are large wasp mimics with a prominent anteroventrally produced face (arrow on Fig. 1) and (usually) elongate antennae (arrow on Fig. 2). *Spilomyia* and *Temnostoma* are somewhat similar to *Sphecomyia* but neither have a produced face.



Fig. 2. *S. vittata*

## Species checklist (8)

[Click here](#)

## Distribution

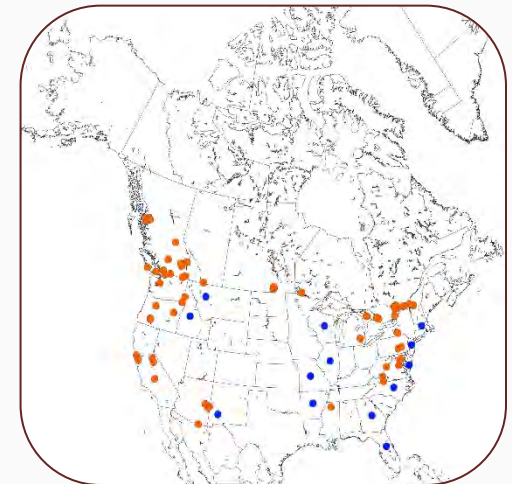


Fig. 1. *Sphecomyia* sp.



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Sphecomyia***  
Latreille, 1829

**Species checklist (8)**

- *S. brevicornis* Osten Sacken, 1877
- *S. columbiana* Vockeroth, 1965
- *S. dyari* Shannon, 1925
- *S. fusca* Weisman, 1964
- *S. nasica* Osburn, 1908
- *S. occidentalis* Osburn, 1908
- *S. pattonii* Williston, 1882
- *S. vittata* (Wiedemann, 1830)

Species keys: Weismann (1965, 1966)

***Sphegina***  
Meigen, 1822



***S. (Sphegina)***

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



***S. (Asiosphegina)***



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Sphegina* (*Sphegina*) Meigen, 1822

*Sphegina* species are small, distinctively petiolate flies (Fig. 1) with slightly enlarged hind femora bearing ventral spines, and with the face always concave (arrow on Fig. 2). Colouration ranges from light to dark brown, never metallic and usually not black and yellow as in other similar petiolate flies, although the face concavity is diagnostic. *S. (Sphegina)* can be distinguished from *S. (Asiosphegina)* by the unreduced 1<sup>st</sup> sternite in the former (arrow on Fig. 3).

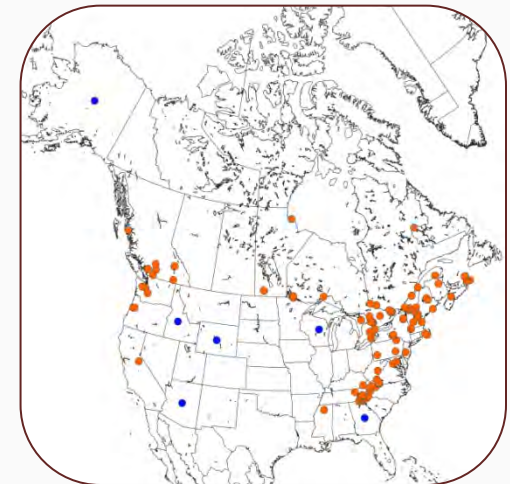


Fig. 3. *S. (Sphegina) lobata*, 1<sup>st</sup> sternite, ventral

### Species checklist (15)

[Click here](#)

### Distribution



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Fig. 1. *S. (Sphegina) brachygaster*



Fig. 2. *S. (Sphegina) lobata*, head, lateral



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Sphegina (Sphegina)* Meigen, 1822

### Species checklist (15)

- *S. (Sphegina) albipes* (Bigot, 1884)
- *S. (Sphegina) appalachiensis* Covert, 1977
- *S. (Sphegina) armatipes* Malloch, 1922
- *S. (Sphegina) brachygaster* Hull, 1935
- *S. (Sphegina) bridwelli* Cole, 1924
- *S. (Sphegina) flavimana* Malloch, 1922
- *S. (Sphegina) flavomaculata* Malloch, 1922
- *S. (Sphegina) infuscata* Loew, 1863
- *S. (Sphegina) keeniana* Williston, 1887
- *S. (Sphegina) lobata* Loew, 1863
- *S. (Sphegina) lobulifera* Malloch, 1922
- *S. (Sphegina) nigrimana* Cole, 1924
- *S. (Sphegina) occidentalis* Malloch, 1922
- *S. (Sphegina) punctata* Cole, 1921
- *S. (Sphegina) rufa* Malloch, 1922

Species keys: Malloch (1922), Hull (1935), Covert and Thompson (1977)



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Sphegina (Asiosphegina)* Stackelberg, 1974

### Species checklist (5)

- *S. (Asiosphegina) biannulata* Malloch, 1922
- *S. (Asiosphegina) californica* Malloch, 1922
- *S. (Asiosphegina) campanulata* Robertson, 1901
- *S. (Asiosphegina) petiolata* Coquillett, 1910
- *S. (Asiosphegina) rufiventris* Loew, 1863

Species keys: Malloch (1922), Hull (1935), Coovert and Thompson (1977)

*Sphegina* species are small, distinctively petiolate flies (Fig. 1) with slightly enlarged hind femora bearing ventral spines, and with the face always concave. Colouration ranges from light to dark brown, never metallic and usually not black and yellow as in other similar petiolate flies, although the face concavity should leave no doubts. *S. (Asiosphegina)* can be distinguished from *S. (Sphegina)* by the reduced 1<sup>st</sup> sternite in the former (arrow on Fig. 2).

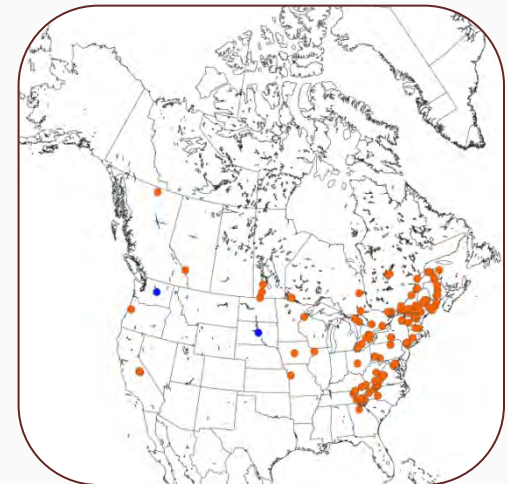


**Fig. 1.** *S. (Asiosphegina) rufiventris*



**Fig. 2.** *S. (Asiosphegina) campanulata*, 1<sup>st</sup>sternite, ventral

### Distribution



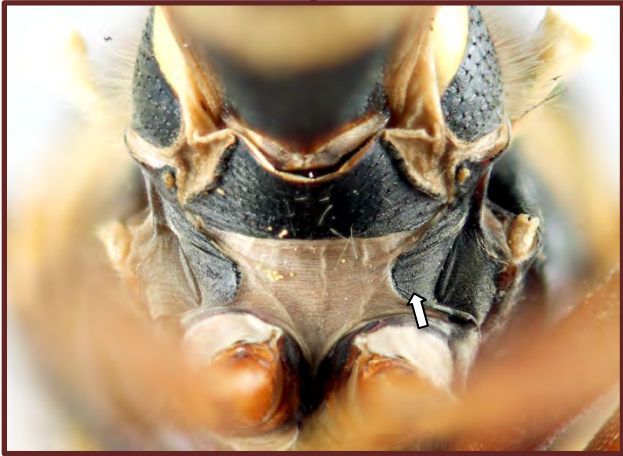


***Sphiximorpha***  
Rondani, 1850

Similar to *Polybiomyia*, but the postmetacoxal bridge on *Sphiximorpha* (Fig. 1) is incomplete (arrow on Fig. 2).



**Fig. 1.** *S. willistoni*

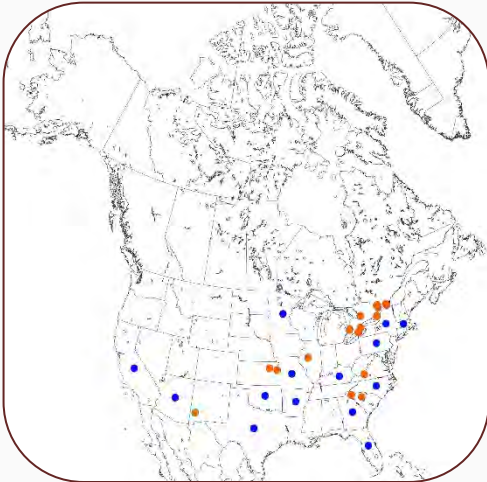


**Fig. 2.** *S. willistoni*, postmetacoxal bridge

**Species checklist (4)**

- *S. cylindrica* (Curran, 1921)
  - *S. durani* (Davidson, 1925)
  - *S. loewii* (Williston, 1887)
  - *S. willistoni* (Kahl, 1897)
- Species key: Thompson (2012)

**Distribution**



# *Spilomyia* Meigen, 1803

*Spilomyia* species are large, wasp-mimicking flies (Figs. 1 and 2) with a straight face, a preapical spur on the hind femur (arrow on Fig. 3) and eyes that are usually patterned. *Temnostoma*, *Sphecomyia*, *Doros* and other wasp-mimicking genera differ from *Spilomyia* in lacking a preapical spur on the hind femur.



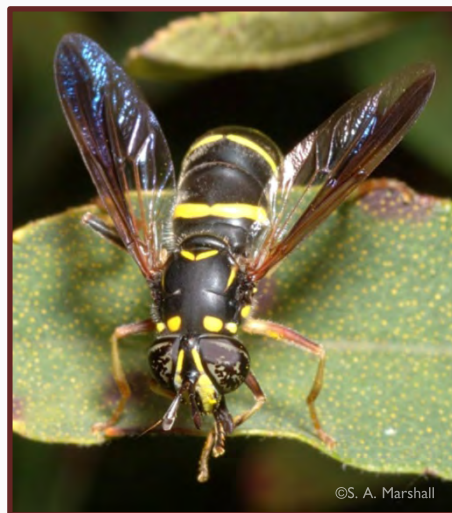
**Fig. 3.** *S. alcimus*, hind femur

## Species checklist (11)

[Click here](#)



**Fig. 1.** *S. fusca*



**Fig. 2.** *S. sayi*

## Distribution





Back to  
taxon  
page

***Spilomyia***  
Meigen, 1803

**Species checklist (11)**

- *S. alcimus* (Walker, 1849)
- *S. citima* Vockeroth, 1958
- *S. crandalli* Curran, 1951
- *S. foxleei* Vockeroth, 1958
- *S. fusca* Loew, 1864
- *S. interrupta* Williston, 1882
- *S. kahli* Snow, 1895
- *S. liturata* Williston, 1887
- *S. longicornis* Loew, 1872
- *S. obscura* Coquillett, 1902
- *S. sayi* (Goot, 1964)

Species key: Curran (1951)

***Syrphus***  
Fabricius, 1775

*Syrphus* are medium-sized, black and yellow flies (Fig. 1). The yellow bands on the abdomen are complete (Fig. 1) or incomplete (Fig. 2). This genus is distinctive for the long, yellow hairs on the dorsal surface of the lower calypter (arrow on Fig. 3).



**Fig. 3.** *S. torvus*, lower calypter

**Picture Gallery**

**Species checklist (14)**

[Click here](#)

[Click here](#)

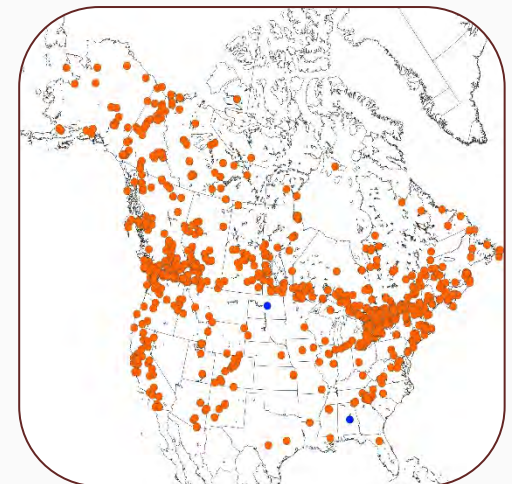


**Fig. 1.** *S. ribesii*



**Fig. 2.** *S. attenuatus*

**Distribution**





Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Syrphus* Fabricius, 1775

### Species checklist (14)

- *S. attenuatus* Hine, 1922
- *S. currani* Fluke, 1939
- *S. dimidiatus* Macquart, 1834
- *S. doesburgi* Goot, 1964
- *S. intricatus* Vockeroth, 1983
- *S. knabi* Shannon, 1916
- *S. monoculus* (Swederus, 1787)
- *S. opinator* Osten Sacken, 1877
- *S. rectus* Osten Sacken, 1875
- *S. ribesii* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *S. sexmaculatus* (Zetterstedt, 1838)
- *S. sonorensis* Vockeroth, 1983
- *S. torvus* Osten Sacken, 1875
- *S. vitripennis* Meigen, 1822

Species key: Vockeroth (1983), Vockeroth (1992)



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Syrphus***  
Fabricius, 1775



**Fig. 1.** *S. torvus*



**Fig. 2.** *S. sexmaculatus*



**Fig. 3.** *S. knabi*

# *Syritta*

Lepeltier & Serville, 1828

*Syritta* (Fig. 1) might be confused with *Chalcosyrphus* species, but *Syritta* has a spinose ridge (arrow on Fig. 2) on the hind femur and mostly bare wings (Fig. 3).

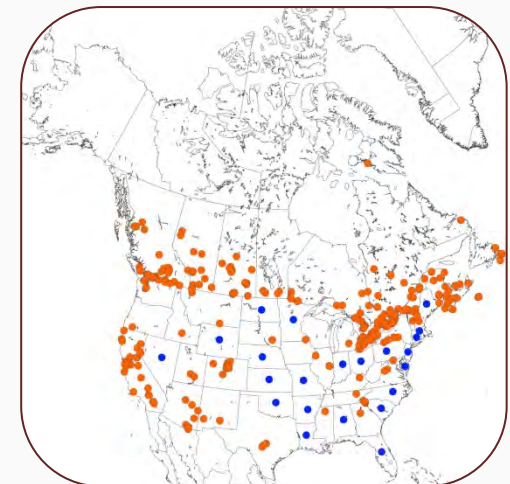


**Fig. 2.** *S. pipiens*, hind femur, lateral  
**Species checklist (2)**

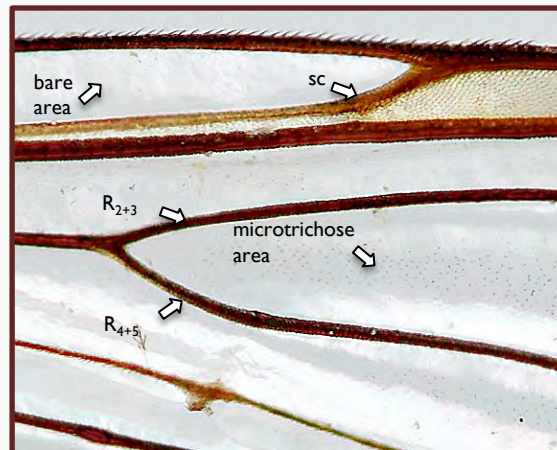
- *S. flaviventris* Macquart, 1842
- *S. pipiens* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Species key: Thompson et al. (1990)

### Distribution



**Fig. 1.** *S. pipiens*



**Fig. 3.** *S. pipiens*, wing section

# *Temnostoma*

Lepeltier & Serville, 1828

*Temnostoma* species are wasp mimics with a dense yellow pollinosity pattern on the abdomen (Figs. 1 and 2) and with the katepisternum continuously haired on its posterior margin (arrow on Fig. 3). Other large wasp mimics, such as *Spilomyia*, *Sphecomyia* and *Doros*, have separate dorsal and ventral patches of hair on the katepisternum.



Fig. 1. *T. alternans*

Species checklist (8)

[Click here](#)

Distribution



Fig. 2. *Temnostoma* sp.



Fig. 3. *T. balyras*, katepisternum, oblique lateral





Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Temnostoma* Lepeltier & Serville, 1828

### Species checklist (8)

- *T. alternans* Loew, 1864
- *T. balyras* (Walker, 1849)
- *T. barberi* Curran, 1939
- *T. daochus* (Walker, 1849)
- *T. excentrica* (Harris, 1841)
- *T. obscurum* Loew, 1864
- *T. trifasciatum* Robertson, 1901
- *T. venustum* Williston, 1887

Species keys: Curran (1939a), Shannon (1939)

# Teucohcnemis

Osten Sacken, 1875

*Teucohcnemis* (Figs. 1 and 4) is characterized by a yellow face, a slightly enlarged hind femur and a straight  $A_1$  vein (arrow on Fig. 2). Males have a strong ventromedial spur on the hind tibiae (arrow on Fig. 3).



Fig. 1. *T. lituratus*

## Species checklist (2)

- *T. bacuntius* (Walker, 1849)
- *T. lituratus* (Loew, 1863)

Species key: Williston (1887)

## Distribution

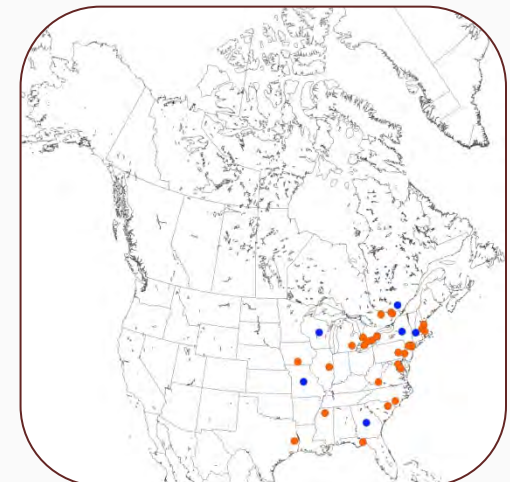


Fig. 3. *T. lituratus*, male, metatibia, lateral

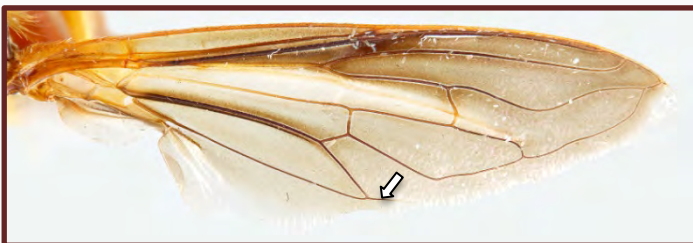


Fig. 2. *T. bacuntius*, wing



Fig. 4. *T. bacuntius*, dorsal

# *Toxomerus* Macquart, 1855

*Toxomerus* includes some extremely common small species with mostly yellow abdominal segments marked by a central pair of black stripes that extend basally towards the sides (Figs. 1, 2 and 4). The genus also includes some species with apical segments completely yellow, and others that have a mostly dark abdomen (at least on the fall colour morphs (Fig. 3)). All species have a distinct triangular emargination on the posterior eye margin.



Fig. 1. *T. geminatus*, in copula

## Species checklist (13)

[Click here](#)

## Distribution



Fig. 2. *T. marginatus*



Fig. 3. *T. marginatus*, dorsal, dark morph



Fig. 4. *T. geminatus*



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Toxomerus* Macquart, 1855

### Species checklist (13)

- *T. arcifer* (Loew, 1866)
- *T. boscii* Macquart, 1842
- *T. corbis* (Walker, 1852)
- *T. dispar* (Fabricius, 1794)
- *T. floralis* (Fabricius, 1798)
- *T. geminatus* (Say, 1823)
- *T. jussiaeae* Vige, 1939
- *T. marginatus* (Say, 1823)
- *T. occidentalis* Curran, 1922
- *T. parvulus* (Loew, 1866)
- *T. politus* (Say, 1823)
- *T. teliger* (Fluke, 1953)
- *T. verticalis* (Curran, 1927)

Species keys: Hull (1943) as *Mesogramma*,  
Vockeroth (1992)

## *Trichopsomyia* Williston, 1888

*Trichopsomyia* species are small black flies with haired eyes (Fig. 1) and an evenly rounded apical oral margin. They can be distinguished from similar genera such as *Heringia* and *Pipiza* by the haired anterior anepisternum (arrow on Fig. 2). *Pipiza*, *Heringia*, and *Trichopsomyia* are extremely similar morphologically and identifications should be [checked carefully](#).



Fig. 1. *T. banksi*, lateral

### Species checklist (9)

[Click here](#)

### Distribution

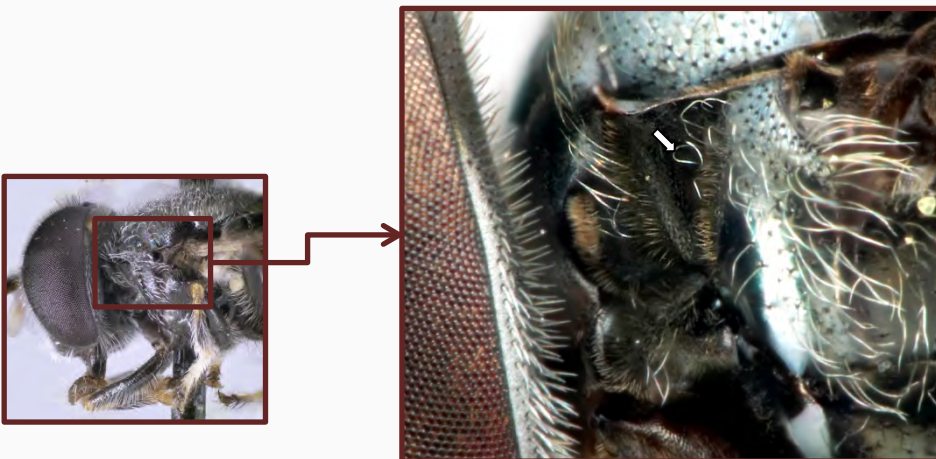
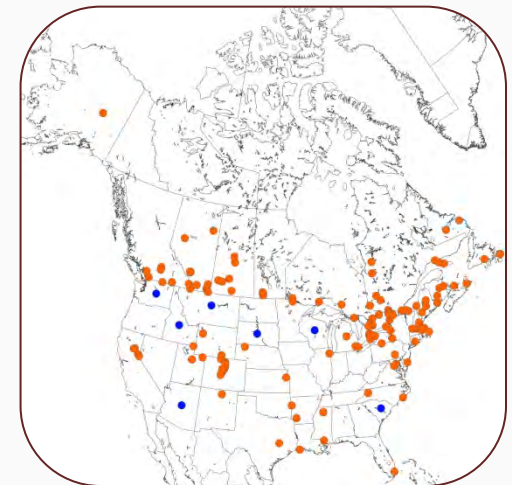


Fig. 2. *T. apisaon*, anterior anepisternum, lateral



Back to  
taxon  
page

## *Trichopsomyia* Williston, 1888

### Species checklist (9)

- *T. apisaon* Walker, 1849
- *T. australis* (Johnson, 1907)
- *T. banksi* (Curran, 1921)
- *T. nigritarsis* (Curran, 1924)
- *T. occidentalis* (Townsend, 1897)
- *T. pubescens* (Loew, 1863)
- *T. recedens* (Walker, 1852)
- *T. rufithoracica* (Curran, 1921)
- *T. similis* (Curran, 1924)

Species key: Curran (1921) as *Pipizella*

# *Tropidia*

Meigen, 1822

*Tropidia* species are characterized by an enlarged hind femur with a preapical spinose triangular plate (arrow on Fig. 1). Other diagnostic attributes of the genus include a large metasternum, a carinate face (at least on the lower half; arrow on Fig. 2) and veins dm-cu and  $M_1$  that seem almost continuous (Fig. 3).



Fig. 1. *Tropidia* sp.

Species checklist (8)

[Click here](#)

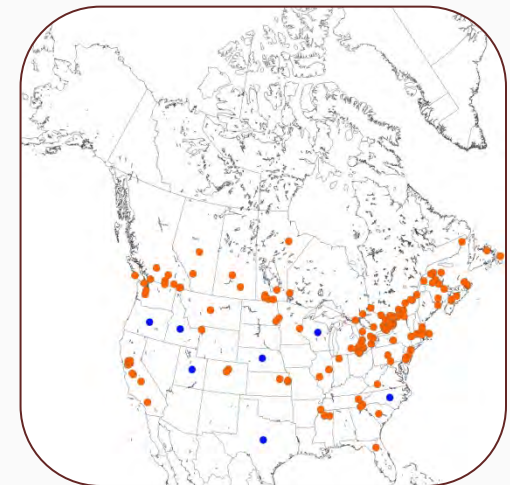
Distribution



Fig. 2. *T. quadrata*, head, lateral



Fig. 3. *T. quadrata*, wing





Back to  
taxon  
page

***Tropidia***  
Meigen, 1822

**Species checklist (8)**

- *T. albistylum* Macquart, 1847
- *T. calcarata* Williston, 1887
- *T. coloradensis* (Bigot, 1884)
- *T. incana* Townsend, 1895
- *T. mamillata* Loew, 1861
- *T. montana* Hunter, 1896
- *T. pygmaea* Shannon, 1926
- *T. quadrata* (Say, 1824)

Species key: Shannon (1926b)



# *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1762

*Volucella* species are robust, bumblebee-like flies (Fig. 1), with haired arista, anteroventrally produced face, and  $M_1$  vein strongly curved towards the wing base (arrow on Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. *Volucella* sp., wing



Fig. 1. *V. facialis*

## Species checklist (3)

- *V. arctica* Johnson, 1916
- *V. evecta* Walker, 1852
- *V. facialis* Williston, 1882

Species key: Cheng (2011)

## Distribution



***Xanthandrus***  
Verrall, 1901

Picture Gallery

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Flies in the genus *Xanthandrus* are dark, with a black face and scutellum (Figs. 1 and 2), and yellow to orange abdominal markings (Fig. 1). They are similar to *Melanostoma* and *Platycherius* but are typically larger and more robust. This genus can also be distinguished by its haired metepisternum (Fig. 1. Picture Gallery) and katepisternum (Fig. 2. Picture Gallery) with dorsal and ventral pile patches almost meeting anteriorly.



**Fig. 1.** *X. mexicanus*, dorsal



**Fig. 2.** *X. mexicanus*, head, anterior

**Species checklist (1)**

- *X. mexicanus* Curran, 1930

**Distribution**





Back to  
taxon  
page

***Xanthandrus***  
Verrall, 1901



**Fig. 1.** *X. mexicanus*, metepisternum (arrow), oblique ventral



**Fig. 2.** *X. mexicanus*, katepisternum pile patches joining anteriorly (arrow), ventral

***Xanthogramma***  
Schiner, 1860

Picture Gallery

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Encyclopedia of Life

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*Xanthogramma* have distinctive yellow, lateral stripes on the scutum and a yellow posterior margin on the scutellum (arrows on Figs. 1 and 2). This genus is further characterized by a yellow face (Fig. 1, Picture Gallery) and yellow markings on the anepisternum and katepisternum (Fig. 2, Picture Gallery).



**Fig. 1.** *X. flavipes*

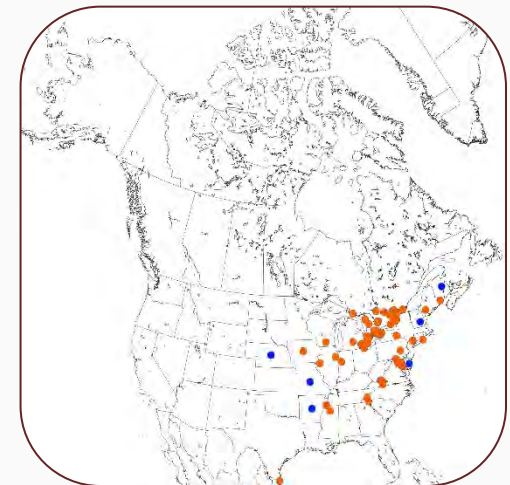


**Fig. 2.** *X. flavipes*

**Species checklist**

- *X. flavipes* (Loew, 1863)

**Distribution**





Back to  
taxon  
page

***Xanthogramma***  
Schiner, 1860



**Fig. 1.** *X. flavipes*, head, anterior



**Fig. 2.** *X. flavipes*, head and thorax, lateral

***Xylota***  
Meigen, 1822

Click on the  
subgenus  
identified



**X. (*Ameroxylota*)**



**X. (*Sterphoides*)**



**X. (*Xylota*)**



Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Xylota (Ameroxylota)* Hippha, 1978

Similar to *X. (Xylota)*, but *X. (Ameroxylota) flukei* has yellow markings on the 2<sup>nd</sup> abdominal tergite that reach its anterior margin (Fig. 1), and lacks a subscutellar fringe (Fig. 2). *Chalcosyrphus* and *Xylota* are superficially similar and difficult to distinguish in the field, the only reliable character to differentiate between them being the pilosity of the metasternum (*Xylota* has a bare metasternum while *Chalcosyrphus* species have this sclerite haired).



Fig. 1. *X. (Ameroxylota) flukei*, male, dorsal

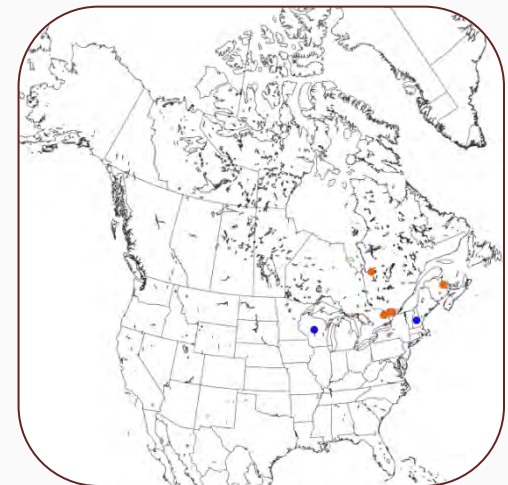


Fig. 2. *X. (Ameroxylota) flukei*, scutellum, posterior

### Species checklist (1)

- *X. (Ameroxylota) flukei* (Curran, 1941)

### Distribution





Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Xylota (Sterphoides)* Hipps, 1978

*Xylota (Sterphoides)* are dark flies with apical abdominal segments reddish (Figs. 1 and 2). *Chalcosyrphus* and *Xylota* are superficially similar and difficult to distinguish in the field, the only reliable character to differentiate between them being the pilosity of the metasternum (*Xylota* has a bare metasternum while *Chalcosyrphus* species have this sclerite haired).



**Fig. 1.** *X. (Sterphoides) azurea*, female, dorsal



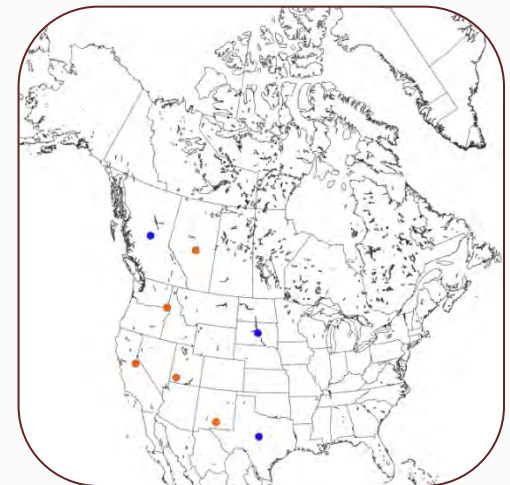
**Fig. 2.** *X. (Sterphoides) azurea*, male, dorsal

### Species checklist (4)

- *X. (Sterphoides) azurea* (Fluke, 1953)
- *X. (Sterphoides) lovetti* Curran, 1925
- *X. (Sterphoides) nebulosa* Johnson, 1921
- *X. (Sterphoides) nitidula* (Fluke, 1939)

Species key: Shannon (1926b), Curran (1941) as part of *Helophilus*

### Distribution







Back to  
previous  
couplet

## *Xylota (Xylota)* Meigen, 1822

Picture Gallery

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*Xylota* species have an elongate, parallel-sided abdomen which either has pairs of quadrangular yellow markings or is entirely dark (Picture Gallery). The face is concave (arrow on Fig. 1), the metasternum is always bare (arrow on Fig. 2) and the hind femur is usually swollen (arrow on Fig. 3).

*Chalcosyrphus* and *Xylota* are superficially similar and difficult to distinguish in the field, the only reliable character to differentiate between them being the pilosity of the metasternum (*Chalcosyrphus* species have this sclerite haired).



Fig. 1. *X. (Xylota) flavifrons*



Fig. 2. *X. (Xylota) annulifera*,  
metasternum, lateral

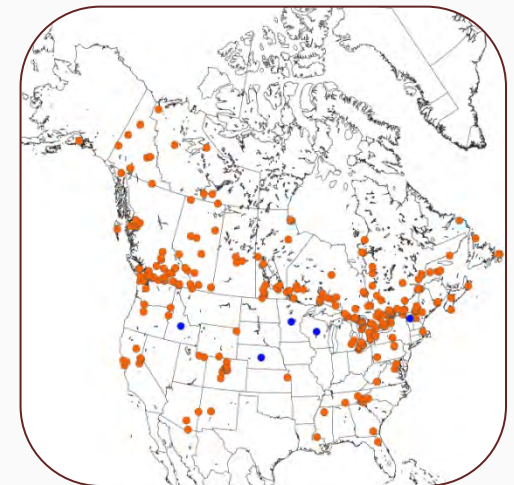


Fig. 3. *X. (Xylota) annulifera*, hind leg,  
lateral

Species checklist (20)

[Click here](#)

Distribution





Back to  
taxon  
page

***Xylota (Xylota)***  
Meigen, 1822

**Species checklist (20)**

- *X. (Xylota) analis* Williston, 1887
- *X. (Xylota) angustiventris* Loew, 1866
- *X. (Xylota) annulifera* Bigot, 1884
- *X. (Xylota) argoi* Shannon, 1926
- *X. (Xylota) barbata* Loew, 1864
- *X. (Xylota) bicolor* Loew, 1864
- *X. (Xylota) caerulifrons* Bigot, 1884
- *X. (Xylota) confusa* Shannon, 1926
- *X. (Xylota) ejuncida* Say, 1824
- *X. (Xylota) flavifrons* Walker, 1849
- *X. (Xylota) flavitibia* Bigot, 1884
- *X. (Xylota) hinei* (Curran, 1941)
- *X. (Xylota) micrura* (Curran, 1941)
- *X. (Xylota) naknek* Shannon, 1926
- *X. (Xylota) ouelleti* (Curran, 1941)
- *X. (Xylota) quadrimaculata* Loew, 1866
- *X. (Xylota) scutellarmata* Lovett, 1919
- *X. (Xylota) segnis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *X. (Xylota) subfasciata* Loew, 1866
- *X. (Xylota) tuberculata* (Curran, 1941)

Species key: Shannon (1926b), Curran (1941) as part of *Helophilus*



Back to  
taxon  
page

***Xylota (Xylota)***  
Meigen, 1822



**Fig. 1.** *X. (Xylota) angustifrons*, dorsal



**Fig. 2.** *X. (Xylota) naknek*, dorsal



**Fig. 3.** *X. (Xylota) hinei*, dorsal